

BOISE DEFENCE GAINS. PINKERTON MAN HEARD. Schemes to Break Up Western Federation of Miners.

Boise, Idaho, June 29.—Morris Friedman, a former employe of the Pinkerton Detective Agency at Denver, who published his adventures and many of the confidential reports and records that passed through his hands in an attack on the agency, was a witness to-day in the trial of William D. Hayward. Friedman told how the Pinkertons had sent spies into many of the important unions of the Western Federation of Miners.

Friedman has a shock of black hair and is of marked Hebrew type. Heavy, thick glasses magnify his dark eyes. By name and operating number he identified detectives who succeeded in entering or getting close to miners' unions in Colorado. He produced voluminous copies of the reports they made to the agency for transmission to the mine owners.

Friedman swore that in several instances the detectives sent out by the agency in behalf of the mine owners got elected to high offices in the unions, and in a couple of instances they carried their duties to the extent of sharing in all the hardships of the miners and being finally deported from the country with real strikers. Ten feet from Friedman's chair sat George W. Redell, who, as a Pinkerton detective, worked up to leadership in the Telluride strike.

Turning to him, by direction of Clarence Burrows, the witness Redell, who smiled and touched his chest as Friedman pointed toward him.

SPY PLANNED TO WRECK FEDERATION. Friedman said that one Pinkerton operative became chairman of the union strike relief committee at Globeville, and as such had charge of all the funds and food supplies disbursed there by the local union and general federation.

Friedman said that under instructions from his superiors at the Pinkerton agency this man first tried to break the federation by lavish expenditure in behalf of the strikers; and, failing in this, cut the relief down to the lowest point of stinginess, in the hope that the members of the union might desert Hayward.

Friedman was twice interrupted to give way to other witnesses, and did not get beyond the identification and a brief sketch of each operative employed in the strike operations and the identification of several of the confidential reports. The reports were not read and will not be offered in evidence until Monday morning, when Friedman will continue his testimony.

The examination did not show whether Friedman entered the employment of the Pinkertons as a spy in behalf of the labor organizations or whether his decision to make confidential reports was reached after he was employed. Aside from the introduction of Morris Friedman the defence also offered a large amount of testimony covering Orchard's credibility, the dispute as to the time Orchard sold his interest in the Hercules mine, the treatment of "Jack" in another mine, and the "Idaho bullet" case.

Another matter for the defence was the testimony of Lyte Gregory, the whipping of men friendly to the strikers at Cripple Creek, and the circumstances under which the processes of the civil courts at Telluride were disregarded by the military authorities.

Two witnesses swore that on the day the Pinkerton Hill and Sullivan mill were destroyed Harry Orchard was at the scene, five miles from Wardner. They placed him in the poker game, and Patrick McHale, a barkeeper, swore that he sat in the game. By various means, including a showing that McHale is a gambler, the prosecution endeavored to break this testimony, but both witnesses held to their stories.

L. H. Hany, who formerly operated stage lines in North Idaho, testified that Orchard came to him on May 2, 1894, and offered to sell his interest in the Hercules mine for \$400. Orchard testified that he sold his interest in the mine in February, 1897. Frank Hough, who said he was sent to the "bullpen" in North Idaho in 1899 for reasons that he never knew, testified that military prison and told how negro soldiers regularly "kick" simpkins to stand for six hours in the hot sun on a July day, refused him water, and kept him up by menacing him with bayonets.

Another witness was William Amole, once a watchman in the Portland mine, who acceded to the demands of the strikers at Cripple Creek, and continued to work with union men in picturesque language and with good humor Amole told how he was first ordered from the district, he sneaked back to get his furniture, only to be rounded up by the militia.

SOLDIERS CRUELLY BEAT MINER. The soldiers released him, but as he left the office of the Citizens' Alliance he was attacked by armed masked men. He testified that they took him six miles outside of the town and then cruelly whipped him with revolver butts and blackknives.

Charles Theron Stevens, now of Goldfield, Nev., but once of the district court of Telluride, traced the history of the relations between the courts and the military in the violent days of the strike. He testified that when the deported men tried to use the injunction to get back to their homes, the Governor returned the district to the control of martial law, and that the writ of habeas corpus and the subsequent order for arrest against the military authorities for disobedience in the case of Charles H. Moyer were both disregarded by General Sherman Bell and Captain Buckley Wells. The judge thought things had been quiet in the Telluride district, but under cross-examination said that some men had been killed in an attack on the Smuggler union mine, and that subsequently Arthur Collins, manager of the mine, was murdered.

There was also a showing that Detective Lyte Gregory had beaten officers of the United Mine Workers, and the defence explained that this was offered as the foundation for the assertion that somebody besides the federation might have desired his death.

DETAILS OF THE TRIAL. Witness Contradicts Orchard's Story of Bunker Hill Explosion. Boise, Idaho, June 29.—The Hayward trial began to-day with the introduction of Dominick Flynn, a merchant of Mullan, Idaho. Flynn declared that Harry Orchard, on April 29, 1899, the day of the explosion at the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mill, was playing poker at the Bunker Hill. This was the second witness to testify that Orchard was playing poker in Mullan the day he says he helped light the fuse under the mill at Wardner, eighteen miles distant. The poker game lasted from noon until 4 p. m., Flynn said. One of the men who played with Orchard was named Patrick McHale. Flynn said he had spoken to McHale about the matter since Orchard's arrest.

McHale, who is a bartender in Mullan, followed Flynn on the stand. He said he played poker with Orchard in Flynn's cigar store on April 29, 1899, and had never seen the man since. On cross-examination McHale said he gambled a great deal. "Is your profession, isn't it?" asked Senator Bush. "No, sir; I'm a bartender."

"How often do you gamble?" "Every time I get a chance."

McHale said the poker party was made up of Forest Clark, now a retired mining man; Colonel Moore, an electric light and water man; Dominick Flynn, Harry Orchard and himself. Dr. McCh...

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GLOOM AT OYSTER BAY. Plans to Have President Aid Celebration of Fourth Fall Through.

Oyster Bay, June 29.—Certain ambitious citizens of the summer capital are just now in a disconsolate state of mind because they will not have an opportunity to shine in the limelight with the President on the Fourth of July. Had the plans they were forming been carried out, there would have been a great deal of band music, cannon firing and speech making on the day we celebrate, and the head of the nation would have helped bring the crowd and advertise their enterprise and incidentally their business.

The fact that President Roosevelt has obligingly taken part in celebrations of various sorts on nearly every Fourth of July since he has been in office led the originators of this year's projective "to-do" into the belief that he was just plying to make a speech next Thursday before completing their arrangements. They thoughtfully broached the subject to Secretary Logan, in order, probably, that he might tell the President the pleasure that was in store for him so that he could, if he pleased, prepare an appropriate speech or think up a few telling extemporaneous paragraphs for the great occasion.

It took the secretary just about two minutes to tell the would-be managers that there was no chance for a Presidential Fourth of July show. Under no conditions or circumstances, they were informed, would the President take any part in any Independence Day celebration this year.

So the grand plans were dropped even more suddenly than they were formed. An Oyster Bay Fourth without the President as the chief attraction would be a good deal tamer than that of an open field. During most of the time he would be making the rain fall in torrents, and speaker and audience were as thoroughly drenched as though they had been dipped in the Sound.

Balked in their laudable plans to make the eagle scream, the President's neighbors will give him a great "send-off" when he leaves the town at the end of his summer vacation. Then they will have a band playing school children, the booming cannon and the waving banners at the railroad station.

The President will spend the Fourth this year quietly at home, or, at any rate, as quietly as a Fourth can be spent in a domicile wherein abides a crowd of lively American youngsters. In the evening a number of the Roosevelt relatives will be working the band, and the neighbors will be entertained with fireworks, cake, lemonade and ice cream on the lawn.

MAY BE PRIEST'S SLAYER. Man Held in France in Connection with Trunk Murder.

A cable message received last night from France by Captain McCafferty, of the Detective Bureau, convinces him that the slayers of Kaspar Vartarian, the Armenian priest whose body was found some weeks ago packed in a trunk, may at last be brought to justice. The message was from Consul General Skinner, at Marseilles, and read:

"Boghos Farkian arrested. Young, Scar left cheek. Bow legs. Does not confess." McCafferty said that the movements of Farkian had been followed from London to Montreal, Canada, thence to London, thence to Paris and finally to Marseilles. Farkian has been mentioned as Paul Sarkislan, said to have been one of three men who carried the trunk to the house at No. 33 West 87th street, where the body was found. The other two are said to be Sarkis Eremoyian and John Mooradian.

NERVY BOY AERONAUT. Stalled on "Sky Cycle" High in Air, His Grit Saves Him.

Columbus, Ohio, June 29.—Cromwell Dixon, fourteen years old, said to be the youngest aeronaut in the world, made a flight early last night in his new "sky cycle" and became stalled when two thousand feet above the earth.

He left his saddle, climbed above the light framework, opened the gas bag and let out enough gas to give the machine perfect ballast, and, crawling back into his seat, began to pedal and descend slowly. He landed safely a short distance from where he had started, amid cheering from thousands of throats.

The spectators all agreed that the boy's escape from death was remarkable. His nerve alone enabled him to adjust the "sky cycle" and land in safety.

SECOND SUBPENA FOR ROCKEFELLER. Judge Landis Wants to Make Sure of Getting Oil Man Into Court.

Chicago, June 29.—To make sure that John D. Rockefeller will be served with a subpoena, Judge Landis to-day decided to issue a second process for the Standard Oil Company's head, as the original subpoena cannot be served outside the State of New York.

Pittsfield, Mass., June 29.—E. Parmelee Prentice, son-in-law of John D. Rockefeller, said to-day that Mr. Rockefeller was not in Pittsfield, and that he has not been here recently. Mr. Prentice has a summer home at Onota Lake, on the outskirts of the city, and was reported that Mr. Rockefeller had been visiting him since Thursday night. It is explained that the presence on the train from New York on Thursday night of a person resembling Mr. Rockefeller led to the belief that he was in this city.

At the office of the Standard Oil Company representatives of the law department said yesterday that Judge Landis had issued a subpoena for John D. Rockefeller in the reported Illinois case, but service of subpoena for the company's other officials, including John D. Archbold and H. H. Rogers, would be accepted by the Standard Oil lawyers and presented. John D. Rockefeller's counsel and chief adviser in the present case is believed to be his son-in-law, E. Parmelee Prentice, of the law firm of Howland, Murray & Prentice.

Cleveland, June 29.—At Forest Hill, the home of John D. Rockefeller here, it was said to-night that Mr. Rockefeller was not in this city. Mrs. Rockefeller, accompanied by her son, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is at Forest Hill, having arrived there on Tuesday.

FRIGATE CONSTITUTION RESTORED. Boston, June 29.—The work of restoring the frigate Constitution to her appearance at the time of her famous sea fight with the Guerriere was completed at the Charlestown Navy Yard to-day, and within a few days the ship will be open to visitors. Practically every cent of the \$100,000 appropriated for the purpose of restoration has been spent. The fiscal year of the Navy Department ends to-night. It was necessary to use the money before the end of the fiscal year, and as a result the work has been rushed during the last two months.

PERSIAN PRINCE KILLS MOTHER. Isfahan, Persia, June 29.—Prince Feroz Mirza, the son of former Governor Zuli Sultan, killed his mother by shooting her to death to-day, because she refused to supply him with money to continue his dissipation.

LOVING NOT GUILTY. WAS INSANE, SAYS JURY. Uneritten Law, However, Strongest Plea of Defence.

Houston, Va., June 29.—After being in the jury room one hour the jury this evening returned a verdict of "not guilty" in the case of former Judge William G. Loving, of Nelson, the manager of the Virginia estate of Thomas P. Ryan, who was placed on trial here last Monday before the Circuit Court of Halifax County, for the murder of Theodore Estes, the son of Sheriff M. K. Estes, of Nelson County. Judge Loving shot and killed young Estes on the afternoon of April 22 at Oakridge, following a buggy ride that Estes had taken with the judge's daughter, Miss Elizabeth Loving, who told her father that her escort had drugged and assaulted her.

The jury retired at 4:45 o'clock and from that time until the verdict was returned the defendant remained in the same seat he had occupied since the trial began, and surrounded by the members of his immediate family, with the exception of his daughter, who was not present in the courtroom to-day. At 5:45 o'clock a loud knock was heard on the door of the jury room, and Judge Barksdale, who had taken his seat on the bench, ordered the Sheriff to preserve order, and cautioned the large crowd that had remained to be quiet when the decision of the jury was announced. The verdict was read by the foreman, B. S. McCraw. Judge Barksdale thanked the jury for its attendance upon court at great sacrifice. He declared that he believed the verdict was in accordance with the conscientious views of the jury.

After the jury had been discharged Judge Loving, his wife and other relatives shook hands and thanked each juror for the verdict. Tears streamed from the eyes of both the defendant and his wife. Judge Loving was congratulated by many of his friends present, though in accordance with the warning Judge Barksdale there was no demonstration in the courtroom. Mr. McCraw, a merchant and farmer, said that when the jury entered the room one of them did not exactly understand all of the instructions of the court, which were read to him. Mr. McCraw said that when called for the vote he requested that his friends present should be permitted to hold up every hand promptly went up. When asked what the basis of the verdict was he said: "Insanity," and that he and other members of the jury believed that Judge Loving was out of his mind at the time he killed young Estes. The stress, he said, had been brought on by the story told to him by his daughter.

The day was spent in argument, the forenoon session being taken up by counsel for the defence, and the closing speech by the prosecution being made this afternoon by Commonwealth Attorney Bouldin.

Messrs. Barksdale, Moore and Lee, for the defence, spoke practically along the same lines. They pleaded for an acquittal on the grounds that Judge Loving was insane at the time he killed Estes, having lost control of himself upon hearing the story of the ruin of his daughter, Elizabeth. They dwelt at some length on the testimony of the insanity experts and the excessive drinking of whiskey by the defendant some years ago, which it was claimed had affected the brain and made of him a morose and violent man, however, was the "unwritten law." They spoke of the preservation of the sanctity of Virginia homes, declaring that any man who invaded the threshold and despoiled a woman had forfeited his claim on society.

Mr. Bouldin made the closing address for the state, contending that the defendant was entirely sane at the time of the killing.

MAY LOSE AUTO RACE. Governor Hughes Opposed to Having State Troops Guard Course.

Albany, June 29.—Governor Hughes practically put an end to-day to all hope of holding the international automobile race for the Vanderbilt Cup on Long Island roads this year, when he objected to the use of state troops to guard the course.

A. R. Farlington, acting chairman of the Vanderbilt Cup commission, Sheriff Childers of Nassau County and Chief Justice George B. Stoddard, and President Oliver A. Quayle of the State Automobile Association conferred with Governor Hughes to-day with a view to having a regiment of the National Guard designated to patrol the racecourse during the races.

It was pointed out that the race left \$500,000 in Nassau County last fall, and that it was an international event, which in other countries received governmental sanction and supervision.

Mr. Farlington said that a certain regiment of the National Guard was willing to do this detail duty if officially authorized to do so. He also said that Los Angeles was making strong overtures for the race, and that the New Jersey authorities offered militia protection if it should be decided to hold the race there.

It was urged that the federal government had policed the boat racecourse at Poughkeepsie and New London recently, and that these boat races were not nearly of such general interest as the Vanderbilt Cup contest. But Governor Hughes would not be persuaded to take this view of the question. He declared that the National Guard was to be used to police events of this sort if it would tend greatly to reduce its morale and efficiency.

It seemed to be the feeling among motorists last night that the big race may be held in New Jersey. It is understood that a number of automobilists in New Jersey, with a strong political backing, are working hard to that end, and have gone so far as to guarantee the holding of the course with state troops. The cup commission is likely to consider the question seriously, now that Governor Hughes has taken a stand against the use of the militia of this state.

WANTS HER HUSBAND INVESTIGATED. Wife of Lieut.-Col. Tucker Asks War Department to Inquire Into Conduct at Manila.

Washington, June 29.—Mrs. William F. Tucker, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Tucker, deputy paymaster general, now on duty at Chicago, has asked the War Department for an investigation of the conduct of her husband at Manila and between Manila and Chicago.

This announcement was made by Secretary Taft following a visit to his office to-day of Mrs. Tucker, accompanied by Senator Cullom, of Illinois. Mrs. Tucker is a daughter of Mrs. John A. Logan. Secretary Taft said that the request had been placed in the hands of the inspector general of the army, and that no report had yet been received from him as to the results of his investigation.

By Telegraph to The Tribune. Chicago, June 29.—Lieutenant Colonel Tucker was released to-day regarding the charges against him. "I have heard of the charges," he replied when the complaint of the War Department was mentioned. "Will you ever defend yourself in a court martial or in court?" "I have nothing to say whatever."

Cold springs, cold streams and cool nights in the Granite Hills of New Hampshire.—Adv.

SEE BOYCOTT THREAT APPEAL BY JAPANESE. Addresses to President and U. S. Chambers of Commerce Drawn.

Washington, June 29.—Reading between the lines of the statements by the Japanese chamber of commerce, assembled at Tokio, directed to President Roosevelt and also to the American chamber of commerce, the officials in Washington see clearly the implied threat of a boycott against American goods entering Japan. The boycott declared by Chinese merchants against American products two years ago in resentment of the treatment accorded Chinese of the better class entering America in the course of their travels around the world led the administration to ameliorate the rigors of the exclusion laws and to facilitate the entry of Chinese merchants and students.

Therefore, it is assumed the Japanese merchants have decided to have recourse to the same method of showing their resentment against the treatment accorded their people in San Francisco. Unlike the Chinese merchants, however, it is believed that they have first saved their face by making an appeal to the American commercial interests so as to afford them an opportunity to avert the boycott by bringing pressure to bear upon the merchants of the Pacific Coast, now supposedly in need of Eastern assistance.

Tokio, June 29.—Another serious report of anti-Japanese feeling in San Francisco has been received here. It is that the city authorities have placed an embargo on Japanese engaging in the business of intelligence agencies and have also refused them licenses of every kind, thus preventing them from engaging in any other business than that of a purely commercial character. Should the report be true it will serve to confirm the belief here that the display of anti-Japanese feeling in that city is based on racial prejudice.

At a joint meeting of seven chambers of commerce here it was resolved to address the principal chambers of commerce in America as follows:

It has always been a matter of profound satisfaction to the people of Japan to witness the growth of cordial relations between our two countries, and it is gratifying to see the expansion of trade and commerce between the two nations. But since last year the people in a section of your country have unfortunately acted in a manner calculated to prejudice the legitimate rights of Japanese people, who have been frequently subjected to unjust and humiliating treatment at the hands of a lawless element prevailing there. The right of education has been denied them, and they have repeatedly been attacked and their property destroyed without the least cause or provocation, with the result that not only have the treaty rights of the Japanese people been seriously disregarded, but their persons and property also have been exposed to serious dangers.

It is to be extremely regretted that such unfortunate incidents should be allowed to occur so frequently, and it is gratifying to see the efforts being made to stop the ill feeling which our countrymen are now constrained to harbor against the people of a single section in America may eventually have a beneficial effect upon the development of the commercial relations between the two nations, while the United States is a good customer for our natural products, Japan is also increasing her demand for our goods, and it is gratifying to see the progress of trade and commerce between the two nations become obstructed as the result of the unwarranted action of a small section of your population, however, was the "unwritten law." They spoke of the preservation of the sanctity of Virginia homes, declaring that any man who invaded the threshold and despoiled a woman had forfeited his claim on society.

We therefore venture to address you and express our hope that the situation, confident in the hope that they will be shared by you, and that you will, considering the matter upon the right principles of national intercourse and the mutual advantages of trade relations, have been best to respect the present causes of discord and insure our common prosperity for the future.

The chambers of commerce have also addressed President Roosevelt as follows: We have always watched with profound satisfaction the growing strength of the bonds of tradition and friendship between the two nations, coupled with the steady progress of the commerce between the two nations. It is, therefore, a source of deep regret and concern to learn of the actions recently reported to us from a section of your community in San Francisco against Japanese residents there, whose persons and property have thus been exposed to serious danger. While highly appreciating your unremitting efforts to bring about a solution of existing difficulties, and we respectfully appeal to you for your friendly spirit.

NO GRAFT ON CANAL. Mr. Taft Denies Rumors Caused by Sending of Accountant.

Washington, June 29.—"After investigating every charge which has been brought to my attention, whether apparently well founded or not, I have been unable to find a single penny of graft going to any one in connection with the Isthmian canal work."

This statement was made by Secretary Taft to-day when his attention was called to the report sent to the isthmus to examine the books of the disbursing officers of the commission. Secretary Taft said he had sent to the isthmus a competent accountant to look into the methods of keeping the commissary accounts there and to prepare a new method whereby the commission will be able to ascertain better the cost of supplies and the proper price to which they should be sold to employees. Some inquiry has developed that the commission was making too large a profit out of the commissary, and rather than have this happen the government will provide a more liberal bill of fare, object being to keep up the food supply at a high standard. There is no evidence of graft, however, the Secretary declared.

Secretary Taft also said that the Treasury Department had at his request sent four employes to the isthmus to count the cash in the hands of the disbursing officers, following the retirement of Chief Engineer Stevens. This cash, he says, had been regularly counted by officers on the isthmus, but the Secretary deemed it proper that the count be made by other than employees of the office.

P. R. R. NOT TO RAISE RATES. Neither Will Commutation Tickets Be Abolished Because of Two Cent Law.

Pittsburg, June 29.—The announcement made in Philadelphia several weeks ago that the Pennsylvania Railroad would do away with commutation tickets as a result of the two-cent law, has been positively denied by E. B. Taylor, third vice-president of the Pennsylvania lines West. The authority of First Vice-President Joseph Woods of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who said that the law made that night to the citizens of Swifkey and other Ohio Valley towns, where a new traction company is seeking franchises for a line extending from Pittsburg.

It was reported during the day that Admiral Towner, bound for Kiel, with two aides-de-camp, but the Japanese Minister promptly denied the rumor.

DEWEY'S CLARETS AND OLD BURGUNDY Taken with four meals since the late start and return. Dewey & Sons Co., 28 Fulton St., New York. Adv.

DESTROYER RUN DOWN. Sixty Men Reported Killed or Hurt in French Navy.

Toulon, June 29.—It is reported to-night that on the voyage of a French squadron bound from Marseilles the battleship Jauréguiberry was in collision with the destroyer Pertuisane, and that sixty men were killed or injured.

The Maritime Prefecture declines to give out any information in the way of confirmation or denial of this report.

Later reports are to the effect that it was the destroyer Darde that collided with the battleship Jauréguiberry and that the Darde was sunk. Admiral Poy, in charge of the prefecture, had received no news of the accident up to the time he left his office at 6 p. m.

SURPLUS MAY BE \$90,000,000. Treasury Balance Larger than Had Been Estimated.

Washington, June 29.—The positive figures for the surplus at the United States Treasury for the fiscal year will not be known until the receipts at the different ports taken in up to now to-day have reached Washington, but it is much greater than contemplated in estimates already given out. The surplus to-night is a little more than \$86,000,000, and officials estimate that this will be swelled to \$90,000,000 when all the returns are in. This sum is not unprecedented as an excess of receipts over expenditures for a given year, but in the face of the unusual disbursements it is surprising. In 1902 it was \$91,287,000, while the record year was 1882, when it amounted to more than \$145,000,000, and for three years previous it amounted annually to about \$100,000,000.

The surplus for the year will be applied largely in the redemption of \$55,000,000 in 4 per cent bonds, which may be cashed in at any time after July 10, and a small assignment of which have already been received at the Treasury. The balance will go into the national banks, together with the surplus already so deposited. The great accumulated surplus, it is explained, will be unparalleled in the history of the Treasury, is virtually in the hands of the people, with which to transact business through general distribution in the banks.

FOLLOW MARK TWAIN. Crowds Welcome Him Everywhere—Only the King More Prominent.

London, June 29.—Mark Twain (Samuel L. Clemens) continues, after King Edward, to be the most prominent personage in England. He visited Miss Marie Corelli at Stratford-on-Avon to-day. A crowd welcomed the American humorist at the railroad station on his arrival there from Oxford, cheered him and followed his carriage as it drove away.

Whenever Mark Twain goes his admirers follow him, shaking hands and begging for autographs, and the newspapers chronicle his every movement and saying, while the weeklies, even those printed in foreign languages, publish sketches of him.

Mark Twain was the guest of honor to-night at a dinner at the Mansion House, at which the Lord Mayor had as his guests 250 members of the Savage Club and others, including Lord Chief Justice Alverston, Dr. Fridtjof Nansen and Sir William S. Gilbert.

Mark Twain, replying to the toast to the honorary life members of the Savage Club, entertained the guests with several stories of American humor, which highly amused them. Concluding he touched a more serious note, saying: "And now I am going home in a week or two, across the ocean once more. I came over to get an honorary degree from Oxford. I would have encompassed the seven seas for an honor like that—the greatest honor that has ever fallen to my share."

"Well, I am young in spirit but old in flesh. It is not likely that I shall ever see England again, but go with the recollection of the gracious, kindly welcome for which I am grateful."

GANG ATTACKS POLICE. Several Hurt in Riot of Brownsville Panhandlers.

The Brownsville police cleaned out the entire gang of panhandlers last night who had made the neighborhood of Atlantic and Howard avenues unsafe for man or woman for some weeks. Patrolmen, who were on duty in the streets after a fight for "beating up" a man last night. On the way through Howard avenue to the police alarm box pretty nearly the entire neighborhood came to the rescue of the prisoners.

Horter, Sergeant Ross and Patrolman Ward were knocked down and beaten and killed, but managed to gather in three more prisoners. They got the five to the box at Bergen avenue, and while awaiting the arrival of Captain Reynolds and the reserves were attacked again by the mob, led this time by two negroes. They had the negroes wearing bracelets when the captain arrived and they were taken to the station.

NEW HAMPSHIRE SHAKEN. One Hundred Shocks Felt in Portsmouth Yesterday.

Portsmouth, N. H., June 29.—Earth tremblings that shook houses perceptibly at intervals throughout the day, increasing toward night, caused people in this region to believe they were experiencing a series of earthquakes. When the first rumble and quiver came, at 9 a. m., those who noticed it thought it might have been caused by heavy gunfire out to sea from some big warship at target practice. But when the tremblings continued throughout the day fears of earthquakes gained ground. Windows shook and rattled and bric-a-brac within dwelling houses rattled on the shelves. Sometimes half an hour would elapse between the vibrations, but before sundown one hundred shocks had been felt. The heaviest came between 5:15 and 5:45 p. m.

KIEL SHOW MANAGERS HOAXED. Kiel, Germany, June 29.—An American of assumed bearing called on the management of the motor boat exposition to-day and caused a flutter of excitement by saying that Admiral Dewey had arrived at Kiel, desired to visit the exposition and desired to gather in three more prisoners. The managers replied that they would be honored and delighted to show the admiral through the exposition at any time, and the visitor departed after a promise to give the exposition people definite information later. The inquiry was found that Admiral Dewey was not in town, and it was realized that the management had been hoaxed.

It was also reported during the day that Admiral Towner, bound for Kiel, with two aides-de-camp, but the Japanese Minister promptly denied the rumor.

Up the Hudson and back three times a day. New Day Line Schedule—Flows early and late start and return. Electric—Adv.

STREETS REEK IN RAIN. NO STRIKE SETTLEMENT. Situation Grows Worse, Despite Efforts of Health Department.

A speedy ending of the strike of the drivers of the Street Cleaning Department's wagons seemed further away than ever last night, following an unsuccessful conference between a delegation of the strikers and Commissioner Macdonough Craven. Meanwhile the garbage has been accumulating in the streets, and under last night's warm rain the odors became more repugnant than ever. The Health Department, which the Mayor put in charge of removing the refuse, did Mayor's duty yesterday, with every man, from Commissioner Darlington down, hard at work. In some districts the task made the Augean stable job look like cleaning a hall bedroom.

The danger to the city, especially in the East Side tenement district, has been emphasized, despite the declaration of Dr. Darlington yesterday that the worst part of the situation was the odor thereof. Dr. Timothy Lehan, coroner's physician, expressed himself strongly as fearing the outcome. He struck a note that has been sounded all over the city, both by physicians and laymen, when he said:

"The garbage left in the streets to rot will breed germs, which will infect the crowded tenement houses, and unless the strike is stopped quickly we will have a plague on our hands. Infants will become stricken with diseases which under ordinary conditions could be easily cured, but with the decaying garbage lying around rotting in the streets the air in the tenements will become so bad that it will be impossible to cope successfully with the sickness."

For twelve years prior to my appointment as coroner in this city I worked among the poor of the East Side, and am in a position to know the conditions prevailing there. The Health Department may be able to mitigate the evil by the use of disinfectants, but it will not be able to prevent a large number of deaths. I advocate burning the garbage where it lies until the strike is settled."

DR. DARLINGTON CONFIDENT. Dr. Darlington, on the other hand, said: "You can inform the public for me that there is no immediate danger." When asked whether he meant there was no danger of an epidemic, he added: "I would not say that, but I will say there is no immediate danger."

The health officials associated with Dr. Darlington in his work were Russell Kayser and Dr. A. Blauvelt. From noon until late in the evening Commissioner Darlington was busy traveling about town in his automobile. He visited the Mayor and Police Commissioner Bingham. His brief conferences with them seemed to be encouraging, and he remarked that garbage collectors would be in more cases fully protected in the streets to-day. He spent most of the day at Station A of the Street Cleaning Department, at 17th street and Avenue C, while Mr. Baynor was at Station C, in Hamilton street. Yet, with all the energy lavished on the work, only 200 carts were out yesterday, whereas the full number should have been 750. It was reported to-day that several exhibitors of brick throwing that ended in arrests and in the scaring away of several strike breaking drivers, who thought a broken pate no fit recompense for a job.

Despite the appearance of things, Commissioner Darlington became enthusiastic after his automobile inspection trip, and exclaimed on leaving Station A: "The strike is broken. Here in the evening Commissioner Darlington was busy traveling about town in his automobile. He visited the Mayor and Police Commissioner Bingham. His brief conferences with them seemed to be encouraging, and he remarked that garbage collectors would be in more cases fully protected in the streets to-day. He spent most of the day at Station A of the Street Cleaning Department, at 17th street and Avenue C, while Mr. Baynor was at Station C, in Hamilton street. Yet, with all the energy lavished on the work, only 200 carts were out yesterday, whereas the full number should have been 750. It was reported to-day that several exhibitors of brick throwing that ended in arrests and in the scaring away of several strike breaking drivers, who thought a broken pate no fit recompense for a job."

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