NATIONAL CAPITAL NOTES

Washington Bureau of The Tribune, June 7.

CHANGED HIS TUNE.—E. J. Livernash, Congressman-elect from the IVth District of California, told the President's party at San Francisco the following story of Joaquin Miller. "Mr. Miller," said Mr. Livernash, "is a man of exceptionally forceful and picturesque speech, even in ordinary conversation. His remarkable capacity for marshalling startling expletives was never more tryingly tested than during our trip to the Klondike. All the members of our party were fond of coffee, and when one day the strainer was missing, instead of undertaking a twenty-mile trip over ice and snow to the nearest store where a coffee strainer could be bought, I took a new tin cup and riddled the bottom of it with the point of an awl. This served, or would have served, the purpose admirably, but for a serio-tragic accident. Even temperate men when in the arctic regions usually treasure whatever store of liquors they may have. Before this time, however, our whole supply was reduced to about a gill of wine. By common consent this was set apart as the poet's, who, as the oldest member of the party and the most renowned, was to have first consideration. Mr. Miller appreciated the honor, but determined that so precious a draught should not be quaffed until a fitting occasion warranted it. One evening—it chanced to be the same day that I had, unknown to my comrades, improvised the coffee strainer—there rode up to our door a young and strikingly handsome woman mounted on a good horse. She afterward gained fame and fortune as a mining woman, but at this time was a comparative stranger to us. The poet was visibly impressed. The background of ice and snow, the setting sun, the lone and radiant horsewoman, flushed by her ride, all stimulated his chivalry and his love of the beautiful and unique. 'This is the time, if ever, for the drinking of that last drop of wine,' said he. 'Here, in the ends of the earth, with the sun leaving us to the darkness of an illimitable desolation, a woman appears to remind us that there is hope, life and beauty in the world. Madam,' continued the poet, with vast dignity, holding in one hand the luckless tin cup that I had punctured and in the other the bottle with its final contents, 'I pour a libation and I drink to your health and happiness.' So saying, he upturned the bottle, looking away from the horsewoman just long enough to make certain that there was no slip between the bottle and the cup. Then, as the wine began to flow, he turned his eyes again to the young lady, and, while the precious beverage trickled through the punctured tin cup to the porous tundra, the Poet of the Sierras, all unconscious of his loss, gave utterance to an eloquent apostrophe which included in its picturesque rhetoric the charms of woman, the glories of nature and the potency of wine. At the climax he raised the cup to his lips and tipped back his head. The strainer was, of course, absolutely empty. The poet gazed at the perforated bottom, and then, as the truth of the catastrophe flashed upon him, he forgot all about the feminine charms and natural scenery and broke forth into a volume of objurgation startling even to men accustomed to the strenuous vocabulary of the frontier. It was not profanity, but rather a poem of passion. As it was not recorded, a masterpiece of invective was lost to the world. At the first volley of the poet's ricochetting adjectives," added the new California Congressman, "the young woman fled."

PHILOSOPHIC FELICITY.—A Washington official went fishing the other day and did not get a bite. The next day his colleagues rallied him on his failure. "Did you ever hear Grover Cleveland's idea of happiness?" he asked. They had not. "Cleveland says," he resumed, "that there are two states of felicity. One is to go fishing and get a fine string, and the other is to go fishing and not catch anything."

NO CONTEMPT OF COURT.—The versatility of the modern Westerner is illustrated in a story which the Commissioner of Pensions, Eugene F. Ware, told the other day to a group of political friends. It shows the ease with which the true-blooded men of his State negotiate all the hurdles on the course, figuratively speaking. "Out in our country," he said, "is a town, struggling in its infancy, that can boast of one of the queerest characters in that portion of the West. This fellow is a justice of the peace, but, of course, in such a small place his fees do not satisfy all his needs, so he ekes out a living by fiddling at dances. On these occasions he is not only chief musician, but floor manager and patron as well. Not long ago a free-for-all tripping of the light fantastic was on in the town's improvised ballroom. Everybody who could share the expense was allowed to go on the floor. Several drink befuddled fellows began to quarrel. The couples were gliding about and the justice was fiddling away on the tune of 'Ol' Zip Coon.' 'S'lute yer pardners!' he was singing in a monotone. 'All jine hands and circle to the left!' The disturbers waxed loud and noisy. Without missing a note the fiddler called out: 'If you, Cass Abbott, and you other fellers don't keep quiet I'll fine every —— one of you. First two couples forward and back; forward again and cross over!'

"The disturbance grew apace. Still tapping the floor with his foot to keep time and not slacking the motion of his bow for a moment, the fiddler again turned into a court. 'I want you fellers to understand,' he cried, 'that this court ain't a-foolin'. Shet yer heads or yer'll wish yer hed. Swing yer honies and promenade aroun'.' But the quarrel ceased not. The dancers continued to spin around the hall and the fiddler kept up his tune. Soon the court was again in session. 'Here, you, Cass Abbott and Lank Jones and Jack Rowell and Jim Jones, I fine each of yer $5 and costs, and mind yer come aroun' in the mornin' and cash up or I'll send the constable after yer, d'yer hear? Second two couples forward and back, forward agin and cross over.' And without further trouble the court of last resort, the floor manager and chief musician played on."

PAYNE'S SUMMER SUIT.—Washington has had March weather the last week and the chilliness moved Postmaster General Payne to philosophy. There has been no doubt in the mind of the country for some time that, while the President and several members of the Cabinet have been touring the country, the possessor of the Postoffice portfolio has had a warm time attending to his spring housecleaning. Not the least arduous among the duties which Mr. Payne has found confronting him each day has been the 12 and 4 o'clock audiences he has given to the Washington correspondents of the newspapers of the country. When he confronted a room full of correspondents at the noon conference last Thursday there was for more than a minute an ominous silence, indicating to the imaginative that there was a new sensation about to be disclosed to the public. No one asked a question; the Postmaster General was to have his own time in making the disclosure.

"Gentlemen, isn't it going to warm up in Washington this spring?" finally remarked Mr. Payne, without the semblance of a smile. "When I was down in the West Indies with Secretary Moody I bought a Panama hat and a linen suit of clothes, but things have not warmed up here sufficiently for me to wear them yet. Do you think it is ever going to get a little warmer?"

AS THE ROMANS DO.—Charles M. Woods, who for more than a quarter of a century has been Vice and Deputy Consul General at Rome, Italy, has been in Washington for several weeks on official business. He is a man of wealth and a patron of art, and finds life at the Italian capital congenial. Secretary Hay has heard some interesting things from Mr. Woods in regard to the modernization of Rome. "Rome has adopted many American ideas, and in its municipal administration has added a number of novel regulations," said Mr. Woods at the State Department the other day. "The city owes much of its up-to-dateness to a number of alert local officials. Among these should be mentioned the prefect of police. Not long ago a Washington official and his wife visiting in Rome started out for a cab ride. The lady had a number of valuable articles of jewelry and about $300 in money in a chatelaine bag, which she intrusted to her husband. When they reached the Pincian Hill they decided to dismiss the driver and enjoy the view from a terrace bench. The vehicle rolled away, when the wife discovered that her valuables had gone with it. They had neglected to note its number, and were greatly exercised over the loss. They hailed the first cab and drove to my office and laid the case before me. I went with them at once to the office of the prefect of police whom I have mentioned. That official asked the lady if she could enumerate the contents of the bag. This she did with great particularity. The list was handed to a subordinate, who retired to another room and in a few moments returned, and, to the utter bewilderment and delight of the visitors, carried in his hand the lost chatelaine bag. It was explained to the jubilant Americans that the municipal law of Rome provides that any article found must be carried forthwith to the office of the prefect of police. A finder of valuables who fails to comply with this ordinance is guilty of an offence the magnitude of which is determined by the value of the article. If apprehended the culprits are severely dealt with. As a reward for compliance with this law the finder is entitled to 10 per cent of the value of the lost articles. The Americans not only paid the driver his lawful commission, but made him, in addition, a substantial present. As they were leaving the Washington official said to the prefect of police: 'I do not know what I can do to show my appreciation of your courtesy, but if there is any favor now or in time to come that I can show you, it would afford me a sincere pleasure to have you call upon me.' 'No,' replied the prefect, 'there is nothing you can do for me. But,' he added smilingly, 'when you return to Washington you might tell your friends that all the honest cabmen are not in America.'"

PRESENTATION PLATE FOR PUBLIC OR PRIVATE TESTIMONIALS

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THREE OF FAMILY IN RAGE

Son Struck by Car—They Try to Get at Motorman—Arrested.

Alexander Lampert, fourteen years old, son of Max Lampert, a tailor, of No. 71 Third-ave., late yesterday afternoon was knocked down by a Third-ave. car in front of his home. He was unhurt, but to make sure Patrolman Dolan, of the Fifth-st. station, sent a call for an ambulance. Before it arrived Max Lampert, the father; Mrs. Eva Lampert, the boy's mother, and Sadie Lampert, nineteen years old, rushed into the street and tried to get at the motorman. Dolan tried to protect the motorman, and because of his action was set on, he says, by the Lampert family.

A few months ago a daughter of the family, nine years old, was killed by a Third-ave. car. The police say the Lamperts were so excited they did not know what they were doing. Charges of disorderly conduct were made against the three, and they were locked up in the Fifth-st. station.

ONCE RICH; IN BELLEVUE.

On Verge of Delirium Tremens—Said To Be Admiral Sands's Son.

Samuel Sands, fifty-nine years old, who for several months has boarded at No. 212 East Twenty-first-st., was taken to Bellevue last night by Dr. Dabb, of No. 222 East Eleventh-st., suffering from alcoholism. Sands was placed in the alcoholic ward. He was on the verge of delirium tremens.

Dr. Dabb, who has known him for several years, said that Sands was a son of the late Joshua Sands, U. S. N., an admiral who fought in the Civil War. According to Dr. Dabb, Sands, who inherited $50,000 when his father died, ran through two fortunes in the last twenty years. He was once a member of the Delmonico crowd, when the restaurant was in Fourteenth-st. His salary then was $200 a week. On the death of his father and his mother, Harriett Sands, he suffered from bad speculations in real estate, and was soon penniless.

Last night Dr. Dabb received a call from Sands. The latter asked to be taken care of.

Dr. Dabb said that naval officers who knew Admiral Sands aided the son whenever they were called on, but recently Sands seemed to have no courage to beg from his father's associates. When he could get work Sands generally found employment as a salesman for book publishing houses, being well educated and a pleasing talker.

ALASKAN TRADE GROWING

Will Reach the Gratifying Figure of $20,000,000 This Year.

Washington, June 7 (Special).—The rapid development of Alaskan commerce during the present fiscal year is shown through the operation of a recent act of Congress authorizing the Bureau of Statistics to compile data as to the commerce between the United States and its non-contiguous territory. Based on this data, the bureau makes the prediction that Alaskan commerce will reach $20,000,000 by the end of the present fiscal year. Under the operation of this law the value of the merchandise passing from the United States into Alaska and from Alaska to the various ports of the United States is now for the first time presented.

The figures of shipments from the ports of the United States to Alaska during the ten months ended with April, 1903, aggregate $6,831,070 of merchandise, and $104,359 of gold and silver coin. During the month of April the total shipments of merchandise to Alaska amounted to $2,581,784; and as the opening months of the season are those of heavy shipments to Alaska, it is apparent that the total shipments to Alaska during this first fiscal year in which their value is measured will aggregate between $10,000,000 and $12,000,000. A similar statement of the shipments from Alaska to the United States, which is also published, shows the total value for ten months to be $10,101,060 of merchandise. In addition to this, the shipments of gold ore from Alaska produced in United States territory amount to $4,369,496. The shipments of "foreign" gold ore from Alaska during the period, by which is meant that from the Klondike (Canadian) territory, reaching the United States through Alaska aggregates for the same period $10,972,454.

By far the most important of the articles shipped from Alaska to the United States is canned salmon, the value of which during the ten months ended with April, 1903, was $8,401,124, or more in the ten months in question than the entire sum paid for Alaska in 1867, the sum paid for the territory having been $7,200,000. The next largest items in the shipments from Alaska are other fish and fish products, $751,984; furs and fur skins, $394,590; whalebone, $115,994, and copper, $100,513. The shipments to Alaska are naturally of an extremely varied character, including provisions, clothing, and materials for use of miners and those engaged in the canning industry. The largest single item is manufactures of iron and steel, $1,616,604, of which $730,618 is tin plates and sheets, chiefly for use in manufacturing cans for the salmon canneries. Next in order are provisions, $718,273 (of which $162,954 was butter); manufactures of wood, including lumber, $562,454; manufactures of tin, $440,011; breadstuffs, $298,292; wines and liquors, $238,665; tobacco, and manufactures of, $188,330; coal, $172,032; fruits and nuts, $171,601; cotton manufactures, $129,192, and eggs, $128,347.

In addition to the above commerce between Alaska and the other districts of the United States, there is a total of $461,570 imports of foreign merchandise into Alaska during the ten months ended with April, of which $448,921 was from Canadian territory, $10,776 from England, and $1,873 from Asiatic Russia; also $1,337,197 of exports, all of which went to Canadian territory.

LAWN TENNIS.

Exceptional Entry for the Metropolitan Championship.

The entries and drawings for the Metropolitan championship in tennis which is scheduled to begin on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club, at One-hundred-and-seventeenth-st. and Amsterdam-ave., today, are exceptional, both as to numbers and quality. Besides the championship and handicap singles, the drawings for which will be found below, there will be championship doubles, women's singles and mixed doubles. H. H. Hackett is the present holder of the championship. The entries for the championship and handicap singles follow:

Scratch singles championship (preliminary round)—H. P. Homans, W. S. T. C.; W. J. Hall, Hamilton Grange T. C.

First round—G. A. L. Dionne, W. S. T. C., vs. J. Steinecke, Hamilton Grange T. C.; H. F. Allen, Belmont C. C., vs. G. H. Stadel, Yonkers; T. C. Trask, W. S. T. C., vs. Calhoun Cragin, W. S. T. C.; Holcomb Ward, Orange T. C., vs. David Sands; S. A. Westfall, Kings County T. C., vs. Robert Le Roy, N. Y. T. C.; R. M. Beckley, N. Y. T. C., vs. J. Parmly Paret; H. Torrance, Tarrytown T. C., vs. T. R. Pell, N. Y.; A. J. Show, W. S. T. C., vs. C. C. Kelley, W. S. T. C.; L. E. Mahan, W. S. T. C., bye; E. H. Stern, Inwood Country Club, vs. C. M. Relyea, W. S. T. C.; F. P. Fox, N. Y. T. C., vs. O. M. Bostwick, N. Y.; S. P. Lockwood, N. Y., vs. F. G. Anderson, Kings County T. C.; D. E. Roberts, N. Y. T. C., vs. Ross Burchard, N. Y. T. C.; H. Mollenhauer, Kings County T. C., vs. F. B. Hague, Kings County T. C.; G. L. Wyeth, N. Y. T. C., vs. L. J. Grant, N. Y. T. C.; R. D. Little, W. S. T. C., vs. H. F. Holbrook, W. S. T. C.

Handicap singles (preliminary round)—M. F. Clark vs. Robert Le Roy; I. M. Kastner vs. E. H. Stern; L. J. Grant vs. M. L. Meacham; E. H. Hart vs. G. G. Brinkerhoff.

First round—William B. Gates vs. F. C. Necombe; C. Cragin vs. H. Torrance; F. G. Anderson vs. R. D. Little; S. P. Lockwood vs. H. F. Holbrook; C. C. Edwards vs. C. M. Relyea; G. L. Wyeth vs. T. Condon; H. S. Mellick, bye; W. T. Hall, bye; F. P. Fuller vs. T. Steinecke; H. Mollenhauer vs. O. M. Bostwick; T. R. Pell vs. H. P. Homans; A. S. Cragin vs. H. Avery; E. C. Moen vs. D. E. Roberts; H. H. Hackett vs. A. F. Allen; L. E. Mahan vs. R. M. Beckley.

CHRISTIAN POPULATION 7,000,000.

Washington, June 7.—A report has been received at the War Department from General Sanger, who has charge of the census in the Philippines, in which he says that the work of taking the census of the islands is progressing very well. General Sanger says that the reports thus far received indicate a Christian population of 7,000,000. The population of Manila is, in round numbers, 220,000.

TREATING TUBERCULOSIS.

Consul General Mason Reports Surprising Results.

Washington, June 7 (Special).—At the May meeting of the Berlin Medical Society, when there were present many of the most eminent medical scientists of Germany, there was presented by Dr. Danelius and Professor Theodor Sommerfeld an elaborate thesis describing their experiments with a new system of treatment of tubercular disease by inhalation, or, rather, by fumigation, with the combined fumes of eucalyptus, sulphur and charcoal. These experiments have been the subject of such keen and sustained interest among the foremost medical men of Berlin for the last six months that Consul General Frank Mason has made the discussion the subject of an important report to the State Department. He says:

The high authority of the tests, the encouraging nature of the results reported and the fact that these results may constitute an important step toward the scientific mastery of a disease which has become one of the most widespread and fatal scourges of the human race, give to the proceedings of last night a popular interest which transcends all the ordinary limits of pathological discussion. Concisely stated, the history and nature of the new method are the following:

During his extensive travels in Australia Robert Schneider, a German merchant, with a practical knowledge of chemistry, noticed that the natives in the northwestern part of Australia used a decoction made by boiling the leaves and roots of the eucalyptus tree as a remedy for consumption, which is a prevalent disease in many sections of that country. He further observed that the natives living in districts where the eucalyptus tree grew abundantly were generally immune from the disease, and that natives suffering from tuberculosis frequently came from other regions to live in the eucalyptus district, and with generally favorable results. From all that he could observe and learn by inquiry Herr Schneider concluded that the effective remedial agent was the eucalyptus, which is known in materia medica as a germicide and antiseptic of recognized efficiency.

With the aid of a physiological chemist he prepared a combination of flowers of sulphur, powdered charcoal and the pulverized eucalyptus leaves, impregnated with essential oil of eucalyptus. This mixture has been named "sanosin," and is the material which has been used in the recent experiments. Since the time of Galen the fumes of sulphur have been known to exert a curative effect upon sufferers from phthisis, and it appears that the combination of sulphurous acid with eucalyptus and carbon has a peculiarly effective potency in attacking the bacillus of tuberculosis. On account of its extreme volatility sanosin is put up in sealed glass tubes, each containing a dose of about two grams (thirty-one grains), in which condition it is to be sold, like other medicines, through authorized druggists. When used the tube is broken and its contents poured on an earthenware plate heated by a spirit lamp; the volatile eucalyptus quickly evaporates, and, in combination with the small quantity of sulphurous acid fumes generated, medicates with an aromatic, penetrating odor the air of a closed room, in which the tuberculous patient lives and inhales the curative influence in an easy, natural way.

The new remedy was brought to Berlin in September of last year, where, after due consideration, it was taken in hand for elaborate scientific test and practical experiment. Professor Theodor Sommerfeld, of the University of Berlin, a leading authority in pulmonary disease, and Dr. Danelius, also a lung specialist, took charge of the experiments, and a special clinic or hospital ward was opened for that purpose in the Moabit quarter. Other physicians were assigned to the various details of the work. One made regular and frequent examinations of the sputa of the patients under treatment, keeping careful record of the changes in each case from day to day; another made daily inspections of their general condition, temperature, pulse, appetite, etc., so that the collective record in each individual case is the work of several different expert physicians. The patients were taken from the poorest class of sufferers, many of whom live at Berlin in damp, unsanitary dwellings, and throng the public hospitals at all seasons of the year. So prevalent and fatal is tubercular disease among this class that, notwithstanding all that science has hitherto done to restrain its ravages, the death rate in Berlin alone from that disease averages ten a day. Each patient, before being admitted to the new treatment, was required to present a certificate from the Royal Hospital showing that he or she had been treated there and was suffering from progressive tuberculosis; many when admitted had reached a stage at which hope of relief by ordinary means had been practically abandoned. Thus far 120 patients have been treated, of whom it is stated more than 50 per cent have been discharged as cured. Some have been enabled, while under treatment and sleeping in the hospital at night, to spend portions of the day engaged at their usual occupations. The purpose of the meeting last evening was, first, to listen to formal theses prepared and read by Dr. Danelius and Professor Sommerfeld, describing the process of treatment and giving the detailed records of a number of typical cases, and, second, to present in person, for examination by the assembled physicians, several of the patients who had been previously treated for tubercular disease by one or more of the physicians present, had received certificates from them on entering the eucalyptus clinic and were now presented for examination as cured.

It is not within the province or purpose of this report to venture any opinion as to the effectiveness or permanent value of this new remedy. So many sensational cures have been announced in recent years for phthisis, cancer and other widespread human diseases that the average layman is constrained to receive the announcement of further discoveries in the same field with a certain incredulity. At the same time it must be conceded that, in view of the dominating importance of the subject, the record of what sanosin has thus far accomplished is entitled to a more than mere passing recognition. The period of experiment is, of course, too brief to form the basis of any definite conclusion. There is a general unwillingness among physicians to accept the arrest of tubercular disease for so short a period as six months as proof of a permanent cure. Others doubt whether any process of inhalation alone can reach the ultimate seat of the disease. It will probably be safe to accept for the present the conservative but positive statement of Dr. Engel, the expert charged during the recent experiments with the examination of the sputum, in which he has had a long experience under other forms of treatment. His statement is that under no other treatment has he seen the character of the sputum change so rapidly and uniformly, through the diminution and disappearance of bacilli and the elastic fibres peculiar to tubercular disease, as under the treatment with sanosin.

To which may be added the deliberate testimony of Dr. Danelius and Professor Sommerfeld, that:

"The inhalations act with greater certainty in removing the catarrh which accompanies pulmonary phthisis than any other medicinal or physical measures directed to the same end. This is shown especially by the fact that the expectoration on the one hand decreases or disappears entirely, or, on the other hand—in acute cases—changes its character. The fact that the patient generally is quickly relieved from the troublesome and irritating cough is of the greatest importance, especially as the sleep which is absolutely requisite for a recovery from fundamental disease can then be obtained. The appetite in almost every case increases under the influence of the inhaled vapors, and through an increased consumption of food the second preliminary condition for the cure is furnished."

MAGISTRATE FREES WEINBERG.

William Weinberg, sixteen years old, of No. 374 Seventh-ave., Brooklyn, who was arrested on Saturday on a charge of disorderly conduct after being thrown off a Broadway car because he would not take a car ahead at Houston-st., was discharged by Magistrate Cornell in the Jefferson Market police court yesterday, where he was arraigned, and told that if he was compelled to undergo a similar experience he should report the case to the railway company.

BOOTHS TO OPEN HOME IN BROOKLYN.

Montclair, N. J., June 7 (Special).—Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth of the Volunteers of America have started a new movement in connection with their work in the opening of a home in Brooklyn for unprotected and friendless children. Merchants and friends of the Volunteers have given much furniture for the new institution, which, it is expected, will be formally opened in July.

LOSS IN BUFFALO FIRE, $400,000.

Buffalo, June 7.—The fire in the plant of the Buffalo Storage and Carting Company, No. 350 to 356 Seneca-st., early this morning resulted in a loss of about $400,000. About 85 per cent is covered by insurance. The building was used for storage purposes by the Lake Shore Railroad. It was filled with machinery and other goods stored for manufacturing concerns of other cities. Some small frame buildings adjoining the warehouse were crushed when the walls fell, and several firemen were hit, but no one was seriously hurt.

TULLOCH'S DEFENCE.

Replies to Counter Charges by Mr. Merritt and Reaffirms Accusations.

Washington, June 7.—Seymour W. Tulloch, ex-cashier of the Washington Postoffice, under date of June 3, has written a letter to Postmaster General Payne in response to replies received from Postmaster Merritt, of the Washington Postoffice, and others, to the charges of maladministration made by Mr. Tulloch against the management of the local postoffice. A large part of Mr. Tulloch's letter is in defence of counter charges made by Mr. Merritt. He declares that while in office he did report irregularities to his immediate superiors and the inspectors.

Mr. Tulloch says that the charge that when he was cashier of the Washington Postoffice quarterly payrolls were required to be signed in blank, even if true, would but "produce a smile in Washington, where probably the greater portion of governmental employes sign payrolls in blank." But, he says, the fact is that this custom, usual elsewhere, was prohibited eighteen years ago by the postmaster, and the only times when payrolls were signed in blank were when postal clerks at a distance, or other employes expecting to be absent, received at their request, and as a personal favor, the privilege of signing in advance, the law requiring the voucher going to the auditor to be personally signed by the employe. He says that at the time of payment all figures had been previously filled in and that false payments could not but have been detected easily, and fraud was impossible.

The charge that "a false voucher" had been put in while Mr. Tulloch was cashier, he says, was only an attempt to discredit him, and even Mr. Merritt admits that the transaction "was directed by the postmaster, recognized by the assistant postmaster, and the money retained paid to persons duly designated." Mr. Tulloch's letter then continues:

In closing may I state that it has not been shown to the contrary in any of the replies you have published that irregular payments were made from local funds, instead of by the proper disbursing officer of the department; that an attempt was made to cause all employes to bond under a single blanket bond with some favored company; that the regulations of the department were violated in forcing a letter box, in which prominent officials were said to be interested, upon the public, even to the unauthorized use of the postmaster's authority and against his protest; that payments were directed for articles not delivered; that persons were paid two or three salaries and performed little or no service; that a physician was illegally appointed whose position was a sinecure—I have been told that a $300 operating table was purchased for private use, and charged to the department as postal furniture; that promotions were suggested upon proviso of division with high officials of the department; that persons were appointed from whom no service was required upon a complimentary roll; that arrears in Porto Rico were not fully recovered; that useless junkets were frequent to Porto Rico and Cuba; that persons paid from the military postal service had their salaries continued for months after ceasing all service, and that salaries were also continued after service had ceased to take up irregular expenses.

As to the reply of ex-First Assistant Postmaster General Heath, Mr. Tulloch says, "All that is necessary is to compare my specific charges with his general denial."

He then reaffirms that his representations remain in all essential particulars true and not disproved, and closes with a denial that there is any office within the gift of the Postoffice Department that he would accept, or that he ever authorized his friends to seek his reinstatement.

DR. HILLIS WOULD COMBINE CHURCHES

Favors Carrying Methods of Steel Business Into Religious Affairs.

Organization and combination of churches, as has been done in the steel business and other industries, whereby the extraordinary waste of money in the reduplication of church plants by different denominations in the same community may be checked, is one of the problems of the Church in the next twenty years, according to the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, who in Plymouth Church yesterday preached on "Christ's Ideals on the Unity of Man and of the Church." He declared that some of the many churches in Western towns which depend on Eastern money to support separate organizations should be starved into a sense of their foolishness.

After discussing the rise of the various sects and denominations, which, he said, now number 167 in this country, and declaring that the differences between all Christian denominations were in non-essentials, he referred to industrial combinations, and added:

Finally we have come to the Church, and the words of the next twenty years in this country will have to be "unity" and "corporate management." In the twenty-five thousand or more country districts, instead of 167 sects, we must have organization and unity. The time has come for business men and missionary societies in the East to acknowledge that the whole thing is shameful and the worst of mismanagement. In this country there have been reduplications of church plants until millions and millions of money have been wasted.

Dr. Hillis then told of a Western community of 1,500 inhabitants where there were nine feeble churches within a radius of fifteen miles, and added:

This is a crime against the men there, a crime against the town and a crime against all men who are earning money. You people here ought to starve those people out there into a sense of the indecency of such methods, and the business men here should stand out and say plainly what they think of it, no matter what criticisms are bound to be heaped upon them on account of their frankness.

Dr. Hillis said he believed there should be about two or three churches in every community of about the size of the Heights, where the preachers would teach men about Christ, after which the parents, if they liked, could tell their children at home what they thought about Wesley and Calvin and baptism and other theological problems. When that came to pass, he said, persons would go from one church to another, getting the messages of the different ministers without causing any comment.

MANY CLAIMS AGAINST HOFF.

John Norwood Hoff, the head of the S. E. M. Rice Paint Company, of Newark, who was arrested in New-York and held in bail on a charge by the president of the Gansevoort Bank that he had obtained money under false pretences, has an indebtedness aggregating over $175,000. A list of banks and trust companies, with their claims against Hoff, has been filed in the United States District Court at Trenton, as follows: Importers and Traders' Bank, New-York, $26,597 22; National Newark Banking Company, $19,750 15; Seventh National Bank, New-York, $12,100 14; Essex County National Bank, Newark, $1,924 59; Citizens' Bank, New-York, $16,420 90; Rahway National Bank, $5,532 05; First National Bank, Plainfield, $3,001 58; Empire State Trust Company, New-York, $14,080 95; People's Bank, East Orange, $1,000; First National Bank, Marietta, Penn., $2,000, and the Commercial Trust Company, Jersey City, $50,527 08.

It is asserted that Hoff has a life insurance policy for $150,000, which has been made over, as trustee, to David Levy, one of the directors of the S. E. M. Rice company.

ARRIVALS OF BUYERS.

William Barr Drygoods Company, St. Louis; E. H. Wade, housefurnishing goods, toys, china, glassware, etc., No. 821 Broadway; Herald Square.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago; R. W. Hall, silks and velvets, No. 115 Worth-st.; Navarre.

Cincinnati Cloak and Suit Company, Cincinnati; H. S. Livingston, woollen piece goods, Navarre.

Estate of J. S. Cook, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; J. O. Tuttle, drygoods, notions and furnishing goods, and A. M. Welsh, No. 43 Leonard-st.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester; F. L. Roebush, domestics, flannels, blankets and wash goods, and F. W. Greene, dress goods, linings, cloths, silks and velvets, No. 2 Walker-st.; Vendome.

E. Fleischer & Son, Baltimore; S. M. Fleischer, hosiery, underwear, gloves, laces, etc., Cadillac.

A. Frank & Sons, Baltimore; M. N. Frank, tailors' trimmings, Hoffman.

Friedman & Rich, Chicago; W. Friedman, flowers and feathers, Albert.

Hargadine-McKittrick Drygoods Company, St. Louis; Thomas Ruenzi, white goods, linens and laces, No. 72 Leonard-st.; Navarre.

Heiser, Muhlfelder & Co., Albany; I. Muhlfelder, furnishing goods, Imperial.

Hexter & Wertheim, Cleveland; Lee Hexter, jr., woollens, Hoffman.

Hillman's, Chicago; A. M. Laggan, furnishing goods, hosiery and gloves, No. 458 Broadway; Albert.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore; E. B. Hutzler, notions, trimmings, gloves, fancy goods and leather goods, Herald Square.

McAuslan & Wakelin, Holyoke; Miss A. Collins, women's wear, Vendome.

Mears & Hagen, Scranton; J. R. Mears, drygoods, notions and furnishing goods, Victoria.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich; John Porteous, drygoods, No. 55 White-st.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago; R. C. Cope, linens and white goods, Navarre, and J. Mayer, dress goods, cloths, silks, velvets, wash goods and linings, No. 377 Broadway; Hoffman.

Smith & Murray, Springfield; Alexander Leith, cloaks, No. 55 White-st.

M. E. Smith & Co., Omaha; C. D. Parmelee, dress goods, silks and white goods, No. 320 Broadway.

Tregellas, Hertel & Co., Baltimore; F. Hertel, domestics, dress goods, woollens, etc., Herald Square.

Ward, Montgomery & Co., Chicago; J. H. Roos, drygoods, No. 43 Leonard-st.; Navarre.

Williams-Richardson Company, New-Orleans; A. G. Tebo, domestics, woollens, dress goods and cloaks, No. 51 Leonard-st.; St. Denis.

Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution, Salt Lake City, Utah; M. A. Romney, carpets and upholstery goods, No. 43 Leonard-st.; Herald Square.

DENY CHARGES OF FRAUD.

Labor Men Express Disapproval of Arbitration Plan.

Representatives of the Board of Building Trades who were seen yesterday were cautious in discussing the incidents of last week in the building trades, which culminated in the making public of a plan of arbitration of labor delegates by the board of governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association, followed by stories of holding up of work by some of the walking delegates until a money consideration was forthcoming. The faction of the Board of Building Trades which is in favor of expelling the Building Material Drivers and Handlers' unions at the meeting of the board to-day, if they do not leave the board voluntarily is preparing to make a big showing.

It is believed that the plan of arbitration proposed by the employers will not be favored by the unions, chiefly because it ignores the business agent or walking delegate.

William H. Farley, secretary of the Board of Building Trades, yesterday declared that he had not read the plan of arbitration. Regarding the charges against walking delegates, that they demand money for calling off strikes, he said:

"I take little stock in this bribery talk. As to the charges that a large sum of money was paid to delegates for holding up work in a well known club building, we could find no truth in them. We have been investigating these statements and can find no foundation for them. Two delegates were charged with extortion and were tried twice for it. The jury disagreed in each case, and the charges have not been proved yet."

John J. Donovan, president of the Board of Building Trades, said in reference to the bribery talk:

"If District Attorney Jerome has any evidence of bribery, he ought to make it public. We want no men who accept bribes in the Board of Building Trades. The sooner, if there are such men, the searchlight is turned on them the better. The vague talk about bribery puts the board in a way under suspicion, and if Mr. Jerome has any facts we want to get them."

James P. Archibald made a reference to the plan of arbitration at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union. He said that no union would accept it. The doing away with the business agent as the accredited representative of a union would be the beginning of a fight against the union itself.

C. F. U. TO TRY AGAIN.

There was much discussion at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union over the question of the body continuing its support of the Rockmen and Excavators' Union. This union became affiliated with the Central Federated Union, which indorsed its demands before its members went on strike. The union then ordered a general strike, and the strikers refused to be bound by the agreement of the Central Federated Union rapid transit committee with the subway contractors or to accept any suggestions from it. Now that its strike has practically failed it is willing to accept arbitration when it is too late.

After a long debate it was decided that the Central Federated Union should try again to save the union of the rockmen and excavators.

CONTINUE TO RESIST DEMANDS.

The press committee of the Employers' Association of Architectural Iron Workers issued the following statement yesterday:

Four weeks have elapsed since the strike started by the Inside Architectural Iron Workers against the Iron League, the Employers' Association of Architectural Iron Workers and the Association of Wire Manufacturers of New-York.

The strike is the outcome of the demands of the union, which insists on strict union rules, and thereby deprives the boss of all rights to run his shop, and installs the walking delegate and the shop steward to rule supreme. The present rate of wages, which is higher by from 15 to 20 per cent than out of town competitors pay their men, is to be still further increased and the hours of labor shortened.

This issue can result only in the withdrawal of the unreasonable demands of the union, which, if granted, would mean that New-York could not compete with outside cities, and this would inevitably result in the closing of our shops—a disaster as much to be feared by the men as by the employers.

We are stanch supporters of the Building Trades Employers' Association, and are determined to lend our aid to rectify the many abuses, the result of the long reign of the walking delegate.

At a meeting of the Employers' Association on Friday night an unbroken front to resist the demands of the union was maintained; the meeting was unanimously in favor of continuing the strike, promising ample protection to the men now at work and to those willing to resume work. The different reports from the various shops showed that more than 75 per cent have resumed work.

MAD DOG BITES TWO BOYS.

Policeman Bowls Over Collie with Club and Shoots It.

Chased by a mob of excited Italians a large black collie dog raced through Spring-st. into Sullivan and then into Watts-st. yesterday, snapping at pedestrians and biting two small children and two dogs. The animal, which was frothing at the mouth, was knocked off its feet by a blow from the club of Policeman Adams, of the Macdougal-st. station, who then picked up the animal by the neck, carried it into an alleyway and shot it.

The dog, which was without a collar, was loping along Spring-st. just before 10 o'clock. Suddenly it accelerated its pace and snapped at a pedestrian. The latter jumped out of the way and gave the alarm of "Mad dog!"

A crowd took up the cry and pursued the animal. At Sullivan-st. another dog crossed its path, and, without stopping, the collie gave it a nip. In front of No. 109 Sullivan-st. was John Casta, six years old. The collie sprang at him, tore a gash in his left arm, knocked him down and continued its flight.

Adams heard the crowd yelling and joined in the chase.

The dog next encountered Robert Antenucci, eight years old, who was standing outside his father's notion store, at No. 95 Sullivan-st. The collie leaped at the youngster, caught his right hand in its mouth and inflicted a painful wound.

At Watts-st. the policeman got alongside the dog and swung his club for the collie's head. He missed, and the dog snarled and dodged. The second blow was successful, and the animal staggered. A third blow keeled it over. In a few moments a crowd of about four hundred persons surrounded the policeman and the senseless dog.

Afraid to use his revolver in the crowd, the policeman picked the animal up by the neck and carried it into an alley at No. 18 Watts-st., where he shot it.

Dr. Perilli, of No. 65 Sullivan-st., treated the children, and advised the parents to take them to the Pasteur Institute. At the institute, however, the parents allege, treatment was refused, they being told to take the children to the institute this morning.

BAD ACCIDENT NARROWLY AVERTED

Cars Jump Track and Sever Signal Wires—Local Train Stopped Just in Time.

What might have been a serious accident was narrowly averted last night on the tracks of the suburban branch of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, near the Van Ness station. A freight train of forty cars, drawn by Engine No. 427, was going down a decline, when a coupling broke and the train was cut in two. When the airbrakes were set on the forward cars, going down the incline, the momentum of the others did not lessen. They came against the first half of the train with great force, and two cars were thrown from the track. The train was running rapidly. The cars were empty.

The accident happened about 8:12 o'clock. While looking over the wreck the engineer discovered that the danger signals could not be worked, one of the cars having severed the wires. A brakeman was sent back toward Van Ness with a red lantern, for it was known that a local train was due at the Van Ness station at 8:17. The man had gone back about six hundred yards when the train approached him. He waved his lantern and the engineer brought his train to a stop. After a wait a train was run to the other side of the wreck and the passengers walked around the wreck to meet it.

No one was injured. Up to a late hour passengers on local trains had to walk around the wreck.

The Wanamaker Store.

Store Opens at 8:30 A. M. and Closes at 5:30 P. M.

Finest Embroideries At Half Price and Less

This is an exceptionally large offering of our finest embroideries and novelties, at almost ridiculously low prices.

The collection includes some of the most beautiful needlework brought from abroad this season. Our importations were extensive and elaborate because of the unusual beauty of the designs we found. Today we make amends for our over-enthusiasm by arousing yours, and that of every woman who loves exquisite embroideries and appreciates stirring bargains in beautiful goods.

Nothing in this offering is marked more than half price. Many things are marked at only a quarter of their former value.

It is the best and broadest offering of Embroideries that has occurred for years.

Colored Persian Embroidery on Batiste in bandings, edgings and insertions; the hit of the season in Paris this year. 50c yd., from $1.15; 60c yd., from $1.25; 75c yd., from $1.50; $1 yd., from $2.15.

Edgings and Insertions, in ecru and cream batiste; were 10c to $1.75; now 5c to 50c yd.

Embroidered Batistes in allovers and lace plaitings. Were $1.50 to $2.50; now 65c to $1 yd.

All-white Hemstitched Plaitings. Were $1.50 to $1.90; now 50c yd. Were 50c to $1; now 25c yd.

All-white Lace and Dotted Swiss Allovers and Plaitings. Were $1.50 to $3.50; now 50c and $1 yd.

Broadway.

Fine Swiss Embroideries, ruffled edges; 8 to 12 inches wide; were $1 to $1.50; now 50c yd. With lace edges; were 65c to 90c; now 35c yd.

Superior quality of fine Swiss Embroideries in edgings and insertions; some odd widths of sets, mostly 6 to 12 inches. Were 40c to $3; now 20c to $1.25 yd.

Very fine Embroidered Beadings in Swiss Muslin and Nainsook. Were 25c to 50c; now 10c to 20c yd.

Black on White Edgings; 8 to 12 in. wide. Were $1.15 to $1.50; now 50c yd.

45-inch Flouncings. Were $1.50 to $15; now 75c to $5 yd.

Embroidered Linen Robes. Were $20 to $38.50; now $10 to $19.

Embroidered Lawn Robes. Worth $15; now $6.

200,000 Yards of 50c Silk-and-Cotton Dress Goods At 12½c to 25c a Yard

Spic-span-new, sparkling with the lustre of silk, right out of their original cases, come these beautiful Summer Silk-Cottons that have, one and all, been selling at 50c a yard until we made this vast purchase, and secured today's tempting prices.

We cannot remember any former offering that equaled this either in the beauty, the breadth of variety, and the general excellence of the fabrics, or the startling reductions from real values.

The cool days did it; but we, and you, know that the hot days for enjoying these zephyr-like tissues will probably be here by the time they are made up.

But it's a splendid bargain!

The vast offering is divided into four specific groups, as follows:

50c Printed Silk-Embroidered Muslins at 12½c a Yard

Eighty-five thousand yards, in sixty exquisite patterns of the highest-class printing known to fabrics; in floral designs of striped and figured formation, on silk-embroidered muslin, in grounds of white, linen, and tinted shades.

The highest-class fabric, the most beautiful printings, and the broadest variety ever sold at 12 1-2c a yard.

50c Printed Silk-and-Cotton Louisine at 18c a Yard

Seventy-five thousand yards in forty handsome designs that are usually confined to Lyons-printed silks, in elaborate floral patterns arranged in artistic scroll medallions, stripes, small rosebuds and foulard patterns on white and tinted grounds.

50c Printed Silk-Cotton Sublime at 25c a Yard

40,000 yards of this strong but dainty fabric in neatest printings of white polka dots on navy blue-and-black, and black, light blue, light pink and green polka dots on white grounds.

50c Solid-color Silk-Cotton Sublime at 25c a Yard

In White, Cream, Light Blue, Baby Blue, Pink, Light Gray, Tan, Light Heliotrope, Mais, Reseda, Cardinal, Navy Blue and Black. Rotunda.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.