

AUTOCRATS ON GUARD

PREPARING FOR BATTLE.

Elaborate Plans for Defence of All Russian Cities.

St. Petersburg, July 12.—The War Office has been making great preparations at all the principal cities to meet an armed revolutionary movement. The plans for the defence of Riga have fallen into the hands of the revolutionary paper "Mia," which this morning publishes them in full. As given, the garrison is divided into three divisions of two battalions of infantry, half a company of Cossacks and three machine guns each to prevent the invasion of the city from its three open sides, namely, the canal, the dam and the River Duna. Two battalions of infantry, two hundred Cossacks and four machine guns constitute the reserve. Similar plans, it is understood, have been drawn up by every commander of a garrison or city. Special troops, equipped with machine and field guns, are in constant readiness at St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kiev, Warsaw and other points.

Ru. July 11.—The strike here is spreading.

Warsaw, July 11.—The military authorities have ordered the population to cease boycotting merchants who countenanced the recent anti-Jewish outbreak.

Warsaw, July 11.—Rumors current to-day that an anti-Jewish outbreak might be expected to-morrow have resulted in a panic, and thousands of Jews have fled from the city. Similar scenes have occurred at Lodz. The authorities have adopted far-reaching measures, which were all the more necessary, as the soldiers and police are incensed by the numerous murders of their comrades.

Lodz, July 11.—The factory strike in this city is extending, and in the surrounding districts harvesting has become impossible owing to the agrarian strike. The situation is critical.

RUSSIAN PLANS IN EAST.

Rumor That \$10,000,000 Will Be Spent on Railway.

London, July 12.—"The Daily Telegraph" correspondent at Tokio reports that the Chinese minister at St. Petersburg has telegraphed to Peking that Russia has decided to double her section of the Chinese Eastern railway and expand all its branch lines, at an estimated cost of \$10,000,000, to be raised by the issue of domestic bonds. The correspondent adds that it is reported that Japan intends to spend \$50,000,000 in railway and colliery improvements in Manchuria. The diplomatic corps at Peking, the dispatch concludes, "is proceeding continuously with reference to the complaints of the China Association concerning the administration of Manchuria. It is realized that this must be the incentive to international intervention."

TAMBOFF MUTINY ENDS.

Both Squadrons of the 7th Cavalry Surrender.

Tamboff, July 11.—Both squadrons of the 7th Cavalry, which mutinied on July 7, surrendered their arms to-day and expressed contrition for their conduct.

ROBBERS GET \$12,500.

Admiralty Employees Shot in Capital—Thieves Escape.

St. Petersburg, July 11.—As an assistant cashier, Gasperevitch, was leaving the office of the paymaster of the Admiralty this afternoon, accompanied by a clerk and a porter, the latter carrying a bag containing \$12,500, they were attacked by several armed men, who discharged revolvers at them. Gasperevitch was wounded in the head and a bullet passed through the jaw of the porter, who dropped the bag of money. The robbers seized the bag and escaped.

ZEMSTVOS REFUSE CO-OPERATION.

Will Not Aid Government Famine Relief—Employers Join Forces.

Moscow, July 11.—The Zemstvo Congress to-day adopted a resolution declining to co-operate with the government in the work of famine relief as long as the present local and central administrations continue to confine their efforts to independent charity work. The assembly of representatives of trade and industry, summoned to meet here owing to the ferment among the workmen, who are threatening all branches of trade with ruin by demands inspired by "political fanatics and Social Democrats," has effected a strong organization for united action.

CONDITIONS REFLECTED ON BOURSE.

St. Petersburg, July 11.—The continued uncertainty regarding the government's policy resulted to-day in a heavy selling movement on the Bourse, all issues falling. Imperial 5's suffered most, closing at 86. Fours closed at 73.

VERDICT IN DREYFUS CASE TO-DAY.

Ex-Captain Reported Suffering Nervous Tortures—Public Interest Runs High.

Paris, July 11.—It was announced at the conclusion of a secret session of the Supreme Court to-day that the decision in the Dreyfus case will be given to-morrow. The friends of Dreyfus are confident that the verdict of the Rennes court martial will be annulled. Public interest in the case increases. During the secret sittings of the court the corridors of the Palace of Justice have been crowded. The members of Dreyfus's family are eagerly awaiting the result. Mathieu Dreyfus, the brother of the accused officer, accompanied the latter's advocates and was present in the precincts of the court daily. There is a widespread report that former Captain Dreyfus is undergoing nervous tortures, owing to the long proceedings. M. de Pressensac, Socialist, gave notice in the Chamber of Deputies to-day that he would introduce the Minister of War relative to his intention of sending Dreyfus to the effect that he intended to prevent revision of the court martial's verdict.

CASES OF SMALLPOX AT COLON.

Colon, July 11.—Several cases of smallpox have developed at Colon, but they have been confined to the laboring class. The medical staff of the canal is isolating and quarantining the infected district and hopes to stamp out the disease quickly.

Strong Food

giving longer staying power than meat

Grape-Nuts

"There's a Reason"

BRITISH MEAT SCANDAL.

Shocking Conditions Alleged—American Imports Fall Off.

Bristol, July 11.—At the conference of sanitary inspectors here to-day a delegate named Bottomley said if the British public knew only a quarter of what was going on in the slaughter houses of this country the Chicago scare would become insignificant by comparison. He knew, he said, of a cow suffering from pulmonary consumption which was sold for \$15, killed and eaten.

London, July 11.—In June of last year there arrived at the Albert Docks from Boston and New Orleans 27,000 cases of tinned meats; in June of this year the receipts were only 4,000 cases. In July, 1905, 24,000 cases were received, but thus far this month no tinned meats have arrived from the United States.

Sheffield, July 11.—The question of contracts with American packers was again brought up to-day in the annual conference of the Grocers' Federation, which is in session here, when the resolution pledging the members not to stock with American canned meats was withdrawn. It was decided to ask the packers to have initiated necessary reforms with a view to the small committee to which it was referred yesterday and committed to the general purposes committee with power to act. It was decided that every member of an affiliated association having difficulty with respect to any contract made before the present season should lay the matter before the federation officers as early as possible. It was also decided to ask the president of the Local Government Board to publish the result of the board's inquiries as to the qualities of canned meats sold in this country.

BRITISH PURE FOOD MEASURE.

Mr. Burns Introduces Bill Conferring Power on Local Government Board.

London, July 11.—In the House of Commons this afternoon John Burns, President of the Local Government Board, introduced a bill empowering the Local Government Board to make regulations for the prevention of danger to the public health from the importation, preparation, storage and distribution of articles of food. Mr. Burns only read the title of the bill, and offered no comment on it.

CORNMEAL IN CANNED MEATS.

Massachusetts Board of Health Finds Foreign Matter in Many Brands.

Boston, July 11.—That the people of Massachusetts might know the truth with regard to the nature of the canned meat products which are sold in this state, the State Board of Health to-day made public the result of an investigation which it has been conducting into the matter. The board examined nearly one hundred and fifty different brands of canned meat from every possible source, as well as the canned meat establishments. The examinations included tests not only as to the presence of chemical preservatives, but also as to the actual materials used in "potted" and "devilled" meats and meat "loaf." In a general way, the results of the investigation are favorable to the manufacturers, both in the East and in the West, but it was found that many of the preparations contained a large amount of foreign matter, such as cornmeal, etc.

PACKINGTOWN CLEAN-UP THOROUGH.

Secretary Wilson to Hold Back New Inspection from Unsanitary Plants.

Chicago, July 11.—Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture to-day finished his work in Chicago. He stated, before starting for Omaha, that he was satisfied that the packers of Chicago are making every effort to put their plants in sanitary condition, and that the department would put the revised regulations into effect on August 1. He added:

IMPERIAL RECIPROCITY.

British Chambers Favor Plan of Preference for Colonies.

London, July 11.—The resolution in favor of preferential treatment on a reciprocal basis, introduced in behalf of the Montreal Board of Trade at the opening yesterday of the sixth congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, was carried at this morning's session amid a remarkable scene of enthusiasm. The vote was preceded by a further animated discussion. The Australian delegates considered it to be impracticable, while the Madras representatives approved it. The British delegations appeared to be divided, but when an expression of opinion was called for a forest of hands went up in favor of the resolution and only a dozen delegates voted against it. The Canadians then rose in a body, and the hall echoed with their cheers. On the demand of the opponents of the resolution a formal vote was taken by the congress, resulting in 107 delegates declaring themselves in favor of it, 35 against it and 21 neutral. Later the congress unanimously adopted a resolution, introduced by the Vancouver Board of Trade, that the congress "urges upon his majesty's government and upon the governments of the colonies the appointment of an imperial council to consider questions of imperial preference, especially those tending to promote international trade." The congress also passed a resolution, introduced by George E. Drummond, in behalf of the Montreal Board of Trade, to the effect that the congress "thereby reaffirms the principle of the resolution adopted by the last congress, that it is the duty of the self-governing colonies to participate in the cost details of the empire."

FIGHT BETWEEN NEGROES AND POLICE

Half Hour Riot in Lorimer Street, Near Marcy Avenue, Williamsburg.

There was a general riot last night in Williamsburg between the Negro population living in Lorimer street, near Marcy avenue, and the reserves from the Clymer street and Bedford avenue stations, aided by a number of whites. For nearly half an hour the fight waxed hot and furious, and many heads came in contact with policemen's clubs before order was restored. Fred Craig, his wife, William Driggs, of No. 104 Lorimer street, Manhattan, all Negroes, were arrested. Craig, the police say, was the chief offender, and he started the riot by dropping stones from the roof of his house upon two policemen who were passing in the street.

NO SANTO DOMINGO LOAN.

Story of Negotiations Here Denied by Minister.

The story circulated yesterday that the government of Santo Domingo is seeking a loan in this city and that negotiations to that end are now under way was denied yesterday by Emilio C. Joubert, Dominican Minister to the United States. The report of the supposed negotiations grew out of the conference held at Washington on Monday between Acting Secretary Bacon, Señor Joubert and Federico Velasquez, Minister of Finance of Santo Domingo. The presence in this country of Señor Velasquez has given rise to many different conjectures and reports. "The first and only correct statement," said Señor Joubert, "regarding the mission of Señor Velasquez to the United States was the one printed this morning in The Tribune."

"He comes to anticipate the work of arranging for the payment of Santo Domingo's creditors when the treaty passes the Senate in Washington. This work will require a few months at least, and by doing it now much time will be saved later, and the payments will be made earlier than if we waited until the treaty was ratified."

"But there are no negotiations on foot for a loan nor do we contemplate entering into any at this time."

Domingo's secured debt is estimated at \$23,000,000, and its unsecured obligations at more than \$35,000,000. It is understood that if the country was inclined to float a loan here it would have no difficulty, owing to the fact that the United States would guarantee payment on the bonds.

Speaking of the Santo Domingo treaty, which has gone over to the next session of Congress, a Dominican official said yesterday: "We are sanguine of favorable action by the Senate. What will happen if it does pass? Well, then you can expect an earthquake in Santo Domingo."

BATTERED STEAMER IN.

The Sir Richard Grenville Lost Funnel, Rail and Lifeboat.

With the battered appearance of a cruiser that had just come disabled from the line of battle, the steamer Sir Richard Grenville came into port yesterday. Her funnel and part of her starboard rail were gone, and the remnant of a battered lifeboat dangled from the davits.

The tramp was a sorry sight when she docked at Weehawken. The improvised funnel, made out of scantlings and sheet iron, looked like an animal crate, and it was rumored that the skipper was trying to smoke out a savage lion he was bringing to port on speculation. Some one spread another report that the crate funnel held a huge python which was being brought back to life by the heat from the fire room.

The steamer had to come up slowly, as too much fire would burn out her wooden funnel. She had crept along in this fashion since Sunday from a point 350 miles east of Sandy Hook, where she lost her funnel in a heavy gale. The steamer was plunging along in the teeth of a heavy nor'wester at 3 p. m. Sunday when suddenly the gale shifted and stopped the vessel amidships and did the damage already told.

ASKED ABOUT STATION.

E. P. Bryan Summoned Before Railroad Commission.

E. P. Bryan, vice-president of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, was summoned yesterday to appear before the Board of Railroad Commissioners on July 16 to explain the discrepancy between his statement that his road was "rushing as much as possible" the erection of a station at such street as might be convenient and the report of an inspector that there was no evidence of even a preparation to erect the station.

WOULD HUSH UP ROBBERY

Kansas City Jewel Thief May Be Son of New York Banker.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)
Pittsburg, July 11.—Pittsburg police circles to-night are nonplussed over the appearance of a "Mr. Seymour, of New York," in the cases of Hugh Roman and Fred Dicker, of Brooklyn, who have confessed to robbing a Kansas City jewelry house on the night of July 4.

Mr. Seymour to-day employed an attorney, and had several conferences with Roman and Dicker in jail. It was announced that the mysterious "Mr. Seymour" would accompany the accused men to Kansas City to effect a settlement of the jewelry robbery. Late to-night James Egan, chief of detectives, said:

Mr. Seymour came here to try to fix the matter up for the father of the lad known heretofore as Dicker. We are told now that the name of this young man is Diederich, and that his father is head of one of the big real estate firms of New York and also head of a bank. I turned Seymour over to Detective Morgan, and with him visited the county jail and had a long conference with the boys. So far as Pittsburg is concerned, there cannot be, nor will there be, any "fixing." We are holding the boys on orders from Kansas City, and back to Kansas City they go.

To-night it was learned that James Seymour, who came here in the interest of the two New York boys, represents the Mechanics' National Bank of Brooklyn. It was learned that "Dicker's" contact with the boys was through the Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn. Dicker, who was formerly employed by the Lawyers' Guarantee Title and Trust Company, is a native of New York. It is said that he was led into his present trouble through bad associates and reading dime novels.

IS RESTRICTING WOMEN'S WORK.

Lord Northcliffe Maintains Men Are Superior to Opposite Sex.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)
Boston, July 11.—Lord Northcliffe refuses to retract any of his statements regarding American husbands and wives and the superiority of man over woman. On the contrary, he makes them stronger. "Tell me one single instance in which woman has proven herself the equal or superior of man," he said. "I am willing to be convinced. Where is the woman planist who can equal Paderewski? Who are our greatest poets? Men, not women. You know that all this talk about the equality of the sexes is rubbish. Believe in speaking the truth. It is silly to nurse delusions. Women run my papers devoted to women's interests splendidly, but as a rule I am restricting women's work, instead of increasing it."

DESTROY 33,000 POUNDS OF BAD MEAT.

Philadelphia, July 11.—Inspectors of the Bureau of Health to-day completed the condemnation and destruction of thirty-three thousand pounds of impure meats found in the cold storage plant of the Delaware Freezing Company. The stuff was carted away from the cold storage plant as it was condemned and turned over to a fertilizer plant.

MISS SUTTON WINS BY DEFAULT.

Newport, England, July 11.—Miss May Sutton, of California, had a walkover to-day in the first round of the ladies' Welsh championship lawn tennis tournament, as Miss Hudd defeated her.

SHIPBUILDERS GIVE REASONS WHY THEIR BATTLESHIP BIDS SHOULD BE ACCEPTED.

Washington, July 11.—Representatives of the Fore River Ship and Engine Company, the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, the New York Shipbuilding Company and the Cramps Shipbuilding Company submitted letters to Secretary Bonaparte to-day giving reasons why their bids on the two new battleships Michigan and South Carolina should be accepted. Secretary Bonaparte did not see the representatives of the various companies personally, but asked them to submit their arguments in writing, that he may have their claims before him in deciding what companies shall build the new battleships.

CLASH ON THE BORDER

Hostilities Break Out Between Salvador and Guatemala.

Washington, July 11.—Hostilities between Salvador and Guatemala have broken out anew on the border between these countries, where peace was supposed to have been established pending a settlement of the trouble between the two countries.

Leslie M. Combs, the American Minister to Guatemala, who was on his way to the United States to assist in settling the difficulties between Salvador and Guatemala, has been ordered back to Guatemala City from Champerico, Guatemala, where he was reached by cable.

Mr. Combs will remain in the Guatemalan capital to keep the United States advised concerning the trouble and to protect American interests. Salvadoran and Guatemalan troops have been massed near the boundary line between the two countries for some time, and a serious clash was expected, but a temporary armistice seemed to have been agreed upon, and Salvador announced that J. R. Pacus had been named as a special envoy to Washington for the purpose of making representations to the American government concerning Salvador's position.

John Jenkins, the American Consul General at San Salvador, was to accompany Mr. Pacus to this country.

Salvador's alleged assistance of revolutionists in Guatemala who were attempting to overthrow President Cabrera caused Guatemala to protest bitterly to the United States and Mexico, and resulted in representations to Salvador by those two republics which indicated that they resented foreign interference in the internal affairs of Guatemala.

As soon as the position of the United States was made clear Salvador announced that Mr. Pacus would come to Washington to explain the situation, and Guatemala indicated a willingness to have the United States act as mediator. Reassuring reports reached the State Department concerning the internal conditions in Guatemala, and it was believed until to-day that President Cabrera had put down the revolution and that the quarrel with Salvador would soon be amicably settled.

Señor Don Jorge Munoz, the Guatemalan Minister to the United States, was seen last night at the Hotel Belleclaire, and was asked about the Washington dispatch telling of the opening of hostilities between his country and Salvador. He said, "I have not been officially notified of such an event."

The dispatch telling of the sending back of United States Minister Combs to Guatemala to protect American interests, of Salvador and Guatemala troops being massed on the frontier, and negotiations, was read to the minister, when he said:

"So far as I know, the revolution in Guatemala was recently put down and peace reigns there. About this new straining of relations between my country and Salvador I have not been officially apprised. What I know otherwise I cannot tell you, but it would not be a great deal, anyway. I think there can hardly be an actual outbreak between the two countries, and I am sure there must be some misunderstanding somewhere in regard to the contents of such a dispatch, without, however, declaring that I disbelieve it. I simply say that I have not heard of such an event officially, and so serious an occurrence to me as war between my native land and its neighbor, I think, would quickly reach me. However, I do not actually know anything about the situation just now, and I must decline to say anything further."

OFFICERS OF CHINA COURT CHOSEN.

Washington State Official To Be United States Attorney at Shanghai.

Washington, July 11.—Adjutant General Drain, of the State of Washington, has accepted the new post of United States Attorney for the United States Court in China and Corea, provided for by the last session of Congress. Bruce R. Leonard, of Michigan, has been appointed marshal of the court, and Frank Hincley, of New York, clerk. Mr. Hincley is a graduate of Columbia University and is the author of works on consular jurisdiction in the East.

AFTER ARMOR PLATE CONTRACTS.

Bethlehem Officials Willing to Scale Bids to Get Some of the Work.

Washington, July 11.—Charles M. Schwab, President Johnson and Vice-President Schneider of the Bethlehem Steel Company to-day appeared at the Navy Department and made some earnest representations to the officials in regard to the award of the big contract of about two and one-half million dollars for armor for the battleships South Carolina and Michigan, bids for which were open yesterday.

While it is not possible to obtain all the particulars, it is believed that the Bethlehem people are willing to scale down their bid of \$381 a ton, made yesterday, to meet that of \$345, made by the Midvale company, if they can get a share of the contract.

PUBLIC PRINTER EXONERATED.

Blame for Delay on Last Day of Congress Placed on Members.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, July 11.—The Senate is likely to find little consolation in the report which will result from the investigation into the Government Printing office yesterday, to the effect that the Public Printer was responsible for the tedious delays incident to the closing day of the last session. This investigation is being made by Albert H. Howe, clerk of the Senate Committee on Printing, who came to Washington for the purpose.

The investigation, although not completed, entirely exonerates the Public Printer and demonstrates that the usual exceptionally expeditious work was done at the great printing office. It further shows that no special blame can attach to the enrolling clerks of the respective houses of Congress.

All the work in connection with the closing hours of Congress was performed expeditiously and as rapidly as was physically possible, with the sole exception of the work of Senator Scott and Representative Bartholdt, as chairman of the Conference Committee on Public Buildings. The fact that Senators were led to believe that Congress could adjourn soon after noon, and that the President was asked to come to the Capitol for special measures in the morning, instead of in the evening, was entirely due to lack of judgment on the part of Senators and members respectively.

Not only does the Public Printer receive a clean bill of health, but the enrolling clerks of both houses, as well as Senators and members, will have the pleasing reflection that some of their own number were the only ones blameable for the delay.

APPEAL TO SECRETARY BONAPARTE.

Shipbuilders Give Reasons Why Their Battleship Bids Should Be Accepted.

Washington, July 11.—Representatives of the Fore River Ship and Engine Company, the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, the New York Shipbuilding Company and the Cramps Shipbuilding Company submitted letters to Secretary Bonaparte to-day giving reasons why their bids on the two new battleships Michigan and South Carolina should be accepted. Secretary Bonaparte did not see the representatives of the various companies personally, but asked them to submit their arguments in writing, that he may have their claims before him in deciding what companies shall build the new battleships.

SKILLED MEN MAY STAY.

Decision of Secretary Metcalf of Much Importance to Labor.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, July 11.—The Secretary of Commerce and Labor has given a decision on the subject of importing contract labor which, while it involves no new principle, makes for a clearer understanding of that provision of the law which permits the importation of such labor when Americans of like skill cannot be secured for the work to be done.

It is noteworthy in this connection that Secretary Metcalf, in announcing his decision, says the fact that the employers of the imported labor in question paid higher wages for such labor than those performing similar service in this country were receiving constituted a favorable argument for the issue of such importing visas.

Upon complaint showing the importation from St. John, N. B., of three machinists to work for the Hoopston Horse Nail Company, of Hoopston, Ill., warrants for their arrest were issued, and the men were called upon to show why they should not be deported. Two hearings were held before a special board of inquiry for the purpose at Chicago. The first hearing being unnecessary, the second was ordered. Upon the evidence adduced at the latter hearing, at which the imported employees of the Hoopston Horse Nail Company were represented by able counsel, it was determined that the men were necessarily brought in, there being no experienced operatives of the kind required to be found in the United States.

It was shown that this process of making horse shoe nails by rolling cold iron was different from any process that had ever been used in the United States, five machines of two rolls each operating simultaneously on a continuous roll of wire, which passed directly from one machine to another, the material and the feed to avoid bucking of the material and the adjustment of the machines during the manufacturing process. Each machine is supplied with a number of set screws, by which the tension can be so increased or diminished as to compensate for the varying density of the continuous roll of wire.

The imported machinists had been practicing on these machines in Canada for some time, and the last five years, and had become, through familiarity, through daily experience, with the amount of force required to operate the machinery. The decision of the Secretary was to the effect that the suitors labor to handle these machines could not be found in the United States, since no one here could have had the training necessary to enable him to operate the process successfully.

Another significant feature of the case, which strengthened the view of the department, was that the salary was actually paid more by the Hoopston Horse Nail Company than mechanics of similar grade received in the United States.

MARBLE INSTEAD OF PLASTER.

New York's Custom House To Be Finished with Lasting Material.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, July 11.—The supervising architect of the Treasury has informed Mr. Gilbert, architect in charge of the construction of the New York Custom House, of the additional appropriation of \$450,000 made by Congress for the marble interior finish for that building. Mr. Gilbert has been asked to revise the plans of the interior to accord with the raising of the limit of cost, and as soon as these plans are approved by the Treasury Department the builders will go ahead with the interior.

This additional money will permit of the use of marble instead of plaster for the walls, and the main rotunda will be especially elaborate. It is the intention of the architects, however, not to devote the money so much to purely decorative purposes as to finishing the interior with a substantial and lasting material. The new work will necessarily delay the final completion of the custom house, the contract time for which expired on October 15, but the liberal appropriation made by Congress will greatly enhance the value of the property, and only a few months' additional time will be required to complete the building.

SENATOR BUTLER'S FEE HELD UP.

Lawyers in a Wrangle Over Payments for Cherokee Nation Case.

Washington, July 11.—An injunction was issued to-day by Justice Wright, of the District of Columbia Supreme Court, restraining United States Treasurer Treat from paying to former United States Senator Matthew C. Butler, of South Carolina, \$75,000, a portion of the fee allowed for prosecuting suits against the United States and obtaining judgments in favor of the Cherokee Nation.

Shelley A. Martin, attorneys, sought the injunction to prevent the treasurer from paying over the attorney's fee, for which an appropriation was made on the last day of Congress, until such time as their interest in the fees should be recognized. This firm made the original contract with the Indians, and at that time former Senator Butler was a member of the firm.

Under the court order issued to-day Treasurer Treat is allowed to pay to Robert L. Owen, the Indian lawyer, the \$25,000 he has already received in the Supreme Court of the United States, fees amounting to \$300,000. A demurrer to the bill of complaint was filed on behalf of the treasurer, and the hearing will go over until fall.

HIP SINGS ON WARPATH.

Move from New York on Reform Element in Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, July 11.—Eighteen Chinamen from New York, who were arrested in the Hip Sing case in Pittsburg with the intention of "taking the queues" of several Pittsburg Chinamen when they return.

According to information at hand a reward of \$1,000 is offered for the life of Ben Lee, leader of the reform element in this city and a naturalized American. Another reward of \$300 is offered for the life of Ben Lee's right hand man, it is said.

As a result of the strangers' arrival Ben Lee does not get on during the day without a queue, which carries a revolver in the sleeve of his blouse. At night he has two men with him.

"BENDS" ATTACKS TWO.

One Workman Dead—Tunnel Engineer's Illness Learned.

While the doctors in attendance on Hugh Brown a tunnel engineer, who has for three weeks been suffering from the "bends," were waiting every day yesterday for the news of his condition, secret, the caisson disease found two more victims.

James Haycock, a Negro, of No. 317 West 119th street, employed in the Pennsylvania's East River tunnel, was attacked on emerging from the tunnel and died almost at once.

About an hour Dr. Phillips, of Bellevue Hospital, was summoned to the same place to attend Alexander Verger, a Hungarian laborer, of No. 630 East 136th street, who was also stricken by the "bends." He was taken to Bellevue, and was said last night to be resting fairly comfortably, though his recovery was doubtful.

Much commotion was excited yesterday by the case of Mr. Brown, it being reported that he was the first man other than a workman to be attacked by the disease. There has, however, been at least one other case. S. J. Jones, a New York University athlete, who was intercollegiate high jumping champion in 1900 and 1901, has been ill since early in the winter as a result of his work in the caissons of the Pennsylvania tunnel, and it is believed that only his remarkable physical condition saved his life. Jones, while in college, was an athlete of the greatest versatility, giving up football, baseball and broad jumping only on account of his feats as a high jumper. Since his graduation he has been a member of the New York Athletic Club and has won many prizes on its team.



The straw hat season started earlier than usual this year.

Which makes our straw hat sale more than ever welcome to men who neither want to wear a soiled hat or care to pay full price for a fine straw for the next six weeks.

Every man's straw in our stock, save only Panamas and Leghorns, has been marked down to one price.

A large majority were \$3, \$3.50 or \$4.

\$1.75 now.

Straws of big boys and youths' sizes are all \$1 now, instead of \$1.50 to \$3.

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