to use such language, and at the same time to insist that he has made "no charges" against Mr. Loomis. Moreover, it is quite impossible that Mr. Bowen can believe that the telegram signed by Mr. Loomis as Acting Secretary of State, which he calls a protocol, really proves that Mr. Loomis "was guilty of abrogating the agreements President Roosevelt and Mr. Hay had authorized me to make with the Venezuelan government." Mr. Bowen's statement is shown to be absolutely untrue by the statement of the solicitor of the Department of State, Mr. Penfield. But his own statement bears within itself its own refutation on this point. He shows in this statement that he at once answered this cable of Mr. Loomis by a cable to Mr. Hay, who would thus have had his attention specifically called to the Loomis "protocol," even if he had not known of it before, and even if he had been so neglectful of his duty as not to inquire what cables had been sent in the matter with which he was dealing. As a matter of fact, the Loomis cable in question was sent by direction of Mr. Hay, with the assistance of Mr. Penfield, and was signed by Mr. Loomis, simply because on the day that it was sent it happened that Mr. Hay was confined to his house and could not get down to the State Department. It is on its face an absurdity to suppose that Mr. Hay, who returned to his duties in the State Department within a day or two, and who was repeatedly going over this whole Venezuelan matter, and cabling Bowen about it and receiving cables from him in return, could have been ignorant if such a cable had been sent by Loomis during his (Mr. Hay's) absence. Mr. Bowen's allegation on this point is in reality a charge against Mr. Hay rather than against Mr. Loomis.

Mr. Bowen furnished his charges against Mr. Loomis, and some of the documents in reference thereto, to representatives of a New-York newspaper. The names of the representatives of the newspaper to whom he furnished this information were John Grant Dater and Nicholas Biddle. Mr. Dater testifies as follows:

Testimony of Mr. Dater:

Secretary Taft—That you subsequently saw Mr. Bowen and that in the course of the conversation Mr. Bowen, possibly without your invitation, confirmed the statements that you had heretofore heard rumored with respect to Mr. Loomis and his relation to the asphalt company.

Mr. Dater—Yes sir, and other matters.

Secretary Taft—That Mr. Bowen was very full of the subject.

Mr. Dater—Absolutely.

Secretary Taft—And talked about it with a great deal of earnestness.

Mr. Dater—He certainly did.

Secretary Taft—And he expressed the hope that some day his side of the story would be printed?

Mr. Dater—Yes, sir.

Secretary Taft—Mr. Bowen showed you no letters?

Mr. Dater—No, sir; he showed me no letters.

Secretary Taft—Did he show you a copy of the letter which he sent to me?

Mr. Dater—He did not. I did not know that he had communicated with you. I understood it was with Secretary Hay.

Secretary Taft—Or any of the documents upon which he based his claim of Mr. Loomis's guilt?

Mr. Dater—I do not think I could answer that directly. I would rather not answer. . . .

The testimony of Mr. Biddle is as follows: . . .

Secretary Taft—In one of those articles you wrote appeared a statement concerning a letter written by Mr. Loomis asserting an interest in the Mercado claim, which was published in "The Herald."

Mr. Biddle—Yes, sir.

Secretary Taft—Did you get that from Mr. Bowen?

Mr. Biddle—I did.

Secretary Taft—You requested it from him, or did he hand it to you in the course of a casual conversation?

Mr. Biddle—I spoke to Mr. Bowen about the charges in a general way, and he told me he would give such information as he had and set me right on the entire thing, and he would show me certain letters that he had forwarded to the State Department.

Secretary Taft—And they included the Mercado letter—the letter of Mayers to Loomis?

Mr. Biddle—Yes, sir.

Secretary Taft—I suppose you saw the same letters that Bowen gave me—one was the Mercado claim; second, the Mayers letter, and the third has slipped my mind. There was a letter to Mr. Hay written by Bowen.

Mr. Biddle—I saw that at different times.

Secretary Taft—Just run your eye over these letters. (Letter of Mr. Bowen to Secretary Taft, dated April 2, 1905, inclosing copies of papers which had been in Mr. Hay's hands, as follows: Telegram to Mr. Hay from Mr. Bowen, dated February 20, 1905; telegram to Mr. Bowen from Mr. Hay, dated February 24, 1905; telegram to Mr. Hay from Mr. Bowen, dated February 25, 1905. Letter to Mr. Hay from Mr. Bowen, dated February 18, 1905. Letter to Mr. W. W. Russell from F. B. Loomis, dated August 25, 1900. Letter to Mr. Loomis from Mayers, dated July 9, 1900.)

Mr. Biddle—I have seen all of these, and it seems to me there was some additional letter.

Secretary Taft—Did Mr. Bowen know that you were a correspondent?

Mr. Biddle—Yes, sir; I first met Mr. Bowen at the time of the blockade in Venezuela, and I obtained information from him at that time. He knew who I was, of course, and I went to him as "The Herald" man. I told him what I had heard, and he was frank about giving me further information.

Secretary Taft—Did he express a desire, one way or the other, to have the truth known?

Mr. Biddle—He told me a great many times that he thought he was in a very unfortunate position, that, being the United States Minister, he could not go forward and be quoted when anything occurred so as to set himself right. He thought the instructions that he was receiving from the department were very unfortunate, and that he was getting the blame for the entire thing."

Secretary Taft—And, therefore, that he would like to have his own side stated some time?

Mr. Biddle—He told me a great many times that he could not be quoted, but would like it if his side could be stated. I think that he was most anxious to have certain facts come out. . . .

Mr. Bowen himself admits that he showed these letters and made these statements to the representatives of the newspapers in question. I have already quoted his remark in his statement of May 20, "If the newspaper representatives were influenced by me I was justified in trying to influence them, because Mr. Loomis was dishonest while Minister at Caracas." In the same statement he says that Mr. Loomis's friends asserted "that I instigated the publication of the scandal with which his name is associated. That charge may be true. Whether it is or not the newspaper correspondents who were in Caracas alone know. . . . As the scandal was generally known throughout the whole community I talked with them about it. . . . I certainly never attempted to keep them silent. On the contrary, I urged them to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth." In his letter to me, of June 8, he says: "I had several private interviews with both Mr. Dater and Mr. Biddle, in regard to the information which they were sending to 'The Herald.' . . . In order to make my side of the case perfectly clear, I explained to them confidentially how Mr. Loomis's record in Caracas and the influence to which he must consequently bend balked me in my work. . . . I felt that I could safely trust them. In all governmental and diplomatic circles it is customary to trust and use the press. In no other way can information be got before the public that the public should possess. What I wanted our people to know was not the Loomis scandal alone, but the whole situation in Venezuela. . . . I did not believe for a moment that either Mr. Dater or Mr. Biddle would quote me, or attempt to reproduce from memory any paper I showed to them; and I supposed, of course, that they would present the whole case to our people, and not merely the Loomis scandal."

INTERVIEWS CONFIDENTIAL.

"In fact, they assured me that the interviews would be regarded by them as entirely confidential. . . . If my name is associated with the scandal it is only because there was a breach of faith somewhere." And again in his letter of June 14 he says: "I talked with the 'Herald' men because they said they would not betray my confidence. They did betray me, and one of them even tried to produce from memory the Mercado claim, which I showed to him confidentially."

In short, it appears from Mr. Bowen's own statement, as well as from the statement of Messrs. Dater and Biddle and the letter from Mr. Wright, that Mr. Bowen, while Minister at Caracas, instigated and requested and actually secured the publication of attacks on the Assistant Secretary of State, and furnished to the press copies of documents believed to reflect upon the Assistant Secretary of State, which documents were already before the Secretary of State for investigation. Mr. Bowen's excuse for this conduct so far as it can be made out seems to be that he expected the newspaper men to keep his connection with the charges secret. In other words, he apparently regards his case as improved that he secured this attack upon his official chief in a furtive and underhand manner, and that he did not intend that his connection with the attack should be divulged.

Of course, such conduct is inexcusable, and shows Mr. Bowen's entire unfitness to remain in the diplomatic service, without regard to whether the charges he has made against Mr. Loomis are true or false. Even if Mr. Loomis had been guilty, Mr. Bowen's conduct would be unpardonable. Inasmuch as Secretary Taft's careful investigation of the charges shows them to be false, his attitude appears in an even worse light. But it must be kept in mind that his unfitness for the service is clearly established by his own conduct, without any reference to the question of Mr. Loomis's actions. The Department of State has explicitly forbidden just such conduct, in a general circular issued over three years ago, reading as follows:

CHARGES AGAINST DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Department of State, Washington, April 26, 1902.
To the diplomatic and consular officers of the United States.

Gentlemen: I append for your information and guidance copy of an executive order, dated April 25, 1902, prohibiting diplomatic and consular officers from preferring charges or criticising any other officer in either service, except confidentially to the Department of State. I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, JOHN HAY.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

Whereas, the publication of alleged charges and criticisms against officers of the diplomatic and consular service, without an opportunity given for due consideration of both sides of the question at issue, has led to injustice to the persons attacked and to embarrassment to the Department of State in its disposition of the public business:

It is hereby ordered that hereafter no officer of the diplomatic or consular service of the United States shall attack, or prefer charges against, or publicly criticise any other officer in either service, except in a communication to the Department of State.

Whenever any such officer deems that his duty compels him to prefer charges against any other officer in either service, he shall communicate such charges confidentially to the Department of State, which will, upon due consideration of all the circumstances, make such disposition of the case as in its discretion seems wise in the interest of the public business. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
White House, April 25, 1902.

It appears from the testimony that Caracas is seething with scandal, and that all kinds of accusations are rife, not merely against Mr. Loomis and Mr. Bowen, but against practically every other diplomatic representative now residing or who has recently resided there. There is no excuse whatever for repeating the injurious and malicious gossip circulated about these various men. Mr. Bowen himself, however, has not only furnished and brought forward a great deal of such gossip about Mr. Loomis, but has evidently been one of the main sources from which it originated.

TRIED TO TAMPER WITH CABLE OPERATOR.

He tried to tamper with the cable operator through our counsel at La Guayra, Mr. Goldschmidt, in order to secure what he hoped would be incriminating telegrams against Mr. Loomis. Mr. Goldschmidt's reply was: "It would be dishonorable to do what you ask of me."

Mr. Goldschmidt, in his letter of May 3, 1905, says: "Mr. Bowen never lost an opportunity to belittle Mr. Loomis's character, ability, etc., when he spoke to me of him, and seemed to bear an extraordinary animus against his predecessor." Mr. Bowen asked one of the men he himself produced as a witness, Señor Pastor, to enter into the employ of a certain company for the purpose of obtaining (in plain words, of stealing), documents which he hoped might incriminate Mr. Loomis. He has evidently for many months, indeed, for the last two years, devoted himself to hunting up every piece of scandal or gossip of which he heard, affecting Mr. Loomis, until it has seemingly become a monomania with him, and has caused him to show complete disloyalty to the service to which he belongs, and therefore to the country which he has represented. It was his duty to make known to his superior officers any facts reflecting on the honesty of Mr. Loomis or any other officials, but it was a breach of his duty to make loose and reckless charges, and especially to give these charges public currency after their submission for investigation by the Department.

Mr. Bowen's conduct is especially reprehensible because of the damage it has undoubtedly done to the interests of this country. We hold a peculiar position toward our sister republics lying south of us. In all our dealings with these republics we should endeavor not merely to act courteously, justly and generously, but to make it evident that we are thus acting. Any corrupt dealing, any misconduct, by one of our representatives to these countries, calls for the sternest punishment, and, save only corrupt dealing, the worst and most flagrant misconduct of which one of these representatives can be guilty is to give currency to or secure the publication of scandalous attacks upon the service of which he is a member, or upon one of his superiors, a responsible head of that service, for such attacks are certain to be circulated to the discredit of our government and our people, not only in the newspapers of our own country, but in the newspapers of the various Latin-American republics. No matter how baseless they are, no matter how complete the refutation of the charges, they do a damage that cannot be wholly repaired.

Mr. Bowen has been a long time in the consular and diplomatic service; during much of that time he has done good work, and until recently I had hoped to promote him; if I could condone his misconduct in this case I would gladly do so, but his usefulness in the diplomatic service is at an end. I do not desire to punish him; save for the great risk to the service which would be involved in his retention, I would be willing to let his conduct go unpunished, save by a severe admonition; but I feel that it is impossible to retain him without exposing the interests of the government to a risk so great that it cannot justifiably be incurred. Accordingly I would direct that his resignation be required, were it not for the statement made on his behalf, in your presence and mine to-day, that he would consider a resignation an admission of misconduct; accordingly I direct that he be dismissed from the service.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

SECRETARY TAFT'S REPORT.

Secretary Taft, in a report to the President of nearly nine thousand words, describes the charges preferred against Mr. Loomis by Mr. Bowen, cites the evidence which disproves them, relates the methods pursued by Mr. Bowen to secure their publication in the newspapers and closes with the following statement, his entire report being approved by the President, as indicated above:

These transactions of Mr. Loomis show what seems to me is apparent from the evidence adduced under the second and third charges, namely, that he was not discreet in withholding personal participation in enterprises in furthering which he might find his position as Minister useful. Caracas is full of concession holders and concession hunters. The gossip of the town is full of charges of corruption against every diplomatic representative. The slightest participation by any diplomatic representative in business matters with which the government would have anything to do was quite certain to be made the basis of a charge of undue personal interest and corruption.

Under these circumstances it seems to me that it was the business of the Minister of the United States to keep his skirts especially clear of personal participation in any business which might bring him into contact with the government. Mr. Loomis says that he was intensely interested as American Minister in encouraging investment of American capital in Venezuela with a view to assisting both countries and bringing them together; that this was known to many in Caracas and attracted to him all kinds of propositions; that for his efforts to further American business interests he received the thanks of an association of American merchants. While this was all doubtless true, it did not justify Mr. Loomis in becoming personally interested in any of the schemes, either with a mere nominal interest, because that would mislead others, or with a substantial interest, because it would surely in the end make his public duty and private interests conflict.

No one can read this evidence without being convinced that Mr. Loomis has been most cruelly slandered in the charges against his integrity and sincerity as a public official and as a man, but in the very great satisfaction that we find in his complete exculpation from all charges of dishonesty, we cannot be blind to the fact that his failure to hold himself utterly aloof from any personal participation in plans for investments and exploitation of the country to which he was accredited, and from allowing himself to take personal interests in transactions in which he or his legation might also have to act as in a trust capacity, have possibly lent color to the aspersions upon his character which his enemies have been only too willing to make and support.

I cannot close this without commending the dignity and self-restraint with which Mr. Loomis has met the charges which have been made against him, charges made, I am sorry to say, with recklessness and epithet likely to have provoked from one of less self-control, counter-insult and attack. I cannot say, because I do not think, that the record of Mr. Loomis as Minister in Venezuela as shown in this record, is such as to disqualify him from service as Minister in the diplomatic service of the United States, but I sincerely hope that his bitter experience in this case makes it unnecessary further to point the moral that one who occupies the position of Minister of the United States cannot afford, in any country to which he is accredited, in which business enterprises must more or less be affected by government favor and concession, to make personal investments of any sort or to leave the slightest doubt as to the absence of all personal interest in any matters which he may bring before the government to which he is accredited.

WILLIAM H. TAFT,
Secretary of War.

MR. BOWEN PUGNACIOUS.

Mr. Bowen, accompanied by his brother Clarence, whose home is in New-York, called at the White House shortly before the Cabinet met, and had an interview with the President. The arrival of members of the Cabinet ended their audience, and Herbert Bowen left the White House to make preparations for his departure on an afternoon train for East Orange, N. J.

"Mr. Taft has informed me that my presence will be no longer required in Washington for the present," said Mr. Bowen. "So I am going home for a time. Yes, the Secretary has told me what his report will contain, or substantially what his recommendations will be," continued Mr. Bowen, in answer to a question propounded by one of the newspaper men in the anteroom, "but I am not at liberty to say anything on the subject. I will say, however, that the Secretary's report will not deal with my case. His report will discuss the culpability or innocence of Mr. Loomis. You know, of course, that I was summoned from Caracas by cable and that I came practically empty handed. It was impossible for me to bring the evidence that might have been obtained there by investigators on the spot. Therefore, as far as any real investigation has taken place, the proceedings might just as well have taken place in Siberia. It would have been just as fair to have gone to the North Pole and sat on cakes of ice while trying this case as it has been to pull it off in Washington."

"Do you expect to make any statement after the proceedings are concluded?" was asked of Mr. Bowen.

"If anything is given out which in any way reflects on my character or honor I will certainly have something to say," replied Mr. Bowen. "I do not believe in sitting still when I am attacked. Although Mr. Loomis has known of these charges against him for the last two years he has never made a demand for an investigation. He is not that kind of a man. If I hear that any one is saying things about me, or is trying to injure me, I believe in going out after that man."

STATEMENT BY BOWEN TO-DAY.

Ex-Minister at Home of His Brother-in-Law in East Orange.

Orange, N. J., June 20 (Special).—Herbert W. Bowen arrived in East Orange last night and went to No. 124 Prospect-st., the home of Arthur Blegg, his brother-in-law. Mr. Bowen said that he had left Washington before the report of Secretary Taft was made public, and accordingly did not know its contents. Mr. Bowen added that he would be unable to make any statement until this afternoon, when he would issue one at the offices of "The Independent," No. 130 Fulton-st., Manhattan, N. Y.

MAXIMO GOMEZ BURIED.

Many Scenes of Disorder—Police Forced to Charge Crowds.

Havana, June 20.—The body of General Maximo Gomez was buried this evening, after a funeral so replete with demonstrations in honor of the dead leader as to lead in several instances to scenes of disorder. The first trouble occurred while the great procession was passing Central Park, when some reckless young Cubans rushed toward the caisson on which the general's body was borne, demanding permission to carry the corpse. They were thrust back, and then a bigger crowd rushed forward and swayed back and forth across the broad street, disorganizing the procession and mixing with that part of it immediately following the body, which included President Palma, members of the diplomatic corps, the Cabinet, Senators and Representatives. As most of the policemen were in the procession, there were few to enforce order, but the disturbance quickly ceased.

At the cemetery there was much more disorder. The bulk of the great crowd was restrained from passing through the cemetery gate until the arrival of the procession, and this resulted in a great amount of crowding and rushing. Several sharp charges were made by mounted police, with no worse results, however, than some bruised heads and bodies. There was difficulty, also, in restoring order among the big crowds which had previously gained entrance to the cemetery and struggled to enter the chapel where the funeral services were to be held.

The arrival of big forces of rural guards, together with the efforts of the policemen, soon resulted in the restoration of order, and the burial took place just before sunset in the presence of a great but quiet and reverent multitude.

ARCANUM HAS STORMY SESSION.

Manhattan Council Decides to Hold Protest on Increase in Rates.

After the stormiest session in its history the Manhattan Council, Royal Arcanum, at a special meeting last night in Tuxedo Hall, 59th-st. and Madison-ave., decided to hold until next Wednesday night action on resolutions protesting strongly against the new increase in rates. For two hours Supreme Trustee O'Connell and Past Grand Regent Reardon tried to explain satisfactorily the new schedule of assessment, but the dissatisfaction of the members was indicated by the offering of the resolutions.

Manhattan Council is one of the oldest in the order. It was organized twenty-six years ago and has 900 members.

CLASS DAY PLAY AT CITY COLLEGE.

Class day was celebrated at the College of the City of New-York yesterday, when the seniors gave a play entitled "The Cannibal Isle." The piece was a musical comedy, the libretto was written by Herbert S. Walsh and Mark Eisner, and the score by Frederic N. Hyndeman and Al Gumpert.

The story of the play deals with a cannibal island on which the professors of the City College are stranded. They violate native custom by digging up the bones of ancestors, and are condemned to death after a highly amusing trial scene. Just as the first professor is about to be decapitated, one of his colleagues rushes on the scene, flourishing a red and yellow standard, once suggested as college colors, and scares off the natives.

A RIOT IN COLOGNE.

Cologne, June 20.—A serious collision occurred last night between the police and the populace on Chlodwigs Platz. The police received orders for the eviction of a tenant. A crowd numbering several thousand assembled, and some of the tenants of the neighboring houses threw stones and other objects at the police from the windows. The police drew their swords and dispersed the crowd, but not before the rioting had lasted six hours. About twenty persons were wounded, two of them being severely injured.

NO ARMISTICE IN SIGHT.

Oyama to Continue His Operations in Manchuria.

Tokio, June 20.—Military activities will continue and important developments in various directions are expected speedily.

St. Petersburg, June 20.—The only hope for an armistice pending the meeting of the peace plenipotentiaries seems to rest with President Roosevelt, and even that is considered to be slender. In spite of dispatches from Washington indicating the possibility that Count Cassini and Minister Takahira may sign a temporary armistice before the end of the week, the Foreign Office says positively that there have been no official exchanges on the subject. According to the view expressed by the Foreign Office's recognized mouthpiece, there is not much expectation that a suspension of hostilities can be arranged.

The impression here continues strong that Japan only with great reluctance could be induced to forego the advantages of her strategic position, which, in spite of the tone of the official advices from the front, is regarded as being altogether favorable to Field Marshal Oyama. It is suggested here that Japan deliberately planned to postpone the meeting long enough to give Oyama a chance to administer a fresh defeat in order to rob the war party in Russia of its last card.

According to reports current in this city some preliminaries looking to an armistice have already taken place between General Linevitch and Field Marshal Oyama, but the War Office offers no confirmation of this. On the contrary, the news from the front, although meagre, all seems to indicate that the Japanese advance has begun.

Brigadier General Barry and his colleagues, in view of the prospect of a general engagement, are hastening their round of official visits in order to get to the front in time to see something of the fighting. They have already called on several of the Ministers. To-morrow the American officers will be received by the Emperor at Peterhof.

ENVAYS MAY MEET ANG. 1.

Russia Agrees to Early Opening of Peace Negotiations.

St. Petersburg, June 20.—Russia, The Associated Press is officially informed, finds no objection to August 1, as suggested by Japan, for the date of the meeting of the plenipotentiaries, and instructions will be sent to Ambassador Cassini to accept it.

Tokio, June 20.—Discussion of the meeting of the peace plenipotentiaries continues through Washington, with indications of an early completion of the details. There has been a series of conferences between the Elder Statesmen and the Cabinet to consider the conditions and the selection of plenipotentiaries.

It is thought to be possible to complete the details, appoint the plenipotentiaries and organize a staff of assistants in time for them to sail on the steamer Empress of India on June 30 from Yokohama for Vancouver, a voyage of about two weeks. It is expected that there will be twelve persons in the party.

ACTIVITY OF WAR PARTY.

Reported Message from Linevitch—Talk of Mobilization.

St. Petersburg, June 21.—Diplomatic measures for the peace conference continue in the face of the steady pressure brought to bear by the militant factions. General Linevitch has again telegraphed to the Emperor, saying that victory is almost at hand, and begging that he and his army be not deprived of the opportunity to restore the prestige of Russian arms.

The Minister of War, General Sakharoff, was received yesterday by the Emperor at Peterhof, and it is said that he presented to his majesty measures for another mobilization of troops and urged their adoption.

MOVING ON NINGUTA?

London Expects News from the Combined Armies from Corea.

London, June 21.—London displays an ever lessening belief in the possibility of an armistice being concluded before General Linevitch and Field Marshal Oyama have tried conclusions. It seems to be believed here that the next important news will be that the Japanese armies, under Generals Hasegawa and Kawamura, in co-operation, have seized Ninguta, thus cutting the railroad between Harbin and Vladivostok.

A Japanese correspondent of "The Morning Post" says he thinks that neither belligerent will now pay attention to territorial boundaries, and adds that it is quite probable that Oyama has sent a large force on a wide turning movement westward through Mongolian territory.

ST. KILDA CASE SERIOUS.

British Government Roused by the Action of Russian Cruisers.

London, June 20.—Premier Balfour, replying to a question in the House of Commons to-day, said that correspondence was going on with the Russian government in regard to the sinking of the British steamer St. Kilda. The government took a very serious view of the matter, because it had received the most specific assurances that no such action would again be taken.

The recent movements of British cruisers in the Far East are taken to mean that the Admiralty has again undertaken to notify to the Russian cruisers Count Lamsdorff's instructions that there is to be no further sinking of neutral ships. At any rate, shipowners are much relieved.

WALLACE WILL EXPLAIN LATER.

Panama Engineer's Return Cause of Comment in Washington.

Washington, June 20.—The War Department has no information as to the purpose of the return of Chief Engineer Wallace from the Isthmian Canal Zone. Mr. Wallace cabled Secretary Taft asking permission to come, saying that his return was of the utmost importance and that he would explain clearly when he arrived in Washington. Further than this the Department is not informed as to the meaning of Mr. Wallace's message, but it has caused considerable speculation among the officials here.

BANQUET TO KING ALFONSO.

Paris.—The banquet given by President Loubet at Paris to King Alfonso of Spain was one of the most magnificent in many years. The menu was a work of art, and the champagne used G. H. Mumm & Co.'s vintage wine.

THE CARONIA UNABLE TO LAND MAILS.

Queenstown, June 20.—Owing to a gale which prevailed here at 10 o'clock to-night, when the Cunard liner Caronia, from New-York, arrived off the port, the vessel was unable to land her mails or any passengers, and proceeded on her voyage to Liverpool.

MARRIED SIXTY-SIX YEARS AGO.

Mr. and Mrs. David Pierson Gardner, of No. 561 Washington-ave., Brooklyn, observed the sixty-sixth anniversary of their marriage yesterday. The sturdy old man spent the day in the sash and blind factory, at No. 49 Fleet Place, where he has been in business for many years. He is in the best of health, but his wife, who is eighty-eight years old, has been failing for some months.

Mr. Gardner is the president of the board of trustees of the Church of Our Father. He is the oldest member of the Odd Fellows in this State.

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For a copy of "America's Summer Resorts," which is No. 3 of the New York Central's "Four-Track Series," containing a map of the territory from Denver to New York, Boston, Montreal and Bar Harbor, inclusive, send a two cent stamp to George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, New York.

We'll build you an elegant light weight two piece suit (coat and trousers), tailor it with the "Arnheim Unbreakable" front and shoulder out of the choicest serges, cheviots or flannels for **$17.**

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TO TREAT WITH NORWAY.

Swedish Council's Plan to Find a Basis of Dissolution.

Stockholm, June 20.—The Council of State at a meeting to-day adopted a proposition which will be presented to the Riksdag at its opening to-morrow morning. According to the best information, the main points are that Sweden refuses to recognize the one-sided dissolution of the union by the Storthing, but the government asks the Riksdag for authority to enter into negotiations with Norway in order to establish the basis for a dissolution on which both countries can agree and amicable relations be maintained.

The sessions of both chambers of the Riksdag opened to-day. Baron Essex took the chair in the upper house. There was no undue excitement in either chamber or in the precincts, but the large crowds gathered in front of the Parliament buildings showed the keen public interest taken in the outcome of the session.

President Swarthing made a speech in the lower house, saying that the hope of Sweden in regard to the union had vanished and Norway's negation of the union had been accomplished in such a manner that it would be difficult to make any attempt to reopen the negotiations.

Christiania, June 20.—The address to King Oscar, the Riksdag and the Swedish people, adopted by the Storthing yesterday, in reply to the King's letter, is of a conciliatory character, but indicates the unalterable determination of the Storthing to adhere to the action taken in dissolving the union with Sweden. The address repudiates any idea of inflicting mortification on Sweden, and says the dissolution of the union was the only course open to Norway. It adds that not the slightest bitterness is entertained toward King Oscar or the Swedish people, and concludes:

If the future settlement can be attained without prejudice and bitterness, the Storthing is convinced that what has happened will prove for the lasting welfare of the Northern peoples. For the sake of the North the Storthing addresses this appeal to the people who, by magnanimity and chivalry, have attained for themselves such an eminent place among nations, and with whom the Norwegian people desire most sincerely to maintain good relations.

HOUSE OF COMMONS IN SESSION.

Opposition Takes Up Army Scandal—Mr. Balfour's Statement—New Speaker.

London, June 20.—The House of Commons reassembled to-day after the Whitsuntide holidays, and the new Speaker, Mr. Lowther, was installed after a brief ceremony in the House of Lords, at which the royal approval of Mr. Lowther's selection was announced.

The opposition immediately thereafter bombarded the government with questions about the army stores scandal, and Premier Balfour announced that the government had placed the papers connected with the case in the hands of the director of public prosecutions. The latter, however, considered that the papers did not reveal any ground for criminal prosecution. The censured officers had been relieved from their duties. Mr. Balfour added that he proposed to appoint a select committee of the House of Commons to deal with the matter.

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Miscellaneous.

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M. ROUVIER SUSTAINED.

Deputies Refuse to Force a Statement on Morocco.

Paris, June 20.—An effort was made to bring up the Franco-German negotiations for discussion in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, but at Premier Rouvier's earnest request it resulted in an adjournment.

MM. Archdeacon and Binder asked permission to interpellate the government on France's foreign relations. M. Rouvier objected, saying it was not the custom for governments to furnish explanations regarding negotiations which were going on. The Premier added that he would be glad to furnish full details as soon as possible, but he did not wish to embarrass the progress of the negotiations by public explanations at the present stage.

M. Rouvier's statement was heartily applauded by both sides of the Chamber.

M. Archdeacon asked the Premier to name a date before the July recess, but the Chamber indefinitely postponed the discussion.

MOROCCAN REQUEST RECEIVED.

Washington, June 20.—The State Department to-day received a dispatch from Mr. Gummera, Minister to Morocco, transmitting a request from the government of Morocco that the United States participate in a conference upon the affairs of that country. The request is similar to that which has been sent to other governments. The United States, it was learned authoritatively, will accept the invitation, provided the other powers generally accept.

FEED YOUNG GIRLS.

Must Have Right Food While Growing.

Great care should be taken at the critical period when the young girl is just merging into womanhood that the diet shall contain all that is upbuilding, and nothing harmful.

At that age the structure is being formed, and if formed of a healthy, sturdy character, health and happiness will follow; on the other hand, unhealthy cells may be built in and a sick condition slowly supervene, which, if not checked, may ripen into a chronic disease and cause life-long suffering.

A young lady says:

"Coffee began to have such an effect on my stomach a few years ago, that I was compelled to quit using it. It brought on headaches, pains in my muscles, and nervousness.

"I tried to use tea in its stead, but found its effects even worse than those I suffered from coffee. Then for a long time I drank milk alone at my meals, but it never helped me physically, and at last it palled on me. A friend came to the rescue with the suggestion that I try Postum Coffee.

"I did so, only to find, at first, that I didn't fancy it. But I had heard of so many persons who had been benefited by its use that I persevered, and when I had it brewed right found it grateful in flavor and soothing and strengthening to my stomach. I can find no words to express my feeling of what I owe to Postum Food Coffee!

"In every respect it has worked a wonderful improvement—the headaches, nervousness, the pains in my side and back, all the distressing symptoms yielded to the magic power of Postum. My brain seems also to share in the betterment of my physical condition; it seems keener, more alert and brighter. I am, in short, in better health now than I ever was before, and I am sure I owe it to the use of your Postum Food Coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.