the military display. Two regiments and a squadron of cavalry from the United States forces and a regiment of the New York State National Guard—all in the blue of the American army—formed the contrast for the vivid lines of color which the foreigners presented.

The five regiments were drawn up first in regimental front across the wide spreading parade ground of the barracks opposite the President's reviewing stand. Back of the soldiers lay the placid waters of the lake, above was a canopy of cloudless blue sky and far away over the Vermont hills towered the peaks of the Green Mountains. The speechmaking and exercises at the stand had been completed and the sun was fast slipping down to the western horizon when the bugles began the stirring notes of "assembly." Almost in an instant the ragged fringe of soldiers was transferred into a rigid line which stretched from one end of the big parade ground to the other. By a singular coincidence and adding immeasurably to the impressiveness of the review, the proceedings had been delayed until the sounding of assembly barely preceded the time of "Retreat"—the setting of the sun.

While all of the troops, Canadian and American alike, stood at attention, the squad of buglers began the familiar notes of the evening call. When the last of the martial tones had died away the band of the 5th Infantry crashed into "The Star Spangled Banner," and the big post flag began to drop slowly from its lofty staff. The President and those about him stood facing the flag with lifted hats. As the big ensign neared the ground the three color bearers gathered around and enfolded the fluttering bunting. The flag never is allowed to touch the ground.

Next came the review, and in company front the five regiments and the squadron of cavalry marched by, their bands playing national airs, their officers and men saluting the President. The 5th Infantry, the 24th Infantry and a squadron of the 15th Cavalry represented the regular army of the United States, the 2d New York represented the militia, and the Governor General's Foot Guards, from Ottawa, and the 5th Royal Highlanders, from Ottawa, represented Canada.

Governor Hughes and President Taft were much together to-day, and on each speechmaking occasion they exchanged many words of compliment. At Plattsburg barracks the Governor spoke of the many speeches he had to make, and said he was glad Champlain did not stop at any more places, and that there were few rival communities about Plattsburg to prolong the celebration.

The President declared that he had a much harder task, for Governor Hughes had to speak only for New York while he had to speak for the whole United States.

COMPLIMENTS ARE MANY.

At the Plattsburg barracks ceremonies Governor Hughes spoke first, and was followed in turn by Governor Prouty, Ambassador Jusserand, Ambassador Bryce, Postmaster General Lemieux, Senator Root and President Taft. M. Jusserand delivered a part of his address in Canadian vernacular French.

Mr. Bryce again to-day dwelt upon the peace of the nations, and declared that he hoped that celebrations of a hundred years hence would be to commemorate the beginning in this generation of a prolonged era of good feeling and friendship between nations that once were divided by animosity and hatred.

Postmaster General Lemieux made many happy references to the President. He declared he felt very much at home, for he recognized in Mr. Taft a neighbor from Murray Bay, in the province of Quebec. Amid great applause he declared that if after eight, or possibly twelve, years in the White House the President should have been worn thin and frail, all that was necessary was to send him back to Murray Bay, and he would be returned after a few months "as stout, as hearty and as hardy a specimen of humanity as he appears before us to-day."

President Taft said:

I wish to congratulate you on having listened to such a great address as Senator Root has given us here in his discriminating historic sense and with the eloquence of words that I am sure we shall be glad to read over and over again. I did not know that we were indebted so much to the Iroquois for the result that we are here, and that we are speaking English instead of French. He has traced with the master hand of the man who knows peoples and constitutional law the development of that strength that came from popular force in the colonies, and that lined the Atlantic, and that backed Wolfe in the fight which he had with Montcalm on the Plains of Abraham.

I congratulate you that you had a fresh orator to-day in Senator Root. The rest of us have been speaking from morning to dewy eve, and when we arise the first thing we think of and grope for is a subject. My friend the Governor was fortunate enough to see the mountains of Vermont, and he dwelt on them. My friend the French Ambassador could not get to his place without going around me, so he dwelt on me. And while I value deep in my heart the compliment that he paid, I must attribute it to circumstances rather than design. And so, too, with my friend the Postmaster General from Canada. He could not get around me either, and so he had me for a subject. Well, there is a good deal in being a subject. He spoke of Murray Bay and my knowledge of Canada. I am delighted to say that for sixteen years I have spent most of my summers in Canada, and I have learned that north of us is a great and rising people, a people bound to be prosperous, bound to be great, and whose prosperity and greatness I know that Americans are great enough not to be jealous of, but to welcome.

And now, my friends, we have all got to make speeches to-night. The subject which Governor Hughes has to-night is "New York." That is large enough, but I have to speak about the United States, and therefore I ask you to excuse me from delaying you further except to congratulate you, as I do most heartily, on the success of these celebrations and memorials that bring out such good neighborhood feeling, that bring out such pride in our ancestry, that fill us with a knowledge of history, and that hold high before us the ideals which it is right for nations and peoples to feel.

The other speakers at the dinner and their subjects were: Ambasador Jusserand, "The French Republic"; Ambassador Bryce, "Britain and the British Empire"; Postmaster General Lemieux, "The Dominion of Canada"; Sir Lomer Gouin, "The Province of Quebec"; Governor Prouty, "The State of Vermont," and Governor Hughes, "The State of New York." The diners did not sit down until 10 o'clock.

AMBASSADOR BRYCE'S SPEECH.

In responding for the United Kingdom and the British Empire Ambassador Bryce observed that he need not say very much about either, for they were pretty well known. The British drums had been heard in many places; the British flag was a familiar object on many seas. Britain had acquired by discovery or by arms many possessions—some valuable, like Australia; some chiefly useful for purposes of inquiries into terrestrial magnetism, like the Antarctic Continent.

So might he also dwell on the triumphs of the people of the United States—how they had spread civilization by incomparable energy and with unequalled speed over the vast spaces of this continent, and so developed its resources as to make it the richest of modern countries; what a marvellous series of inventions they had given to the world for which the world would be ever grateful; how they had worked free institutions on a scale of unprecedented grandeur, and given the finest example of the power of free institutions to extinguish animosities that had blazed out in civil war, and to fuse elements once hostile into a great and united nation, all sections of which alike revered the immortal names of Washington and Lincoln.

"The commemoration of historic events on the spots they made famous is a good thing for a nation," he said. "It helps to renew in each generation its interest in the past. It revives the associations of each village and city and state with the great deeds of older days—associations by which men are carried out of the range of their daily thoughts and employments and made to feel how much there is in the world besides business and amusement that ought to occupy their thoughts and stir their emotions. Moreover, the sense of the great past and the immensely long future stretching out before may remind us, if we are unduly elated over our own material progress, how small is the part of each generation in the march of ages. What we do will indeed make a difference in the total result for better or for worse. But as for each of us, we are no more than motes in the sunbeam, bubbles that break as they pass on the surface of a stream."

HATRED OF WAR.

"But the recollection of all this fighting," continued the ambassador, "gives me little pleasure; and there would indeed be no pleasure if I thought such commemorations tended to breed a love of war. May we not rather regret that all this fighting had been thought needful? Courage has been shown, but who ever doubted that either Frenchmen or Englishmen, whether of colonial or of British stock, were good fighters? Perhaps the Indians showed the greatest courage and endurance of all.

"They had to face not only death but the prospect of horrible tortures at the hands of Indian enemies. Most of all, this fighting might have been avoided by a larger and more Christian statesmanship; and the moral I would like to see drawn from these commemorations of wars would be the avoidance of such methods in the future. No renewal of strife need be feared among the three nations that are now joined in this celebration. France, Britain and the United States are all linked by what I believe will be an enduring friendship."

If they remembered these old conflicts, they remembered only to forget. But it was for this generation to strive that neither should be fighting elsewhere if they could avert it. Concluding, the speaker said:

Let us appeal to the great ones of the earth, one of the greatest and most respected of whom we have here in the person of President Taft, to use all their influence for the promotion of peace and good will among the nations. Let our generation provide no more battlefields to be commemorated. Let it rather be remembered as the generation which did away with this method of settling differences.

A century hence there will doubtless be a celebration here in honor of Samuel Champlain. Crowds twice as large will assemble from these beautiful shores, covered then with twice as many thriving cities and picturesque villages. Let us hope that those who meet and speak on that four hundredth anniversary in 2009 will be able to say with joy and pride that the clouds of threatened war which still sometimes rose to darken the sky of 1909 have long since vanished away, and that battles and sieges are recalled only as "old, forgotten, far-off things" which will never recur in a wiser, gentler and more enlightened world.

SENATOR ROOT'S ADDRESS

He Bestows Praise on English, French and Iroquois.

Plattsburg, N. Y., July 7.—Dwelling on the part played by the Iroquois Indians in the early history of America, Senator Root, in an address replete with historic facts, paid a high tribute to Samuel Champlain and to those French soldiers and explorers who shared in the early struggle for America.

He pointed out the influence which the events attending the discovery of Lake Champlain three hundred years ago had on the issue of the great struggle between France and Great Britain for the control of the continent; "the struggle between the two white races for the opportunity to colonize and expand and between the two systems of law and civil polity for the direction and development of civilization among the millions who were to people the vast region extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Rio Grande to the frozen limits of the north."

The superiority of the five civilized tribes and their systematic form of government were given by Senator Root as two of the primary causes for the ultimate defeat of the French and their Indian allies by the English and the Iroquois. Speaking of those Indians, he said they were, of all the inhabitants of the New World, the most terrible foes and the most capable of organized and sustained warfare, and of all the inhabitants north of Mexico they were the most civilized and intelligent.

Senator Root reviewed the early attempts made to colonize the new continent, and the privations and difficulties which were met by the colonists. "At Quebec twenty-eight Frenchmen, with Champlain, had braved the rigors of a Canadian winter, and in the spring of 1609 but eight remained alive," he said. "In this same month of July, 1609, the Half Moon of Henry Hudson was repairing damages in Penobscot Bay after her voyage across the Atlantic, and preparing to sail on to the noble river that still bears her commander's name." He continued:

The field was open; the hands upon the margin that reached out to grasp control seemed few and feeble; but the period of preparation was past. The mighty forces that were to urge on the stupendous movement of mankind in human history had already received their direction. The time was ripe for the real conflict to begin, and it had its momentous beginning when the chief of the Mohawks fell before the arquebus of Champlain at Ticonderoga.

The conditions which limited the powers and directed the purposes of the various countries of Europe in the early years of the seventeenth century made it inevitable that the struggle for American control should ultimately become a single combat between France and Great Britain.

Of all the peoples of Europe, only the French and the English possessed the power, the energy, the adventurous courage, the opportunity and the occasion for expansion across the Atlantic. The field and the prize were for them, and for them alone.

From these two countries, each possessed of great powers, each endowed with noble qualities, proceded the colonists who were to dispute for the possession of America. The world owes many debts to France. Not the least of these is the inspiration the men of every race can find in the noble examples of such explorers as Nicolet and Joliet and La Salle; such leaders as Champlain and Frontenac, and Duquesne and Montcalm, and such missionaries as Caron and Brabœuf, and Marquette.

In all this interesting and romantic story may be seen two great proximate causes of the French failure and the English success; two reasons why from Quebec to the Pacific we speak English, follow the course of the common law, and estimate and maintain our rights according to the principles of English freedom.

One of these was the great inferiority of the Indian allies of the French, and the great superiority of the Indian allies of the English; the effective and enduring organization, the warlike power of the Iroquois, and their fidelity to the "covenant chain" which bound them to our fathers. The other cause lies deeper. It is that peoples, not monarchs, settlers, not soldiers, build empires; that the spirit of absolutism in a royal court is a less vital principle than the spirit of liberty in a nation.

In closing, Senator Root said: "In these memorial days let there be honor to Champlain and the chivalry of France; honor to the strong free hearts of the common people of England; and honor also to the savage virtues, the courage and loyal friendship of the Long House of the Iroquois."

MR. TAFT TO CATHOLICS.

Instances His Negotiations with the Pope as Sign of Religious Tolerance.

Plattsburg, N. Y., July 7.—President Taft early to-day went to Cliff Haven, half a mile from Bluff Point, where he addressed a large gathering at the Catholic Summer School of America, returning later to the hotel, where he received the foreign ambassadors, Governor Hughes and Prouty, members of the New York State Legislature and other guests.

At the President's right on the platform was Cardinal Gibbons, while on his left was Governor Hughes. Others on the platform were Bishop Collins, of Kingston, West Indies; Bishop Colton, of Buffalo; Bishop MacSherry, of Cape Town, South Africa, and Dr. McMahon.

"Governor Hughes and I are going to spend three or four days delivering speeches at each other," said the President, by way of introduction. "I would be without that which makes a man if I did not appreciate to the full the kindly words of your distinguished Governor and if I did not congratulate the State of New York on having a Governor who represents the highest ideals." He continued:

One is almost carried off his feet before such an audience. There is something in the atmosphere that suggests a flying machine, as if you were all so full of joy that that element in you raises you up, and that is the way you ought to be, and I congratulate you that such is the feeling.

The combination of work and pleasure, the cultivation of health on the one hand and intellect on the other, and of religious faith above all—all under such beautiful surroundings—are calculated to make every one enthusiastic, and I share that enthusiasm to the full.

I am not a Catholic, but I have had in the last ten years a great deal to do with the Catholic Church. My lot did not carry me into a part of the world that made me as familiar with the French explorers, the French leaders of civilization like Champlain, as it did into the regions of those leaders that came from Spain—into the Philippines, where the same influence that carried Champlain here, and that same influence that controlled him controlled men equally brave, and in certain respects more successful. Legaspi, who came out to the Philippines with four or five Augustinian monks, converted to Christianity that entire archipelago, now having some seven or eight million souls, and then perhaps five hundred thousand—the only community of people in the entire Orient that to-day as a people are Christians.

There is on the Luneta, the great public square facing the ocean in Manila, a statue carved by a great Spanish sculptor, Querol, on which there are two figures, Legaspi, holding the standard of Spain, but with his sword drawn, and behind him Erdaneta, a monk, holding aloft behind all the cross; and there is in that statue such movement, such force, such courage, that I used to like, even in the hot days of Manila, to stand in front of it and enjoy, as I thought I could, the spirit that the sculptor had tried to put in there of loyalty to country and faith in God.

I think we are reaching a point in this country where we are very much more tolerant of everything and everybody than in the past and where we are giving justice where justice ought to be given. We are no longer cherishing these narrow prejudices that come from denominational bigotry, and we are able to recognize in the past these great heroes in religion and Christian faith and appreciate the virtues that they exhibited and follow the examples that they have set for us.

Religious tolerance is a rather modern invention. Those of us of Puritan ancestry have been apt to think that we were the inventors of religious tolerance. Well, as a matter of fact, what we were in favor of, if I can speak of Puritan ancestry, was in having a right to worship God as we pleased, and have everybody else worship God in the same way.

But we have worked that out now, and there has been a great change, I am sure, and his eminence the Cardinal will agree with me, even as to the last twenty-five years. I have had personal evidence of it in some of the work that we had to do in the Philippines.

And so it fell to my lot, and in that respect, just by good luck, I came to be an exception, which will perhaps stand for many years as the sole exception, of being a representative of the United States at the Vatican. There I had the great pleasure of meeting that distinguished statesman and pontiff, Leo XIII.

I am gratified to say now that every question between the Church and the State in the Philippine Islands, which were so closely united that it seemed almost impossible to make a separation of the two, as it had to be made under our Constitution, has been settled fairly and justly to both sides, and no bad taste or injustice exists on either side with respect to those questions.

In conclusion the President said he ought to talk about Champlain, but he expressed the hope that what he had said about the Philippines would have some application to the thoughts of the morning.

Cardinal Gibbons indorsed what the President had said about religious liberty and expressed gratitude for the presence of the President and Governor, but said he did not wish to impose on them by making a speech.

He expressed the opinion that, after the week of speechmaking, the President's avoirdupois "will not be quite so much as it is now."

CORPORATIONS EXEMPT.

Cannot Be Punished for Pool Selling Under 1908 Law.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Albany, July 7.—County Judge Addington, of Albany, to-day handed down a decision in which he holds that corporations convicted of maintaining poolrooms cannot be punished under the anti-race-track gambling laws. He points out in an opinion that the laws provide as a penalty for a violation a sentence of imprisonment, and contends that it is not possible to so punish a corporation.

The decision was given on motion made by counsel for the Municipal Telegraph Company and the Eastern Telegraph Company, of Albany. The companies recently pleaded guilty to indictments charging them with pool selling.

The judge in his opinion says:

It may or may not have been that the Legislature in 1908, in amending this statute, relating to poolselling, bookmaking, bets and wagers, overlooked a possible violation by a domestic corporation. The Legislature no doubt intended to put an end to those evils by not making a punishment in the alternative, namely, imprisonment or fine, but imprisonment alone, and it may have intended in not providing for punishment for a corporation guilty of a violation of this statute to have the agents, servants and employes of such corporations charged with the violation of the law instead of providing for a fine for a corporation, as in the case of a felony.

The purpose of the amendment of 1908 was to make the statute more effective by eliminating a fine and providing for imprisonment alone. If it was provided that a corporation may be fined, it may be the means of making the statute less effective, and defeat in part the purpose of the amendment of 1908.

AUGUST BELMONT AND SONS SAIL.

Financier Speaks Hopefully of Racing Situation Before Going.

Shortly before the Cunard liner Lucania sailed for Liverpool yesterday four men, each wearing a straw hat with a green and white band, walked up the gangplank and stood on the promenade deck.

The leader of the four was August Belmont and the men who followed him were his three sons Raymond, Morgan and August, jr. When the steamer sailed three white and green banded hats were waved shoreward and a similar hat was waved in response from the pier. Raymond and Morgan accompanied their father and August, jr., remained on the pier.

Mr. Belmont said he thought racing was prospering in this country despite the absence of bookmaking at the track, a feature which he said was merely incidental to the great American pastime. "There are three elements needed to keep the thoroughbred up to his high standard," he said. "First a popular attendance of the races; secondly, a strong desire on the part of horsemen to breed the best horses in the world; and, thirdly, but also incidentally, betting."

OLD SLEUTHS MADE TO ORDER.

Cowan's Alleged Attempt Lands Him in Raymond Street Jail.

Hawkshaws and Sherlock Holmeses developed for $2 was the advertisement that attracted the attention of Postoffice Inspector Crowell and resulted in the arrest yesterday of Samuel M. Cowan, twenty-five years old, of No. 231 Sackman street, Brooklyn, on the charge of using the mails to defraud. An indictment had been found against Cowan by the federal grand jury on the testimony of eighteen complainants, who had paid the fee of $2 and failed to receive any instruction.

It was probably because of this lack of instruction in the art of detecting crime that the sadder and wiser eighteen failed to detect the alleged fraud. Cowan, who operated under the name of "the Webster Detective Agency," was sent to Raymond Street Jail to await trial.

MOTORCYCLE OFFICER HURT IN CHASE

Crashes Into Wagon While Pursuing a Speeding Automobile.

Sergeant Anthony L. Howe, attached to Inspector Flood's staff of the 7th Inspection District, was seriously injured on Mosholu avenue last night when his motorcycle crashed into an express wagon while he was in pursuit of a touring car whose occupants were exceeding the speed limit. Those in the car kept on and escaped.

Sergeant Howe struck the wagon while he was driving his machine at the rate of forty miles an hour. He was hurled from the motorcycle with great violence and received possible internal injuries. The express wagon was driven by Frank O'Brien, of No. 5749 Broadway. He ran to Sergeant Howe's assistance and sent word to Fordham Hospital. Dr. Black removed Sergeant Howe to the hospital.

E. W. S. PICKHARDT DEAD.

London, July 7.—Ernest W. S. Pickhardt, of New York, died in a London hotel on July 4 from an overdose of a drug taken to induce sleep. Mr. Pickhardt was the divorced husband of the stepdaughter of the late Robert Roosevelt, uncle of Theodore Roosevelt. The inquest was held to-day, and Baroness Irene von Colberg, the dead man's sister, testified that he was in the habit of taking drugs in large quantities to relieve insomnia. The coroner's verdict was "death by misadventure."

Mr. Pickhardt was the son of the late Wilhelm Pickhardt, who made a fortune in the dye business and built a house at No. 929 Fifth avenue, recently purchased by the Rev. Alfred Duane Pell. His wife was Miss Maud Fortescue. Miss Fortescue was married to Mr. Pickhardt on January 20, 1900, at Grace Church.

Mr. Pickhardt was a lawyer, and for some time had offices at No. 44 Cedar street, in this city. He was graduated from Harvard in 1898 and was a member of the Calumet and Harvard clubs. He had been living at No. 43 Queen's House, St. James's Court, London.

REBELS SEIZE TOWNS

THE COLOMBIAN REVOLT.

Valencia Opposes Movement—Barranquilla Taken.

Bogota, Colombia, July 7.—Part of the army stationed at Barranquilla took up arms on Sunday last against the Colombian government, made prisoners of the municipal authorities, and proclaimed Gonzalez Valencia as President. General Jorge Holguin, who is acting President in the absence of General Rafael Reyes, was strongly denounced, and the gendarmerie were driven out of the city, later arriving at Cartagena. The insurgents took possession of the town and several steamers on Magdalena River.

General Holguin has declared martial law throughout the country. Gonzalez Valencia has disavowed the rising, and is coming here with the acquiescence of the government. Valencia issued a manifesto expressing his disapproval of the revolutionary movement, as did also the Republican Committee.

According to advices here the disturbed conditions are confined to Barranquilla. Officials of the government say that the rest of the country is quiet and that the people desire peace in order that Congress may meet on July 20 and settle important pending questions.

General Perdomo will leave Honda to-morrow for Barranquilla with six steamers, having on board three thousand men and twenty pieces of artillery.

Colon, July 7.—A rebellion has broken out in the Republic of Colombia, apparently against the government of Rafael Reyes, the President of the republic, who is now in London. This news was brought into Colon by the British steamer Median, which has arrived here from Savanilla. Barranquilla and its seaport, Savanilla, seventeen miles away, are in the hands of the rebels.

Private letters received here from Colombia report that the town of Santa Marta also has fallen into the hands of the rebels, but the Median brings no confirmation of this.

The trouble began on Saturday morning at Barranquilla, and ended in the speedy overthrow of the government authorities at that point. There was little resistance. Two hundred men armed with rifles then marched down to Savanilla and took that port without firing a shot. Only one prisoner was taken, the captain of the port, and he was sent back to Barranquilla.

Persons well versed in Colombian politics are of the opinion that this movement is the beginning of a fusion of all political parties against the Reyes government.

All telegraphic news from the Atlantic side has to go to Bogota, the capital, then to Buenaventura, on the Pacific Coast, and thence north by cable, and is, consequently, subject to government censorship.

MARTIAL LAW IN FORCE.

Grave Situation in Bogota—The Flight of Reyes.

Washington, July 7.—The centre of the rebellion in Colombia appears to be at Baranquilla, at the mouth of the Magdalena River, according to advices received at the State Department to-day from Paxton Hibben, secretary of legation at Bogota. Mr. Hibben is acting chargé d'affaires pending the arrival of Elliott Northcott, recently appointed minister to Colombia.

Martial law prevails throughout the republic, the postal service has been interrupted and telegraphic communication has been suspended. Mr. Hibben has not been able to communicate with Mr. Northcott for several days.

The situation is exceedingly grave in Bogota, with armed patrols guarding the streets. Conditions, however, are quiet for the moment, Mr. Hibben says.

The cause of the renewed trouble is not indicated. Predictions have been freely made, however, that following the departure of President Reyes several weeks ago for Europe an uprising would occur. Reyes has announced that if a revolution occurred he would return at once to Colombia.

General Rafael Reyes has been President of Colombia since January, 1905, having succeeded Señor Marroquin by election. His term of office does not expire until 1914. Up to the present time the republic, under his administration, has been free from revolution or any serious internal trouble.

In November, 1903, the State of Panama, then an integral part of the Colombian Republic, proclaimed its independence, which was speedily recognized by the United States. Soon after this step a treaty providing for the construction of the Panama Canal was signed by the United States and the new republic. Colombia was greatly aggrieved over the loss of her richest state.

A tripartite treaty of the Republic of Panama, the Colombian Republic and the United States settling controversies arising out of the separation of Panama from Colombia was arranged in the early part of this year, and the agreement was ratified by the United States Senate and the Panaman Senate in February. The treaty was submitted to the Colombian legislature by President Reyes for ratification in February, but the objection was raised that the existing legislature was not legal, the members having been in large measure appointed instead of elected, and it was decided to hold new elections, with the idea of making the final ratification legitimate. The elections were held on May 30, and, according to dispatches, resulted in favor of the party in power.

Opposition to ratification, however, was not lessened, judging from reports from Bogota, for the old bitterness at the loss of Panama still exists, and there was discontent over the terms under which Panama, according to the treaty, was to assume a portion of the Colombian debt.

This was the situation when President Reyes left Bogota without even his most intimate friends and associates being aware of his intention, made his way down to Santa Marta and quietly boarded an English ship, which started half an hour later for London. He left General Jorge Holguin, the President-designate of the Republic, as chief executive. The two men are fast friends and their families are related by marriage. It was given out that Reyes left the country for a much needed rest, but his sudden departure was generally interpreted as a flight, and revolutionary disturbances were looked for.

General Reyes had to leave Colombia surreptitiously. Had he announced his intention of going, his political adherents would not have permitted the step. His absence from the country was found to give opportunity and encouragement to the political elements opposed to him and desirous of bringing about a change.

A STATEMENT BY SENOR SARRIA.

General Carlos M. Sarria, Colombian Consul General in this city, received yesterday from Buenaventura, on the Pacific coast of Colombia, the following dispatch, relating to the disturbances at Barranquilla and Savanilla:

The movement was confined to Barranquilla and promptly put down. The government is in receipt of numerous protests against the uprising and expressions of adherence and peace from the Republican committee, General Rafael Uribe-Uribe, former President Caro and others. These men all condemn the uprising and offer their services to the state. It is universally expected that the approaching Congress will bring a solution of the difficulty. Gonzalez Valencia is expected at Bogota to-day.

RELEASED FROM PRISON AT NINETY.

Trenton, N. J., July 7.—After a lapse of twenty-five years, during which time he remained secluded in the state prison here, Patrick Quinn, ninety years old, one of the men who was recently paroled by the court of pardons, was freed to-day. He had never before seen automobiles or electric trolley cars and was bewildered generally at the changed appearance of the city since the time when he was imprisoned for murdering his wife.

REBELS BEFORE FEZ.

Mulai Hafig's Forces Desert to the Pretender.

Tangier, July 7.—El Menebhi, the former War Minister, has received advices from Fez that Roghi, the commander of the revolutionary troops, is now under the walls of Fez. The troops of Mulai Hafig have deserted and joined Roghi, who is about to begin the siege of the city, which is completely invested.

Mulai Kebir, brother of the Sultan, has occupied Mequinez.

FIGHT AMONG DEPUTIES.

Inkstands and Books Thrown in Italian Lower House.

Rome, July 7.—A serious disturbance occurred in the Chamber of Deputies to-night during the discussion of the subvention which the government proposes to give to the Italian Lloyd Steamship Company for twenty-five years for the transportation of mail. Strong opposition has developed in the last few weeks to the scheme, the bill being attacked as detrimental to the interests of the State.

When a vote was about to be taken this evening a Republican Deputy, Signor Callaini, said that he regretted having approved the condemnation of ex-Minister Nuncio Nasi by the High Court of the Senate "for stealing bric-à-brac," while some of the present ministers and Senators might be impeached. This statement caused a tumult. Signor Schanzer, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, to whom the Deputy had particularly referred, rose from his chair and rushed at Signor Callaini. A personal encounter was prevented by the intervention of other Deputies, but inkstands and books were thrown promiscuously. The sitting was suspended.

Sympathy for Signor Schanzer was shown even by some opposition members for what they termed an unjustified insult. When Signor Callaini left the Chamber a crowd of several hundred persons applauded and cheered him vigorously.

ZU EULENBURG FAINTS IN COURT.

Trial Again Postponed—Denial of Attempt to Deceive Doctors.

Berlin, July 7.—Prince Philip zu Eulenburg had an attack of heart trouble in court to-day, while undergoing an examination at the hands of physicians to determine his physical fitness to stand trial on charges of perjury alleged to have been committed during the Harden-Von Moltke case, an outgrowth of the "Round Table" scandals of 1907.

The members of the commission said that in their opinion the prince was sufficiently strong to stand the trial. They said that when they examined him he had simulated weakness and checked his breathing to affect his pulse, thus endeavoring to deceive them. The prince, who was sitting in an easy chair, arose at these remarks and stood trembling before his accusers. Resting his hand on the railing in front of him, he said: "That is not true. That is not true. I have never pretended. I have an interest in being well. I want to get through with this trial, and what would be the sense of my pretending?"

The public prosecutor demanded that the prince be placed under arrest. The judge decided that Zu Eulenburg should first be examined by Professor Kraus, who was present. While undergoing the examination the prince was seized with cramps of the heart. His pulse rose to 132 and he fainted. After he had partially regained consciousness the court reassembled. Professor Kraus said that the prince was not able to go on with the trial, the public prosecutor withdrew his motion for arrest, and the case was adjourned indefinitely.

DISCUSSION OF CHINESE LOAN.

American, British, French and German Bankers Meet in London.

London, July 7.—The British, German and French bankers concerned in the Hankow and Sze-Chuen railroad loan of $27,500,000 began consideration to-day of the terms under which Americans are to be admitted to a share in the loan. Their sessions probably will be prolonged, as it has been found necessary to send messages to Washington for information regarded as essential to the American case.

The Americans are represented by E. C. Grenfell, of J. P. Morgan & Co.; Otto Kahn, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and Willard D. Straight. The British representatives are William Keswick, M. P.; C. Meyer, of the Perkins syndicate, and Sir T. Jackson. Germany and France are represented by two delegates each.

No conclusion was reached at the meeting to-day. Ambassador Reid entertained the delegates at Dorchester House to-night, when an opportunity for further discussion was afforded. J. R. Carter, secretary of the American Embassy, is associated in the negotiations, and also was present at Mr. Reid's. The meetings will be resumed to-morrow.

NO TWO-CENT POSTAGE TO FRANCE.

Government Unable to Accept Proposal Made by the United States.

Paris, July 7.—The French government has decided that it is at present unable, on account of the budget situation and conditions, to accept the proposal made by the United States to open negotiations regarding a 2-cent rate on letters between the two countries.

ANTI-VIVISECTION CONGRESS.

London, July 7.—The International Anti-Vivisection and Animal Protection Congress met in London this morning. Delegates from all the principal countries of the world were present. There are to be exhibitions illustrating methods of vivisection, as well as the humane slaughtering of animals, and mass meetings and receptions have been arranged. Among those who delivered addresses today were Mrs. White and Mrs. Belais, president of the American Anti-Vivisection Society, and president of the New York Anti-Vivisection Society, respectively.

KING PETER FALLS FROM HORSE.

Vienna, July 7.—A telegram from Belgrade says that while King Peter of Servia was riding in the park yesterday he fainted and fell from his horse. He was taken to the palace, where it was found that except for a few bruises he was not injured. The fainting is attributed to excessive smoking. His majesty is now well.

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Cleanses, beautifies and preserves the teeth and purifies the breath
Used by people of refinement for almost Half a Century

RIOT AT CANADA MINES

STRIKERS IN CONTROL.

Many Persons Injured—Mayor Refuses to Take Action.

Glace Bay, C. B., July 7.—Riotous scenes at the collieries, an assault on Mr. Duggan, the general manager, the reading of the riot act, several workmen injured, twelve arrests and the refusal of Mayor Douglas of Glace Bay to call out the troops at the request of the company were the features which marked the second day of the strike of the United Mine Workers of America in the employ of the Dominion Coal Company.

The strike assumed a violent form at No. 2 and No. 3 mines as soon as the first men appeared for work. A crowd, composed of strikers, their friends, women and children, assembled at No. 2 colliery waiting for the men. Nearly all carried sticks, stones and eggs, and when the first man appeared they bore down on him, surrounded him, and fighting began. Mr. Duggan and a posse of police charged the crowd to open a way for the workmen to escape. Mr. Duggan was struck and slightly wounded on the side of the head. Several women and children were knocked down and a number were injured.

After a sharp struggle between the strikers and the police the entrance to the colliery was finally cleared, and the rest of the workmen loyal to the company were allowed to go into the mine without further interference. Twelve persons were placed under arrest, charged with a breach of the peace, and the riot act was read.

Conditions are serious at Colliery No. 3, where the strikers are in charge of the situation to-night. There, a mob, assisted by women and children, attacked the men who wanted to work, and by the use of sticks, stones and eggs prevented all except a few from entering the mine. A number of heads were cracked, and the strikers assumed such a threatening attitude that the police were forced to draw their revolvers to defend themselves.

At the Caledonia colliery about five hundred strikers assembled in front of the main gate, and all who came through the crowd to go to work were jeered, stoned and chased. Several had to run for the gates, under the protection of the special constables, and others were turned back. A number of men at the Caledonia mine were injured.

Two thousand strikers surrounded the jail, in which the prisoners are confined, and there was talk of an attempt to storm the place and release the men. The police are practically powerless to control the disorderly element. The saloons were closed yesterday, but to-day they were open.

A coal train from Dominion No. 3 mine was held up on its way from the pit to-day and thrown from the track by the strikers.

Mr. Duggan has appealed to the towns of Glace Bay and Dominion and the municipality of Cape Breton for protection for his men and property, and each of these towns has sworn in special constables. Mayor Douglas of Glace Bay has refused to sign a requisition calling out troops, but has accepted the suggestion of the strikers that five hundred men from their own ranks should be sworn in as special constables to maintain the peace. As the workers are without effective protection, it is likely that few will attempt to enter the mine to-morrow.

Collieries Nos. 2, 3 and 6 and the Hub mine were idle to-day. Last night strike sympathizers forcibly entered the dwellings of Provincial Workmen's Association members and compelled them to remain away from the mines.

HALIFAX SENDS TROOPS.

Two Batteries and Five Hundred Men Start to Keep Order.

Halifax, July 7.—Before daylight to-morrow morning a trainload of troops will be on the way to Cape Breton to quell the disturbances in the mining districts. Colonel Humphrey, acting commander in the Halifax garrison, received a telegram late to-night from the military headquarters at Ottawa ordering him to send troops to Cape Breton as quickly as possible. The men had been held in readiness all the evening expecting a call, and as a special train was in waiting, tents and provisions were at once placed on board. Under the command of Colonel Wademore the troops will entrain at 3 o'clock to-morrow morning. Two batteries of artillery with four machine guns, and 500 men from the Royal Canadian Regiment will go. A large quantity of ball cartridges was placed on the train.

A PAPER BY NATHAN STRAUS.

Stockholm, July 8.—American investigations of the responsibility of bovine tuberculosis for the persistent spread of the disease among human beings, particularly children, were reported to-day to the eighth international tuberculosis conference, in session here, by Nathan Straus.

The paper by the New York philanthropist was presented by Dr. Arthur Randolph Green, medical director of the Straus pasteurized milk work, and one of the American delegates. It disclosed the overwhelming evidence gathered by the American investigators to show the responsibility of milk from tuberculous cows for the infection of human beings with tuberculosis.

SEEK RELIEF FROM NOISY CARS.

A petition protesting against the noise of the surface cars in West 42d street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and against the speed with which they are run, has been presented to the Public Service Commission, with the indorsement of many names. It is alleged in the petition that the cars are, in many instances, so dilapidated and out of repair that the people living in the territory traversed are unable to live in comfort. Among those who have signed the protest are Monsignor McCready, rector of Holy Cross Church; the Rev. James F. Ferris, Ogden Hughes, A. V. Mentz and Francis K. Seagrist.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
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For the benefit of those desiring to visit the West, the following reduced rates are announced by The Pennsylvania Railroad:
$92.00. SEATTLE, TACOMA, or PORTLAND, and return, ALASKA-YUKON-PACIFIC EXPOSITION. Tickets on sale daily to September 29, limited to return to October 31.
$92.00. SPOKANE, and return. Tickets on sale daily to September 29, limited to return to October 31.
$92.50. SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, or SAN DIEGO, and return. Tickets on sale July 8, 9, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, August 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, return limit October 31.
$67.40. SALT LAKE CITY, and return. Tickets on sale August 3, 4, 5, and 6, return limit 30 days from date of sale.
$246.00. YELLOWSTONE PARK AND ALASKA-YUKON-PACIFIC EXPOSITION. Personally-Conducted Tours leaving August 14 and September 4.
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