New-York Tribune.

VOL. LXVI....No. 21,765. To-day, showers. To-morrow, showers; northeast winds. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1906.—FOURTEEN PAGES.— Copyright, 1906, by The Tribune Association. PRICE THREE CENTS.

HORRORS AT BIALYSTOK

MASSACRES DESCRIBED.

Mutilation of Bodies—Troops Accused—All Russia Disturbed.

St. Petersburg, June 18.—The embargo on news from Bialystok was lifted to-day, and The Associated Press staff correspondent was for the first time allowed to telegraph directly from the sacked city a picture of the scene of ruin and desolation left in the wake of the mob. According to frequent bulletins, order was restored and maintained, in spite of the incentive to riots, in funerals which lasted all day, but the atmosphere is supercharged, and a slight happening may cause a renewal of street fighting. The authorities apparently realize this, and hope to avert a catastrophe by a strong show of force. On one occasion the whole garrison was called out, and the streets were packed with horses, foot and artillery until the danger was passed.

The story told by the correspondent is a sickening one, but there are indications that he has been prevented by the censorship from relating ghastly details about the condition of corpses, the bestiality of the mob and the inability of the troops to cope with excesses during the first days of the rioting. It is evident from the dispatches that the excesses assumed the character of a three-cornered fight between the military, the mob and armed members of the Jewish Bund, who instead of submitting passively to slaughter, as their unarmed co-religionists have done heretofore, carried the war into the enemy's camp and fought bravely, though without inflicting appreciable loss on the troops, among whom no serious casualties have been reported.

Horrible details have been sent out by the correspondent of "The Bourse Gazette," who arrived in Bialystok in company with Deputy Schepkin on Saturday, and managed to send his story by a messenger on Sunday afternoon. The correspondent, who accompanied Schepkin directly to the hospital, escorted by a corporal's guard, says he was utterly unnerved by the sights he witnessed there. He writes:

Merely saying that the bodies were mutilated fails to describe the awful facts. The faces of the dead have lost all human semblance, and the corpses simply are crushed masses of flesh and bone, soaking in blood. It is impossible to conceive such bestiality. The corpse of a teacher, Apstein, lay on the grass with the hands tied. In the face and eyes had been hammered three-inch nails. Rioters entered his home, and after bestial outrages killed him thus and then murdered the rest of his family of seven. When the body arrived at the hospital it was also marked with bayonet thrusts.

Beside the body of Apstein lay the corpse of a child of ten years, whose leg had been chopped off with an ax. Here also were the dead from the Schlachter home, where, according to witnesses, soldiers came and plundered the house, killed the wife, son and a neighbor's daughter and seriously wounded Schlachter and his two daughters.

I am told that soldiers entered the apartments of the Lapidus brothers, which were crowded with people who had fled from the streets for safety, and ordered the Christians to separate themselves from the Jews. A Christian student named Dikar protested and was killed on the spot. Then all of the Jews were shot.

Some of the bodies were marked with fire. These had been brought from a burned tannery, and showed bullet and bayonet marks.

From the wounded in the hospital the correspondent heard many pitiable stories, all of the same general tenor. Here is the account of a badly wounded merchant named Nevyazhiky:

I live in the suburbs. Learning of the programme, I tried to reach the town through the fields, but was intercepted by roughs. My brother was killed, my arm and leg were broken, my skull was fractured, and I was stabbed twice in the side. I fainted from loss of blood, and revived to find a soldier standing over me, who asked, "What, are you still alive? Shall I bayonet you?" I begged him to spare my life. The roughs again came, but spared me, saying, "He will die; let him suffer longer."

The correspondent, who adopts the bitterest tone toward the government, holds that the pogrom undoubtedly was provoked. He attributes the responsibility to a police lieutenant, Shermatieff, and says the distinctive characteristic of the outbreak, in which it differed from the excesses at Odessa, Kishineff, Gomel and Kieff, aside from bestiality, was the comparatively few robberies committed.

The murderers seemingly were not inspired by motives of loot, but of destruction pure and simple. He also holds that the participation of the troops has been completely proved, and quoted Deputy Schepkin as saying that this is clearly shown by the demoralization of the soldiery consequent on the removal of all restraint. The correspondent says that not only the soldiers but their officers took part in the massacre, and that he himself was a witness as late as Saturday to the shooting of a Jewish girl from the window of a hotel by Lieutenant Muller, of the Vladimir Regiment. The Governor of the province of Grodno, who happened to be passing at the moment, ordered an investigation.

A dispatch from Bialystok to The Associated Press, dated 8 o'clock this evening, but delayed by the censor, says:

The day passed without any important renewal of disorders. Pillaging and attacks on Jews have ceased, except in isolated cases. The troops apparently are in full control of the situation, but small bands of armed revolutionists are still making a fight against the troops, firing occasional shots. Funerals have continued through the day without disorder, each procession being escorted from the hospital to the cemetery outside the town by a detachment of troops. A force of Cossacks and dragoons, with horses saddled, stands constantly at the entrance of police headquarters, in instant readiness to sally forth at the first alarm.

Normal life is being resumed at Bialystok. A few stores have opened, provisions have arrived and a few cabs are appearing in the streets.

The commission from the lower house of parliament, returning to their hotel this evening, found their way blocked with a crowd of Jews and Orthodox Christians wishing to relate piteous stories.

Another Bialystok dispatch from The Associated Press's correspondent, dated noon, is as follows:

Quiet reigns to-day through this devastated town. Firing was heard at midnight on the outskirts of Bialystok, near the cemetery, but no further disorders have occurred. The total figures of the casualties are not available, but seventy bodies were buried to-day. The dead are estimated at about one hundred and fifty. Jewish estimates say that not fewer than two hundred were killed. The number of wounded is enormous. Surgeons have arrived here from Warsaw to assist the overworked staffs of the hospitals in caring for the injured.

A feature of the excesses was the bestiality and brutality with which the victims of the massacre were treated. Some of the corpses were mere masses of flesh, the wounded in some cases having scarcely a sound bone in their bodies.

The members of the commission of the lower house of parliament are greeted as saviors by the population, who flock out of their houses with pathetic joy and relief. As the commissioners pass through the streets the people call down blessings on their heads and give them accounts of their sufferings. The commandant of the troops has furnished to the commissioners an escort and has promised them every facility in conducting their investigation.

The correspondent arrived here yesterday but was not allowed to telegraph until noon to-day. He then was forced to write his dispatches in French in order to make censorship easy. The story of the riot was written in large letters in the streets, which were one continuous picture of arson and pillage. The windows and doors of the Jewish houses were open, giving a view of their wrecked interiors, or were boarded up with rude, wooden shutters. Everywhere could be seen weeping women hunting for traces of rel-

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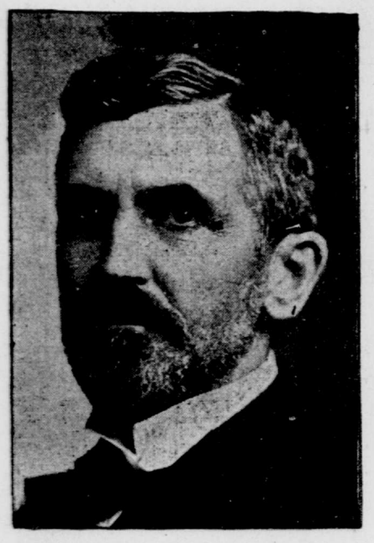
GOV. JOHN M. PATTISON,
Of Ohio, who died yesterday.



OHIO POLITICS CHANGE

Governor Pattison's Death Disheartens His Party in Ohio.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Cleveland, June 18.—By the death to-day of Governor John M. Pattison, at his home near Cincinnati, the Republican party comes into full control of Ohio. At the election last November, it will be recalled, the Republicans swept the state, as usual, electing the entire ticket with the exception of Myron T. Herrick, who was overwhelmingly defeated for re-election to the Governorship. Now Lieutenant Governor Andrew L. Harris succeeds to the chief executiveship and the Ohio Democracy is left without a leader.

Among the Ohio leaders the belief is general that the Republican party is better off now than it would have been had Governor Herrick been re-elected, for they feel that the bitter fire to which Governor Herrick had been subjected would have made him a heavy load for the party to have carried during the next two or three years. As it is, Herrick has been eliminated, and a Republican is now at the head of the state's affairs in whom the people of the state have the highest confidence, as evidenced by his large plurality last fall when Herrick was overwhelmingly defeated.

Mr. Harris, who succeeds to the governorship, did not seek, directly or indirectly, the honor that has now come to him. He was drafted as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor. He had retired from active participation in politics, but when his party called him to the front again he responded as promptly and as loyally as in the days of '61 to '65.

The suggestion has already been made here that Mr. Harris's accession to the governorship at this time will mean his nomination and election as Governor in 1908. He is advanced in years, but he has the vitality and vigor of a man twenty years his junior.

In the death of Governor Pattison, the Democrats have lost practically all the fruits of the victory they gained last fall, and the blow is a crushing one to the party. It is more discouraging and even more demoralizing in a sense than a defeat at the polls, and the leaders recognize that it will be a difficult task to rally the party. The Republicans have regained the advantage attendant upon complete control of the state affairs.

The death of Governor Pattison has called attention to the constitutional provisions governing the succession and the necessity for a change in such cases. In the state constitution there is no provision for the succession to the official designation of Governor, the constitution declaring that "in case of the death, impeachment, resignation, removal or other disability of the Governor, the powers and duties of the office for the residue of the term, or until he shall be acquitted or the disability removed, shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor."

Accordingly, Lieutenant Governor Harris will become acting Governor, with all the powers, prerogatives and emoluments attached to that office, but will not be Governor in title. There will be no Governor of Ohio until after the election to be held in 1908.

Eaton, Ohio, June 16.—The oath of office was administered to Lieutenant Governor Harris here to-night by Judge Fisher of the Common Pleas bench.

(For obituary of Governor Pattison see seventh page.)

RIVER CUTS OFF LAND.

Missouri, Swollen by Rain, Threatens to Destroy Five Sections.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Sioux City, Iowa, June 18.—Reports from Missouri River points north of here are that the stream is spreading out over expanses of lowlands in South Dakota, and doing immense damage.

The greatest loss has been occasioned by a characteristic freak of the "Big Muddy" near Yankton, S. D., where a strip of valuable land approximating five sections, has been cut off from the Dakota side, and seems likely to be swept away and carried down stream.

Excessive rains, which still continue, are the cause of the tremendous rise in the river. Farmers are using every possible precaution to save their cultivated acres.

WESTERN DROUTH BROKEN.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Kansas City, Mo., June 18.—Rain fell last night and to-day in the greater part of Kansas and Nebraska, where it was greatly needed for corn and pastures and for the late wheat. Most of Nebraska and Northern Kansas had been without any rain for three weeks or more and the precipitation for a month previously had been below normal, so that a critical condition was developing for the corn, which has made slow growth thus far this season.

Most reports from the country indicate that corn has not been hurt. There is a good stand generally, and the rain which has now come will start it to growing rapidly. Wheat will be greatly helped in Nebraska and in some portions of Kansas, but generally the wheat of the latter state is about ready for harvest and a considerable area has been cut.

STRAWBERRY RECORDS BROKEN.

Wilmington, Del., June 18.—It was learned to-day that the farmers of Delaware have received about $750,000 for strawberries this year. The season ended on Saturday, and prices broke all records. The receipts amounted to $600,000 while other growers were paid $150,000 more. A majority of the shipments were sent to New York.

THE EQUINOX TRIO—GINGER ALE, SARSAparilla, Lemon. Telephone 6151 Franklin.—Advt.

ROCKEFELLER GIVES $300,000 TO NAVAL Y.-M. C. A.

FOR BUILDING AT NORFOLK YARD—WILL BENEFIT THREE THOUSAND SAILORS AND MARINES.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Norfolk, Va., June 18.—John D. Rockefeller has given $300,000 for a naval Young Men's Christian Association building here. The gift was made some weeks ago, but was not announced until to-day, as it was desired first to obtain options on land for a building site.

Work among the sailors was begun here several years ago, through the generosity of Miss Helen M. Gould, and she has practically maintained it since then. A representative of the association interested Mr. Rockefeller through his counsel, Starr F. Murphy. Mr. Rockefeller visited the Brooklyn Naval Young Men's Christian Association after President Roosevelt was entertained there, and decided that the work being done for the sailors of the navy was worthy of aid.

The local management has several sites under consideration, and selection will be made when a representative of the national association arrives. There are usually about three thousand sailors and marines at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

GET MUTH AND CAPTOR.

LATTER ADMITS CRIME.

Kidnapper Taken at Pistol Point—Indicted for Embezzlement Here.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Philadelphia, June 18.—Charles Frederick Muth, kidnapped from school last Tuesday, was restored to the arms of his mother this afternoon, and his self-confessed abductor, John Joseph Kean, narrowly escaped violence at the hands of an angry mob.

When the child was placed at a telephone in the office of Mayor Weaver and told to talk to his mother it seemed as if every man there, including the Mayor, police officials and men accustomed to scenes of heartbreaking interest, would never recover from the tense excitement of the occasion. Tears ran down their cheeks and not a man said a word.

The boy, with smudgy face and showing the hardships which he had undergone during a close confinement in a bare, unfurnished house, to which Kean had taken him in a carriage when he called him out of school, scarcely realized his position. He had been kept under subjection by means of drugs and liquor and was not at all like a bright boy of seven years. He first talked to his father over the telephone and told him that he was safe at police headquarters, but he showed little interest in that proceeding. When he heard his mother's voice over the wire, however, the lad's face lighted up and he fairly shouted her name and was almost beside himself with glee.

In a little while the boy was taken to his home, where Mrs. Muth grasped him in one long, fond embrace, and then fainted from sheer joy. Only one or two close friends were permitted in the house at that moment, for Mrs. Muth had been showing signs of complete collapse since yesterday, under the strain to which she had been subjected for seven days.

KIDNAPPER NEEDED MONEY.

When brought into the City Hall, Kean, the kidnapper, said:

I never intended to do the boy any injury. I needed the money, and intended to take the boy five or six miles from Philadelphia. Then I intended to write to his parents, telling them that I had the boy, and for a certain consideration would return him to them.

The child and his captor were taken after a dramatic and sensational scene. The police received information several days ago which led them to suspect Kean, and although the man was known by sight to several of Captain Donaghy's men, they were unable to find him until to-day.

Kean, they learned, lived at No. 415 North Horton street, a small and newly laid out block between 61st and 62d streets, north of Callow Hill. This house had been under close surveillance ever since the first intimation of Kean's taking part in the crime reached official ears. Despite this vigilance, no trace of Kean or the boy came to light. To-day, however, a woman neighbor of Kean's caught sight of the wan face of a boy at the window of the vacant house. She informed the police, and the rest was easy, although Kean showed fight and tried to escape.

Although the police department professed to be on the track of Kean a day or two after the abduction, they purposely gave out stories to lead him astray. This morning all the local newspapers, by request of Captain Donaghy, of the Detective Bureau, printed stories that the search had been abandoned because the boy was known to be with relatives in New Jersey and that the history of the case would reveal a family skeleton. This, it was expected, would throw the kidnapper off his guard and aid in his capture. He had written several letters to Mr. Muth demanding ransom for the boy, and Mr. Muth had replied by "personals" in the newspapers, agreeing to pay the sums named; but while the police were watching these matters, Kean had the lad safe in the West Philadelphia house within a few hundred yards of a police station.

NO CONFEDERATES, SAY POLICE.

Captain Donaghy was convinced that Kean and the child were in the city, the evidence of this being in the five letters which the kidnapper sent to Mr. Muth negotiating for the return of the boy. All of these, with the exception of one received from Wilmington, Del., were mailed in the central district of Philadelphia. The Wilmington letter, the police say, Kean denies having written, although he refers to it in a subsequent communication. It is hinted that this missive was mailed by a woman, but the police declare that Kean had no confederates in the abduction.

The first information that Kean and his captive were in the neighborhood in which the arrest was eventually made came from Joseph Sager, a baker at 60th street and Haverford avenue, who told a policeman last week that he had seen a man and a boy answering the description of the pair in an oyster saloon at No. 6013 Haverford avenue soon after midnight last Wednesday.

Special Officers Clare and Vale were immediately detailed on the case and instructed to remain in that neighborhood until further orders. They immediately began a search of all the vacant houses in the neighborhood, and their search led them to the very house occupied by the abductor and the child. The dwelling houses were so constructed, however, that by means of a rear shed Kean was able to elude the police by climbing into the back windows of two adjoining houses, which were also unoccupied. A second investigation to-day resulted in the recovery of the boy and the arrest of the kidnapper.

Sager, the baker, was acquainted with Kean, and the police were thus enabled to obtain his address. They visited his home and learned from his wife that he had not been there with her knowledge since last Monday, the day previous to the abduction. She stated, however, that he had evidently crept into the house, as a pillow, an overcoat and a cape were missing. With this clew to work on, the police redoubled their efforts. They were certain of the identity

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WHERE TO TAKE LUNCH

And drink the Highest Types of American Wines. H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 188 Fulton St., New York.—Advt.

PARIS TAKES P.R.R. LOAN

PAPERS FINALLY SIGNED.

French Banks Will Send Over Fifty Millions—Terms Favorable.

Formal announcement of the successful conclusion of the negotiations for placing the Pennsylvania Railroad's $50,000,000 loan in Paris was made last night by the banking house of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., in a statement as follows:

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. have purchased from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company 250,000,000 francs of the Pennsylvania company twelve-fifteen-year 3¾ per cent French franc loan of 1906, guaranteed as to principal and interest by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The entire loan has been placed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. with a French group under the management of the Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas and the Credit Lyonnais. The issue price will be in the neighborhood of par. Payment will be made in equal monthly instalments, divided over the balance of the present year, or earlier, at the option of the French banks.

The price at which the bonds were sold by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company could not be learned, but it is understood that the total cost to the company will be about 4½ per cent, which would seem to represent rather better terms than it obtained in the sale of the $50,000,000 short term notes a few weeks ago in this city.

A member of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., speaking about the loan, said:

We consider that the closing up of this transaction is a most important event financially. It marks the placing of the first direct American loan in Paris, and it is, further, the first officially sanctioned American loan placed there. It means that about $50,000,000 in French money will come to this country. This French money will arrive here at a most opportune time. The issue price will be between 99 and par. All the costs and expenses incidental to the placing of this loan will be borne by the French banks interested and the Pennsylvania company will have to pay no part of the expenses. Many legal technicalities had to be overcome to conform with the French laws before the affair was entirely closed up. Having overcome all these obstacles we feel rather proud of the success of the undertaking.

The overcoming of these legal difficulties has made the closing of the transaction necessarily slow. The loan has had to obtain the sanction of the French Ministers of Finance, Foreign Affairs and the Interior, and has had to meet the severe and complex requirements of the French Fisc, or the local conditions of French law as to the floating and issue of securities. The task has been the greater, as this loan is the first of its sort to be placed in France.

The bonds have already been listed on the Paris bourse. All of the expenses incident to this step, including taxation and the listing fee, are met by the French bankers. The initial expense, it is estimated, is a little over 1 per cent, and the annual expense hereafter will be a trifle less than 1 per cent.

In the negotiations which have been going on here for several weeks Horace Finaly, who came over from Paris especially to take part in them, has represented the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas, and J. G. Buchanan, the New York representative of the Credit Lyonnais, has represented that institution. William Nelson Cromwell has acted as the legal adviser of the two French banks, and Paul D. Cravath has represented Kuhn, Loeb & Co. The final conference, at which the last details were arranged and the contract was signed, was held yesterday afternoon in the office of Sullivan & Cromwell.

It is now a full month since announcement was first made that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was negotiating for the placing in Paris of a loan of $50,000,000. That news closely followed the announcement that there had been sold through Kuhn, Loeb & Co. $50,000,000 4½ per cent eighteen-month collateral trust notes of the Pennsylvania Company, guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The bonds, which it was designed to place in Paris, it was learned, were to be secured upon water and equipment bonds and notes now held in the Pennsylvania's treasury, the water bonds having been issued to equip the line with a complete water supply between Pittsburg and New York.

Pennsylvania was under heavy pressure in the stock market yesterday, declining 2½ points on rumors that the loan had failed. The sales of the stock were large, aggregating about 134,000 shares out of the day's total transactions of 1,080,000 shares. The conclusion of the negotiations for the loan has been so long delayed and the situation in Russia, in which country an enormous amount of French capital is invested, is so threatening that the report of failure of the loan arrangement found credence in various quarters, although it had been known days ago that practically all details preliminary to the actual signing of the contract had been arranged.

MR. CASSATT EXPLAINS LOAN'S USE.

Will Pay for New Steel Cars and Engines—No More Borrowing at Present.

Philadelphia, June 18.—In confirming the announcement of the consummation of the negotiations with Kuhn, Loeb & Co., covering the placing by them with French banks of the $50,000,000 Pennsylvania company 3¾ per cent French franc loan of 1906, guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, President Cassatt said to-night that the proceeds of the French loan, together with the amounts that will be available from other resources of the company, will meet the payments for the 83,000 50-ton steel cars and 313 locomotives, which are building at a cost of $42,000,000, and also provide the money for the completion of the water supply system.

The car trust certificates and water company certificates, which it had been intended to sell, he said, will therefore not now be placed upon the market, but will be held in the treasury of the Pennsylvania company. The amount realized from the recent sale of $50,000,000 short term notes is sufficient, he said, to fully complete all the improvements upon the main line and branches now authorized, and also to carry on the construction of the New York terminals and terminal station during the current year.

Continuing, President Cassatt said:

The improvements now authorized and under contract include all the heavy work at present contemplated, with the exception of the additional relief lines referred to in the last annual report, and it will not be necessary to proceed

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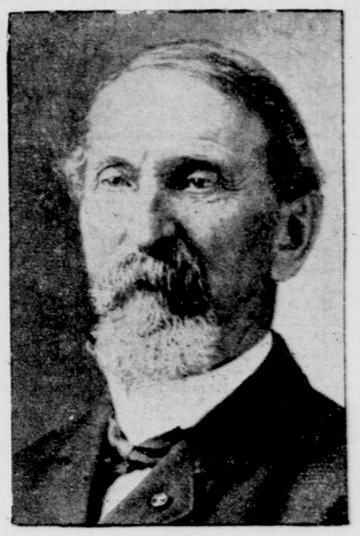
ANDREW L. HARRIS,
Who becomes Governor of Ohio owing to the death of Governor Pattison.



CHICAGO BAR MAY ACT.

Displeased at President's Criticism of Judge Humphrey.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Chicago, June 18.—Formal action may be taken by the Chicago Bar Association as the result of President Roosevelt's criticism of Judge J. Otis Humphrey, whose decision in the packers' trial proved displeasing to Mr. Roosevelt. A lively discussion is in progress among the members of the Bar Association as to the advisability of expressing disapproval of the President's action.

When President Roosevelt in his message to Congress on April 18 officially censured Judge Humphrey the matter was brought up before the board of managers, and is still in their hands. It is now the opinion among the members of the association that the board should take no action, but that the question should be submitted to a vote of the entire association. Many are urging that formal resolutions which have already been prepared be submitted to a vote at once.

Among the Chicago attorneys who gave interviews to-day the prevailing opinion is that the President has made a mistake. In fact, only one lawyer, Dr. Howard S. Taylor, City Prosecutor, indorsed the President's course. All the other attorneys paid a high tribute to Judge Humphrey's judicial and personal character and severely censured the President.

TO BUILD NEW WARSHIPS.

Lewis Nixon Will Work in Secret at Perth Amboy.

Perth Amboy, N. J., June 18 (Special).—Lewis Nixon came to Perth Amboy this morning and took possession of the Ramsay shipyard, where he built the Gregory and ten other torpedo boats for Russia last year. He announced that he will begin work at once on another fleet of warships, but refuses to tell their number, size, type or the nation for which they are to be built. Mr. Nixon admitted that he has bought guns with which to arm the fleet, but refused to tell their calibre or make. He declared that the secrecy with which the Gregory and her consorts were built will be enforced now and all information withheld except that which he gave out to-day. Mr. Nixon said that within a week the first of the hulls will be taking shape, although there is not now a pound of metal in the yard. The machinery with which he worked last year has since been idle, and few of the men he employed then are now here.

Mr. Nixon's return to Perth Amboy was hailed with delight by the people of the city. He pays good wages, and while here spends money freely. In less than two hours to-day he opened the yard, set several gangs at work cleaning up, visited a half dozen local business places, talked with local reporters, opened an account at the First National Bank and called upon some friends made when he was here last year. He announced that he will be here for a short time each day for the next few weeks.

SPOTTED FEVER CURE.

Long Island College Hospital Men Claim Success in Treatment.

Physicians of the Long Island College Hospital say they have had great success in treating patients suffering from cerebro-spinal meningitis by following out the ideas of Dr. Joseph W. Goldsmith, a member of the house staff.

Dr. Goldsmith has cured ten out of twelve patients, it is said. These were chiefly foreigners, as sick immigrants are removed to the hospital under a government contract. The two patients who failed to respond to the treatment were low when they reached the institution.

Dr. Goldsmith's treatment is said to consist of hot water applications and of massage. The patients are subjected to two hot baths a day, each fifteen minutes in duration. The attendants rub the body of the patient while he is immersed.

FLY BITE MAY CAUSE DEATH.

Blood Poisoning Follows Attack by Common House Pest.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Middletown, N. Y., June 18.—Suffering from blood poisoning, as the result of a fly bite, Erastus Haines, of Milo, near here, may lose an arm, if not his life. Some days ago Haines was bitten on the left wrist by a large fly of the common variety.

Haines thought nothing of it until the next day, when his wrist began to pain him and swell up. Then his whole arm became swollen, and his physician advised his removal to the hospital here, where an operation was performed in an effort to save his life and limb.

BIRDS MADE TOWN CLOCK ERRATIC.

A clock in the tower of the Town Hall of Harrison, N. J., recently developed a tendency to erratic bursts of speed sandwiched between attacks of abnormal laziness. There was apparently no cause for this, the works, on examination, appearing to be all right. Yesterday morning a passerby noticed a commotion among pigeons flying around the face of the clock, and, watching them, found that one of them was comfortably roosting on the hand of the clock and others were trying to perch on the slanting arm. It is now believed that the birds have been the cause of all the trouble.

HORSE THROWS COSSACK RIDER.

A horse in the Pawnee Bill Wild West Show at Brighton Beach yesterday, in an endeavor to clear some property rocks, crashed through them and threw its Cossack rider, who was carried from the arena suffering from minor injuries.

AGREE ON A MEAT BILL

PRESIDENT SATISFIED.

House Committee's Measure Remodelled to Meet His Views.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 18.—The President has won an overwhelming victory over the packers. When the Meat Inspection bill on which an agreement was reached to-day becomes law, the people of the United States will be entirely protected from unhealthful meat products and foods prepared under unsanitary conditions. Hitherto federal inspection has been practised in 40 out of 151 packing houses in the United States. Hereafter every packing house in the country will have to be conducted under rigid federal inspection, unless it refrains entirely from putting its products into interstate commerce. The President's course throughout the investigation and the agitation preceding this legislation has been completely vindicated by the action of the House Committee on Agriculture, which now acknowledges that his course was judicious and effective. The committee has prepared a bill which meets the entire approval of the Executive and his expert advisers in the Department of Agriculture.

Representative Wadsworth returned to Washington from New York this morning, and immediately called at the White House and assured the President that he was prepared to accept the views of the Executive with regard to the pending law. He also assured the President that he could speak for the committee of which he is chairman. Of course, the conference which the President held with the Speaker last night paved the way for Mr. Wadsworth's change of attitude.

As soon as the House met Mr. Wadsworth, as chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, asked unanimous consent that the committee be permitted to withdraw the meat inspection amendment which it had previously reported, with a view to remodelling its provisions. Permission having been granted, the committee assembled and proceeded so to alter the Wadsworth bill as to make it conform to the recommendations of the President. The measure will be placed on the statutes at an early date, when thorough and adequate inspection will immediately be enforced, and the public will be amply protected from the abuses which the President's investigation of the packing industry disclosed.

The packers and their friends are now extremely anxious to have the bill become law, as they have come to appreciate not only the futility, but the unwisdom, of their course in attempting to thwart the President in an undertaking in which he was heartily and unanimously supported by the people.

Representative Wadsworth will seek to have the new amendment adopted by the House to-morrow, so that it may be sent immediately to conference, practically without debate. The House will proceed under suspension of the rules to-morrow, and there is some opposition to sparing the brief time necessary to adopt the meat amendment, but in any event it will be adopted not later than Wednesday.

Before Congress adjourns the Pure Food bill will, it is declared, become law, and the stride taken by Congress at this session to protect consumers from impure, adulterated and unsanitary food products will have been phenomenal and historic.

CHANGES MADE IN THE BILL.

The changes made in the new bill from that originally reported by the committee are briefly as follows:

The paragraph relating to inspection is so amended as to make it clear that inspectors shall be admitted to the packing houses at all times of the day or night, whether they are in operation or not.

The entire provision for "court review" is eliminated. The words "in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture" will not be inserted.

The clause exempting inspectors from appointment under Civil Service regulations is stricken out.

The inspection appropriation is made $3,000,000 annually, instead of $1,000,000 semi-annually.

There is to be no date on the labels of meat food products.

In its essentials the bill, as now agreed on is so different from that first reported that the relationship is hardly recognizable. Every one of the provisions retained has been indorsed by the President as essential to the effective operation of the law. In his letters to Chairman Wadsworth, when the latter asked for an expression of his views, and in his conversations with members of the committee, the President has insisted that these features, stronger in the new amendment than in that which passed the Senate, were of vital importance as affecting the scope and effectiveness of the proposed law.

The President originally recommended that the cost of inspection be defrayed by fees paid by the packers, and he also favored the feature of the Beveridge amendment providing for dating canned products, but, finding serious opposition to these two propositions, the President declared his willingness to accept the bill as now framed by the committee.

The action of the committee in making the appropriation for inspection $3,000,000 is especially satisfactory, as Secretary Wilson declares this to be a sufficient amount to carry the law into effect, and it is emphatically asserted that there will be no difficulty in getting adequate appropriations to continue the work when its usefulness is proved.

The decision of the Committee on Agriculture to-day to report a new bill was reached after extended conferences by House leaders and members of the committee among themselves and with the President. The visit of Speaker Cannon to the White House last night, when he discussed the meat inspection situation with the President, had an important bearing on the action of the committee to-day. There were several conferences on the subject at the White House again to-day, in which the President expressed in emphatic terms his objections to the committee's bill and gave the members of the committee his views in concrete form, so that they might know just what features he regarded as indispensable in the meat inspection law. The legal officers of the Department of Agriculture prepared a bill which they submitted to the President, and its provisions were shown to members of the committee who asked for them.

The agreement reached by the committee presages prompt action on the part of the House in considering the bill. That it will be approved without change there seems to be little doubt. It is not believed that any extended debate will be necessary.

A plan is being considered to bring up the bill to-morrow, when the House will be operating under suspension of the rules. This will pre-

18 HOURS TO CHICAGO
PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.
Via Pennsylvania Railroad; rock ballast dustless roadbed. Leaves New York 3:55 P. M. Arrives Chicago 8:55 A. M. Other fast trains to Chicago and St. Louis.—Advt.