

LADY CURZON DIES SUDDENLY

THOUGH LONG IN POOR HEALTH, END WAS UNEXPECTED.

Never Recovered From Serious Attack Two Years Ago—'Beautiful Mary Letter,' Married in Washington in 1898—Her Career as Vicereine of India a Triumph.

LONDON, July 18.—Lady Curzon of Kedleston, formerly Miss Mary Leiter of Chicago, died at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon. She had never fully recovered from her critical illness of two years ago. It was generally known that her life was in danger, and the news of her death startled London.

Lady Curzon suffered from a complication of diseases, the sequel of her serious illness two years ago. To-day the heart became affected, resulting in death. Sir Thomas Barlow, physician to his Majesty's household, and Sir William Broadbent, physician in ordinary to the King and Prince of Wales, were in attendance upon her. Mrs. Leiter was present when her daughter died. Lord Curzon is greatly affected.

The funeral will take place at Kedleston, the seat of Baron Soursdale, Lord Curzon's father, in Derbyshire. The date has not been fixed.

The death of Lady Curzon excites general and sincere regret for the loss of an admirable and accomplished woman, and sympathy for Lord Curzon in his deprivation of a clever and devoted wife. The interest which the marriage aroused in Great Britain rapidly developed into enthusiastic admiration for the adaptability Lady Curzon showed in her new position in British society, especially in the manner in which she fulfilled the exacting and delicate demands of her station as wife of the Viceroy of India.

After her marriage and before she went to India Lady Curzon was recognized as one of the most beautiful women in London society. This was the time when her husband was Under Secretary for India and Secretary to the Foreign Office.

Their house in Carlton House Terrace was the scene of many great entertainments, at which, as at other great houses at which she was a frequent guest, Lady Curzon was the admiration of all and the envy of many English society women. She was always perfectly dressed. She had a lovely complexion, a good character of expression and manner. She never entered a room or assembly without everybody turning to look at her. It was remarked that she had none of the aggressive self-confidence which, rightly or wrongly, is usually attributed to the ambitious American girl, but that she attracted more by her reserved, thoughtful, studious manner and engaging sympathy.

Despite her triumph she sometimes was scarcely able to hide her weariness and boredom at the unending round of social functions which her husband's position compelled her to attend. Her staunch efforts to assist her husband in the Parliamentary election at Southampton are fresh in many memories despite the lapse of years. It was not long after her marriage and, although she was new to English politics, she threw her heart and soul into the campaign. She mastered the questions at issue and proved a powerful pleader with the electors, who eventually returned her husband to the House of Commons.

But all her successes in England were eclipsed by what she achieved in India in her husband's interests. Lord Curzon was appointed Viceroy in 1898, and speculation here immediately centered on how his young American wife would acquit herself in a position which is only a step below that of the reigning sovereign. The brilliant culture of the great station are neither few nor small, requiring much tact, dignity and judgment, and many who did not know the woman doubted her ability to fill the rôle. Their doubts soon proved the measure of their ignorance.

Lady Curzon made her debut at a ball at Government House, Bombay, in January, 1899. She immediately dispelled any misgivings that may have been felt by English people in the Eastern empire or here. Her charm and beauty on that occasion captivated Indian society, and it was admitted that the wife of the new Viceroy was entitled on her personal merits, no less than by her official position, to the use of three palaces and more elephants than any other woman in the world.

From the moment of this auspicious start she succeeded in every way her husband's ambitions to revive all the glories of the Vicerealty. She entertained lavishly. Her courts in Calcutta were distinguished by courtesy grandeur. During her husband's absence in London, in January, 1904, she took care to emphasize that sympathy outwardly in a manner appealing directly to the native mind.

Many stories of her kindness of heart to the natives and to the English are told with affectionate gratitude. Her tact and innate cleverness never alone more conspicuously than when she was called upon to fulfill her duties as hostess at the famous durbar at Delhi in 1903, and the success of that great function, both on its social and political side, was attributed in no small degree to her power and charm. The magnificent robe of Indian design and manufacture, inwoven with peacock feathers, which she wore on that occasion will long be remembered in India. She also designed and procured for Queen Alexandra an exquisitely embroidered robe of Indian work, which her Majesty wore at her coronation in Westminster Abbey, and it is known that this commission from the Queen, recognizing her taste, gratified her considerably. The Queen's note of thanks on this occasion was an additional pleasure.

Working with heart and head for the Indian people, Lady Curzon, with indomitable spirit, did not shrink the tours which her husband undertook throughout the empire. Journeys which were not only very long, but which made great demands, owing to the unfamiliar modes of conveyance, upon her physical strength.

Never before, it is said, had any Vicereine's wife seen so much of the empire, and whenever she went Lady Curzon spared no effort to show interest in the native population, particularly the children.

It may be guessed that the happiest days of Lady Curzon's life in India were those in brief vacations in some retired place in the quiet country in family enjoyments. When she was at Smilga, before she was married at Old Burgandy, she was with your meals strikes the blood.

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MUTUAL TICKET RAISES A ROW

THE FOUR "INTERNATIONAL POLICYHOLDERS" DECLINE TO RUN.

They've Got To, Whether They Want To or Not, Retorts the Management—Undermyer Tells Keisey That the Names Must Be Removed—Kick on Lists, Too.

The action of the trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company in placing four members of the international policyholders' committee on the administration ticket has stirred the policyholders' committee to great indignation. The policyholders' committee call it a "trick" and an "evolution of the law," as well as a "gross breach of propriety."

At the Mutual's offices yesterday it was denied that any trick was intended, and it was asserted that the reason why Messrs. Gray, Tracy, Shook and Higginbotham were named was because they were eminent men whose counsel would be useful in the company's affairs. It was admitted that they were not consulted about the nominations for the reason that they would probably feel inclined to decline. But having been nominated, it was hoped that they would see their way clear to cooperate with the other trustees to bring about a full restoration of public confidence in the company's affairs.

Further indignation was felt by the policyholders' representatives when it was discovered that apparently there was no way to remove the names of these four men from the administration ticket. James McKee, general solicitor of the Mutual, said in the afternoon that he had no way by which the names could be removed. He said that if elected they might refuse to serve, and that view gave rise to the assertions that the names were put on the ticket so that there might be four vacancies which might be filled by the administration trustees to their own liking.

All of the four men nominated from the opposition telegraphed to Samuel Undermyer, counsel for the policyholders' committee, that they had not been consulted and would not consent to run on the administration ticket. Judge Gray telegraphed:

I instruct you to protest with the Insurance Commissioner, and wherever else proper, against my name appearing on any ticket for trustee of the Mutual Life, and if my name has been filed with any ticket please have it removed.

Gen. Tracy telegraphed: Was not consulted. Had no notion of such action. Shall not accept. Am not a policyholder. Accepted position on committee in interest of those closely related and because I think it to be the duty of policyholders under existing circumstances to change present management and assume control of their own property.

Col. Shook's message was: Telegram just received. First information received through general agent Mutual in city (Nashville, Tenn.). Had him wire his company yesterday evening could not accept.

Mr. Higginbotham sent this: Was not advised or consulted about nomination. Am willing to join Gray and Tracy in any statement they may advise.

On the part of the Mutual an official who had authority to speak declared most emphatically yesterday that no thought of a trick or a coup had influenced the nomination of the four men. The trustees had been importuned with requests from almost every State and country for local representation on the board. It was deemed wise to accede to this request so far as possible.

In looking about for representatives it was felt that no better representative citizens could be found than the four men from the policyholders' committee. They had become familiar with the situation, it was declared; were high-minded men, and their presence on the board would be a guarantee to those who had become impatient with the idea that all was not going well with the management that any errors would be corrected.

When it was asked why the four men were not consulted it was said that the situation was so delicate that it was practically impossible to consult with them. There was not much time in which to complete the ticket, and they would probably have declined. It was hoped that after they had been duly nominated, and after it was made plain to them that they could be of great use in representing the outsiders by their election, they would consent to serve. Letters have been written to each of the four explaining why they were not consulted and expressing the hope that they will consent to take a broad view of the matter and be willing to serve in case of election.

Mr. McKee said that as nothing but death or incapacity could remove a man from an administration ticket, he was afraid they would have to be elected even against their wishes. He also said:

There is nothing in the law providing that the nominations made by the trustees must be of gentlemen who have consented to serve. In case they refuse to serve I do not discover anything in the law that would in any way affect the validity of votes cast or, certainly, that would affect in any way the validity of votes cast for other nominees on the same ticket.

President Peabody gave out a statement in the afternoon regarding the nomination of Messrs. Gray, Higginbotham, Shook and Tracy in which he said:

"We felt we had a perfect right to place their names on our ticket. If the administration of the affairs of the company has been so grossly improper as these gentlemen claim they should welcome an opportunity to come in here and reform it for themselves."

Mr. Peabody then charged that Mr. Undermyer was the whole thing in the international policyholders' committee and that they were practically his creatures, although very well meaning gentlemen.

Mr. Undermyer replied last night by saying that Mr. Peabody would not be able to divert the real issue of the controversy by a personal controversy with him.

For the policyholders Mr. Undermyer got busy at once. He first telegraphed to Superintendent of Insurance Otto Keisey, protesting against receiving the names of Messrs. Gray, Higginbotham, Shook and Tracy on the Mutual's administration ticket. He said that the obvious purpose of the nomination was "to confuse and deceive voters."

He then called the nomination an evasion of the law and a gross breach of propriety, and asked that "the company be compelled to remove these names from the ticket before it is filed."

Mr. Undermyer issued a statement saying:

T. E. STILLMAN IN AUTO SMASH.

He and a Woman Guest Severely Hurt Near Lisieux, France.

PARIS, July 18.—An automobile belonging to Thomas E. Stillman of New York ran into a carriage to-day near Lisieux and was smashed.

Mr. Stillman and Mrs. Greenway, who was one of four women in the party, were severely injured. They were removed to the hospital at Lisieux.

Thomas E. Stillman is a lawyer, with offices at 40 West street. He was formerly head of the firm of Stillman & Hubbard since the death of his wife he has spent much of his time in Europe. Mrs. Greenway is a friend of the Stillman family.

The Stillman party sailed for Europe last April. Mr. Stillman's brother, Joseph F. Stillman, of 35 East Thirty-ninth street, received a brief cable last night saying that Thomas E. had been slightly injured in an automobile accident in France.

Thomas E. Stillman's home in this city is at 9 East Seventy-eighth street.

QUAKES WRECK SOCORRO, N. M.

Fifty-two Heavy Shocks Since Sunday—People Flee in Panic.

EL PASO, Tex., July 18.—Many houses in Socorro, N. M., are cracked and falling and the court house is a mass of ruins. Fifty-two shocks have been felt in Socorro since Sunday morning and many houses are so badly cracked that they are in imminent danger of falling.

The Santa Fe Railroad has sent box cars to take the people away and many have fled to other towns.

"The people are in a panic and some of the women are almost crazy," declares E. M. Fink. "Not only have the houses been shaken and cracked, but huge boulders have been jarred down to the railroad track, and the trains have to stop until they can be removed. The earth has crumbled away from against the bridge abutments along the roads, too."

Fink is a refugee and a man of reliability. "Many of the shocks felt in Socorro are felt at Magdalena, 28 miles away in the mountains. One shock at Magdalena jarred several houses down," he continued. "I passed through Socorro Monday and came on down to San Marcial, where I spent Monday night. While I was in Socorro eating at the Winkler Hotel, a shock knocked out the wall of the dining room."

"The hot water in the springs about Socorro has become ten degrees hotter in the last few days. There is an extinct volcano crater ten miles from Socorro, and there are evidences of past volcanic disturbances. It is believed to be a volcanic disturbance that is causing the shocks."

"They have a shock in the vicinity of Socorro every few minutes of the day and it is felt at other places nearby."

MARSHALL FIELD BLOCK HERE.

Chicago Refuses His Share in the \$100,000,000 Fifth Avenue Block Front.

The net amount of the real and personal property owned in this State by Marshall Field, the Chicago merchant, who died on January 16 last, has been appraised by the official State appraisers at \$7,718,310.

Mr. Field had recently bought the entire block front on the east side of Fifth avenue, between Third and Thirty-first streets. This is appraised at \$1,831,000.

The personal property here owned by Mr. Field consisted mainly of bank and other gilt edged stocks. He owned \$240,000 worth of Pennsylvania Railroad stock, \$288,000 worth of Norfolk and Western bonds, \$128,000 worth of St. Louis and San Francisco bonds, \$100,000 worth of Chicago and Eastern Illinois stock, and \$250,000 worth of Brooklyn Rapid Transit bonds. He also owned 1,000 shares of Western Union stock, worth \$93,250 when he died, and 100 shares of New York Central, valued at \$153,750. Among other securities Mr. Field held 1,500 shares of the American Telephone and Telegraph company, valued at \$207,000; 725 shares of New York Trust company, worth \$471,250; and 200 shares of First National Bank stock, valued at \$105,000.

Mr. Field left a will of very elaborate construction. His executors, Chauncey Keep, Arthur B. Jones and the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company of Chicago, have distributed the estate. Under Mr. Field's will his widow, Mrs. Della Field, his son, Marshall, and his daughter, Ethel, were to inherit most of the estate. Young Marshall Field died suddenly a few months ago and his share will be distributed among the other heirs at law. The widow and children and grandchildren will come in for a share of the residuary estate, which is believed to amount to many millions. The largest specific legacy in the will was \$500,000 to the Field Columbian Museum at Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Another \$5,000,000 was added to the Marshall Field estate to-day by William G. Beale, counsel for the executors. According to the admission of Mr. Beale the amount of taxable personal property will reach \$30,788,928.

SEVEN RIDES FOR 35 CENTS

And Universal Transfers Are What Cleveland Railway Offers City.

CLEVELAND, July 18.—The Cleveland Electric Railway Company to-night announced the proposition it will submit to the City Council for a renewal and extension of present franchise.

The company agrees to sell seven tickets for a quarter, give universal transfers, construct such lines as the city may direct and build at once high speed lines where desired either by elevated or subway.

The offer amounts to three and a half cents fare, the lowest in the United States, and means a saving of a million dollars yearly to the patronage of the Cleveland Electric Railway.

The company has outwitted Mayor Johnson, and the proposition, if accepted, probably means the death of the Mayor's cent fare plans.

LYNCHING PROSECUTION FAILS.

North Carolina Law Found Inadequate to Punish Those Guilty.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 18.—Judge Shaw this afternoon brought to a summary end the trial of the alleged Anson county lynchings by sustaining the motion to quash the indictments.

The excuse for the motion was improper venue, and it is backed up by intentional or inadvertent omissions in a recent enactment. The enactment fails to provide for trial outside of the county in which an offense is committed and to provide for punishment in case of guilt.

HARTJE FINDS ANOTHER MARY.

MARY DILLON, NOT MRS. HARTJE, WROTE TO TOM MADINE.

Girl on the Stand Tells of Telephoning and Writing to Cochinman Correspondent—The Letters Hartje's Detectives Thought Came From Mrs. Hartje.

PITTSBURGH, July 18.—In the Hartje divorce case to-day Dr. D. F. Davenport of Boston, State expert of Massachusetts, declared all the letters filed by Hartje and purporting to have been written by Mrs. Hartje to Tom Madine were forgeries.

His conclusions were reached by such original and simple methods that Judge Fraser took occasion to thank him and to compliment him by saying if he had followed the paths of the other experts who have testified he would have been inclined to mistrust him, as he was called into the case after the others were through.

Miss Ida Scott, Mrs. Hartje's sister, testified this morning she had addressed the only envelope presented by the defense and wrote several more on the stand. This breaks down the testimony of Hartje's experts, all of whom testified that this envelope was written in a disguised hand, undoubtedly by Mrs. Hartje.

Mary Dillon, Tom Madine's sweetheart, was on the stand to-day. She it was who used to telephone daily to Schulenberg's lively stable for Tom, and if he was not in to leave word for him to call Mary. She also testified that she wrote him one or two letters every week and mailed these to Schulenberg's stable. This was reported to Hartje by his spies and he believed the "Mary" Tom conversed with and received mail from was his wife.

He had witnesses on the stand to prove this, but the evidence went to pieces to-day in the face of what Mary Dillon had to tell.

Miss Helen Scott, another of Mrs. Hartje's sisters, was on the stand when court adjourned, and then developed the most vicious attack the libellant has yet begun. A number of letters were produced and shown the witness. They were all in tatters and may have been gathered up from a rubbish pile. Two of them the young woman identified as her writing. The others she declared are forgeries. By these letters the libellant seeks to prove Miss Scott was the clandestine lover affair of Mrs. Hartje and Tom Madine. They have not yet been offered in evidence.

Asked why he is attempting to besmirch the character of his wife's young sister by the introduction of these letters, Hartje almost screamed:

"I'm not. I'm not. She brought it on herself. She went on the stand voluntarily and denied she had helped that woman in this affair. I'll prove it. I didn't besmirch her character. She brought this on herself."

At the opening of court this morning Attorney Ferguson, for Hartje, produced a bundle of letters and papers which counsel for Mrs. Hartje declared had been stolen from his office and he demanded their return.

Judge Fraser indignantly ordered them turned over, saying: "The Court will take no cognizance of stolen letters."

After court Ferguson demanded of Freeman what he meant by the word "stolen."

"It's a good Anglo-Saxon word and fits the case," replied Mr. Freeman.

"You're a War, and that's Anglo-Saxon, too," roared Mr. Ferguson as he started for his office.

The letters and papers were given to one of the experts for Mrs. Hartje. He took them to his office and discovered he had an original letter in the package of copies he had been making to prove he could reduce all the forged letters to the original. A young man picked it up and turned it over to Hartje's attorneys. That is the explanation they make of it, and they say they will produce the young man in court to-morrow.

TAGGART CURBS HIS AMBITION.

Will Not Resign, but Will Not Try for Four Years More as Chairman.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 18.—Close political friends of National Chairman Taggart say he will not resign, but will not try for four years more as chairman of the campaign which he inaugurated three months ago will be abandoned.

It is understood that Taggart and his friends have been keeping close tabs on Democratic sentiment, as indicated by expressions in Democratic newspapers, and he has become convinced that he could not get the chairmanship for another four years without making an uphill fight for the seat, and he does not care to stand the worry and expense incident to such a contest.

In fact his friends have advised him not to be a candidate, and though no formal announcement has been made at this time he will not let his name go before the new committee.

The national chairman, however, does not intend to resign the position and does not expect any demands for his resignation to come from members of the committee. At the same time he said that the members of the committee had offered congratulations over his "vindicating," and he is doubtful as to the views the members entertain.

BANKER TO THE RESCUE.

Gives Poverty Stricken Father of Drowned John Whalen \$50 for the Funeral.

John Whalen, a fifteen-year-old boy, was drowned in Spuyten Duyvil Creek on Tuesday and his father and others tried to get his body to the surface all day yesterday. While they were working Miss Giulio Morosini, well known for her interest in horses, drove by with her father, Giovanni Morosini, an Italian banker. Miss Morosini, well known for her interest in horses, drove by with her father, Giovanni Morosini, an Italian banker. Miss Morosini, well known for her interest in horses, drove by with her father, Giovanni Morosini, an Italian banker.

He had five other children, and a wife living but in circumstances so destitute that he could not afford to bury his son when the body was recovered. Miss Morosini told the story to her father, who gave Whalen \$50. Whalen lives at East Avenue, Kingsbridge.

GENTLE LITTLE BOY HURT.

Tried to Get a Frightened Kitten From Tree and Fell Thirty Feet.

A kitten which was chased up a tree in a yard at 51 Spencer street, Brooklyn, by the boy yesterday morning took refuge on a branch near the top. Ten-year-old Eugene Coyle tried to coax the kitten down but she wouldn't budge. Then he climbed the tree to get her. When he got to a top limb he reached out with one hand to seize her. The branch he was standing on gave way and he dropped thirty feet to the ground. His left leg was dislocated and he was injured internally. He was removed to the Eastern Dispensary Hospital.

After all, Usher's the Beach that made the highball famous.—Ad.

FALSE ICE BALANCES SEIZED.

A Few Belonged to the Trust, but Most to Independent Peddlers.

Since the beginning of the week the inspectors of the Bureau of Weights and Measures have been testing the scales used on ice wagons. Patrick Deery, the head of the bureau, said yesterday that as a result of 888 inspections seventy-eight sets of scales had been confiscated. More than half of these scales were from twenty to forty pounds in every hundred against the purchaser. Several of the wagons from which the fraudulent scales were taken bore the name of the American Ice Company, but the greater number were seized from peddlers, who were selling from open wagons. The Corporation Counsel will bring proceedings against the owners of the wagons to recover penalties for violations of the weights and measures law.

CREDIT TO STANFORD WHITE.

American Artists Abroad Favor Plan to Recognize His Work for New York.

PARIS, July 18.—William Merritt Chase, the American artist, who is now in Paris, said to-day that he had had talks with several fellow American artists here and in London regarding the propriety of New York artists taking formal notice on returning to their studios in the autumn of the late Stanford White's work for the beautification of New York.

Mr. Chase had in his pocket a clipping from a St. Paul editorial on the White tragedy which was reprinted here. He said he had talked with Messrs. Abbey, Macomber, Gibson, Van Boskerk and others. All favored the plan and said they would work for formal action by the artists expressing recognition purely as artists of the work Mr. White had done toward adorning the city. Mr. Chase seemed seriously to believe that Mr. White had helped the city to beauty itself, and that such help should be recognized.

SWAM FOR ELEVEN HOURS.

Wolfe Falls After Good Attempt to Cross the English Channel.

LONDON, July 18.—J. Wolfe, a Glasgow amateur, made an attempt to-day to swim the English Channel but was forced to stop when about seven miles off the French coast, owing to an injury to his leg. He swam for nearly eleven hours.

TO NAME HER THE SAMLAND.

Maritime Variation on the American and Columbia.

The steamship Mississippi, formerly of the Atlantic Transport Company, which is due to arrive here to-day from Antwerp, will have her name changed to Samland before she next sails under the home flag of the International Mercantile Marine Company.

The name Samland is derived from Uncle Sam. There were so many ships called America, America, United States, Columbia and so forth that the company decided on the novel cognomen of Samland, and Samland she is to be.

SHOT AT KILL COUNT TODETEN IN CAMP.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 18.—An unknown man shot at Count TodeTEN, one of the czar's aides, at the engineers' camp at Tiora to-day. The bullet grazed his head. The would-be assassin escaped, using a boat on the Neva.

SULTAN TO HONOR LONGWORTH'S.

Guard of Honor to Meet Them at the Turkish Frontier.

PARIS, July 18.—Mr. and Mrs. Longworth attended a farewell luncheon at the American Embassy to-day. They will start on Saturday for Constantinople, where they will be the guests of Ambassador Lelshman. It is stated here that they will be met at the frontier by a guard of honor and Secretary Jay of the embassy.

The Sultan is reported to be anxious to show honor to President Roosevelt's daughter. He has ordered a dinner in honor of her and her husband at the summer palace, and there will be an illuminated regatta on the Golden Horn.

GILSEY GUEST ARRESTED.

Woman Wearing Fine Clothes Creates a Disturbance in the Hotel.

A young woman wearing fine clothes, who was a guest at the Gilsey House, was arrested last night at the request of the management. Clerks said that she had been creating a disturbance in the corridor, dining room and café for three hours, beginning at 8 o'clock.

Patrolman Kleinmeyer took the woman to the Tenderloin station, where she refused to give her name to the sergeant. Later the matron that she was Katherine Dodge. She said she was 24 years old. She had \$24 in cash, a bank book on the Seaman's Savings Bank and a pint bottle of whiskey.

The hotel police say she came to the hotel on June 24, registering as Mrs. F. Watson, and saying that she was from the South. It was said that she often acted strangely, one of her stunts being to order ice cream sent to her room in the middle of the night. She was locked up on a charge of intoxication.

FINDS GOOD PACKING HOUSES.

Secretary Wilson Has No Criticism to Make of St. Paul Plants.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 18.—Secretary of Agriculture James H. Wilson arrived in St. Paul early to-day.

He inspected the slaughter houses of Swift & Co., W. G. Bronson and the McCormick plant, and expressed himself as highly gratified with the condition of all the plants visited.

The only criticism he had to make was, he said, that the flooring in one plant was old and could be renewed with advantage. In every other respect, he said, he found conditions excellent.

Dreyfus's Friends to Have "Reparation Banquet."

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, July 18.—A telegram from Rennes states that the defenders of Dreyfus are organizing for the purpose of giving a banquet there to celebrate his rehabilitation. It will be called a "reparation banquet," and will be given in the room in which the second court-martial was held in 1899.

THAW WRIT AGAINST OLCOTT

TO SHOW CAUSE WHY HE KEEPS PAPERS IN THE CASE.

Mrs. Thaw Sees Her Son Twice, but Fails to Induce Him to Consent to Inquiry Plea—On Good Terms With Daughter-in-Law—\$25,000 Ham Lewis Won't Get.

Harry Thaw has absolutely refused so far to follow the wishes of his mother in allowing the firm of Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonnyge to represent him again and in consenting to an insanity plea. Following two visits which Thaw had from his mother yesterday, Clifford W. Hartridge, a new lawyer, went before Justice Blanchard in the Supreme Court and late in the afternoon got an order from him directing the firm of Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonnyge to show cause why it should not turn over the papers in Thaw's case to Mr. Hartridge.

It appears that despite its dismissal by Thaw the Olcott firm has retained nearly all the papers in the case and has not responded to the request made by Mr. Hartridge and some of the other lawyers associated with him to give them up. The result has been that Mr. Hartridge has not been able to do much work on the case.

In asking for the order yesterday Mr. Hartridge presented three affidavits. One of these was made by Thaw himself. In it he avers that at the beginning of his case he retained the Olcott firm as his counsel, but that he has since dismissed it. It has certain papers necessary to