



MASSACRES RENEWED.

BIOTING IN BIALYSTOK.

Parliament Renews Attacks—Disorder in Empire Spreads.

St. Petersburg, June 15.—Disorders appear to have broken out at Bialystok this afternoon with greater fury than that which marked Thursday's riots. No dispatches have been received to-night direct from Bialystok, where the telegraph office is closed, but semi-official messages from Grodno and Minsk say that the excesses were started again to-day by the throwing of several bombs. The crowds, according to these dispatches, then opened fire on the police station. The troops replied, and there was a constant interchange of shots between Jews in their houses and soldiers in the streets. A mob of peasants, armed with clubs and scythes, who entered the city on Thursday, was taking part in the rioting.

A dispatch from Minsk says that the authorities had been warned of the possibility of trouble on Thursday, and had recalled a battalion of infantry and several squadrons of cavalry from their summer camp to strengthen the garrison. The newspaper "Dzuma" reports that several of the Ministers, including MM. Stchinsky, Rudiger and Stolypin, had decided to raise at the Cabinet meeting to-morrow the question of the advisability of continuing Premier Goremkyin's policy of inaction, believing that the situation now is comparable with that preceding the armed outbreak of last December and demands a firm and energetic policy.

The "Dzuma" also says that extreme apprehension has been caused by the progress of the revolutionary propaganda in the army and the movement among workmen, who everywhere are organizing, especially by the revival of activity in the Peasants' League, whose agents are again visiting the most remote hamlets and communes, occasionally introducing in such distant localities measures of terrorism. Instances of the use of bombs are now reported for the first time in connection with agrarian disturbances in Russia proper.

As the result of the military propaganda trouble is reported in three additional detachments, namely, the Sterlitominsky and the Novocherkassk infantry regiments, stationed at Orenburg and St. Petersburg, respectively, and a Cossack battery stationed at Rostoff-on-Don, which has been disbanded on account of the refusal of the men to continue in the service.

The news from Warsaw to-day shows the prevalence of anarchy and gives slight hope of the abolition of martial law and the death penalty as demanded by parliament. The record to-day includes the murder of a sergeant of police and a patrolman, an attempt on the life of a policeman on post and an attack on passing patrols by three men. The police rounded up three men suspected of killing the sergeant, one of whom was killed, one mortally wounded and the third captured.

At Kutais, where two marshals of the nobility have been killed within a week, an attempt was made to-day to assassinate the judge of the district court. He was only slightly wounded, but a passerby was mortally hurt. The murderers, as usual, escaped.

The lower house of parliament read the government a lesson to-day on promptness of investigation of the Bialystok outbreak. A committee of three started this evening for Bialystok in the hope that the presence of representatives of parliament would check the disorders.

The membership of the commission is significant, including Deputies Jacobson, a Jew; Arakantsch, former Procurator of Minsk, who was dismissed from office and banished because he recommended the trial of Governor Kurloff for inciting the anti-Jewish excesses at Minsk in November of last year, and Schepkin, of Odessa, who investigated the October riots in that city and demanded the prosecution of Nidhardt, the Prefect of Police of Odessa, as the provoker of the riots.

The first evidence to be submitted to the committee will be copies of proclamations which, it is asserted, have been distributed in the streets of Bialystok for the last ten days under the eyes of the police, calling on the population to rise against the Jews and the intelligentsia. An official dispatch from Bialystok to-night says the town has been cordoned to prevent the ingress of peasants, who were rushing in, attracted by chances of pillage and rumors of danger to their co-religionists.

The end of the agrarian debate in the lower house is now in sight, a ten-minute limit to speeches having been fixed. The absence of auditors disheartened the orators, who to-day either hurried through their addresses or renounced them entirely. Only twenty-seven names remain on the list of speakers, which it is hoped will be cleared up on Monday in time for the selection of the commission by the Constitutional Democratic caucus on Tuesday. The leaders have about determined to present a resolution in favor of railroading the Constitutional Democratic scheme, with few alterations, through the commission, in order to force a vote as soon as possible.

M. Shtetl, a member of parliament from Ekaterinoslav, accompanied by a number of members of the lower house from the Jewish Pale, called on M. Stolypin, the Minister of the Interior, to-day regarding the anti-Jewish outbreak at Bialystok. They were informed by M. Stolypin's aide-de-camp that order had been restored and that about ten persons had been killed. The ministry had no information as to the number of wounded.

Subsequently M. Shtetl and his colleagues drafted interpellations, expressing fear that the outbreak was the beginning of a widespread attack on the Jews, and demanding to know what action the government had taken at Bialystok, who were responsible for stirring up race and religious strife in general and what measures were being taken to prevent the destruction of the lives and property of Jews throughout the empire. The interpellation was accepted making it urgent, and providing for a committee of investigation.

A series of speakers held the government directly responsible for the outbreak, saying that the anti-Jewish hatred of the Russian masses was a fact, except when brought into existence by the authorities, and asserting that outbreaks

MISS ARCHBOLD A BRIDE.

Daughter of Standard Oil Man Wedded at Cuttyhunk.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.] New Bedford, Mass., June 15.—A romance of the daughter of one of the heads of Standard Oil and the son of an Irish member of the British Parliament culminated at the Cuttyhunk Club house, when Miss Anne Archbold was united in marriage to Armar Dayrolles Sanderson by the Rev. Percy Gordon, rector of Grace Episcopal Church, in this city.

Hardly a more romantic spot could have been chosen along the whole Atlantic seaboard for the wedding, although it was not for this reason that the Cuttyhunk club was selected. The recent death of a grandson of Miss Archbold's father made a quiet wedding necessary, and the splendor which an international marriage of this kind would have caused was abandoned for an entirely simple ceremony.

The bride is the daughter of John D. Archbold, vice-president of the Standard Oil Company, while Mr. Sanderson is the son of Colonel the Right Hon. Edward Sanderson, Member of Parliament from the North of Ireland.

The attachment between Miss Archbold and Mr. Sanderson began in the Far East, where they met while travelling. When Miss Archbold returned to her home Mr. Sanderson followed, and they became engaged, with the date of the wedding set for June 14.

Both Mr. Sanderson and Mr. Archbold, father of the bride, are members of the Cuttyhunk Club. The bridal party, consisting only of the members of the family of the bride, the bridegroom and Mr. and Mrs. Van Buren, who acted as best man and matron of honor, journeyed to Cuttyhunk in Mr. Archbold's steam yacht the Vixen.

Colonel Sanderson, the bridegroom's father, is one of the staunchest adherents of the British government in all Ireland, and as stoutly opposed to Home Rule as he is devoted to the government. He is the recognized leader of the Orange forces in Parliament, and has been grand master of the Orange Lodge in Ireland since 1901. He is an officer of the Royal Irish Fusiliers. Castle Sanderson is one of the show places of Ireland. Miss Archbold is the favorite daughter of the vice-president of the Standard Oil Company. She is barely twenty-seven years old, is fond of outdoor sports, and some years ago led a tiger hunting party through the wilds of India.

OFF FOR BIG MINE DEAL.

Train Bound for Colorado Represents \$50,000,000.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.] Pittsburg, June 15.—One of the flashiest trains that ever passed through Pittsburg was the nine car affair known as the "Fifty Gold Mine Special," which whizzed through here shortly after 9 p. m., bound from New York and Philadelphia to Colorado Springs. The train had on board eighty-five stanch looking business men from Eastern points, and all seemed to be in charge of Charles H. Jones, Jr., of New York.

"We are going to Colorado to look over a lot of gold mines," said Mr. Jones, as J. C. Bergstresser and J. H. Camp, of Pittsburg, jumped on the train, which had hardly paused, and it moved out again. It will reach Chicago at 8:25 a. m. While every one connected with the affair seemed unwilling to talk, it is understood there is some big deal on for Colorado mines, and those on the train represented about \$50,000,000 of capital subject to investment.

PUZZLED BY PICTURES.

Morton Does Not Know What to Do with Former Equitable Officials.

President Morton of the Equitable Life Assurance Society is said to be worried as to the proper disposition of hundreds of handsomely framed pictures of former officials of the company. He feels, it is said, that these pictures of the men who evolved the old system of management, which caused such a scandal and discredited the company, should not be placed where they will recall the old troubles.

These pictures include portraits of Henry B. Hyde, founder; James W. Alexander, former president; James Hazen Hyde, former vice-president; and William H. McIntyre, former fourth vice-president. They are to be found on the walls of the various rooms in the home office and in the branch offices all over the world.

HAZED BOY PARALYZED.

Warrants Issued for Watkins Students Who Injured Him.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.] Rochester, June 15.—Marshall Overton, a student at Watkins High School, is in a serious condition at his home, near Reading, Penn., the result of being hazed last Tuesday night. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of several persons connected with the case.

ARRESTED, SEEKS DEATH.

Hotel Guest, Charged with Fraud, Tries Suicide.

F. A. Phillips, alias A. R. Albridge, attempted to kill himself on the stoop of the Tenderloin station yesterday afternoon. He was arrested on the steps of the Hotel Seville, 29th street and Madison avenue, on complaint of the manager, Henry S. Duncan, who said he had defrauded the hotel of \$1370. The man registered there as "Albridge," but at the Gillespie house was known as F. A. Phillips. He is sixty-nine years old. Patrolman Edward F. Adnan arrested him, and as they were about to enter the station Al and as they were jabbed a penknife deeply into his neck. Bleeding was so profuse that he was taken to the New York Hospital, where it was said he would soon recover.

WILL POWERS GIVE AID?

Rumor That Russia Has Asked Help to Suppress Riots.

London, June 16.—The correspondent of "The Times" at St. Petersburg, telegraphing at 12:27 a. m. to-day, says it is rumored that the government is negotiating with Germany and Austria-Hungary for joint action in case there is an uprising in her western provinces, and that Grand Duke Vladimir's visit to Berlin is connected with this matter.

CARS CRASH—40 HURT.

WILD SCENE IN NEWARK. Runaway Work Car Hits Trolley Crowded with Passengers.

Forty persons were more or less hurt, half a dozen seriously, at midnight, when a work car on the Public Service lines at Newark, N. J., crashed into the rear of an open car on which a big crowd was returning to the lower part of the city from the Electric Park. Most of those hurt received their injuries by jumping from the passenger car, which ran half a mile down a steep grade after being struck.

The workcar was loaded with broken stone for use on some of the streets being repaired. It was coming down South Orange avenue. It had twenty-five tons of broken stone on it. At Norfolk street it got beyond the control of the motorman and started down the steep incline toward the centre of the city, gaining speed at every block.

It ran a quarter of a mile before anything serious happened. At Springfield avenue and South Orange avenue the flying flatcar hit the rear end of the open car. This car was filled with its capacity. People were standing between the seats. The blow of the runaway started the passenger car forward, and several jumped or were knocked off. Others remained on, only to jump later as the cars continued at high speed down the grade to Market street.

On reaching the flat street below the old courthouse the cars were finally stopped, just before overtaking another car. On the quarter mile stretch from Springfield avenue to the courthouse men and women leaped off every few feet. Men climbed over women in their eagerness to jump off and be hurt. Many women were unconscious from fright or being trampled upon when the cars were stopped.

As the cars sped along, with the women and men leaping, and those remaining on screaming, alarm after alarm was turned in until every ambulance in the city, all the patrol wagons and all the doctors available were rushing to the scene. Twenty doctors were on the scene within ten minutes. They dressed injuries on the sidewalk and in drugstores.

The Public Service called cabs and rushed the least injured to their homes in them. The worst hurt were taken to St. Michael's, St. Barnabas's and the Essex private hospitals.

Among the injured were: ENGELKRECHEN, Peter, No. 282 East 52d street, New York; musical conductor; both legs broken. DOTY, Thomas C., a well known bass singer, No. 134 Mount Pleasant avenue, Newark. SMITH, Francis W., No. 153 Orange street. MURKIN, Michael B., No. 39 Union street. WISNIEWSKI, Samuel, No. 209 Grove street. BELZABRE, Paul, No. 3 Morton street. GREGORY, Miss Laura, No. 35 Baldwin street.

CAR KILLS TWO CHILDREN.

Motorman and Conductor Nearly Lynched by Mob.

Joseph Celestano, four years old, and his eight-year-old sister, Tessina, son and daughter of J. P. Celestano, a saloonkeeper at No. 104 Avenue A, were run down and instantly killed last night by a Williamsburg Bridge car at Avenue A and 12th street. The motorman and conductor of the car narrowly escaped lynching at the hands of a mob of frenzied Italians. They were forced to lock themselves in the car.

One excited Italian drew a revolver on Detective Snyder, of the East 57th street station, who got there before the reserves. He pushed the Italian away and ordered the motorman and conductor to stay inside until the reserves came. The Italian who drew the revolver was carried away by his friends.

The motorman, William Bottiche, of No. 322 East 27th street, was arrested on a charge of homicide. Coroner Harburger declared he would make an example of him that would be remembered by motormen for some time to come. He said the number of deaths from reckless motormen was increasing, and should be stopped at once, no matter who is responsible.

At the time of the accident the children were crossing the street from the west to the east side. Each of them had candy bought the moment before.

R. E. LESTER BADLY HURT.

Congressman's Fall Through Skylight May Prove Fatal.

Washington, June 15.—Representative Rufus E. Lester, of Georgia, was to-night seriously and probably fatally injured by falling through the skylight of the Cairo apartment house, in Q street, between 16th and 17th streets Northwest, where he lives. Mr. Lester had gone to the roof of the building shortly after 8 o'clock to look for his two young grandchildren, and apparently missed his footing, falling through the skylight, about thirty feet to the eleventh floor. In the fall he sustained internal injuries, and both legs were broken, his right leg being crushed fearfully.

He was picked up and carried to his rooms. There was a consultation of physicians, and it was admitted that there was little chance of his recovery. The doctors said that it might be twenty-four hours before the outcome could be determined.

Mr. Lester had not been in good health for some time. He was partially paralyzed several years ago. He is sixty-eight years old. He has represented the Savannah district since the beginning of the 51st Congress, serving through most of this time as one of the Democratic members of the Rivers and Harbors Committee. He is a Confederate veteran, and had served as President of the Georgia State Senate and as Mayor of Savannah.

NEWPORT BOAT TOWED IN.

Breaks Shaft and Springs Leak—Passengers Keep Cool.

Newport, R. I., June 15.—Cottagers who were passengers on the Newport and Wickford Line steamer General were delayed some time this evening by the breaking of the vessel's tail shaft when the boat was one mile west of Conanicut Point, on her way to Newport. The break occurred near the stuffing box, in the after part of the steamer. The General sprang a leak, but the pumps were able to keep the water from gaining. Captain J. W. Fuller ordered two lifeboats manned, but they were not needed. All the passengers remained calm.

In response to distress signals sounded on the whistle, the fishing steamer Frank M. Bestcock went to the General's assistance, and towed her to Newport.

HOUSE FOR LOCK CANAL.

MAY AFFECT THE SENATE.

Provision to Allow Purchase of Supplies Abroad Defeated.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, June 15.—The House placed itself squarely on record to-day in favor of the lock canal for Panama by voting for an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill specifying that no part of the \$25,456,571 canal appropriation in the bill shall be used in the construction of a canal of the sea level type.

The amendment, which is approved by the President, was offered by Representative Littauer, of New York, the member of the Appropriations Committee in charge of the bill, and immediately after a point of order had been raised against it by Representative Bartlett, of Georgia, Mr. Burton, of Ohio, chairman of the Rivers and Harbors Committee, was recognized to speak for an hour in favor of a lock canal. Mr. Burton urged prompt action on the part of Congress in settling the type of canal to end the present uncertainty. He was listened to with the closest attention, and greeted with applause after his remarks. The point of order against the amendment was overruled, and the House then adopted it by a vote of 110 to 36.

SENATE MAY BE AFFECTED.

Friends of the lock and dam canal in the Senate declare this evening that the emphatic adoption of the lock canal provision in the upper chamber. They argue that while probably a majority of the Senate is in favor of the sea level canal to-night, the action of the House will make a careful study of the problem by Senators necessary, and that this will inevitably result in a growth of lock canal sentiment.

It is pointed out that Senators Knox, Hopkins, Dryden and Millard were all sea level canal men as recently as the beginning of this session, but that the testimony given at the hearings during the session has convinced all of them that the lock type is preferable.

Unless the Democrats combine on party lines to embarrass the administration, and this is regarded as unlikely, it is believed that when the time comes to vote on the Sundry Civil bill a sufficient number of Senators will have come to appreciate the advantages of a lock canal to insure the acceptance of the House provision.

It is regarded as unlikely, in any case, that Congress will materially prolong its session to discuss this subject, even if the only alternative is to leave the final decision with the President.

AGAINST FOREIGN PURCHASES.

Mr. Sullivan, of Massachusetts, and his associates on the Democratic side of the House, attempted to put a limitation on the money voted for the continuation of the canal by compelling the canal commission to accept the lowest bids for supplies. Mr. Sullivan offered a proviso to that effect, which created an extended discussion, in which he, Mr. Williams (Miss.), Mr. Poirer (N. Y.), Mr. Dalzell (Penn.), Mr. Payne (N. Y.), Mr. Wanger (Penn.), Mr. Mann (Ill.) and Mr. Olmsted (Penn.) took part.

Mr. Sullivan said the House had, earlier in the day, decided on a lock type for the canal on the ground of economy, but now it was about to vote once more to continue its extravagance. He contended that the manner in which material was being purchased was in the interest of American builders of dredgers, American bridge builders and the steel plants of this country, when it was "a notorious fact" that if bids were open to the world materials could be purchased more cheaply than at present.

Both Mr. Dalzell and Mr. Payne insisted that as the Panama Canal was to be built from the taxes of the American people they believed that the American workman and the American manufacturer should have the benefits of the markets thus afforded. Mr. Sullivan's amendment was defeated by 121 to 65.

BLACK DIAMOND WRECK.

Lehigh Valley Express Crashes Into Freight—Engineer Hurt.

Wilkes-Barre, Penn., June 15.—The eastbound Black Diamond Express on the Lehigh Valley Railroad ran into a freight train which was pulling of the main track into a siding at Kummerfield, near Towanda, at 3:50 p. m. to-day. The freight had about cleared the siding when the express dashed into it, knocking the three last cars of the former off the track.

The engineer of the Black Diamond Express, named Wank, jumped and received a broken shoulder and was seriously injured about the head. He was removed in a special car to the Packer Hospital at Sayre, Penn. No one else on either train was injured, outside of a shaking-up of the passengers.

The rear cars of the freight train were heavily laden with iron, and when the collision occurred they checked the force of the passenger train and quickly brought it to a full stop. The passenger engine was almost totally destroyed, but the fireman stayed at his post and escaped injury.

FALSE "MURDER" ALARM.

Story Told Police Over Telephone Causes Much Excitement.

A woman called up Police Headquarters just before 9:30 last night, saying that she was at 17th avenue and 31st street, where she heard a woman shrieking "Murder!" The Tenderloin station was informed, and a cavalcade of two detectives, four patrolmen and six reporters set out to rescue the woman. They found many persons, living in the neighborhood, cooling themselves on front steps. These declared no shouts of "Murder!" had been heard by them, but that some one on the opposite side of the street had been singing—very badly at that—for an hour, and this might have been responsible for the call to headquarters. A crowd that gathered tried to help the police find the trouble. The little band of rescuers decided that a parrot in a nearby garage was responsible for the cries. They then marched back to West 30th street, a great crowd following.

COUNTING PITTSBURG CONSUMPTIVES.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.] Pittsburg, June 15.—Dr. H. K. Rearty, superintendent of the Allegheny Bureau of Health, with the aid of North Side physicians, is taking a census of all persons suffering from tuberculosis. Dr. Rearty in two or three weeks expects to be able to make a statement setting forth the number of tuberculosis patients on that side of the river. Dr. Rearty strongly advocates the purchase of a farm, somewhere near the city, where consumptives can be treated. On several different occasions the police have been called on to assist in taking the consumption census.

PEOPLE'S LINE SUNDAY SERVICE.

Leave New York Saturday on "W. Morse" or "Somerset," connecting with train and steamer through beautiful Lake George, or allow full day in Albany. The best over-Sunday trip from New York. Reduced rates.—Adv.

TO DEPOSE INSANE KING.

Efforts to Make Prince Luitpold Ruler of Bavaria.

Vienna, June 15.—In well informed quarters here it is considered probable that King Otto of Bavaria will soon be deposed. When Prince Regent Luitpold was in Vienna recently, he took part in a discussion in court circles as to the advisability of ending the absurdity of Bavaria being ruled in the name of an insane sovereign, and of the Viennese court communicating this view to the Bavarian government. Prince Luitpold, it is understood, was assured that both the German and the Austrian court circles approved the plan, for some time ago they discussed in the Bavarian constitution, however, would be necessary before this could be done, and it is doubtful if the Diet would assent to the project.

King Otto, who was insane when he ascended the throne twenty years ago, has grown worse each year, and is now living like a wild animal. He permits nobody to approach him. His only nourishment is bread crumbs and dried fruit. He is in a frightful condition from neglect, which his physicians and custodians are unable to remedy because, according to monarchical tradition, they are not permitted to use force.

DOWIE AND THE ANGEL.

Declares Soul Has Left Body Several Times.

Chicago, June 15.—John Alexander Dowie, testifying at the hearing of the Zion City controversy, in Judge Landis's court this afternoon, told of an instance when his body and soul became separated and in his spiritual being he distinctly saw his own dead body lying beneath a shroud. It occurred, he said, while he was fighting the liquor traffic in Melbourne and was regarded by him as a divine warning that he was about to die.

At another time, the witness asserted, his spirit left his body and the Angel Gabriel and the Virgin Mary were present in the realm visited by his spirit. This narration of life and death was brought out by counsel during his cross-examination of Dowie. Following the vision, the witness continued, two acquaintances came to him and told him they had dreamed that he was to be assassinated. Then, while alone in the tabernacle, came a voice warning him to "Arise and go." "I went," said Dowie, "and the next day I found that my enemies had tried to kill me with dynamite. The back of the tabernacle had been wrecked."

Dowie declared that he had received a direct command from God on an occasion when he held a meeting of four thousand persons who had been cured of disease. A voice repeated three times the words "Go forward."

CRIMINAL BURIED ALIVE.

Murderer of Thirty-six Women Walled Up in Morocco.

London, June 15.—A dispatch from Tangier to a news agency here says: "According to advices from Marakesh, the cobler Mevrou who had been convicted of the murder of thirty-six women, whose bodies were found buried under his shop and in his garden, has expired his crime. Instead of being crucified, as had been intended, at the last moment it was ordered that he be walled up alive. Previous to the final act in the tragedy Mevrou was subjected to daily floggings. While the masons were working they were surrounded by a mob, who jeered Mevrou. The first two days of his entombment the cobbler screamed continuously, but the third day the tomb gave forth no sound."

GIRL CHECK SWINDLER.

Victimizes Lockport Tradesmen, Then Vanishes, Leaving No Trace.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.] Lockport, N. Y., June 15.—A demure looking girl of fourteen years, carrying school books, fled two local business houses on forged checks of \$5 each to-day. She first entered Burt Brothers' department store and, seeking the proprietors, said that the bank had closed, leaving her with a check uncashed. She pleaded with Mr. Burt to cash it. Suspecting nothing in her innocent way, he did so. The check was drawn by E. S. Patton in favor of Edna Rice. It was turned back at the National Exchange Bank. Cashier Tovell said a similar one had been turned in by another merchant. No trace of the girl has been found by the police.

SIoux HUNT OLD ENEMY.

Indians Make Riotous Demonstration Before Home of Gen. Colby.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.] Beatrice, Neb., June 15.—A band of Sioux Indians connected with a travelling circus ran amuck here this afternoon and began a search for General Colby, who commanded the state troops at the battle of Wounded Knee during the last Indian uprising. The Indians danced, beat themselves, whooped and made other demonstrations before Colby's house and were controlled with difficulty.

FRISCO QUAKES AGAIN.

Two Shocks in Rapid Succession—No Damage Done.

San Francisco, June 15.—Two distinct earthquake shocks in rapid succession were felt in this city and Oakland at 3:40 to-night. The movement seemed to be from west to east, and lasted several seconds in duration. No damage was done.

MIZNERS REPORTED RECONCILED.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.] Chicago, June 15.—Wilson Mizner and his bride, formerly Mrs. Charles T. Yerkes, are reported to have again become reconciled, and it is believed that they left Chicago together late last night or this morning. The presence here of Mizner just as the recording of the taxable Yerkes millions was taken up by the Board of Review caused a story that the breezy young Westerner and his wife had made up and that Mizner was here to look out for her interests.

WRECKS ON CAPE BRETON COAST.

North Sydney, C. B., June 15.—Two yachts are ashore in the harbor here and a schooner is reported in distress off Glouce Bay, as a result of a heavy gale which has been blowing off the coast of Cape Breton since last night. The yachts, the Grayling and the Stella, anchored offshore, but dragged and went aground, sustaining heavy damage. Seas were washing over the schooner and she was being driven toward the rocks. Assistance has been sent to her from here.

WADSWORTH REPLIES.

PRESIDENT "VERY WRONG."

Tart Correspondence on Meat Inspection Bill Made Public.

Washington, June 15.—Chairman Wadsworth of the House Committee on Agriculture made public to-night the correspondence between President Roosevelt and himself regarding the meat inspection bill prepared by the committee.

The President in his letter says that almost every change in the House amendment was for the worse as compared with the Senate amendment, and, in his judgment, "so framed as to minimize the chance of rooting out the evils in the packing business." In his reply, Mr. Wadsworth declares the President is "very, very wrong" in his estimate of the committee's bill; calls attention to provisions in the bill, and ends with an expression of regret that the President should feel justified, by innuendo, at least, in impugning the sincerity and the competency of a committee of the House of Representatives.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

The President's letter to Mr. Wadsworth follows:

The White House, Washington, June 14, 1906. My Dear Mr. Wadsworth: I have read your letter very carefully, and not only obtained a report from Mr. McCabe, as I told you I would, but also obtained a report from Mr. Reynolds on "I am sorry to say the more closely I investigate your proposed substitute the worse I find it. Almost every change is one for the worse, so that it hardly seems necessary to discuss it in any detail. Perhaps the amendment as you have now drafted it is not quite as bad as it was when you submitted it to me in the first instance, but it is very, very bad."

There seems to be one point in which it is possible that the amendment is even worse than the original amendment if, as seems likely, there is no provision for making plans, accounts, etc., at all hours to be made by the packers. I am sorry to have to say that this strikes me as an amendment which, no matter how unintentionally, is framed so as to minimize the chance of rooting out the evil in the packing business. Doubtless it suits the packers, who object to a thoroughgoing inspection, much better than the Senate amendment, and I have no doubt that not only the packers, but their allies in business and those stock-growers who are influenced by them, would prefer it. But I am convinced it would not be better for the country. I am sure the honest stock raiser and the honest packer to adopt these provisions rather than the far better ones contained in the Senate amendment; for, as compared with the Senate amendment, the proposed amendment which you tell me is that the majority of the House committee, would hamper in the most grossly improper way the Secretary of Agriculture in carrying out the work which you have appointed him to do, and will prevent even so much of this work as can be done at all from being well and thoroughly done.

If the bill should go through in the form that the majority of your committee proposes, it might be that I should sign it as working a certain slight improvement, but I have no doubt that it would not be better for the country. I am sure the honest stock raiser and the honest packer to adopt these provisions rather than the far better ones contained in the Senate amendment; for, as compared with the Senate amendment, the proposed amendment which you tell me is that the majority of the House committee, would hamper in the most grossly improper way the Secretary of Agriculture in carrying out the work which you have appointed him to do, and will prevent even so much of this work as can be done at all from being well and thoroughly done.

MR. WADSWORTH'S REPLY.

Mr. Wadsworth's reply is as follows:

Committee on Agriculture, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., June 15, 1906. My Dear Mr. President: I received your letter last night. You are wrong, "very, very wrong," in your estimate of the committee's bill. It is a performance of legislation to carry into effect your own views on this question as was ever prepared by a committee of Congress. Every member of the committee has signed it, and I am sure that you yourself in his desire to secure the passage of a rigid meat inspection bill. They know the meaning of the English language. I am sure that you will find this information upon which you base your opinion of the bill, I call your attention to the following language in your letter:

"There is no provision for making the plants accessible at all hours to the inspectors." If you will turn to page four of the bill (copy inclosed), line two, you will find the following words: "And for the purposes of such examination and inspection said inspectors shall have access at all times to every part of said establishments." Can the English language be made any plainer?

Turn also to page six, line sixteen