New-York Tribune.

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CARNEGIE EXPECTS CRISIS.

THINKS BRITAIN WILL HAVE TO SEEK AID FROM UNITED STATES.

London, June 4.—"Mark my words," said Andrew Carnegie to-night, "the time is coming when the Continental powers will combine to smash up this little island of Great Britain. When that happens, she will have to turn to the United States for help.

"I feel certain it will not be refused. The United States will step in and say 'Don't!' They will act just as Great Britain did in the Spanish-American War. What she did then was great, and it is not half realized yet."

When Mr. Carnegie gave utterance to these sentiments he was in the Langham Hotel, where he had arrived from Scotland for the Chamber of Commerce gatherings. Until to-night he had steadfastly refused to make a statement for publication.

Resuming the topic of Anglo-American relations, Mr. Carnegie said:

I believe in the community of the English speaking races, by which I mean that the Americans and the British are now closer than ever before. Could you get a better instance than the visit of the delegates of the New-York Chamber of Commerce to Windsor last Saturday? I suggested it, and King Edward took up the idea thoroughly. It was a fitting beginning of the new reign.

I know how deeply interested King Edward is in the United States. I have known this since the time, years ago, when I drove him on a locomotive in the United States, which, by the way, he did not forget when we met under different conditions.

The idea that the visit of our delegates to Windsor can be in any way construed as King Edward's recognition of American commercial superiority is all nonsense. The King is full of tact and of friendship for our country.

"Do you think," Mr. Carnegie was asked, "that British enterprise can be sufficiently stimulated to meet American competition?"

"Oh! they can't compete with us," replied Mr. Carnegie with a smile.

"Would you advise the British people to place their faith in combinations?" was the next question.

"I'm out of business," responded Mr. Carnegie, "and I know nothing about combinations."

When asked about his recent gift to the universities of Scotland, he said:

Everything will be settled shortly in a way satisfactory to both sides. The high Scotch officials and myself are still having conferences to arrange matters.

When asked if he contemplated further gifts, he replied in the negative, adding:

I have quite enough on my hands for the present. When this matter has been settled there will be time enough to think of something else.

Mr. Carnegie looks well, and is greatly pleased at the reception given to the delegates of the New-York Chamber of Commerce.

CAILLES ADVISED TO YIELD.

AGUINALDO'S MESSAGE TO INSURGENT LEADER—NEW JUDGES.

Manila, June 4.—Guevarra, adjutant to General Cailles, had a three hours' interview with Aguinaldo to-day. He said Cailles did not believe that Aguinaldo had been captured, and consequently issued a proclamation characterizing Aguinaldo's address to the Filipino people as an American trick. Aguinaldo, through Guevarra, advised Cailles to surrender immediately. After this interview General Wade and General Sumner informed Guevarra that Cailles must inform General Sumner at Pagsanjan, not later than next Monday, of his decision in the matter. The American generals declined to guarantee that Cailles would not be prosecuted.

General Trias, in company with Señor Lucban, brother of the insurgent leader still operating in Samar, has gone to Samar Island, and will attempt to induce Lucban to surrender.

Some of the leaders of the Federal party have prepared a resolution in which it is declared that the party will disband unless the United States Civil Commission reappoints several Filipino judges who have recently been removed from office. Upon the advice of the more rational members of the party, as well as certain American authorities, the resolution was not presented. The wisest of the Federal leaders are convinced of the lack of wisdom in forcing discord, especially at a time when the administration at Washington is about to confer general civil government on the archipelago.

The commission to-morrow will resume the organization of civil governments in the provinces. A bill has been prepared creating fourteen judicial districts. The salaries of the circuit judges range from $3,500 to $5,500 a year. Judge Bates and Judge Ladd will probably be assigned to the circuits of Iloilo and Cebu, respectively.

General Sumner says that three thousand rifles have been captured or surrendered during the last two months in the provinces of Laguna, Tayabas, Batangas and Cavité.

It has been decided to begin the occupation of the Island of Mindoro with three companies of the 9th Regiment, who have just arrived from China.

The American Lawyers' Association has addressed a memorial to the Philippine Commission in behalf of the use of the English language in courts of justice.

DADY'S TERMS REJECTED.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL REFUSES OFFER OF BROOKLYN CONTRACTOR.

Havana, June 4.—The Municipal Council of Havana to-day unanimously rejected the Dady bid for the sewering and paving contract, on the ground that it is too high.

Señor Gener, the Mayor, says the contract should be advertised more extensively and for a longer period than before.

The Dady bid, approximately $14,000,000, now goes to Governor-General Wood for final decision.

NICARAGUA'S ASSENT TO TREATY.

DOCUMENT RELATING TO CLAYTON-BULWER CONVENTION FOUND AT MANAGUA.

Managua, Nicaragua, May 16.—A record of the assent of Nicaragua's Congress, in 1855, to the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty of 1850 has been discovered in the archives of the Palacio Nacional, at Managua. Senator Morgan, of Alabama, in his speech in the United States Senate on March 6 and 7, 1901, said the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty did not have the consent of Costa Rica or Nicaragua. Probably notice of Nicaragua's assent was not communicated to the State Department at Washington because at that time diplomatic relations with Nicaragua were indirect and irregular. The assent was evidently given in the belief that it would be satisfactory to the United States, and that Great Britain would abandon her claim to the Mosquito Territory.

POOR CROPS IN HUNGARY.

Budapest, June 4.—The official crop report issued to-day says:

Since the last bulletin unfavorable weather has prevailed. Rust has begun to spread rapidly in wheat, and there is every reason to fear that, unless favorable weather sets in, the yield will be considerably less than that of last year.

Rye is poor; barley is in urgent need of rain; maize is poor, and sugar beet has been damaged by vermin.

GOLF! GOLF! GOLF! GOLF!

Poland Spring House, Poland Spring, Maine. Now open. Poland Water Depot, 3 Park Place, N. Y. City. —Advt.

BOERS CAPTURE JAMESTOWN

BRITISH GARRISON SURRENDERS AFTER FOUR HOURS' FIGHT.

London, June 4.—The War Office to-night published the following dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, June 4:

Jamestown, Cape Colony, surrendered to Kritzinger's commando on the morning of June 2 after four hours' fighting. The town guard and local volunteers were overpowered before our pursuing columns could come up.

Our casualties were three killed and two wounded. The Boer loss is said to have been greater.

The stores were looted, but the garrison was released.

Have placed General French in charge of the operations in Cape Colony.

Jamestown lies about twelve miles east of Stormberg Junction.

THE VLAKFONTEIN FIGHT.

DESPERATE ENGAGEMENT—TWO GUNS RECAPTURED—LOSSES.

London, June 5.—Details received regarding the fighting at Vlakfontein show that it was one of the most desperate engagements of the war. General Dixon's column was traversing the district and establishing posts, when it was attacked by 1,200 Boers under Commandant Kemp. The Boers were so close that fifty British fell at the first volley.

The Yeomanry held the position, protecting the guns, until they were nearly decimated; and then, finding it impossible to save the guns, the artillerymen shot the gun horses to prevent the Boers from carrying off the pieces.

The column quickly recovered from the shock of the unexpected attack. The Derbyshires charged with bayonets, and, after a short, desperate fight, drove off the Boers and recovered the guns. The Derbyshires and Yeomanry both lost very heavily.

It is asserted that while the Boers had temporary possession of the guns they shot two artillerymen in cold blood for refusing to work them against their own comrades.

The appointment of General French, who has been recruiting his health in Cape Town, to command the operations in Cape Colony indicates that Lord Kitchener attaches considerable importance to the invasion.

The serious fighting brings further demands for the sending out of reinforcements.

The surrender of Jamestown is regarded as a disagreeable incident, because it has provided to Commander Kritzinger fresh supplies.

Lord Kitchener, in a dispatch from Pretoria dated June 4, says:

Dixon's report of the fighting at Vlakfontein, forty miles from Johannesburg, on May 29, just received. On our side 1,450 men, with seven guns, were engaged. The force was returning to camp at Vlakfontein when the enemy, under cover of a veldt fire, rushed the rearguard, consisting of two guns of the 28th Battery and 330 men of the Derbyshires and Yeomanry. They temporarily captured the two guns. When the remainder of the force came into action the Boers were driven off and the guns were recaptured and the Boer position was occupied. Our casualties were 6 officers and 51 men killed, 6 officers and 115 men wounded and 1 officer and 7 men missing. One officer and four men have since died of wounds. Forty-one Boers were killed on the ground. The further Boer casualties are not known. Reinforcements are being sent.

REID'S OFFER TO NEWFOUNDLAND.

TELEGRAPH LINES TO BE GIVEN TO GOVERNMENT AND LAND GRANTS REVISED.

St. John's, N. F., June 4.—Mr. Reid, the contractor, consents to surrender the telegraphs to the government and agrees to revise his land grants so that the rights of other holders will be protected. He will undertake to allow the colony to purchase back from him the ownership of the railway at the end of fifty years by compensating him for the value of the property at that time.

On these conditions, if the minor details are adjusted, the government will agree to the transfer to a limited liability company, as Mr. Reid desires.

FIERCE FIGHT WITH ROBBERS.

CONSTABLE SHOT DEAD AND CRIMINAL FATALLY WOUNDED.

Toronto, June 4.—Routledge, Rice and Jones, three men extradited from Chicago on the charge of burglary, were being transferred in a cab from the court to jail to-night when a friend threw revolvers into the cab. The robbers shot Boyd, the constable, dead, jumped from the cab and boarded a streetcar, which they attempted to seize. The motorman struck Routledge over the head with a motor bar, fatally injuring him, and the other two men were captured after both had been wounded.

RUSSIA TO REFUSE PAPAL WISHES.

St. Petersburg, June 4.—The report that a special mission from the Vatican is expected to reopen the negotiations for the establishment of a Nunciature at St. Petersburg is confirmed. Russia is satisfied with the present arrangement by which business is transacted through the resident at Rome, and it is not believed the papal wishes will be gratified.

THE ENGLISH DERBY TO-DAY.

The English Derby, greatest of the English races for three-year-olds, which is to be run to-day at Epsom, will be remarkable chiefly for two things—first, the prominence of the horses named to start owned by Americans, and, second, the number of candidates. Probably over twenty horses will start, a number not equalled in twenty years. Three colts representing American owners will probably go to the post. They are William C. Whitney's brown colt Volodyovski, by Fiorizel II—La Reine; Pierre Lorillard's chestnut colt Tantalus, by Sailor Prince—Tarbouche, and Foxhall P. Keene's chestnut colt Olympian, by Domino—Belle of Maywood. A cable dispatch from London received last night said that Volodyovski would undoubtedly go to the post the favorite at something like 5 to 2, although Revenue, a Blairfinde colt; Handicapper, owned by Sir E. Cassell, and the Duke of Portland's William the Third would all be strongly supported in the betting. Mr. Whitney's colt has all along been thought the likeliest of the Derby candidates. His performances as a two-year-old were all of a high order, and he is reported to have beaten Kilmarnock II in practice, and Englishmen have a high opinion of Kilmarnock II. Mr. Whitney's colt will be ridden by Lester Reiff. "Danny" Maher will ride Tantalus, who is not thought as good as William the Third, who is supposed to like the distance. Olympian, on whom Milton Henry will have the mount, broke a blood vessel a few weeks ago, and is not greatly feared by the horsemen. Commando, Ballyhoo Bey and Holstein beat him last year in this country as a two-year-old. William the Third has won three good races and has not met defeat this year. "Johnnie" Reiff or Jenkins may ride Handicapper.

MARQUIS DE LUR-SALUCES ARRESTED.

Paris, June 5.—The Marquis de Lur-Saluces, the well known royalist and former member of the Chamber of Deputies, who unexpectedly returned to Paris about the middle of last month, has been arrested.

The arrest was made under an order directing the marquis to stand trial before the Senate, which will meet as the High Court of Justice on June 24.

GOLF! GOLF! GOLF! GOLF!

Poland Spring House, Poland Spring, Maine. Now open. Poland Water Depot, 3 Park Place, N. Y. City. —Advt.

For sixty-nine years the Cough Cure—JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Advt.

DEATH JUMP FROM BRIDGE

SON OF WEALTHY ORANGE GROWER WAVES FLAG AS HE LEAPS.

A man, who, from papers and letters found in his pockets, is supposed to be Robert Gibbens Bidwell, of No. 1,425 East Adams-st., Jacksonville, Fla., jumped from the Brooklyn Bridge yesterday afternoon, and at 6:15 p. m. he was taken from the East River, at Oliver-st. A hurry call was at once sent to Gouverneur Hospital, but when the ambulance arrived the surgeon said the man had been dead an hour.

The man was evidently prepared for the jump, as he wore a life preserver, and towels were swathed around his body, and thought to be intended to lessen the impact when the body struck the water. A number of newspapers were also stuffed between his body and the life preserver.

The police at the Manhattan end of the bridge said that at about 4:30 o'clock a conductor on a Fulton-st. car reported at the Brooklyn end of the bridge that a man had left his car, and, waving two American flags, jumped from the bridge. Policemen were at once sent to look for the body on both sides of the river, but they found nothing, and later reported that they thought the whole story was a fake. At 6:15 two longshoremen employed at the Clyde Line Pier No. 34, East River, saw a man floating in the water near the pier. They called Policemen Raphael and Sullivan, and pulled the body from the water. The man was about five feet ten inches tall, about thirty years old, and wore a dark gray sack suit and rubber soled canvas shoes. In his pockets were several letters, a bicycle whistle, a pair of silver link cuff buttons, $1 11 in money and a key to room No. 76, Colonial Hotel, One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. and Eighth-ave. He also had a copy of the Jacksonville, Fla., "Times-Union" of April 12, which contained an account of a series of lectures he was to deliver at the Park Opera House, in that city.

The letters in his pockets were addressed to Robert G. Bidwell, care of William Turner, No. 223 West One-hundred-and-twelfth-st., this city. One of them was from the mother of the dead man, Mrs. A. G. Bidwell, of No. 1,832 Oregon-ave., Washington, D. C., and another was from "Alys," No. 1,425 East Adams-st., Jacksonville, Fla.

In the dead man's pocket also was a postal card addressed to him at No. 596 Columbus-ave. In this he was requested to call on Mrs. William Michelena, No. 203 Bedford Park, New-York. There were several cards of the Colonial Hotel, on the back of one of which was written: "Robert Gibbens Bidwell, author of 'The Reign of Mind,' No. 1,832 Oregon-ave., N. W., Washington, D. C., and No. 1,425 East Adams-st., Jacksonville, Fla. June 4, 1901. 'Veni, vidi, vici.'"

The clipping from the Jacksonville, Fla., "Times-Union" referred to a course of lectures on the following subjects: "Electricity and Life," "One and the Same Infinite Consciousness," "The Coming Wars in Europe and Asia," "Washington, D. C., and Our Presidents," "Congress and the Constitution Scored," "A Man of Destiny—William J. Bryan," "Love and Its Affinity" and "Proofs of Immortality."

Mrs. Turner, mother of William Irving Turner, to whom one of the letters found in Bidwell's pockets was addressed, at her home, No. 223 West One-hundred-and-twelfth-st., said that Bidwell was her nephew. He and his mother, a widow, and two sisters, lived in Washington. She said the father of the family was one of the most prominent orange growers in Florida and was wealthy.

Mrs. Turner said Bidwell came to the city a week ago to pay them a visit and see the city. There was illness in the Turner family and at their suggestion Bidwell went to the Colonial Hotel.

"He called on us twice," she said, "to take tea, and each time it seemed as if his actions were strange. I cannot account for his jump off the bridge, unless he was crazy."

Mrs. Turner knew nothing about his lecturing, as he did not speak of it to the family. Mrs. Turner said her son had gone to the police station to see about the care of the body. Messages have been sent to the mother and sisters in Washington.

Washington, June 4.—Bidwell was a native of this city, and about thirty years old. About three months ago he and his wife went to Jacksonville, where they formerly had lived. Several days ago a letter was received by Mrs. Bidwell from her son's wife, in Jacksonville, saying that her husband was about to sail to New-York, and that she would not accompany him. To-day Bidwell's mother received an affectionate letter from him, telling of his arrival. The mother was greatly shocked at the news of her son's act. It was said that, while Robert Bidwell was never moody or despondent, for some time he has been unfortunately affected, and at times was irresponsible. The opinion of his mother and sister is that he became temporarily unbalanced in mind when he committed the resh act which caused his death. While in Jacksonville Bidwell had written to his sister's husband here, saying that he had been offered several places, and expected to accept one of them which offered good advantages.

Jacksonville, Fla., June 4.—Robert G. Bidwell was a son of A. I. Bidwell, who lived at Arlington, across the St. John's River, from here, fifteen years ago, and afterward moved to Orlando, Fla., where he died. A. I. Bidwell was in his day, perhaps, the leading nurseryman in Florida, and owned a beautiful orange grove at Orlando. Young Bidwell was well known here. He was regarded as a man of more than average intelligence, but not well balanced. He was a contributor to horticultural publications here. The Orlando grove was killed by the freeze in 1895, and it is said that since then his mental aberration was manifested. After the freeze the grove was sold and Bidwell left the State.

He leaves a widow at Orlando, who is a daughter of Dr. Duer, a retired physician, and one little girl.

R. G. Bidwell came here early in April and placed a lecture advertisement in "The Times Union" and "The Citizen," in which he claimed to possess a variety of extraordinary powers. The proopsed lecture was never given.

TRIED WATER, POISON AND KNIFE.

DESPONDENT BROOKLYN MAN FAILS TO KILL HIMSELF IN CAMDEN, N. J.

Camden, N. J., June 4.—George Parker, of Brooklyn, made several desperate attempts to kill himself last night and to-day, but the doctors say he will live. Drowning, stabbing and poison were all tried by the man, but his efforts to end his life were in vain. First he tried to drown himself, but he was fished out of the Delaware River in time to save his life. He was taken to Police Headquarters and locked up, where he made the other attempts to kill himself. With a penknife, which had been overlooked when he was searched before being placed in a cell, he inflicted fifteen stab wounds in his chest over the heart. Then he drank a quart of water, into which he had soaked a number of match heads, and wound up by cutting an artery in one of his wrists.

One of the keepers found Parker lying on a cot, with blood spurting from his wrist and trickling from the wounds in his chest. Medical aid was obtained, and the flow of blood stopped. It is said that, in spite of the great loss of blood which he sustained, the man will recover.

Parker's attempt to kill himself was caused by despondency. Several years ago he had a good business in Brooklyn. His child died, and it is said after that he took to drink. His wife left him. He is fifty-six years old, and is said to come of a good family.

GOLF! GOLF! GOLF! GOLF!

Poland Spring House, Poland Spring, Maine. Now open. Poland Water Depot, 3 Park Place, N. Y. City. —Advt.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD'S TRIPLE TERMINALS at West 23d St., Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, accommodate travel to and from all sections of Manhattan.—Advt.

HUDSON BRIDGE PLANS.

A SALE OF LAND IN WEEHAWKEN THROWS LIGHT ON TWO PROJECTS.

By the announcement of the sale of a large tract of land on Weehawken Heights it was learned yesterday that two movements—one old and the other new—to build bridges over the Hudson River were well under way. One was the carrying out of what was called the original plan of the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Company. That plan, it is said, calls for the building of a bridge over the Hudson River from a point near the West Shore Railroad station at Weehawken to Fifty-ninth-st., Manhattan. The other project is the building of a bridge from a place near Fort Lee to One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st., Manhattan. A syndicate of real estate men and other persons is said to be behind the latter movement. An announcement of the sale of the land was made by one of the buyers. He was seen yesterday afternoon by a Tribune reporter and said:

"The building of a bridge by the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Company that will touch on part of the property is assured. The building of a second bridge that will land on the north part of the tract is almost assured. I cannot now tell you the details of the second bridge project. The purchasers have received word from the officials of the West Shore Railroad that if the plan regarding the improvement of the property is carried out, the ferry facilities will be greatly bettered. About $3,000,000 will be spent in building up the property."

The property sold is known as the Palisade Heights property. This is said to be one of the largest tracts of unimproved land overlooking the Hudson opposite this city. It is 229 feet above the Hudson River. The selling price was a little more than $1,000,000, and the sale was made by S. Q. Mingle for the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. The tract contains 145 acres, and has a frontage of about one-half mile on the Hudson County Boulevard. It begins at a point on Weehawken Heights just west of the West Shore station.

The purchasers are members of a Philadelphia syndicate. One member of the syndicate is said to be identified with the Pennsylvania Railroad. Some of the members of the syndicate are Joseph S. Keene, jr., George M. Bunting, Sellers Brothers, of the Sellers Steel Works; John H. Dawes, Joseph T. Richards, G. Martin Brill, George B. Wilson, George A. Fletcher and S. Q. Mingle.

At the office of Mr. Mingle, at No. 7 East Forty-second-st., it was said that "in the very near future this property will be connected by bridge with New-York, without a change of cars."

Two electric street railway lines run through the property north and south.

F. W. GLEN'S BIG SCHEME.

WANTS THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO SPEND $1,000,000,000 FOR CANALS.

This is the day of gigantic commercial projects and Francis Wayland Glen is evidently not going to be left behind in the matter of projecting. He has a scheme for canal building upon which he wants the national government to embark which laps over into Canada and when completed will make the Martians turn green with envy when they direct their telescopes to the northern part of this earth's Western Hemisphere. Mr. Glen has invited the co-operation of Andrew H. Green in promoting this scheme. It includes:

First—A ship canal from the Hudson River through the channel of the Mohawk River, Oneida Lake and Oswego River to Lake Ontario, with twenty-five feet of water over the mitre sills, with locks in proportion, and also a canal from Olcott, on Lake Ontario, to Tonawanda, upon the Niagara River, of the same dimensions.

Second—A ship canal from Albany to the St. Lawrence River through Lake Champlain, of the same depth of water and locks of the same size.

Third—A ship canal from Chicago to deep water upon the Illinois River of the same dimensions.

Fourth—The improvements of the channels of the Hudson, Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio rivers so that the largest sized vessel which can pass through the canals proposed can pass up and down these rivers with perfect freedom.

Fifth—The enlargement of the St. Lawrence and Welland canals to the same dimensions as those above proposed.

Sixth—The construction of the French River, Ottawa and Montreal Canal with the same sized locks and depth of water, thereby connecting Georgian Bay with tide water at Montreal.

Seventh—The enlargement of the Trent Valley Canal from Midland, on Georgian Bay, to Murray Bay, on Lake Ontario, to the same dimensions.

In support of his scheme, Mr. Glen argues that besides furnishing transportation these canals will give a grand total of 10,000,000 horsepower, which is equal in operation for ten hours a day to 140,000,000 man power. If one man, he says, can support in comfort a wife and three children, then 10,000,000 horsepower, operated twenty-four hours a day, is equal to the maintenance of 1,680,000,000 persons, or more than twenty times the population of this republic at the present time.

These canals, dams and water power channels can be constructed, he declares, for $1,000,000,000, and the annual cost of maintenance will not exceed $20,000,000. By converting the water power into electrical power, and selling it as $12 a horsepower per annum for ten hours a day, the 10,000,000 horsepower will yield a revenue of $120,000,000, enough to redeem the bonds given for their construction within ten years after the canals are open and the water powers occupied.

REMARKABLE CASE OF COMBUSTION.

CHILD LOSES ITS LIFE UNDER ORDINARY TREATMENT FOR SUPERFICIAL BURNS.

Louisville, Ky., June 4 (Special).—A remarkable case that must certainly prove of interest to the medical world generally is contained in a letter from Dr. B. C. Wilson, of Soldier, Ky., to Dr. Samuel E. Woody, professor of chemistry at the Kentucky School of Medicine. It relates to a case of spontaneous combustion in connection with the customary treatment of severe burns. The case is fully reported by Dr. Wilson. His letter, in part, is as follows:

A child about four years old was burned on the extremeties and abdomen by its dress catching fire. The burns in each locality, being of moderate severity and strictly superficial, were not sufficient to have caused a fatal result. The burns were dressed in the following manner: First dusted with subnitrate of bismuth, then linseed oil was freely poured on, and the parts wrapped in cotton batting and a sheet pinned around it snugly, and, lastly, a quilt was wrapped around this. The child was put to bed, and instructions were given not to remove the dressing. The child complained bitterly all night long, the parents thinking that the suffering was due to the original burn.

About daylight they saw smoke arising from the bed, but, being very ignorant people, thought it was the "fire leaving the burn," and did not remove the dressing until later, when the child was dying. Upon removing the dressing they found the inner aspect of the sheet was scorched, the cotton batting was burned almost entirely up (over the abdomen) and still smouldering. The child was burned into the intestines in three places and died in a few minutes. There was not the least evidence or the remote possibility of the second fire originating from the outside, and there was absolutely nothing used but the bismuth and linseed oil.

Replying to Dr. Wilson's letter, Dr. Woody wrote his opinion, as follows:

Under the circumstances it must have been spontaneous combustion of the linseed oil. The bismuth subnitrate and cotton, divided finely, distributed the oil and exposed a large surface to the action of the oxygen of the air. The warmth of the body added to the heat and hastened the oxidation, and the covering confined the heat until the oxidation became an actual combustion.

GENERAL BURNETT BUYS COUNTRY PLACE.

Middletown, N. Y., June 4.—General H. L. Burnett, United States District Attorney in New-York, has completed the purchase of a large farm and house near Goshen.

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Poland Spring House, Poland Spring, Maine. Now open. Poland Water Depot, 3 Park Place, N. Y. City. —Advt.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD'S DINING CAR SERVICE. Choice dishes of the season served satisfactorily at reasonable rates. The business man's dining room.—Advt.

COMES HERE FOR DIVORCE.

MR. DELPIT TELLS OF HIS CASE, WHICH HAS INVOLVED CHURCH AND STATE IN QUEBEC.

A man of medium stature, but well proportioned, whose age of thirty-one years was made to appear somewhat more by a close cropped black beard, hastily entered the law office of Carruthers & Guthrie, at No. 23 Broadway, yesterday afternoon, and, slipping a card into the hands of the office boy, exclaimed: "I wish to see Mr. Carruthers at once. My train leaves for Baltimore in an hour." On the card was printed the name "Edouard Delpit."

The visitor was no other than the plaintiff in the Delpit divorce case of Montreal, which has plunged the Roman Catholic Church and the civil courts of Quebec into a bitter controversy as to which is supreme in the laws of marriage. A Tribune reporter obtained an interview with Mr. Delpit after the conference with the lawyer. In explaining his coming to this city Mr. Delpit, in the few minutes he had left before taking his train, said:

"I have come to the United States for the relief which I despaired of obtaining in Montreal. I have sought your courts to grant me a divorce without notoriety and the waste of years of time. The struggle that I have had in my own country of Quebec has been too widely noised about. Unfortunately, it involved the Roman Catholic Church and the civil government of the province in such a struggle for supremacy that the primary case was lost sight of. Indeed, the antagonism between these two powers of society has grown so bitter that I saw that I could obtain a final decision in the case only after years of struggle and notoriety.

"Accordingly, I made my home in Baltimore three months ago. There I will bring an action for divorce through Mr. Carruthers, as soon as my year of residence is complete. I have been in this city only a few days visiting at the home of a sister and consulting with my lawyer."

Mr. Delpit then consented to tell the history of the case as briefly as he could.

"'My wife," he said, "was Miss Marie Berthe Aurore Jeanne Coté. We were married on May 2, 1893. She was sixteen years old then, and I was twenty-three. Although each of us had been brought up in the Catholic faith we were married by a Unitarian minister, the Rev. W. S. Barnes, of Montreal. We had three children—a boy, who is now nearly seven years old, and two daughters, Marie and Louise.

"Our marriage proved unfortunate. My wife showed such hatred to me and to the children that life became unendurable. We both sought for a divorce, she in a civil, I in an ecclesiastical court. In my contention before the Church authorities I argued that a marriage between two Catholics who had not abjured their religion was clandestine, and therefore null, when solemnized by a Protestant clergyman. My contention was upheld, and a decision in my favor was given me through the Ordinary of Quebec in July, 1900, and ratified by the Pope on November 23 last.

"This judgment was overruled, however, by the civil courts of Quebec in a decision handed down by Justice Archibald, of the Superior Court, on March 31 last. An appeal from this decision is now before the Court of Appeals of the province, which, although, as I believe, will overrule Justice Archibald, will not be final, as my wife has threatened to carry the case to the House of Lords. As I have little doubt that the House of Lords will sustain Justice Archibald, I have finally abandoned the Canadian courts for the courts of this country. Here I hope my suit will be tried with expedition and fairness and without notoriety.

"I shall base my claim for absolute divorce on grounds of cruelty, both to me and my children. In order to give these proper protection I sent the boy to France to his grandmother, and then afterward had my mother and an aunt come to Montreal from France to take care of the two younger children, also. The hatred that my wife bore to the children can be seen by this affidavit from Mrs. Cameron, a servant in our employ. She testified as follows:

"'When the boy returned from France with his grandparents Mrs. Delpit told me that she hated him (her own son) enough to kill him, and that she wished that the vessel in which they all came had gone to the bottom of the sea, and that all the family had drowned, even to her little son.'"

The children are now in this city, at the home of Mr. Delpit's sister, with whom he has been staying. Their grandparents are also here.

The lawyers of the wife, who is now in Montreal, allege that Mr. Delpit treated his wife cruelly, and often struck her.

Mr. Delpit is the son of Antoine Adrian Edouard Delpit, a novelist, who for many years served under the French Minister of the Interior. Among his novels are "Marcienne," "Cœur de Gu," "Plein Cœur" and "La Ravanche de l'Enfant." The son was born in Beaumont-du-Périgord, France, and left that country in 1888 to become the secretary of Lieutenant-Governor Chapleau. Afterward he became the secretary of the present Lieutenant-Governor Jetté. Mr. Delpit left the last place only a few months ago.

Mr. Carruthers, his lawyer, received a telegram late last night from the opposing lawyers, MM. Taillefer and Lafleur, to the effect that his proposition to fight the case out in the Maryland courts was under advisement, and that a reply had been delayed by the illness of M. Taillefer. The wife's counsel contend that the ecclesiastical courts have no right to annul a marriage for which a license had been obtained.

TRUNK EXPLODES IN TRANSIT

BAGGAGEMEN PUTTING IT ON TRAIN INJURED—IT CONTAINED FOURTH OF JULY MATERIALS.

Andrew Keavey, a baggagemaster, and John Allstrum, his assistant, were badly injured, and great excitement was caused at the railroad terminal at Atlantic Highlands yesterday by an explosion in a big trunk containing Fourth of July powder, caps and firecrackers, clothing and a large number of cartridges. The trunk was being transferred from the steamer Monmouth to a railroad train. Keavey was so badly injured that he was removed to the Long Branch Hospital. The trunk was almost completely demolished. Several persons who were near at the time of the explosion had narrow escapes from severe injuries.

The trunk was identified as the property of C. F. Naething, the well known restaurant man, of No. 118 Fulton-st. Mr. Naething and his family were on the boat bound for Galilee, N. J.

Mr. Naething, after seeing his family safely to their summer home, intends going on to Canada on a hunting trip. He placed his guns and several hundred cartridges in the trunk. Unbeknown to their parents the boys of the family placed a supply of Fourth of July celebration materials in the trunk. None of the cartridges exploded.

The trunk had been taken from the boat at the Highlands, and the baggagemen were placing it on the train when the explosion took place.

John Naething, a son of the restaurant man, said last night that the trunk contained a lot of combustibles in the form of cartridges.

He said that his father had securely packed his guns and the cartridges between his clothing in the trunk, and he did not know how the explosion could have occurred.

GOLF! GOLF! GOLF! GOLF!

Poland Spring House, Poland Spring, Maine. Now open. Poland Water Depot, 3 Park Place, N. Y. City. —Advt.

NEW TRAIN FOR ST. LOUIS

leaves Grand Central Station 5.30 p. m.; reaches St. Louis 9.50 next night. This is the "St. Louis Limited" of the New York Central, Lake Shore and Big Four. No excess fare.—Advt.

TO BAR CONSUMPTIVES.

NO MORE IMMIGRANTS WITH TUBERCULOSIS TO BE RECEIVED.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT RULES THAT IT IS A DANGEROUS CONTAGIOUS DISEASE.

The order of Superintendent of Immigration T. V. Powderly received yesterday by Thomas Fitchie, the Commissioner of Imigration for this port, that tuberculosis of the lungs is to be considered a dangerous contagious disease, is expected to result in a large decrease in the number of immigrants admitted to this country. Heretofore immigrants having tuberculosis of the lungs have been admitted unless the disease was in an advanced stage.

CAUSE OF PREVIOUS DEPORTATION.

When they were deported it was because they were apt to become public charges, the contagious nature of the disease not being considered. The new ruling makes the deportation of all immigrants having tuberculosis of the lungs compulsory. It will necessitate a more strict examination for the disease by the surgeons at Ellis Island, and the steamship companies will have to make examinations in Europe before accepting steerage passengers.

The crusade against spitting in public conveyances and waiting rooms in this city occasioned the issuance of the order. The surgeons at Ellis Island had followed with great interest the discussion among medical men as to whether tuberculosis of the lungs was contagious, and when the city government took its positive stand on the subject they felt that the national government should make its position known.

SUPT. POWDERLY ASKS FOR A RULING.

The Marine Hospital, through Superintendent Powderly, was accordingly, about two months ago, asked if tuberculosis of the lungs was to be classed a contagious disease. The ruling made then was that the disease was considered a chronic contagious disease.

The ruling was unsatisfactory, as if immigrants were deported under it contests might follow. The law says that an immigrant is to be deported who suffers from a "loathsome or dangerous contagious disease." Under the ruling, immigrants who had tuberculosis of the lungs had to be barred as likely to become public charges. Many immigrants were so barred, and, though no contests resulted, it was felt that a more explicit ruling should be made.

Commissioner Fitchie asked for a more specific statement, and yesterday received a letter from Superintendent Powderly, which said:

Your letter was referred to the Supervising Surgeon-General, Marine Hospital Service, and was returned by him with the following indorsement, "Respectfully returned to the Commissioner-General of Immigration, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., with the statement that tuberculosis of the lungs is now considered a dangerous contagious disease." The officers under your jurisdiction should be informed as to this opinion, for their guidance in considering the admissibility of aliens under Section 1 of the act approved March 3, 1891.

This is the act barring aliens having loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.

Commissioner Fitchie said yesterday that the steamship companies would be informed of the ruling, and that it would take effect at once.

TO SAVE PUBLIC'S HEALTH.

A COMMITTEE OF PHYSICIANS SEEKING SOME OF THE CAUSES OF THE PEOPLE'S ILLS.

All the physicians in this city have been asked to help in the work of the special committee appointed by the Medical Society of the County of New-York to learn what effect certain forms of wickedness existing here have upon the public health, and what legislation is needed to improve conditions. This committee was appointed in February, and so vigorously has it labored that it has attracted widespread attention.

It will first submit a report of its work to the society, and the organization will then lay it before the Committee of Fifteen. When this report will be ready is still problematical. It is certain that the report will be one of the best of its kind ever placed before a medical organization, as it will not only contain the expressions of opinion of the members of the special committee of the society on matters of great import to the public health, but the views on the same subjects of hundreds of medical men of this city. Not within the memory of many of the oldest living citizens has the medical profession been so aroused to the importance of the task that it has undertaken and has set out, practically as a whole, to help solve some of the leading problem relating to the public health of the community. Some reports on matters similar to those in which the committee of the society and the physicians of this city are now interested are to be found in the archives of the leading medical libraries throughout the world, and nearly all these papers, when they became public, surprised and amazed those who were directly interested in their contents.

It is expected that the report the committee will submit will be no exception to previous similar reports, and that it may quicken the public mind to the sense of its duty relating to many evils existing in this city, especially in such districts as the "red light."

There are hundreds of physicians here who think that the people should be warned of the nature of the dangers threatening the public health, by which the health of many persons has been impaired. So far, the committee has received the views of more than 800 physicians on the question to which replies were sought, and has learned from these physicians the status of the public health in certain parts of the city.

This is only the beginning of the work of the committee of the society. In speaking about their work yesterday, a well known physician said to a Tribune reporter: "The committee has begun its work auspiciously; it will end it auspiciously. Never was there a better time for such work as it is doing." Dr. Prince A. Morrow is chairman of the committee, and Dr. Ludwig Weiss secretary. Dr. George B. Fowler is an ex-officio member of the committee, on account of being the president of the society. The other members are: Drs. Charles W. Allen, L. Duncan Bulkley, Henry Dwight Chapin, Edward D. Fisher and S. Adolph Knopf. The committee recently mailed a circular to every registered physician in this city. The circular outlined the work of the committee, and asked that the receiver of the circular answer the questions to the best of his knowledge and mail a reply as soon as possible.

AN OLD COMPANY REORGANIZED.

Albany, June 4.—The R. S. Prine Transportation Company, of New-York City, was incorporated today with a capital of $500,000, to carry on a trucking business, and to operate vehicles with motors. The directors are William C. Breed and S. A. Trenvett, of New-York City; Charles H. Allen, Robert S. Prine, Charles S. Clark and others, of Boston. The new company is practically a former Boston corporation, which had branch offices in various parts of the country.

NEW OIL COMPANY FORMED.

Albany, June 4.—The Republic Oil Company of New-York City, to produce and refine petroleum and its products, was incorporated to-day. The capital is $350,000, and the directors are George B. Wilson and F. A. Turrell, of New-York, and J. R. Taylor, of Mount Vernon.