

plant no effort was made to run the mills. At Monessen and Demmer the only work done was to run some of the more important machinery to have it in good trim for a resumption late this week or at the beginning of next week. It was enough to excite the men, however, and if the discovery had not been made that there was really no work of production the delayed trouble would have arrived.

The strikers and their pickets were chagrined to learn that men had been taken into the plants without their knowledge, and some intemperate words were heard. The inflammable nature of the strike was intensified by the general knowledge that the strike was virtually ended. At the meeting of the Amalgamated Association executive board tomorrow in more of a ratification than anything else. The men seem to feel that attempts to start the plants at this late day was a deliberate effort to create trouble, which would have been furnished with all cheerfulness had an earnest effort been made to turn out sheets at McKeesport or tinplate at Monessen or Demmer.

At the headquarters of the Amalgamated Association the utmost cheerfulness prevailed. President Shaffer and Secretary Williams, although showing the effects of the strain to which they have been subjected, were smiling and seemingly contented. Secretary Williams said that he could not in honor discuss any part of the proposition, even to hinting at its contents, until it had been disposed of by the executive board. He admitted that the statements regarding the terms of the offer made by Mr. Morgan were clever guesses. In every way except a direct expression in words, both President Shaffer and Secretary Williams made it plain that they regarded the proposition with favor and expected that the executive board would take the same view, ending the strike officially.

Repairs are under way at several of the plants that have been idle since the strike was declared, and some of them will not be able to run for several days after the order to resume is given to the workers. At all of the mills in and close by this city extensive repairs are being made, the first in over a year being needed. At the larger plants, such as the big tinplate plants at Demmer and Monessen, the repairs have been completed, and tests are made of the rolls and other machinery every day. It is that which has caused so much excitement among the strikers at intervals, as it was plain enough that at least a part of the machinery was in operation. These plants will be ready to turn out their usual products at a day's notice.

SETTLEMENT THOUGHT TO BE AT HAND. RESULT OF TO-DAY'S CONFERENCE ANXIOUSLY AWAITED BY BOTH SIDES—STRIKERS STAND FIRM.

Pittsburg, July 29.—Everybody is on the qui vive to-night in strike circles, and the coming conference of the leaders of the contending forces is looked forward to with mingled hope and fear. Hope, however, predominates, and peace is confidently expected by the majority of those interested.

The executive committee of the Amalgamated Association will meet in the headquarters of the organization at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, or as soon as possible thereafter, and take up the propositions of the United States Steel Corporation for a settlement of the steelworkers' strike.

This statement was made to-day by Secretary Williams, of the Amalgamated Association. Beyond this he declined to discuss the strike in any form. There was no change in the position of the two contestants to-day. Both sides held firmly to the plan of watching each other. The officials of the Wood Mill of the American Sheet Steel Company made no attempt to start the plant, and indications pointed to their remaining inactive until the strike negotiations are decided to-day one way or the other.

The first report of the day, that the American Tin Plate Company was making an effort to start the Demmer plant with non-union men, and that one set of rolls was being operated, was afterward explained as being a rumor that started from the fact that the company had some men at work repairing the plant, with the expectation that the strike will be settled shortly.

CONSIDERING SETTLEMENT.

This was a busy day for President Shaffer and the executive officials of the Amalgamated Association. There was a steady stream of callers from early in the morning, and innumerable conferences bearing on the proposed settlement of the strike. President Shaffer was firm in his determination not to talk on the strike situation until after the meeting to-morrow or until the decision had been reached by the executive committee concerning the proposition of the United States Steel Corporation. It was intimated, however, that there was a strong likelihood that the committee would not adjourn to-morrow until they had met with the manufacturers and formally discussed the settlement of the strike. If this should be the case actual peace is possible in a short time. Points to be settled is therefore guesswork.

Colonel G. Watson French and J. F. Taylor, officials of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, had a long conference with President Shaffer, but the object of their call was not made public. It was said, however, that it had no connection with the strike settlement, but rather to the affairs of the Youngstown company. It was said that the Republic company was in need of a number of skilled men and in search of them. After the visit of Colonel French, Joseph Bishop, the secretary of the Ohio Board of Arbitration, went into conference with President Shaffer. His visit was in connection with the strike and its probable settlement. What was said, however, was not divulged and will not be. It is believed that Mr. Bishop has been actively engaged in bringing about the settlement of the strike, and that the results that are at least promised.

One of the most apparent facts in the status of the strike to-day was the determination of the strikers to lose no ground in their struggle while peace negotiations are being conducted. It was explained that this plan was absolutely necessary in order that the position of the Amalgamated Association should be strong when the settlement takes place. Most of the officials of the Amalgamated Association expressed confidence that the strike was near an end.

News received from all points where the strike is in progress to-day was of a reassuring nature. The strikers say they have more than held their ground since the strike began, and to have increased their membership in McKeesport alone to over fifteen hundred men. Accessions to the ranks of the Amalgamated Association have also been made in Wellsville, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Mingo Junction and Riverside, W. Va., where one of the National Tube Company mills is operated with the American Steel Hoop Company the change has been one of the most sweeping. Before the strike practically all save two of the mills were non-union. At this time all except one of the mills of this company are union, and are idle from the strike. The situation of the American Tin Plate Company is well understood. All the mills of that company are working under union rules, except the Monessen mill. The story told of this mill is that under the agreement made at the time it was secured by the trust the management of the plant was to be left in the hands of the former officials for a period of five years. This was done in order to prove the value of the patent methods for producing tinplates there. This plant is still running as non-union, and while thirty-six men have been discharged from the plant for embracing union principles, the manager, Percy Donner, asserts that the plant is running full and has not been affected by the strike in the least. The mill employs over eight hundred men in all departments, and is one of the best producers in the American Tin Plate Company's group of mills.

NEITHER SIDE HAS SUFFERED MUCH.

So far neither of the contending forces has suffered greatly. The weather has been exceedingly hot, and the men look upon the last month as a vacation in the heated term. Working under the severe strain of the recent oppressive heat would have been an unusual hardship at the best, and the men think that on this account, perhaps, many lives have been saved by the strike.

So far as the companies are concerned they are also in better position for work now than they were before the strike. Many of their mills have been repaired, and the conditions for an increased output are greatly improved.

It is true that a computation of figures foots up a total loss of \$6,516,000 on account of the strike, of which \$3,960,000 is charged to the combination and \$2,556,000 to the strikers, but this loss will soon be made up, owing to the better prices which now prevail and the improved operating conditions as well as the better feeling prevailing between the employer and employee.

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT.

IT IS EXPECTED THAT AGREEMENT WILL BE REACHED AND SCALES SIGNED TO-DAY.

Pittsburg, July 29.—The following terms of settlement of the strike and the programme for to-morrow come from an authoritative source, and can be depended on in all human probability as the outcome of the meeting of the conferees:

The Amalgamated association is to drop contention for the signing of a scale for all mills. All mills are to be "open" mills in the fullest sense of the term.

The company is to have the right to place a non-union man in any plant and keep him there.

In addition to the plants covered by the expired scale it is to be signed for the following: W. Deewes Wood, of McKeesport; Painter, Lindsay & McCutcheon, and Clark Mills, of Pittsburg, and Monessen plants of the American Steel Hoop Company.

The question of making the Wellsville sheet plant and the Monessen tinplate plant dependent by the scale is to be settled by the conferees.

The Amalgamated Association is to have the privilege of organizing the men in any of the plants.

Settlement programme for to-morrow: The executive committee of the Amalgamated Association will meet at headquarters at 10 o'clock in the morning, and is expected to ratify the provisional terms outlined by the New-York conference.

CONTRACTORS CLOSE SHOP. THEY WON'T GIVE STRIKING TAILORS WORK UNLESS MANUFACTURERS PAY ADVANCE IN WAGES.

For the first time, probably, in the history of tailor strikes on the East Side, a general strike of the contractors went into effect yesterday. Those of the contractors who had opened their shops on Sunday closed them yesterday to the tailors, and the contractors are on strike against both the manufacturers and the tailors.

This condition was brought about by the manufacturers settling with the striking tailors without any reference to the contractors. The settlement included union wages and a general guarantee that the contractors would live up to union conditions.

The striking tailors then prepared new wage schedules based on an increase of wages for all branches of work, which they wanted the contractors to adopt. The latter declined to do so until the manufacturers agreed to pay them the advance in wages demanded by the tailors.

The manufacturers refused yesterday to pay this advance, and the contractors decided to keep their shops closed until either the tailors withdraw their demand for an advance or the manufacturers agree to grant the advance.

An excited meeting of the contractors was held in the afternoon at No. 86 Attorney-st., where the old Clothing Contractors' Association was reorganized. William Lebovitch was elected president and Gabriel Kanner secretary. The latter said:

"The advances demanded range from 25 per cent to an extent of 50 per cent. The average advance asked for is 30 per cent. The men are starving, but they are living in luxury compared with the contractors. As a matter of course, none of the men is the conventional type to abuse the contractors, and they get the tailors and the manufacturers, and in many instances make far less than the tailors. As a result, they are now working hard than the tailors have more responsibility and find it harder to make both ends meet."

Henry White, general secretary of the United Garment Workers, admitted yesterday that the contractors could not pay the advances demanded by the manufacturers paid them an equivalent. He also admitted that many of the contractors were as hard up as and some worse off than the tailors.

It was stated last evening at the headquarters of the striking tailors, at No. 412 Grand-st., that preparations are being made to organize a union of Italian tailors, which will be in the Italian quarter, near the Bowery.

DR. ROSWELL PARK ON CANCER.

THE DISEASE IS PARASITIC IN ORIGIN, HE MOSTLY BELIEVES.

Buffalo, July 29.—Dr. Roswell Park, professor of surgery in the University of Buffalo, returned to this city to-night. In speaking upon "The Nature of the Cancerous Process" at the last meeting of the American Medical Association, he said:

"The parasitic or infectious theory of cancer is the only one which satisfies the needs of both the biologist and the clinician. It is a disease of the solid failure during time past to demonstrate an intrinsic cause, combined with accurate clinical observation, has led to the discovery of the parasite. The study of the disease as it occasionally occurs in endemic form, with the argument by analogy and the recent scientific studies, have led to the discovery of the parasite in an extrinsic cause—that is, the parasite in the body of the patient."

This is not a question of bacteria. It is now a question of organisms, about which as yet we know very little. We do not know Koch's laws for the determination of the infectious nature of a given disease are valid here, nevertheless we may still hold to them until they are proven invalid. In our Buffalo investigations, in almost every instance we have found organisms in cancer cases, and we have the present evidence of the production of cultures made from these organisms which have been injected into animals. Where we have so far failed in complying with Koch's laws especially in this direction—that we have not been able to reproduce the disease in animals we find the organisms we find the disease. We do not yet know the nature of the organisms, but a minute description of these organisms can be given. They are small, rod-shaped, and are found in the blood, but in the Buffalo laboratory Dr. Gaylord has shown that they are not bacteria, but are parasites which produce cancer, without being identical to the animal cells of the human body. This is a discovery of great importance, and is still a surgical disease."

J. R. HEGEMAN GOES ON A HUNTING TRIP.

HE TAKES A PARTY FROM THIS CITY TO HIS RANCH IN WYOMING.

Captain John R. Hegeman, the son of John Hegeman, president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, with a party of friends, will leave for the Shoshone Cattle Ranch, in Wyoming, where they will spend a month hunting elk, mountain sheep and bear. The Shoshone ranch is near the ranch of Colonel Cody, who is a close friend of the captain.

It is expected that Colonel Cody will be accompanied in their trip by Western stage coach to his ranch, which is to be used by the party on its tour through Wyoming.

DESTINED FOR BRONX PARK CAGES.

THE AFRID'S CARGO OF WILD ANIMALS INCLUDES MANY SPECIES.

The wild animals which formed the principal part of the cargo of the British tramp ship Afrid, which reached this port on Sunday from Calcutta, are for the New-York Zoological Park in the Bronx. The collection includes different varieties of monkeys and bears and an exceptionally fine leopard.

As a whole, the animals bore the long voyage well, and are in excellent condition. Two monkeys, one of whom, the sailors said, committed suicide by jumping from the deck into the water; a giant salamander and a young elephant died. The elephant, who was 4½ feet in height, was tame and playful, his favorite amusement being to follow with his trunk and body and above them along with his trunk and body.

Among the monkeys are pairs of orang-outangs, pigtail monkeys, pocket monkeys, albino monkeys and black monkeys. With them is a mongoose and two young gorillas. These are all under cover. On the deck, aft, their cages nailed fast, are two young Chinese deer, a giant salamander, a number of bears, including two mountain bears, a leopard. The latter is thought to be one of the finest leopards, with respect to the beauty of his spots, that has ever been brought to this country. The monkeys became special pets, and were named. Two of them were called Long Tom Coffin and President Grant. The latter was named after various points in Japan, Abyssinia and other parts of the world. They will probably be transferred to Bronx Park some time this week, after the formalities of purchase are completed.

VAN ORDEN HAD A NARROW ESCAPE.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 29.—(Special.)—Everett Van Orden, of New-Milford, who was shot by a masked highwayman near Englewood on Saturday night, had the bullet taken from his neck this morning in the Englewood Hospital. It was found that the bullet had a slight squaring vein. Van Orden was doing well this evening.

It is thought that the man who shot him is the same one who tried to rob him in the same place three weeks ago.

LONG STOPS CRITICISM.

ORDERS NAVAL MEN NOT TO TALK PUBLICLY ABOUT THE SCHLEY CASE.

Washington, July 29.—Secretary Long this morning issued the following general order: All persons in the naval service are strictly enjoined to refrain from any public statement concerning the case of Admiral Schley, or any inquiry connected with Rear-Admiral W. S. Schley.

Secretary Long stated to-day that if complaint against the language used in the fifth specification of the precept to the Schley court of inquiry was officially made to him by Admiral Schley he would give the matter consideration, and that the language might be modified.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY'S CASE.

HIS SON, AN ARMY OFFICER, SAYS HE HAS SEVERAL STRONG CARDS UP HIS SLEEVE.

Salt Lake, Utah, July 29.—"The Herald" to-day prints the following: Captain Thomas F. Schley, eldest son of Admiral Winfield S. Schley, who is stationed at Fort Douglas, in this city, yesterday outlined some points in his father's conduct at the battle of Santiago. He declared that some startling facts were known to him, and that the reputations of persons other than his father are likely to suffer.

When the court of inquiry meets, he said, he has cards up his sleeve. "I think I ought to spare nobody and that I should withhold none of the facts in my possession," he said, "in the hands of the court."

Admiral Schley is an officer in the 23d Infantry, stationed at Fort Douglas. Although he has not had a letter from his father since the court of inquiry was ordered, he is familiar with the question at issue and pointed out some of the facts that will be urged in the admiral's defense.

"When the court of inquiry meets," said Captain Schley, "I would like to have the privilege of asking Admiral Sampson just one question. If the battle of Santiago had resulted in defeat, to whom would the blame be attached? This, I think, tells the situation in a nutshell. If Admiral Schley had not been in the battle, the blame would have been his. He would have been the credit."

The accusations that are made are ridiculous when they are investigated. Take, for example, the charge of disobedience of orders in May, 1898. An attempt has been made to saddle the responsibility on Admiral Sampson, but he has a letter from Admiral Sampson telling him to do as he pleased, and that this letter will be produced at the inquiry. As that letter is maintaining the blockade off Cienfuegos, Secretary of War Taft has ordered Admiral Sampson to advise that the blockading fleet is at Santiago, in the hope of finding the Spanish fleet there.

When Admiral Sampson sent the dispatch to Admiral Schley, with which he is charged, he said: "After duly considering this telegram, I have decided to make the blockade off Cienfuegos. I think that you should hold your squadron off Cienfuegos."

This letter was suppressed. The Brooklyn at the time of the battle, Captain Schley says the facts all go to show that this was the best move under the circumstances. The Brooklyn was in the battle certainly compares favorably with that of the New-York, he thinks.

Regarding the charge that Captain Schley "starved the public," his father has several strong cards up his sleeve. He was in the army in 1884, and was appointed a second lieutenant in the 23d Infantry seven years later. He has served with his father through his campaigns in the Philippines, where he captured Manila since his return from the Philippines he has been at Fort Douglas.

HOSTILITY TO TARIFF BILL.

EUROPEAN COUNTRIES MORE DISTURBED THAN AMERICA OVER NEW GERMAN MEASURE.

Berlin, July 29.—The comments of the foreign press on the new tariff bill are extensively reproduced here, especially the Russian and Austrian. American comments are fewer and more temperate than those of St. Petersburg and Vienna. There is a widespread impression in Berlin that the severe criticism appearing in the Austrian semi-official press is due to an effort on the part of the Vienna government to bring about a general agreement of the kind which the American press has been in the habit of making.

The Berlin "Neueste Nachrichten" is deeply incensed because the "Freidenker," the organ of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office, appeals to the Reichstag to reject the bill, and it regards the indignation of the American press as "ill placed. In view of the fact that the German increases do not reach by any means the height of the American tariff wall."

Commercial treaty sympathizers have begun to raise a fund called "Gegen den brotwecher," to promote a petition against the bill. The "Reinhold" and the "Westphalische Zeitung" reports that the great manufacturers of West Germany generally approve the bill.

The correspondent of The Associated Press talked with a number of merchants interested in American goods. The director of a large electrical company importing much electrical machinery from the United States said:

"While some of the increases in our line are very heavy, they are not so heavy as some of the values of the goods that we can continue importing. The bill will undoubtedly reduce imports of electrical machinery. The last year we imported \$10,000,000 worth of electrical machinery, and the bill will continue to come in under smaller profits for makers, shippers and sellers."

A prominent importer of American machine tools said:

"American machine tool makers are so far ahead of the Germans and their system of production is so specialized that their cheap machines will not retain the market here. Of course, the market will not retain the market here. The last year we imported \$10,000,000 worth of electrical machinery, and the bill will continue to come in under smaller profits for makers, shippers and sellers."

Two dealers in first class American bicycles pointed out that while the increase on bicycles is enormous—namely, from 90 to 125 marks per hundred weight—still the wealthy classes in Germany are so thoroughly convinced of the superiority of American machines over German that they will insist upon having them without regard to the price.

The correspondent here of The Associated Press heard a report in manufacturing circles to-day that the publicists of the German government had been using the most intimate relations with the Foreign Office indicated that the Chancellor, Count Von Bülow, was using the tariff bill as a political measure to arouse anti-Agrarian agitation against the measure and thereby secure lower agricultural duties. The correspondent here of The Associated Press high government official to the effect that one of the Russian press. He answered:

"The official referred to implied that the extracts were published in the German press, and were sanctioned, and he further emphasized the fact that foreign newspapers should not get excited, since nothing had been decided, the bill being only on the basis for discussion."

L. I. RAILROAD BUYS MORE LAND.

IT PAYS \$15,000 FOR TWO BLOCKS IN LONG ISLAND CITY.

The Long Island Railroad Company has bought from James P. Kennedy two blocks of land for \$15,000. The tract is bounded by Borden-ave., Dutch Kills and the Long Island Railroad's land. The company now controls an unbroken strip more than a mile long from Dutch Kills to the East River, and most of the tract between Newtown Creek and Borden-ave.

FATAL FAMILY DUEL WITH RIFLES.

ONE YOUTH KILLED AND TWO FATHERS WOUNDED IN MEMPHIS.

Memphis, Tenn., July 29.—Edwin Blalock, dead with a rifle ball through his brain; M. F. Blalock, leg broken by a bullet; Robert Wright, Jr., leg broken by bullet, and Robert Wright, Jr., a fugitive from justice. Such is the net result of a desperate duel with Winchester rifles which occurred last night south of this city at the Woodlawn Hill Cemetery. The tragedy grew out of a dispute between Robert Wright, Jr., and Edwin Blalock.

The fathers backed the boys up, and the two families lined up with rifles on neutral ground. When within a few yards of each other the first shot was fired by Edwin Blalock. He hit Robert Wright on the shoulder. Finally the elder Wright had to be carried away with a bullet in his leg, and the elder Blalock was shot in the chest. The two young men took a few shots at each other as they retreated, each hitting the other.

Robert Wright, Jr., and Edwin Blalock, the dead boy, had a slight quarrel. It is said, however, that he had given Blalock a black eye. The two families, on account of this difference, had been estranged, and the tragedy resulted.

SEIZED A GERMAN SUBJECT.

Continued from first page.

ship was detained. The consul said he did not think Murrillo would be put into prison, but that he would not be prevented from meeting Uribe Uribe.

General Uribe Uribe is now said to be in Colombia, as told in The Tribune, and is supposed to be attempting to gain adherents. He is being hunted vigorously by the authorities, who believe they can either drive him from the country or capture him before he can do anything to increase the number of insurgents to any appreciable extent.

NO FORMAL COMPLAINT.

At the office of the German Consul-General in this city it was said that Captain Lowe had made no complaint there of a detention of his vessel.

Emil L. Boas, agent for the Hamburg-American Line, said yesterday that he had received the report of Captain Lowe, and had called it to the home office. What it was he would not say.

"I have placed the whole matter before the home office," he said, "and they will decide whether or not to take any action. I am not an international lawyer, and do not know whether there remains anything for the German Government to do in this matter. I am not a lawyer, and do not know whether there remains anything for the German Government to do in this matter. I am not a lawyer, and do not know whether there remains anything for the German Government to do in this matter."

Señor Martinez Perez, a prominent Colombian in this city, told a Tribune reporter last night that Murrillo would not be confined in the old Spanish prison at Cartagena. This prison, he said, is a place of honor of the sea and because of its dampness, opposed to the great heat of the city, it was full of malaria. To be confined in it for a week meant terrible injury. He mentioned that a letter was received in this city yesterday from a member of the Conservative party, who had tried vainly to furnish Murrillo with some fruit and other delicacies while in prison. The writer, though in sympathy with the ruling party, told freely of the government's arbitrary action in that case. Señor Perez said the purpose of Murrillo in going to Colombia was that the government would not have to pay the peace manifesto of General Uribe Uribe as genuine, whereas they might regard it as genuine if it were simply mailed. Señor Perez expected that the result of the revolution would be the present government falls. This, he says, may be soon.

Dr. A. J. Restrepo, the agent of the Colombian insurance company who is staying with Señor Perez, at the Hoffman Arms Madison-ave. and Fifty-ninth-st., said last night:

"The published reports stating the present whereabouts of General Uribe Uribe are untrue. The Colombian officials at Washington pretend to know where he is, but they do not. We know, but we cannot say now, except that he is not in this country. Where he is, and what he is doing, will be known to all in a very few days."

"He issued his peace manifesto in good faith, hoping that the Colombian Government would act in some humane, progressive way. On the contrary, they even acted more cruelly, for instead of being prisoners, thinking that they could do as they pleased now that the general had, as they believed, given up his fight. The few chiefs, too, who gave themselves up on hearing of the peace manifesto were treated with the utmost humiliation. They were taken to prison. Therefore all are determined to fight on, even if they are to be annihilated."

INSURGENTS ENCOURAGED.

"But we are encouraged. By letters received to-day we have learned that Vice-President Marroquin, who had overthrown President Sancristobal, has himself been overthrown by Quintana Calderon, the Secretary of State. So it will probably go on, so rotten is the party. Letters tell us also of the great success of General Marin in the interior. He has taken the two important towns of Honda and Cajalmarca."

"I think the government cannot stand. The people will no longer bear its utter lack of progress. It has no idea of anything but Spanish civilization, whereas we have American ideals. I think there will be a short, fierce struggle, which will be over in four months. We expect good news now daily, for the cable, which will be broken somewhere between San Domingo and Caracas, has been repaired. Dr. Restrepo expects to leave this country in about two months. When he would go, he said significantly, depended on circumstances."

LAWS GOVERNING VESSELS.

BELIEF THAT COLOMBIAN AUTHORITIES ACTED WITHIN THEIR RIGHTS.

Washington, July 29.—No official information regarding the arrest by the Colombian authorities at Cartagena, on board the Hamburg-American steamer, has reached Washington, although the alarming news dispatches awakened interest in the State Department and among the Spanish-American legations, on the supposition that the German Emperor would undertake to call the Colombian authorities to account. Had the Allegheny been under the American, French or any other than the German flag, in any other than a South American port, the incident would be regarded as unworthy of notice, for the established principles of international law governing the status of a merchant vessel in port are too well recognized by maritime nations to excite interest.

The extraterritoriality of a national warship is usually respected, but a foreign merchant vessel of whatever nationality is subject to the laws of any port she happens to visit, and cannot afford a refuge for a citizen of her own nationality, or to respect it in foreign ports, including those of South America. Great Britain has frequently opposed the principle, declaring that English law and not international law governed British ships wherever they went, but the United States has paid no attention to the contention, and the New-York police are supported in searching any British ship in New-York Harbor.

At the State Department the Murrillo affair is, therefore, looked upon with unconcern, and unless it can be shown that Colombian authorities have insulted the German flag, it is thought the matter will be passed in silence by Germany.

STATEMENT BY SENOR HERRAN.

Tomás Herran, Secretary of Legation of the Colombian Republic, looks upon the story of the dramatic capture of Murrillo, wrapped in a German flag, as unlikely to give rise to any serious international question, and that at the most an investigation might result in an apology to Germany, if the facts as stated are authentic. In discussing the report of the incident, Señor Herran said:

"The legation has not received a word from Bogotá which confirms or denies these reports. There are foreigners at many cities along the Magdalena River, and all the principal seaports who constantly keep me informed on Colombian matters of any importance, but I have not had even a rumor supporting the remarks made in the press of the Allegheny's passengers. The telegram to the Colombian Consul at New-York to furnish me with full particulars, and to-morrow perhaps I shall have a definite report of the affair."

The fact that the Allegheny was within the legal limits, and furthermore that she was tied to a wharf at Cartagena, relieves Colombia of any serious international difficulty. If Murrillo had offered the government in any way, it would have been a criminal. The chief of police certainly had a right to demand his deliverance from the captain and crew of any foreign vessel. Although the Allegheny is a mail steamer flying the Colombian flag, she does not possess the prerogative of a man of war. Murrillo's arrest was probably brought about by overzealous petty officials in Cartagena, who had an idea that Uribe's presence would be a scheme to humbug the government. But I cannot believe that the man has been or will be unjustly treated, because Governor J. F. Vélez, of the Province of the State of Bolívar, is known as one of the most liberal and just men in the country. He has the capital, would not permit any foreigner or native to be held unless some offence had been committed. Governor Vélez is one of the most prominent members of the republican Cabinet portfolio and other high positions and for several years the Delegate from Colombia to the Vatican, which office he resigned to become a member of the Senate. He has had a noble career and done a great deal of good for the republic. I am sure he would be incapable of injustice to this unfortunate man. The press reports are very puzzling, and indeed I never heard of a citizen being seized in the ports where this vessel stopped before she sailed. I must say the stories seem like so much rubbish. For the statements of the passengers must be accurate for the most part.

When Murrillo arrived at Barranquilla, about four months ago, and was arrested for examination by the Colombian Secretary of War, reports were immediately sent out that he had been massacred. These were totally unfounded. He was shown by his release under an order of the Secretary of War, who really discovered that there was nothing dangerous or suspicious about his passports. They were signed at the legation here, and his mission, it was supposed, would greatly facilitate a final establishment of order among the guerrilla bands, as the peace manifesto prepared by General Uribe had this for its object. There were many objectionable clauses in the proclamation, however, which Uribe would not consent to strike out. He had established peace may have been a scheme prompted by Uribe not only to discourage peace, but to encourage war. If Murrillo was caught in such a plot of course a citizen cannot guarantee for his protection could not hold good, and in working to these ends he may have committed an offence which warranted his arrest.

CONFUSION TO CONFUCIANS.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CHINESE HAVE FUN AND SING HYMNS AT A PICNIC.

The nineteenth annual picnic of the various Chinese Sunday schools in this city was held yesterday.

Chinese, old and young and very young, began to gather on Pier 1 early yesterday morning. Some of them had followed the custom of the missionaries of scented punk to the eternal glory of Confucius in Mott-st. Josshouses previous to their adoption of the "Meikan" religion, as they call Protestantism. Still others had worshipped gods of which one has never heard; dragons of the sea, strange beings that dwell in the spots on the street and pale women that do not have street numbers in moonland. At any rate all the members of one or more Sunday schools and professors or prospective professors of Confucianism.

A committee of Chinese, old converts of the several missions concerned in the picnic, were in charge of the crowd. Miss Idell, of St. Bartholomew's Mission, in East Forty-second-st., controlled the picnic. She was assisted by a large force of women teachers and other women who were helping on the excursion for the fun there was in it. There were three ordained Chinese clergymen, who enjoyed the outing as much as any one else.

On reaching the pier the Chinese gathered in small groups, according to their classes in Sunday school. They had followed the custom of the missionaries of scented punk to the eternal glory of Confucius in Mott-st. Josshouses previous to their adoption of the "Meikan" religion, as they call Protestantism. Still others had worshipped gods of which one has never heard; dragons of the sea, strange beings that dwell in the spots on the street and pale women that do not have street numbers in moonland. At any rate all the members of one or more Sunday schools and professors or prospective professors of Confucianism.

"Hello, teacher; we gladdie, velly gladdie, you come," said the spokesman of one class to a pretty little woman with big blue eyes. "You didn't think I'd stay away to-day, did you?" "You didn't think I'd stay away to-day, did you?" "You didn't think I'd stay away to-day, did you?" "You didn't think I'd stay away to-day, did you?"

"We know you like Chinese men too much to not come," said a pigtailed youth in golf clothes, who seemed to be rather proud of his command of English and utterly without realization of the proper use of the letter "e."

Then a new convert, for a prospective midsummer picnic brings Chinese into the Sunday school in much the same fashion as the approach of Christmas attracts the small boys—came forward with a present, which he presented with many low bows. It was a teakwood box decorated with colored glass and bits of small shells.

A large Chinese dragon on a piece of yellow bunting stretched across the square of the summer, and the red, white and blue flag of the United States trailed from the stern. Laureton Grove, on Long Island Sound, was the objective point. The pleasure seekers arrived at Laureton Grove at 2 p. m., where dinner was served on the American plan, and there was plenty of chop suey and other Chinese dishes. The Chinese orchestra, consisting of four musicians, played an original melody to the trip to the grove, and the sound of the tenor and cymbals could be heard above the groaning of the boat's engines.

The fun at the grove was high all day, and the Chinese game of "lion" was played the greater part of the afternoon.

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