scientists appeared to be at last confident that the great problem of the century had been solved by this indefatigable inventor. The aeronaut announced that he would make the first public ascent with his invention this evening at 7 o'clock from the Tempelhof Common.

The time for the ascent was awaited with anxious expectancy by Dr. Woelfert's numerous friends, and especially by the officers of the Aeronautic Division of the German Army.

Crowds Witness Catastrophe.

Hours before the ascent to-day crowds of sightseers had assembled on the Tempelhof. Dr. Woelfert and his assistant, who was to accompany him in the car of the balloon, seemed to be in happy spirits. The pair sang and joked during their preparatory work. The officers of the military ballooning division assisted them in filling the balloon with hydrogen.

At 7 o'clock all was in readiness for the great trial trip of what was anticipated would induce a revolution in aerial navigation. Dr. Woelfert entered the car- followed by his young assistant, and with a few parting words to his friends, waved his hands in adieu as the ropes were cut in twain. What surprised those who stood near enough to be able to hear him were his words just as his car left terra firma.

"Either the ascent will be successful or I will be a corpse," was the exclamation heard distinctly by the officers and those who stood nearest to them.

The Balloon in Flames.

After the balloon reached a height of about 3,000 feet, it suddenly stopped rising. In the same instant huge tongues of flame darted from all sides of the balloon, a loud explosion was heard far and wide, and a few seconds later the air balloon seemed transformed into a flying mass of fire.

Burning pieces of the bag, which was made entirely of silk, fell among the spectators. The car, which was also ablaze, detached itself from the balloon and descended with fearful rapidity to the ground. As soon as it reached the earth the crowds rushed toward it. Both of the occupants were found dead and their bodies horribly burned.

The cause of the fatality was found to be an explosion of the benzine used in the steering gear motor.

All Scientists Interested.

The test of Woelfert's flying machine has been watched with interest by scientists all over the world. In fact, the experiment which ended so disastrously was the greatest test to which flying machines have ever been put, and had it proved a success it would have revolutionized the mode of travel in all parts of the civilized world.

Many scientists in this country were invited to be present at the test. Professor Langley, the American inventor, was among those invited. He did not attend, however, as he was of the opinion that as long as the benzine storage tank was near the motor the machine would never be safe as a means of travel.

According to Professor Langley the benzine was liable to explode at any time unless this tank could be placed at one of the further ends of the balloon, where the heat caused by friction of the propellers could not reach it.

When the Woelfert machine was first tried in April it proved to be practical, and so enthusiastic were the German military authorities over it that some time ago Dr. Woelfert was employed by the German army.

During the Berlin Exposition last year Dr. Woelfert was one of the greatest attractions. He exhibited several of his airships, and on many occasions made ascents to great heights. The machine which blew up to-day, however, was unlike any that he had ever made.

Had Great Faith in the Machine.

Dr. Woelfert said that it was by far the most practical one he had ever invented, and, according to him, it could be steered against the wind at any altitude.

The airship was elliptically built, the motive power being of a kind of double-bladed ship's propeller, having a diameter of about three yards. It was placed right in front of the basket, while below the car was another propeller for upward and downward movements. According to previous experiments these propellers made 500 revolutions a minute. The engine, which was of eight-horse power, was run with benzine. The balloon was thirty yards long and ten yards in diameter in the centre.

The basket at the bottom of the balloon was five yards long and capable of holding two, or possibly three, men.

Dr. Woelfert made the first public ascent in this balloon May 20 from the Royal Department of Military Aeronauts' drill ground. So successfully was the ascent made that the scientists who assembled to watch the experiment were delighted, and the Emperor was asked to see the ascent of to-day.

Dr. Woelfert had made fifty-three ascents in a few years, and never had an accident before. It was said of him after his ascent on May 20 that he thought nothing of going to the height of 2,000 or 3,000 feet in the air at any time. It seems that his many successful ascents had made him careless, and his accident yesterday may have been in part due to this.

Dr. Woelfert was forty years old. During his earlier life he was a practising physician, but he developed a liking for intricate machines early in life, and after several successful small inventions he gave up the practice of medicine and became an inventor. He built the factory in Lehoneberg, Germany, and spent the greater part of his life there trying to build some machine which would resist gravity. His first air machines could hardly be called successful. They would all rise and descend, but they would not go against the wind, and for this reason were not practical or safe.

The air ship which was blown up to-day was called the "Deutschland." It is thought that the intricate plans upon which it was built will never be found. It was one of Dr. Woelfert's eccentricities to guard his inventions closely. He would give out some of the simple workings, but the more intricate parts he preferred to keep secret, evidently fearing that his patent would be stolen and his machine be duplicated.

Boyish Prank Startles Mott.

A number of lads began to amuse themselves yesterday making by placing caps on car tracks in front of the Essex Market Court. The reports they made when a car passed over them startled Magistrate Mott. He commanded two court officers to bring the offenders before him. The officers tried to obey the order, but failed, as the boys were too fleet footed.

PINGREE'S VIEWS ON BOODLERS.

The Governor's Scathing Denunciation of Some of Chicago's Leading Men.

PEOPLE'S RIGHT'S SOLD.

Railway Bill Passed by the Illinois Legislature Characterized as a Disgrace.

SEVERE ON GOVERNOR TANNER.

Michigan's Executive Does Not Hesitate to Speak His Mind on the Way Millionaire Yerkes Controls Chicago.

Lansing, Mich., June 12.—Governor Pingree has taken a lively interest in the Yerkes and Allen street railway bills, which have caused so much excitement in Illinois. He is thoroughly disgusted with the action of the Legislature and Governor Tanner, and, indiscussing this matter to-day, said:

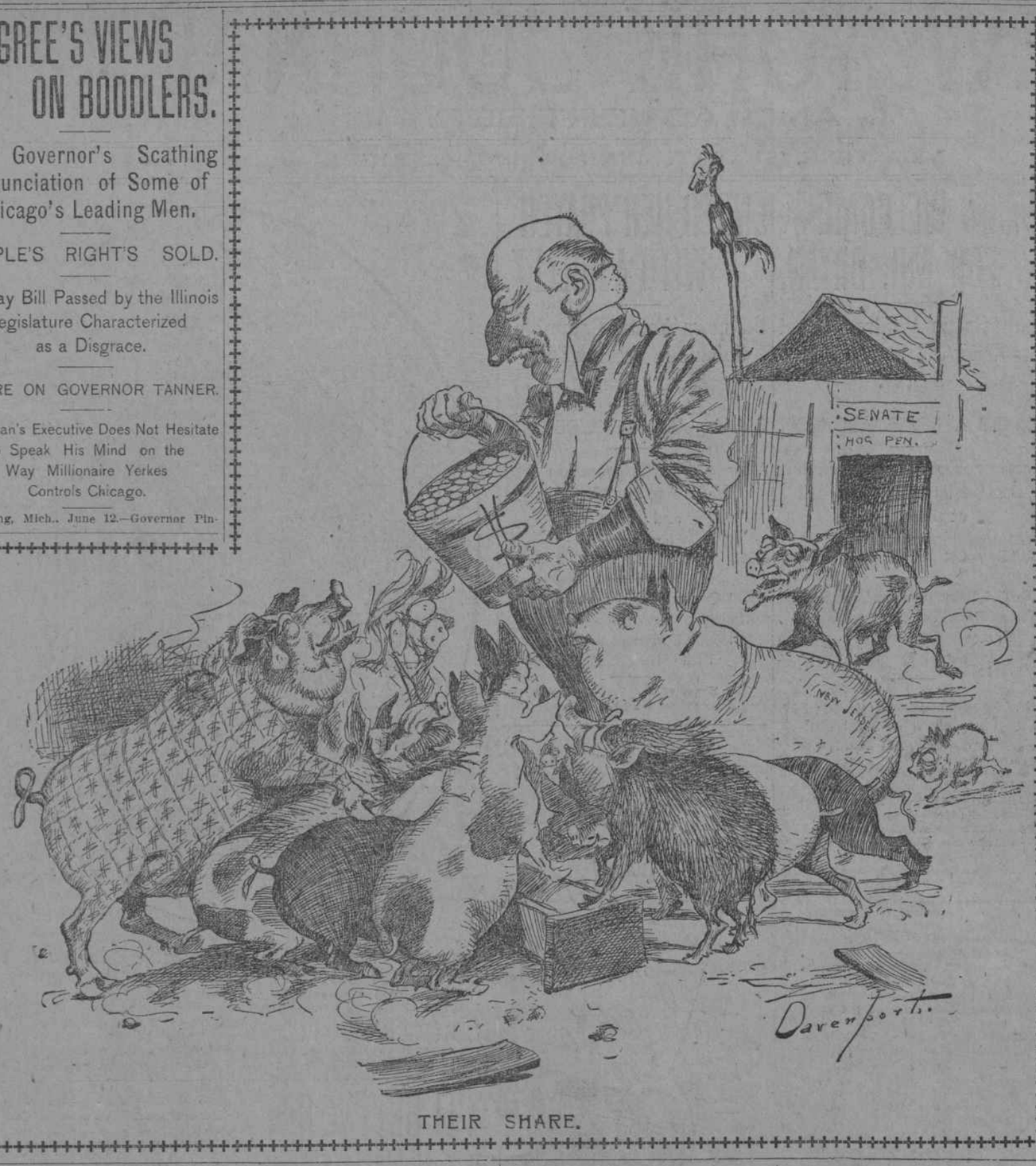
"There has been some criticism, and justly, too, on the recent Michigan Legislature. But even the worst men in our State Senate are mere children beside the Illinois fellows who passed the Allen Street Railway bill the other day. The bill surrenders the city to Yerkes and his crowd for fifty years to come. Think of Governor Tanner signing such a bill! It is one of the most disgraceful acts in the history of our American Government. If you think I am severe on Governor Tanner and the Legislature, read what as conservative a paper as the Chicago Tribune says in its editorial columns of June 10. The Tribune, too, is backed up by the other leading papers of that city, and by very nearly all the people of the city of Chicago, except those directly in this nefarious legislation.

"Now, who shall be blamed for such disgraceful legislation? I tell you it is as Alderman Harlan says, 'we ought to place responsibility for the boodling of Legislatures right where it belongs,' on what we call the leading citizens. 'Professional citizens,' as he calls them.

"It is certainly a lamentable condition of things when notorious boodlers are taken into what is called the best society, and lionized by what are known as the respectable element—the element whose brains and money ought to be used to accomplish better ends than in inducing corrupt legislatures to sell the rights of the people.

"If this were a matter of abstract discussion it would be of little consequence, but in the city of Chicago thousands of people are suffering for the ordinary necessities of life, while those who are supposed to protect their interests are selling them out as heartlessly as though human liberty and life were a mere commodity.

"I tell you that it wont do to sit down and try to gloss over these things. Campaign speeches and Fourth of July orations will never replace the millions that corrupt legislatures have taken from the pockets of the people and handed over to corporate highwaymen. To-day we need something more than talk. We need plain, vigorous action. I know that men are called Anarchists for pointing out these conditions, but let me say this to you—the best patriots are not the men who are blind to abuses such as those practiced by the Illinois Governor and Legislature. The men who have the country's interests at heart are those who see these abuses and, seeing them, try to apply the proper remedy. I believe that if all patriotic citizens would do this such disgraceful legislation as that recently enacted in Illinois would be outside the range of the possibilities."



THEIR SHARE.

DR. ANGELL MUST WAIT.

Turkey Slow in Sending Word That the New Minister Will Be Received.

Washington, June 12.—The Turkish Minister, Monstapha Bey, who has been in New York, returned to Washington this afternoon. He has been conveniently absent from the Legation to keep from answering questions by the State Department until he hears from his Government as to the Turkish feeling toward Dr. Angell, the new Minister. The thirty days in which Dr. Angell has to leave for his mission will not expire until the 23d. He will not depart until he is officially informed that he will be received by Turkey, of which fact he has been already unofficially notified.

The United States having no representative at Harpoot, the State Department was to-day informed through the British Consul at this place that eighteen Armenian families en route for the United States had been stopped at Samsun and their passports taken away. Minister Terrell, at Constantinople, last Fall provided for the emigration of these families, but they were delayed by the severe Winter. Minister Terrell, learning of the predicament that these Armenians were in at Harpott, used his good offices with the Porte and caused their release. They are now on their way to the United States.

BULLET ENDED HER PRAYER.

Continued from Page Forty-one.

worshipper in the church—the ragged tramp.

The woman lay on her face—the pistol, fallen from her hand, at her side.

"I thought she had fainted," said Mrs. Skinner, "and I sent the ragged man, whose name I never thought to ask, to the drug store. Then I turned her over and I saw the blood on her head, and then I screamed. It was my screams that brought Mr. Parks and Mr. Martin to the vestibule."

While Mr. Martin ran for a policeman the rector and Mrs. Skinner tried to lift the woman from the floor. They saw that death had been instantaneous. The bullet had crashed completely through her skull and blood was spattered in the vestibule.

The crowd outside had learned that something unusual was happening within the sacred precincts of Calvary. Curious and inquiring they poured in. A single glance at the pitiful suicide, at the praying minister, and they became awestruck and silent. Among them stood the tramp. He had brought some one with something from the drug store, he had called a passing policeman, and, when at last some one remembered him, he had disappeared.

Church Restful Again.

Finally an ambulance from Bellevue Hospital was summoned and the woman's body was removed to the East Twenty-second Street Station House. Five minutes later Sexton Larsen, of the church, had locked the doors. When they were opened again the place was as restful and serene as before the suicide had entered it.

At the police station the sergeant made an investigation, hoping to find some clew to the woman's identity, but there was absolutely none. So well had she done her work that there was not a card, not an initial, not a pencilmark to reveal anything but that the suicide was premeditated by one who was clever at the art of concealment.

The unknown suicide is about fifty years of age. She has gray eyes and her dark hair is streaked heavily with gray. Her face is a strong one; it shows determination and courage. The features are full and square, the forehead broad and high, the nose prominent and aquiline. She was about five feet in height and weighed perhaps 180 pounds. Everything about her was neat and refined. From her smooth, glassy gray hair, now pitifully clotted with blood, to the ties of her new black Oxford ties she was the personification of neatness. She was dressed in what seemed to be a new black silk skirt, figured with a small dark blue figure, a neatly fitting brown velvet jacket, a black bonnet with violets—now drooping and smoke-blakened from too close proximity with the fatal revolver. A silver-headed black silk umbrella with only "Lyon, maker," on its handle, was found at her side.

Had a Pawn Ticket.

In her pocket were two plain white handkerchiefs, unmarked, a pair of steel ring spectacles from the shop of E. B. Meyrowitz, of Twenty-third street, and a plain black leather pocketbook. Besides $1.54 and two latch keys, such as might fit the front door of any house in the city, the pocketbook contained a pawn ticket.

Through Detectives Conroy and King it was learned that the woman had visited the Eagle Loan Company, 197 Third avenue, at about 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning.

"She saw me," said Mr. R. Lowenthal, the proprietor. "She was a good looking woman, well dressed, talked well, seemed to be perfectly at ease and not at all distressed. She said she wanted some money on a pin, an old-fashioned oval breast pin. She asked for $2.50. I offered her $2, but she insisted upon $2.50, so finally I gave in. That's all there is to it," said Mr. Lowenthal.

The name which she gave at the pawnbroker's and which appears on the ticket is, "Reilly, Second avenue." The pin on which she succeeded in raising the $2.50 is an old-fashioned brooch of solid gold. It has two pictures. One is of a dark woman with brown hair and hazel eyes, the other of a gray-haired woman, stout, with grayish eyes. It bears a striking resemblance to the suicide.

Sexton Larson said last night that he had an idea who the dead woman was, but he added that he would keep his mouth shut until he had satisfied himself as to the facts.

WARM WELCOME FOR BRYAN.

Continued from Page Forty-one.

back over the road he had just traveled to Irvington, where Mr. Bryan's friend John Brisben Walker lives. Mr. Walker didn't know Mr. Bryan was coming, apparently, for there was nobody at the station to meet him, and when a brisk walk brought him to Mr. Walker's beautiful country place a servant informed the caller that Mr. Walker had not yet arisen.

Mr. Walker made a speedy toilet, and shortly after 8 o'clock he and his distinguished guest sauntered out upon the spacious lawn and sat down in the shade. They chatted and laughed and strolled about till 11:30, when Mr. Walker's trap conveyed the two gentlemen and young Harold Walker, the publisher's son, to the station, where the party took the 11:36 train for New York. While the gentlemen waited on the platform a number of Irvingtonians crowded about to shake hands with Democracy's standard bearer. One of them, a laborer, said:

"The election came too soon, Mr. Bryan."

"The trouble was that it didn't come at all," replied Mr. Bryan, laughing.

John Clarke Ridpath met Mr. Bryan at the Grand Central Station at 12:40, and, entering a carriage, the party of four were driven down town.

Mr. Bryan went first to the office of an old personal friend, B. S. Bennett, of Bennett, Sloane & Co., at No. 100 Hudson street. There he remained but a few moments. When he left he walked briskly down town to the office of Colonel W. L. Brown, who returned up Broadway with him when he went to call on Colonel Elliot F. Danforth, chairman of the Democratic State Committee. Mr. Bryan met a number of gentlemen high in the councils of his party at Mr. Danforth's offices, and remained in conference with them for over an hour.

Calls on Sheehan.

Shortly after he had gone Mr. Bryan walked across to No. 258 Broadway and paid a courtesy call of half an hour on John C. Sheehan, the Tammany Hall leader.

Mr. Bryan said he had only called on Mr. Sheehan in a friendly way.

"We had no time to talk politics," said he, smiling.

It was long after the luncheon hour when Mr. Bryan left Mr. Sheehan's office and entered a cab to drive back to the office of Mr. Bennett.

Mr. Bennett and Willis J. Abbot were awaiting Mr. Bryan's coming at the office.

A big crowd meantime had assembled at the Bartholdi Hotel, for word had gone around that Mr. Bryan would arrive there at 1 o'clock and receive the delegations from the Loyal Democratic League, the Democratic Progressive League and the labor unions at 3 o'clock.

Who Were There.

Among those waiting were Tom L. Johnson, ex-Congressman and manufacturer; Elliott Danforth, John Quincy Adams, Tammany's Congressional opponent to L. E. Quigg; W. J. McLaughlin, former Police Justice Thomas J. Feitner, Eugene M. Saunders, president of the Progressive Democratic League; Messrs. Henry Nichols and Henry Macdonald, of the Loyal Democratic League; Colonel James Oliver, Michael Kelly, secretary Knights of Labor, District Assembly 49; Vincent Victory, president of the New York Bimetallic League; Sylvester L. Maylone and John T. McKechnie, of the Kings County Democratic League; John Hosey, Tammany leader in the Twenty-first Assembly District; John Danahu and John A. Connolly.

When Mr. Bryan left Mr. Bennett's office he was accompanied by Mr. Bennett, Congressman Sulzer and Mr. Willis J. Abbot. On the cable car the party met District-Attorney Olcott, who was introduced to Mr. Bryan for the first time.

"Ah, Mr. Bryan," said the District-Attorney, "I am sure of winning my case against the Tobacco Trust, for I have a man named W. J. Bryan on the jury."

"Well, after last Fall, I shouldn't think you would regard that name as an omen of victory," responded Mr. Bryan, laughing.

"On the ground that the same thing rarely occurs twice in succession," responded Mr. Olcott, bowing.

If anybody had any doubts as to the popularity of W. J. Bryan with the masses that person should have seen the welcome accorded the defeated Democratic leader when he stepped off the car in front of the Bartholdi Hotel. A hearty cheer went up from the two hundred people outside the hotel, and a hundred hands were outstretched at once to grasp his hand.

Into the Hotel.

Mr. Bryan crowded his way through into the hotel lobby, smiling and bowing, and in a moment was almost embraced by Tom L. Johnson, who had missed his train to Cleveland to meet his old political ally.

After a general handshaking all around, Mr. Bryan ascended to suite 21, where he held a brief general levee preceding his reception of the delegations awaiting their turn.

The delegation from the Loyal Democratic League was received at 4:30 o'clock.

Knights of Labor Introduced.

The Knights of Labor delegates were introduced by P. J. Collins, District Master Workman of District Assembly No. 75, embracing the railway employes of New York.

Mr. Collins introduced Michael Kelly, secretary of District Assembly No. 49; Charles Sothern, of District Assembly No. 49; James E. Quinn and Thomas J. O'Reilly, master workman of District Assembly No. 220.

"We represent the organized labor of New York," said Mr. Collins, "and we come, sir, to ask you to speak at our meeting in Union Square Plaza next Monday evening."

Mr. Bryan replied that an earlier engagement prevented him from accepting.

Forced to Decline.

Mr. Bryan also declined an invitation of the Kings County Democratic League to address their Fourth of July meeting, and also positively, though with many expressions of regret, declined the invitation urged upon him by Mr. John C. Sheehan to address the great Tammany Fourth of July meeting. Long standing previous engagements were the cause.

"My time is taken up to August 1st," he said. "I go to Norfolk to-night to address the Chatauqua Association Monday. On Tuesday I am booked to address the Washington and Jefferson Society of the University of Virginia and Charlottesville. Then I go back home, stopping over at my old home in Southern Illinois, and speaking en route at Carthage, Mo.; Ottawa, Kan., and Beatrix, Neb. I expect to get home on June 27, and on the 29th I leave for California. I engaged to address the Silver Republican Club of 5,000 members at Los Angeles on Monday, uly 5, so I couldn't possibly speak in New York on that date. I speak in San Francisco on uly 7, then go through Oregon and back to Salt Lake City on the 15th, where I am to preside over the Trans-Mississippi Congress.

"As soon as it is over, Mrs. Bryan, the children and I are going to Yellowstone Park for a long vacation.

Mr. Bryan would not discuss local politics or any question touching upon the election for Mayor of Greater New York.

"And it's too far ahead to discuss national issues," said he, "but I see no decline in bimetallic sentiment. I see no improvement in business conditions throughout the country. The promised prosperity seems to be hesitating."

At 6:30 o'clock Mr. Bryan went to dinner at Delmonico's as the guest of Colonel W. L. Brown. The dinner was served in a private room. Colonel Brown's other guests were: John C. Sheehan, Congressman William Sulzer and Willis J. Abbot.

After diner the party returned to the Bartholdi where Mr. Bryan chatted with callers. At 10 o'clock he took a carriage and was driven to the Cortlandt street ferry.

All Wanted This Satchel.

Peter Reilly, a lineman at the Battery, found a satchel yesterday at the Battery pierhead, which about a dozen persons claimed immediately afterward. He surrendered it to Park Policeman Keenan, who took charge of it. About noontime a telegram was received from Highland Falls, asking that the satchel be retained for the owner, who would call for it. The satchel contained $40 in bills, a little change and some knives, forks and silver spoons, valued at about $100. The satchel was held to await the owner.

TRUST'S VICTIMS PAY TRIAL'S COST.

Clever Scheme Enables Tobacco Magnates to Raise a Big Sum.

NO INTEREST ON IT, EITHER

The Trust Retains Over a Million Dollars, Not Its Own, at All Times.

OLCOTT'S VIGOROUS FIGHT.

District-Attorney Leaving No Stone Unturned to Secure a Conviction of the Grasping Barons.

THE TRUST'S NEWEST SCHEME

In addition to our circulars of April 12 and 21, 1897, relative to the payment of 10 per cent on purchases of plug tobaccos and cigarettes, we have now to announce that our prices for our other products will be as per enclosed lists.

On July 1, or as soon thereafter as practicable, we will pay 10 per cent on purchases of the products named on enclosed lists from May 15 to June 30, both inclusive, and every sixty days thereafter until further notice we will pay 10 per cent on purchases from us during each such period to customers who we are satisfied **have not in any manner discriminated against the sale of any goods manufactured by us.**

We have thus placed all of our products upon a uniform basis.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

The Tobacco Trust has eliminated one disagreeable feature of its present predicament in undergoing trial for restraint of trade in defiance of law, and that feature is the payment for its defence.

The jobbers whom the giant monopoly owns as if they were its bonded slaves, are standing the expense of the trust's efforts to extricate itself from the plight of the prosecution now in progress in the courts against it.

The jobbers know it and are galling under the imposition, but the trust that is so frugal of the great wealth that it has wrung from its slaves laughs them to scorn and arrogantly continues on its way, using their money to defend itself.

The scheme by which the trust accomplishes this purpose is as unique as it is ingenious. It consists of a mercilessly-exacted tribute that the trust has dared to tell the jobbers is a "donation" to them. That is, the trust represents to the jobbers that it will give them ten per cent on all their purchases from the trust on the condition that the jobbers, in effect, behave themselves, namely, do not "discriminate" against the trust's cigarettes and plug and smoking tobaccos.

By withholding this money, which is all the profit that the jobbers can hope to make from handling the Trust's goods, since they are compelled to dole them out to the retailers at the prices which the Trust exacts from them, the Trust retains for its own uses the enormous sum of over $1,000,000 not belonging to it, at all times.

As a tobacco merchant said yesterday, this amounts to raising a loan of many millions annually, not only without interest, but also without the obligation of paying back, according to a saving clause in the circular.

Loan for Trial Expenses.

The Trust is directly charged with having devised this scheme in view of the large expenses to which it would be put by reason of the present trial. The circular putting it into effect is given at the beginning of this article.

Distasteful as is this arrangement, the jobbers have the consolation of at least knowing that it is a concession, for on March 29 last the Trust, taking alarm at the stringent anti-Trust laws passed in Georgia and some other States about that time, sent forth a circular avowedly designed to abrogate the factors' or consignment agreement which had raised the storm of public indignation that resulted in the unfavorable legislation.

In that circular the Trust aimed to continue the spirit of those agreements within the law and promulgated a "donation" scheme which practically meant that the jobbers might or might not be allowed to make any profits, extraordinary as it may seem, for handling its goods.

This remarkable circular, which was sent to all jobbers, was as follows:

In many States the Legislatures have recently passed laws intended to make illegal all contracts and arrangements by which manufacturers seek to comply with the natural demand of dealers in their products to secure them legitimate compensation. Such laws are calculated to keep the trade in a constant state of uncertainty and to involve those engaged therein in expensive litigation.

While it is probable that all such laws are unconstitutional, and in a test would be so declared by the courts of final resort, yet during the progress of the litigation the manufacturers and dealers would suffer great loss and expense, for these laws bear equally on all parties to the contract or arrangement.

Though the laws in your State may not be so sweeping as in some others, yet trade is not bound by imaginary lines, and for that reason any arrangement that is not general in its application defeats the result the dealer desires.

In view of these considerations and in the interest of the trade generally, we are now engaged in testing such laws in several States, but because of the delays, annoyance and expense of lawsuits, we do not feel that we should be expected to have adjudicated the laws of all the States that have passed them, and have therefore determined, in your interest and our own, to terminate all arrangements relating to the sale of our products.

We, therefore, now respectfully notify you of the termination on this date of our contract with you relating to the consignment of cigarettes and of the abrogation and withdrawal of all conditions pertaining to the sale by you of any of our products. We shall, however, be pleased to sell you our cigarettes as per price list enclosed.

The "nigger in the wood pile" is in a postscript to the price list. The price list does not differ in one particular from the previous price list. The postscript is as follows:

It is our hope that the success of our business will warrant **our making DONATIONS of MONEY or MERCHANDISE to our customers from time to time in recognition of their interests in distributing our goods.**

Should we be able to carry out this intention the DONATIONS at first will be based primarily upon the amount of our products purchased by you direct from us, and, secondarily, upon the expense to us of maintaining the output of our brands in your State.

We wish you to understand that nothing herein contained shall be construed as imposing any obligation upon the company to make such DONATION, though it is our expectation that the condition of our business, through the efforts of the trade, will warrant our doing so.

It is also to be understood that such DONATIONS may be altered in form OR entirely DISCONTINUED AT ANY TIME WITHOUT NOTICE.

The whole trade rose up in arms against this "donation" scheme, which they denounced as iniquitous. It left them entirely at the mercy of the Trust, since the "donations" might or might not be made to them. If made, it would constitute their only profit. Should it not be made, therefore—and nothing in the circular, it is expressly stated, shall make it obligatory on the Trust—then the jobbers would have had no profit for selling the Trust's products.

Surrender of the Trust.

The protest of the jobbers to this was so vehement that the Trust withdrew this indefinite "donation" feature and substituted a 10 per cent reward to the jobbers that was equally problematical. This action, which was in reality a surrender, was published to the trade in the following "circular," dated April 21:

Until further notice we will every sixty days after May 1, 1897, **or as soon thereafter as practicable,** pay 10 per cent on purchases from us during each such period of cigarettes at prices named in our price list of March 29, 1897, **to customers who, we are satisfied, shall have not in any manner discriminated against the sale of any goods manufactured by us.**

THIS SUPERSEDES THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF MARCH 29, 1897, AS TO DONATIONS.

This new proposition did not prove as soothing to the jobbers the the Trust had probably deluded itself into thinking it would, but what could the trade do? Jobbers protested and clamored against it, but the Trust ignored their representations and set them down as ingrates. Were they not promised a definite amount, 10 per cent, said the magnates, and had they not before been liable to get less than that under the definite "donation" plan?

Jobbers at Trust's Mercy.

However, the jobbers could do nothing. They could not afford to say that they would not take the Trust's products, for they are so completely dominated by the Trust that they must take what it gives and at whatever price and under whatever conditions it offers.

The subjection having at length been completed, the Trust launched the latest "circular," placing all of its other products, plug and smoking tobaccos, on the same 10-per-cent-perhaps basis as that on which the cigarettes were put up by the two preceding circulars. This is the circular now in effect, being the first one quoted in this article.

District Attorney Hard at Work.

District Attorney Olcott and Assistant District-Attorney Hardwicke spent the whole of yesterday in preparation of the case of the people against the Tobacco Trust.

While all the witnesses in the case have been examined several times, and their statements taken down in shorthand by his assistants, Mr. Olcott yesterday had long interviews with the witnesses for the people. As he will open the case for the people, and will have the full direction of it, he is leaving no stone unturned to secure a conviction. It is a well-known fact that the District Attorney is thoroughly in sympathy with anti-trust legislation.

Among the cases cited in the indictment where the Trust refused to sell is that of R. C. Brown, a wholesale dealer, of No. 21 Murray street. Brown handled Trust cigarettes until he bought from the National Cigarette Company. Then the Trust came down upon him and refused to sell him unless he quit handling goods other than theirs. They did the same with Mrs. Lottie Hirsch, a dealer at No. 494 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

What the Indictment Charges.

The indictment charges that through this conspiracy among the directors of the company the defendants succeeded in accomplishing the following illegal results:

Raised the price of paper cigarettes in the country and kept it at a standard arbitrarily fixed by them, compelling all dealers and jobbers to agree to that standard.

Restrained competition and fixed, limited and controlled the production, manufacture and output of paper cigarettes.

Coerced all jobbers and wholesale dealers in paper cigarettes to maintain the standard of prices and to deal only in their goods by threatening to refuse to sell them goods which they must have unless they agreed.

The indictment of the trust was brought about by the National Cigarette Company through their attorneys, Einstein & Townsend. The National company is the complainant in the case, and secured the evidence of Mrs. Hirsch and dealer Brown upon which the indictment was found.

The Big Victory in Texas.

The case is similar to the one in Texas, where, after fighting for several years, the trust was forced to knuckle down. James B. Duke and William A. Marbury being indicted in Galveston. They finally plead guilty and were fined $250 each. They agreed to discontinue their methods in Texas, and to-day any tobacco dealer in Texas can handle any cigarette he wishes or that his trade may demand, along with the brands manufactured by the trust.

Since the conviction in Texas the trust has obeyed the law there, although in States adjoining it is still pursuing the tactics that led to the indictment of its officers in Texas and in this State.

LAWSUIT RECONCILES THEM.

Transfer of Hamilton's Property to His Son Follows Actions Over Tally-Ho Tragedy.

Henry Hamilton, the owner of the coach which was struck by a train at the Merrick road crossing of the Long Island Railroad in Valley Stream, when five persons were killed and a number of others injured, has been made co-defendant with the railroad company in several of the resulting suits for damages.

Among the transfers of property in the Register's Office, Brooklyn, yesterday, were the following:

By Henry and Josephine Hamilton, property in Gravesend, to Mary Rosenbaum, Jane Turnbull, Eliza Blumenthal and George W. Hamilton. Also property on North Fourth street, in the Eastern District, to George W. Hamilton.

George W. Hamilton is a son of Henry Hamilton, and it is now said the entire management of the elder Mr. Hamilton's extensive property is practically all in the hands and name of George W. and William Hamilton, another son of Henry Hamilton.

Some time ago the father retired from business and left it in William's hands. The young man did not conduct it to suit his father, and he sued for moneys misdirected. He got a judgment for $18,319. The Appellate Division cut it down to $10,500. The case was again appealed to the highest court, and was pending at the time of the big accident.

It is said that the making of the elder Hamilton a defendant in the several actions for damages has closed up all the differences between father and son, and the suit before the Court of Appeals has been withdrawn.

James D. Bell, chairman of the Democratic General Committee in Kings County, is a son-in-law to Mr. Hamilton. He represents him as counsel.

TARIFF OVERCOMES ALDRICH.

The Senator Has Left Washington to Be Free from all Consultation.

Washington, June 12.—Senator Aldrich left the city to-day, by order of his physician. He has been confined to his room at the Arlington almost all the time since the first week of the tariff debate with an aggravated attack of indigestion and dyspepsia.

He was able to be present at the first caucus on the sugar schedule, and was taken with a relapse afterward. As he did not improve, his physician directed that he should go where he would have absolute rest and be free from the possibility of any consultation with him on the tariff.

The Senator accordingly went to his Rhode Island home. It is considered doubtful whether he will return during the pendency of the Tariff bill, but his physician, Dr. Magruder, said this afternoon that he would be surprised if the Senator did not return during the next week. Mr. Aldrich's health, he said, was much better than it had been, but he had ordered a complete rest in order to guard against a relapse.