

RECIPROCITY AND CANAL

SENATORS HOLD IMPORTANT CONFERENCES.

THE ADMINISTRATION'S POLICY ON BOTH QUESTIONS EXPECTED TO PREVAIL.

Washington, June 2.—Conferences on three important subjects have marked the day for the Republican Senators. These subjects are the character of commercial relations the United States is to establish with Cuba, which Senator Platt, of Connecticut, calls "the adopted child of the United States"; the direction and extent of isthmian canal legislation shall take at this session, and the date of the adjournment of Congress. The fact that nearly everybody is agreed that Congress will not be here much longer than another month is the most encouraging tangible sign that the administration's policy, both as to Cuba and the canal, will finally prevail. Considerable confusion, however, exists in the popular mind at Washington as to the status and the prospects of reciprocity and the canal proposition. The opponents of these measures in both parties in the Senate are so outspoken, while their supporters maintain so discreet a silence, that they confuse even some of the most experienced experts on affairs in Congress. Enough is known, however, again to warrant the assertion so often made in these dispatches that provision for reciprocity with Cuba will be an accomplished fact before this session of Congress closes, and that the Senate Republican leaders will steer the party in the safe middle course on the canal question, which is that leading, not to a definite settlement of the question at this time, but rather a suspension until fuller light is thrown on the much mooted problem of the route to be chosen. To this end it is considered highly probable that under the leadership of Senator Hanna the Spooner resolution will be adopted, authorizing the President to determine the question of the ability of the French Panama Canal Company to make a clear and satisfactory title to that property, falling in terms of the Hepburn bill to construct a canal by way of the Nicaragua route. If he satisfies himself that the French company can make a sound transfer of its property to the United States, then he is to pay that concern the \$40,000,000 valuation fixed on the property and franchise by the United States Isthmian Canal Commission and agreed to by the Frenchmen, and go ahead with the completion of the great work started by De Lesseps.

THE RECIPROCITY SITUATION.

As to Cuban reciprocity, the situation really is simpler than as to the canal, in spite of the entertaining gossip in Congress and most of the newspapers to the contrary notwithstanding. It so happens that a number of excellent men in the Senate, representing both parties in about equal numbers, are pleased at this juncture to talk as if they firmly believe that the administration's Cuban policy is in serious straits. Few press writers see fit to realize in their work that most of the Senators who talk to them in this way are exercising the recognized privilege of statesmen in a pickle to indulge in the same delights of fancy that made the late Mr. Pickwick at once the joy and bane of a host of admirers. Some of the Senators of this class are, of course, in earnest when they assert that they are going to fight reciprocity to the last ditch, and will never surrender their tariff that no outright reduction of the tariff should be made to Cuba for a like reduction on the part of the struggling young republic to the United States. But as this element mostly consists of Democrats, it naturally follows that they will not have much to do with the eventual settlement of the Cuban question. The supreme fact of importance is that the Senate Republicans soon will hold a caucus on the subject of reciprocity, and even though at the present moment there are or may be as many as twelve or fifteen of them earnestly opposed to straight reciprocity, few of them would care to get at cross purposes with their party organization and the administration by ignoring the caucus mandate. Hence, it is safe to rely on the prediction made with such confidence in the best informed circles in Washington that all this fuss and feathers about reciprocity will disappear almost completely, so far as the Republicans are concerned, when the caucus takes action and binds its members to the support of the bill which in a short time will be reported from the Committee on Relations with Cuba by Senator Platt, of Connecticut, as the unanimous expression of the Republican members of that committee. The bill that virtually has been agreed on by them was framed by Mr. Spooner, of Wisconsin, who represents a large and growing best sugar constituency, and has the approval of Mr. McMillan, of Michigan, whose people are more largely interested in beet sugar than are the people of any other State, if the course of the Michigan delegation in the House can be accepted as a criterion. It provides for straight reciprocity with Cuba on a basis of 20 per cent tariff reduction, and its operations are to be limited to five years. Just as soon as forty-five Republican Senators agree to support this bill a caucus will be called, and it will then be made a party measure. There are now forty-two votes pledged to the bill, and it is expected that three others will be won over in a few days.

OPPONENTS OF RECIPROCITY MEET.

The Republican opponents of straight reciprocity were invited to meet in the committee room of Senator Elkins this afternoon to discuss ways and means for defeating the administration's policy. It was commented on as a singular fact that Senator Elkins, who was an enthusiastic follower of James G. Blaine, the father of the principle of reciprocity as a Republican tenet, and as the sublimated form of protection, should call a meeting to protest against his party giving practical expression to this doctrine in a case so deserving and urgent as that presented by Cuba. At the same time, it is realized that Mr. Elkins is a man of many affairs and varied interests, and if he has

changed his views on reciprocity since the death of Blaine it is generally conceded to be his business and nobody else's. Still, it is not thought that Mr. Elkins will be one of those who will vote against the committee bill when that measure is declared by a caucus to be a party and administration measure.

Just who took an active part in Mr. Elkins' meetings seems to be a mystery. The reports of those present vary all the way from a round dozen to twenty. It is certain, however, that besides Mr. Elkins these Senators were there: Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, who will lead the fight on the floor for the insurgents, if there is to be a fight; Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon; Messrs. Perkins and Bard, of California; Messrs. Millard and Dietrich, of Nebraska; Messrs. Nelson and Clapp, of Minnesota; Mr. Scott, of West Virginia, and Mr. Keams, of Utah. In addition to this number the following list was given out: Messrs. Kittredge and Gamble, of South Dakota; Mr. Mason, of Illinois; Mr. Jones, of Nevada; Mr. Prichard, of North Carolina; Mr. Foster, of Washington; Mr. Burton, of Kansas, and Mr. Clark, of Wyoming. It was also said that Mr. Simon, of Oregon, and Mr. Wellington, of Maryland, sent word that they were in sympathy with the object of the meeting, but were unable to attend.

THE REBATE PLAN.

This list gives a total of twenty-one Republican Senators who are actually or supposedly against straight reciprocity and in favor of what the really able and astute Mr. Burrows calls the rebate proposition. By "rebate" Mr. Burrows means that he and his followers, whoever they may be, are convinced that "something ought to be done for Cuba," and the thing they want to do is to enact a law authorizing the President to instruct the collectors of customs at all United States ports to set aside a certain per cent—say 20, or even 25—of the duties collected on all imports from Cuba to be paid over to the Cuban Government whenever that government makes a tariff concession to the United States against the whole world of an amount equal to this refund. The insurmountable objection of the administration's supporters to this rebate scheme is that it is unconstitutional, and would be so declared by the highest courts of this country as soon as a test suit could be brought, and thus every form of reciprocity would be defeated, at least until the subject could again be acted upon at the next session of Congress. This view of it is taken by most of the ablest constitutional lawyers in both houses of Congress, Senator Platt, of Connecticut, being among the number, while Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, is said to hold the opposite opinion.

It is significant that the administration leaders do not concede as much strength to the opposition as is shown in the lists here given. They do, however, concede that the following Republican Senators are at present in a mood to make a hard struggle against the party being committed to straight reciprocity: Messrs. Burrows, Elkins, Scott, Nelson, Clapp, Millard, Dietrich, Perkins and Bard—a total of only nine, as compared with the twenty-one claimed by the other side. They also say that possibly the Senate insurgents have some good reason to claim four other votes—Messrs. Clark, Mitchell, Gamble and Foster, of Washington. But they do not concede either Mr. Kittredge, of South Dakota, or Mr. Burton, of Kansas, to be insurgent cause.

ATTITUDE OF THE DEMOCRATS.

The Senate Democrats are prepared to cooperate heartily with the insurgents in postponing to as late a date as possible consideration of the Cuban bill. To this end, and under the leadership of Mr. Teller, of Colorado, they will oppose every effort that may be made to set aside the Canal bill, which is on the calendar to succeed the Lodge Philippine bill on Wednesday, for the reciprocity measure. When the fight finally does come on the latter bill, the Democrats will part company with their Republican allies and insist almost solidly on fastening tariff revision features on Cuban reciprocity, in line with the Morris proposition in the House bill, which provides for the repeal of the differential on refined sugar.

It is probable that all dispute as to the precedence of the two bills will be settled by an agreement to consider them alternately in the interest of an early adjournment, on which subject Senator Allison, chairman of the Appropriations Committee and the Republican steering committee, the two organizations having more direct influence on adjournment than any others, said to-day that he looked for the session to be brought to a close about July 12 or 14.

PRESIDENT URGES ACTION.

CUBAN RECIPROCITY AND CANAL LEGISLATION DISCUSSED WITH SENATORS.—NECESSITY FOR PARTY HARMONY.

(By The Associated Press.) Washington, June 2.—Senators Proctor, Nelson, Gamble and Kittredge called at the White House this forenoon by invitation, and had a conference with the President in regard to pending legislation. The subjects discussed were the Cuban Reciprocity bill and the prospects for canal legislation at this session. The object of the conference was to urge on the Senators the need for unanimity of action and the real necessity for legislation on these subjects at this session. As to the Canal bill, it is known that the President would reluctantly accept the responsibility imposed by the Spooner amendment of selecting a route, but he would much prefer that Congress select the route itself.

The President sent for a number of Senators who oppose granting concessions to Cuba on the ground that it will seriously interfere with the beet sugar interests of the country. He urged on these Senators the importance of united action, if possible, and expressed the hope that the Republicans would act together. The President again assured these Republicans that in urging action on reciprocity he was carrying out the policy of President McKinley, as expressed in his last speech at Buffalo, which had met with such popular approval throughout the country, as well as the promises that had been made concerning concessions to Cuba. The President indicated that the adoption of the Platt amendment made it obligatory on the United States to treat Cuba differently from other nations. In an casual remark he said that events may show that it would have been better to allow Cuba to be absolutely independent, as was Mexico. He told these Republican Senators that the party ought not to be divided on tariff issues as it was entering the campaign, and expressed the hope that a Cuban bill would be passed without the aid of Democratic votes.

ONE HEAT PROSTRATION YESTERDAY.

The temperature rose yesterday in a manner to suggest the hotter times to come. It had the real summer touch in it, and those who had not already got out their straw hats made up their minds to do so. Between 6 a. m. and 4:15 p. m. when the thermometer registered its highest, the temperature rose from 89 to 92 degrees. The humidity, which ranked in the eighties, made the day seem hotter than it really was.

ONE HEAT PROSTRATION YESTERDAY.

One heat prostration was reported. Joseph Hague, a laborer, employed by the Consolidated Gas Company at Fourteenth-st. and Avenue C, living at No. 62 East One-hundred-and-fifty-fourth-st., was overcome while at work. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The weather to-day will be partly cloudy, with showers, and cooler, with fresh southwest winds.

VOTE TO-DAY IN SENATE.

AMENDMENTS TO THE PHILIPPINE BILL PROPOSED BY SENATOR LODGE.

(By TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Washington, June 2.—The last day of debate in the Senate on the Philippines Civil Government bill was one of rhetorical odds and ends, each speaker's time being limited to fifteen minutes. To-morrow the same order will obtain until 4 o'clock, when voting will begin on the many amendments to the bill, of which notice has been given. Mr. Lodge, the chairman of the Philippines committee, this morning offered a number of amendments, approved by the committee, to meet and remove various minor objections raised by the critics of the measure. Their incorporation into the bill will tend to improve its administrative efficiency and to allay the outcries of those political pessimists who have sought to describe it as a mere scheme for the commercial exploitation of the Philippines. Even Mr. Hoar has had some of his misgivings shaken by the changes the committee has offered to make, and his announcement in the Senate on Saturday that the Lodge bill had really many features to commend it to support its nominal opponents.

One of the most important amendments strikes out the words "not more than five thousand acres to any association of persons," relating to the disposition of public lands, and inserts a proviso that "no such lands shall be leased, let or demised to any corporation until a law regulating the disposition of the public lands shall have been enacted and approved." Another amendment provides that hereafter no corporation shall be authorized to engage in agriculture until provision is made therefor. Another provides that all United States lands lying within the limits of any and all municipalities, cities, towns and other vessels plying between the United States and the Philippines shall apply to such vessels. The provision relating to franchises was amended so as to prohibit corporations from employing persons held in slavery or involuntary servitude. A new section was added providing that the treasury of the Philippine government shall be a depository for the public moneys as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

FOURTY-SIX DEMOCRATS VOTE AGAINST THANKING SECRETARY HAY FOR HIS MCKINLEY MEMORIAL ADDRESS.

Washington, June 2.—The House to-day by a vote of 129 to 46 suspended the rules and adopted a joint resolution giving the thanks of Congress to Secretary Hay for his address at the McKinley memorial exercises last February. Mr. De Armond, of Missouri, seconded the resolution, and Mr. Proctor, of Missouri, spoke in opposition to it, asserting that Mr. Hay had abused the occasion by making "a Republican stump speech." General Hooker, of Mississippi, a one-armed Confederate veteran, eloquently defended Mr. Hay's address, denying that it contained anything that was objectionable from a political point of view. Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, who was in charge of the resolution, said that Mr. Hay in eulogizing President McKinley could not divorce the man from his achievements and his record as a manly partisan. Those who voted against the resolution were all Democrats, as follows:

- Adamson (Ga.), Green (Penn.), Mahoney (Ill.), Nevins (Neb.), Johnson (S. C.), Richardson (Tenn.), Keim (Ill.), Kern (Ill.), Sims (Tenn.), Burdette (Ark.), W. C. (N. C.), Smith (Ky.), Sparkman (Fla.), Burdette (Tex.), Kleberg (Texas), Senter (Miss.), Lever (S. C.), Stark (Nev.), Clark (Ala.), Little (Ark.), Underwood (Ala.), Cochran (Mo.), Lloyd (Miss.), Wheeler (Ky.), McLean (Ark.), Wooten (Texas), Freley (Ill.), Meador (Ga.).

Special orders were adopted for the consideration of the Anti-Anarchy bill and the bill to transfer certain forest reserves to the Agricultural Department. The Senate bill to retire Surgeon General Stranberg with the rank of major general and the House bill to encourage salmon culture in Alaska were defeated on motions to pass them under suspension of the rules.

WHITNEY AND RYAN CONTROL.

CLOSE RELATIONS BETWEEN HIDE AND LEATHER BANK AND MORTON TRUST COMPANY LIKELY.

The interests who have purchased the control of the Hide and Leather National Bank, it is learned, are William C. Whitney, Thomas F. Ryan and their associates. As was said in The Tribune on Friday, the instant the capital is increased from \$200,000 to \$500,000, although the exact amount has not yet been decided upon. While there is no direct connection between the purchase of the bank by the Whitney-Ryan interests and the fact that the same capitalists control the Morton Trust Company, it is not unreasonable to suppose that close and mutually advantageous relations will be maintained between the two institutions. The Hide and Leather National Bank, which Dick S. Ramsay is president and ex-Mayor Charles A. Scherer is first vice-president, is a member of the leading House Association, and has done a commercial rather than a Wall Street business. Although it pays no dividend on its stock, its record has been one of skillful and successful management, its surplus now about equalling the amount of the trust company. The direction of Mr. Ryan, has in a brief period come to be one of the largest and most important of the Republic City. It has \$2,000,000 capital and surplus and undivided profits of \$5,000,000.

PREACHER ATTACKS REPUBLICAN CLUB.

HE SAYS NEW-ROCHELLE ORGANIZATION ENCOURAGES EVIL BY PERMITTING GAMES ON SUNDAY.

In a sermon preached last night on the subject, "What Our Respectable Citizens Are Doing to Encourage Vice and Crime," the Rev. Dr. S. O. Curtis, pastor of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church of New-Rochelle, vigorously attacked the Republican Club of that place for permitting the clubhouse to be open on Sunday and pool and billiards to be played. He said that such action gave encouragement to all other evil doings, and that better things were expected of a Republican organization. Dr. Curtis also attacked the playing of baseball, golf and yachting on the Sabbath. The governors of the Republican Club say that they permit it to be open so that members may read the newspapers, but declared that they never authorized games to be played.

COLLECTOR TREAT BEGINS SECOND TERM.

Charles H. Treat, collector of internal revenue in the Second District, yesterday began his second term of office. When he reached his office in the American Tract Society's Building, in the morning, he was surprised to find a large floral horse-shoe standing by his desk. His subordinates, forbidden by the rules of the department to give their superior a gift, had taken this way of expressing their pleasure at his reappointment. The examination of the affairs of the office, as required, was completed on Saturday. Colonel Treat's district has the largest documentary stamp sale in the United States. The sale for the fiscal year ending June 30 will fall little short of that sum.

AMERICANS VISITING EUROPE THIS YEAR.

Will find The New-York Tribune for sale at the book stalls of the leading hotels throughout the continent of Europe and Great Britain, as well as on the Reading Room tables. It may also be obtained at the principal railroad stations.

CONCENTRATION HUMANE.

GENERAL BELL EXPLAINS HIS POLICY IN BATANGAS.

(By TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Washington, June 2.—The following extract is taken from a letter by General J. F. Bell, dated Batangas, Batangas Province, April 10. It was written without any intention of publication, and the recipient, Professor George F. Becker, of the United States Geological Survey, takes the responsibility for making it public. General Bell says:

He (Buencamino) can tell all about my policy in Batangas and its results, something I have not the time to write about at length, but you can rest assured that when the truth is known there will be absolutely nothing for the administration to be anxious about, and nothing which the most ardent anti-imperialists could justly be ashamed of. The people came voluntarily into zones of protection, in order to be protected against impositions and barbarous outrages by outlaws, people of bad character and criminal antecedents, who have been masquerading under the paraphernalia of patriotism. There has been absolutely no hunger; on the contrary, they have had more to eat than usual at this season of the year. As you well know, among the improvident poor there are times each year when they are very hungry. There has been no hunger this year in this province or in Laguna. We have vaccinated over three hundred thousand persons, and as a consequence we have not had the annual epidemic of smallpox; besides that, the sick have been attended to by our doctors, and given food and medicine free of cost.

But the best thing of all is that, as I am writing to you, Malvar is a fugitive hiding in the mountains, accompanied by his family, but without a single armed companion, and being searched for by many troops and several thousand native volunteers, who want to catch him and bring him to justice. A large majority of the people have already returned to peaceful homes without fear of assassination or the necessity of paying involuntary tribute. Before you receive this letter peace will be completely restored, and all people in the homes. This will all have been completed in four months—January, February, March and April. We have already secured nearly three thousand prisoners, and will probably get several hundred more.

The policy which has been pursued here is absolutely the only one which could have accomplished such results. Well knowing the views of the American people on the concentration in Cuba, you can readily believe that it has been a time of great anxiety to me. However, I thought over the matter for a month, and finally became thoroughly convinced that I could not bring peace to these people and fulfill my obligations to the government in any other way. Once convinced of this, I hesitated not for a moment, for I clearly realized that, from fear of personal consequences I shirked adopting the only measure that could pacify the province and defeat the purposes of the ignorant and unscrupulous outlaws, who were keeping up the war in order to enrich themselves. I should not only be faithless to my sense of duty to the government and to these people, but by being morally guilty of contemptible cowardice.

I have no time to write you at greater length, for no one has ever been busier, and no one has carried in the Philippine Islands a greater weight of care and responsibility than I have borne for several months. Knowing my disposition and kindly feeling toward the natives full well, you will have no difficulty in understanding that the necessity for severe measures has been a source of distress to me. The only consolation I can derive is by keeping my thoughts on the end and object in view. When one has worked faithfully, conscientiously and unselfishly for his country in a health destroying climate for four years, without relaxation or rest, it is somewhat discouraging, not to say depressing, to find that even some of his own countrymen appear to have no confidence in his motives, judgment or integrity. I expect to make a report of my stewardship soon, and as I hope my countrymen may some time learn the truth from that and from these people themselves after tranquility has been restored, and after they have begun to enjoy a freedom from molestation and a sense of security which they have never enjoyed before in their lives, I am fairly content, strong in the conviction that time and thorough knowledge thereof will justify my acts.

CABLE TO MANILA INTERRUPTED.

The Western Union Telegraph Company to-day issued the following notice: The cable between Hong Kong and Manila is interrupted. Telegraphic communication with

the Philippine Islands, therefore, is stopped. Frequent steamers from Chinese ports will carry telegrams.

JUDGE TAFT SEES RAMPOLLA.

BEGINNING OF THE NEGOTIATIONS OVER THE FRIARS.

(Copyright, 1902, by The Tribune Association.) (Special to The New-York Tribune by French Cable.) Rome, June 2.—The first meeting of Governor Taft and Cardinal Rampolla was extremely cordial. The Cardinal repeated his sympathy because of the indisposition of Governor Taft and his satisfaction at seeing him. Governor Taft explained immediately that he alone was charged to negotiate, although in no diplomatic capacity, while the persons accompanying him are merely advisers. They then exchanged views as to the disposition of the work to be done for a friendly solution of the different religious questions in the Philippines instead of having recourse to the courts or other means which create friction and hostility either toward the Church or the United States. Judge Taft added that he had no intention to oppose the Catholic Church, and was sure that if the measures he proposed could be, they would be adopted, and prove advantageous also to the Church. Cardinal Rampolla expressed the hope that the result of the conference would be profitable and of interest both to the Church and the United States.

Judge Taft informed the Cardinal that the Vice-Governor of Manila would soon leave for the United States. He manifested a desire that the conference be so regulated as to allow him to take the steamer leaving Naples July 10, his passage having already been booked. Cardinal Rampolla answered that he would report immediately to the Pope, who would fix an audience nominating perhaps a commission to treat with Judge Taft.

Cardinal Rampolla then went to the Pope, who, according to my information, arranged to receive Judge Taft on Thursday morning in audience.

Judge Taft, besides the congratulations for the Pope's jubilee on behalf of the American Government, will present to the Pontiff a set of President Roosevelt's books enclosed in a rich case of white morocco with the arms of the Pope.

BISHOP O'GORMAN INTERPRETER.

Rome, June 2.—The Papal Secretary of State, Cardinal Rampolla, to-day received Judge Taft, Governor of the Philippine Islands. Bishop O'Gorman, of Sioux Falls, S. D., acted as interpreter.

London, June 2.—Cabling from Rome, the correspondent of "The Chronicle" says: I understand from a good source that the American Government wishes to deprive the monks in the Philippines of their immense estates, but instead of doing so in for spoliation pure and simple, some European governments would have done. Washington wishes to indemnify them, and President Roosevelt will request the Holy See to fix the amount of this indemnity.

GARDEN PARTY AT THE VATICAN.

Rome, June 2.—An imitation "Lourdes Grove" was inaugurated in the Vatican gardens yesterday. A superb garden party was given, which was attended by the Pope in state. His holiness rode in an old six horse berlin, and was surrounded by the mounted Noble Guards. The court appeared in medieval costumes, and for the first time the women were allowed to wear afternoon toilets.

TO TAKE LORD PAUNCEFOTE'S BODY HOME.

THE BROOKLYN ORDERED TO BE READY FOR SEA DUTY BY JUNE 25.

Washington, June 2.—The Navy Department has ordered the cruiser Brooklyn, which under the present understanding, is to transport the body of Lord Pauncefote to England, to be in readiness for sea duty by June 25. The orders direct that any work which promises to keep the Brooklyn from being ready on that date be not attempted. It is understood here that the funeral vessel will sail for England the last of June or the first part of July.

CARRIE NATION PARDONED.

Topeka, Kan., June 2.—Mrs. Carrie Nation, who was sentenced to the Shawnee County Jail on May 16 for one month and to pay a fine of \$100 for smashing saloon fixtures, was to-day pardoned by Governor Stanley.

FOUND WATER POLLUTED.

COMMISSIONER DOUGHERTY TO WARD OFF DANGER FROM PONDS SUFFERING FROM BROOKLYN.

As a result of the examination of Baisley's and Remsen's ponds, on Long Island, on Friday and Saturday of last week by Commissioner Dougherty, Deputy Commissioners Long and Van Iderstine and several engineers from the department, steps will immediately be taken to purify the water supply from the sources. According to the report of one of the engineers, the water is contaminated and polluted, and likely to become infected with cholera and typhoid germs with the advent of warm weather. The engineer's report says:

Baisley's Pond is full of live water germs, as are generally found in stagnant impure water. The larger ones, clearly visible to the naked eye, are one-sixteenth of an inch in length and some of the cyclops type. The inlets of the small tributary brooks—Beaver Brook and Phras Brook, and three other brooks—at the upper end of Baisley's Pond, starting near Jamaica, seem to be nothing short of open sewers. These brooks come from Italian quarters and dead cats and dogs have found their way into these brooks. They have been told by one of the engineers that this whole supply from Baisley's Pond should be treated very suspiciously, as it may suddenly become infected with typhoid and cholera germs which no sand filter system will hold up, and which deady filtered water should be distributed throughout the city the salubrity would be in question. The filtered water from the present new system looks beautifully clean and clear, but only chemical and especially a bacteriological investigation can inspire confidence in this system. I should urge that an independent analysis be ordered at once by the commissioners. Should any cholera or typhoid germs be discovered, the population of Brooklyn must be advised at once to drink water only after it has been well boiled for an hour and left to cool off. All these brooks as contributors to the ponds or reservoirs water supply should be fenced in, cleaned out, the property adjoining, from which impurities pollution can be expected, should be condemned and that portion of the brook acting as drainage should be cut out by a separate drainage leading to the sea. I found many tracks of large and small dogs, and many empty carriages, indicating that the pond is used as a humbug and a place for the disposal of refuse. I saw wounded or dead game falling into the water, decaying there. At the mouth of the brooks there are swamps, at the corners of which very looking dirty masses are lying, ready to breed infection with the approach of warmer weather.

Deputy Commissioner De Long says the engineer's report is not nearly strong enough. He took a photograph of a dead dog in the brook connecting Remsen's with Baisley's Pond on Friday. He found a large hole emptying sewage into the brook and a crowd of color children bathing in the little ponds. He says that Baisley's and Remsen's ponds have not been cleaned for eight years, and that although there are numerous watchmen to clean them, some of the watchmen's dogs are not properly examined. Mr. De Long took a photograph of the Springfield dump on the edge of the pond. In this dump he saw many tracks of dogs, cats and worms. A little brook running through the center of this mass emptied into the pond. Baisley's Pond gives a daily supply to the city, and the quantity of water is estimated at 3,000,000. This water mixes with the regular supply and is distributed all over Brooklyn. Mr. De Long declares that the employees of Long Island were "tipped off" when Commissioner Dougherty planned his trip for Saturday. They were not acquainted with the fact that De Long was going down on Friday, however, and the deputy commissioner found them doing things up for the reception of the Commissioner's party.

"On Friday I saw no dam at the mouth of the small, dirty brooks and a crowd of children bathing in the pond, but on Saturday there was a dam before the dirtiest one," he said. "I asked Mr. Varona when this dam had been placed in position, and he told me it had been in position a long time. I called another employe and asked him the same question. He informed me that a dam was constructed the night before. Mr. Varona is chief engineer of the department and is responsible for the condition of the ponds. It is up to him."

FUNERAL OF MRS. S. S. HOWLAND.

(By TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Washington, June 2.—The funeral of Mrs. S. S. Howland, only daughter of the late Augustus A. Howland, will be held in St. John's Church, in this city, to-morrow afternoon, Bishop Satterlee officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, August Belmont and Mrs. Nielson arrived to-day a special car from New-York. Other members of the family are expected to-morrow. It is understood that the burial will be in the family mausoleum at Newport, R. I.

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Announcement! Zu Zu ginger snaps are the latest creation of the National Biscuit Company. A little, round morsel of sweetness and spice carefully baked to a golden brown. They are better than any ginger snaps you ever tasted, in substance and in flavor. To keep them crisp and fresh until you get them from air, dust and germs by the In-er-seal Package, the price being just— Say Zu Zu