

NEWS FROM DISTANT LANDS.

RUSSIA'S ATTITUDE ON THE TARIFF CONTROVERSY IS ANYTHING BUT CONCILIATORY—CUBANS ARE BY NO MEANS SATISFIED WITH THE STATUS OF THEIR GOVERNMENT UNDER THE PLATT AMENDMENT—HAWAII THINKS SHE SHOULD HAVE AN "AMERICAN GOVERNMENT" AND SUGGESTS ANNEXATION TO CALIFORNIA—ROYALIST ON TRIAL IN PARIS—SUFFERING IN GUAM.

ROYALIST ANSWERS CHARGE OF TREASON.

Marquis de Lur-Saluces Faces His Accusers Before the French Senate.

Paris, June 24.—The Senate assembled this afternoon in its capacity as a high court of justice, to try the Marquis de Lur-Saluces, the well-known Royalist and former member of the Chamber of Deputies, who returned unexpectedly to Paris about the middle of May, after having been condemned in January, 1900, in default of appearance, to ten years' banishment from France for treason.

The President of the Senate, M. Fallieres, presided. The Marquis, escorted by two guards, appeared at the bar of the House to answer the charge of complicity in the crimes of high treason, and attempts against the safety of the state, for which MM. Deroudele, Buffet, Marcel-Habert and Guerin were condemned.

There was no excitement in the vicinity of the palace, where the Senate holds its sittings, as was the case in the earlier trial of the Marquis and the others mentioned. Although there was no crowd around the palace of the Senate, and it was evident that the trial was not arousing the excitement the Marquis anticipated when he returned to Paris, great precautions were taken.

There were quite a number of smartly dressed women in the audience, including the "white lady," who followed the Dreyfus trial.

Defendant's Objections Overruled. After rejecting the plea made by counsel for the Marquis to the effect that the Senate court was null because it was not composed of all the members of the Senate, the names of the witnesses were called.

Among those who answered were M. Leprieux, the Prefect of the Paris Police; General Zurlinden, M. Trarieux, Senator from Gironde; General Chamoin and Major Cuisinier, while M. de Freycinet, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and others who were summoned by the defendant, sent their excuses.

The time of the session was occupied by two monologues, one from the Marquis de Lur-Saluces and the other by M. Fallieres.

Warm Shots by the Marquis. The Marquis began by reading a long statement in the nature of a political indictment of the Government, in which he spoke of the Fashoda incident, the financial bankruptcy of France, the Dreyfus trial and the campaign against the army.

M. Fallieres requested the speaker to keep within the limits of the present trial. The Marquis concluded his address in these words:

"I see in this high court of justice, not Judges, but political adversaries. You can punish me by force, but not by right." M. Fallieres then began his monologue, in which he reviewed the charges against the Marquis of Lur-Saluces in a series of questions, to which the Marquis vouchsafed no word in reply. Finally, M. Fallieres asked the Marquis why he fled across the frontier. The Marquis remained silent at this question. The trial was then adjourned until to-morrow, and it is said the process will be concluded Wednesday.

WOOD'S CONDITION WORSE.

Governor of Cuba Is Suffering From Malarial Fever.

Havana, June 24.—The condition of General Wood, who for several days has been suffering from an attack of grip and malarial fever, which, however, did not interrupt his official duties, is somewhat worse. His fever is considerably higher to-night, and he has been forced to take to his bed. Surgeon Major Havard, the General's attending physician, has advised absolute rest until the fever subsides.

REPEATS HIS FAMOUS DICTUM.

Secretary Chamberlain's Evidence of Old-Time Aggressiveness.

London, June 24.—Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, has signalled his recovery from an attack of the gout and his resumption of his duties, by telegraphing to the Unionist candidate for Stratford: "I hope the electors will remember that a seat lost to the Government is still a seat gained by the Boers," thus repeating the dictum which earned him unlimited abuse at the time of the last election.

RIOTING AT MADRID.

Anti-Clericals Storm a Monastery, but Are Dispersed.

Madrid, June 24.—The anti-clerical rioters, who paraded the streets Sunday, shouting: "Burn the convents," and who hissed the Infanta Isabella, stormed a monastery during the night. They were finally dispersed by the police.

FOR KANSAS CITY POST OFFICE.

Fifteen Additional Clerks Were Allowed Yesterday.

Washington, June 24.—The Postmaster General has allowed the Kansas City post office fifteen additional clerks at \$900 each; five in the mailing division, five in the delivery division, one in the stamp division, one in the union depot branch, one in Station A and two temporary clerks are made permanent.

MOB ATTACKS A PRIEST.

Rioters Break Up a Religious Procession in Spain.

Alcala, Spain, June 24.—Serious disorders have occurred at Alcala during a jubilee procession. A mob attacked the processionists, wrenched the crucifix from the hands of the priest and tore it to pieces.

EXCITEMENT KILLS INVALIDS.

Man and Woman Die From Shock Caused by a Fire.

Madrid, June 24.—During the excitement attendant upon a fire here to-day, Mrs. E. S. Richards and W. M. Faulkner, both in feeble health, died from the shock.

MADEIRA SEES ROYALTY.

King and Queen of Portugal Visit the Island.

Funchal, Island of Madeira, June 24.—The King and Queen of Portugal arrived here to-day. This is the first time any Portuguese monarch has visited Madeira. The news is eagerly received, and their Majesties met with a hearty reception.

AMERICAN TRADE IN RUSSIA IN JEOPARDY.

Czar's Ministry of Finance Regards Secretary Gage's Explanation to Be Beside the Point, and Hints That Further Reprisals on United States Exports May Be Made to Hasten a Settlement of the Tariff Controversy—Germany Profiting by the Misunderstanding—Secretary Hay's Efforts May Be Futile.

London, June 24.—A dispatch to a news agency from St. Petersburg, dated to-day, purports to quote M. De Witte, the Russian Finance Minister, as saying that the statement issued by Secretary Gage, in explanation of the United States Treasury Department's action in imposing countervailing duties on certain Russian products, shows the question is not fully understood by Mr. Gage.

M. De Witte says he cannot imagine that Mr. Gage would intentionally mislead the people of the United States, and, therefore, can only conclude that Mr. Gage is not posted as to the facts in the case. RUSSIA'S ATTITUDE UNCONCILIATORY. St. Petersburg, June 24.—On competent authority the correspondent of the Associated Press is able to say that the Russian Ministry of Finance regards Secretary Gage's explanation of the petroleum question to be beside the point.

Russia has adopted reprisals in the form of increased duties on American goods for the second time, not because a certain shipment of petroleum was taxed at an unduly high rate, or because it was not accompanied by a certificate as to its origin, but because Russia does not admit the correctness of Secretary Gage's interpretation of the tariff laws of the United States.

Section 65 of these laws places naphtha and the products of naphtha on the free list unless the country whence they are exported charges duty on similar articles from the United States. Russia does not admit that these laws authorize the collection of a tariff on paraffin made in Great Britain from Russian naphtha, as decreed by Secretary Gage in his circular of March.

Hay's Explanation Probably Useless. According to the Russian press, this circular is generally regarded as the answer of the United States in the matter of the Russian reprisals, and this opinion has never been corrected.

The impression has been conveyed to the correspondent of the Associated Press that the hope of Secretary Gage that Secretary Hay will succeed in securing the satisfaction of M. de Witte will be in vain.

If further action against Russian trade is taken by the United States, Russia's answer will follow in due season. Speaking of these matters, the informant of the correspondent of the Associated Press said: "The entire trade of the United States with Russia can be lost while awaiting the decision of the court, and unless the matter is hastened, I understand the case comes before the lower court next November. The Americans are apparently not in a hurry to resume a business which is now falling into the hands of the Russians."

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SUGGESTS ADVICE OF HITCHCOCK BE TAKEN.

SPECIAL BY CABLE. St. Petersburg, June 24.—(Copy right, 1901, by the New York Herald Company.)—A statesman occupying the highest position here, suggests that the advice of Mr. Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interior, should be taken as to the differences between Russia and the United States. The statesman in question formed a high estimate of Mr. Hitchcock's intelligence and his rapid grasp of Russian matters while that gentleman was here as diplomatic representative of the United States.

He is confident Mr. Hitchcock will promptly present the sugar question in its true light, and will fully and completely expound the present situation in view of its bearing on the relations existing between Russia and the United States.

Conditions prevailing here. The Secretary was, however, at his office to-day attending to the business of his department, and he proposes to remain in Washington for the present. He had read M. de Witte's statement, published this morning in The Republic, when called upon at the department this morning.

"If I could sit down and have an hour's conversation with M. de Witte," the Secretary said, "I think he might show where he thinks I am in error, and I might be able to justify my course of action. I am satisfied we could reach an amicable agreement. But it is hopeless to continue the discussion through the newspapers, and, as a personal interview is impossible, we must employ the usual channel of communication between Governments."

The attention of the Secretary was called to M. de Witte's explanation of the action of the Russian Government in issuing export certificates to exporters of sugar, which are valid only for the payment of taxes on sugar subsequently produced, but which are discounted by the banks.

"I said that the sugar certificates had a commercial value in the market," the Secretary stated. "That is what I said, and it was so quoted. It is not true, and it is the fact. The men who produce sugar receive a profit by its exportation, for the Government issues to them the certificates, which, as stated, have a commercial value."

M. de Witte stated in The Republic this morning that he had been informed that he had been imposed for the purpose of insuring a profit to the producer. "Hitchcock Back From Russia." F. K. Vanderbilt, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was at the Treasury Department to-day. Mr. Vanderbilt has just returned from Europe, and while in St. Petersburg, he saw M. de Witte. He said that M. de Witte is friendly to the United States, and that the Russian Minister does not want nor does he believe that there will be a tariff war between the two countries.

Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, left to-night for New York, and will call to-morrow for Europe. He will present the American view of the tariff controversy to M. de Witte.

Count Cassini enjoys the most cordial relations with this Government, and the officials are glad to have such an impartial representative to present the American side of the case. His work here has been of the highest order, not only in connection with the tariff question, but with respect to China and other matters, and he has done much to cement the close political relations existing between Russia and the United States.

ABSURD MILITARY PRACTICE.

Eminent Russian Contrasts Real War and Spectacular Drills.

London, June 24.—An interesting paper, written by Jean de Bloch (the Russian Councillor of State and member of the Russian Ministry of Finance) on the lessons of the Transvaal war, was read at the United States Service Institution to-day.

M. de Bloch declared that the South African war had proved that military service, as practiced to-day, was absurd and that the sacrifice made on the Continent to support conscription was unnecessary.

The war showed that the theatrical aspects, called maneuvers, were in no way related to real warfare. One of the most remarkable features was the constant impossibility of determining the enemy's position.

The action of the artillery in South Africa had been generally absolutely contemptible against an entrenched enemy.

BALDWIN REACHES LONDON.

Arctic Explorer Will Start North Early in July.

London, June 24.—Evelyn B. Baldwin and four members of the Baldwin-Ziegler polar expedition have arrived in London. The expedition will leave Franz Josefland about July 13 on its voyage north. The three vessels of the expedition—the America, the Belgica and the Fritof—will rendezvous there before the date.

TRIBUTE TO HAY'S MEMORY.

London Papers Refer to His Services in South Africa.

London, June 24.—The afternoon newspapers voice the sincere regret universally expressed here on the death of Adolphus E. Hay, the former United States Consul at Pretoria, in New Haven, Saturday.



HE'S BEEN THERE BEFORE! HAWAIIANS THINK "KAHUNAS" ARE AT WORK ON GOVERNOR.

Men in Legislature Believe in Native Necromancy and Fear Dole Is Doomed to, at Least, a State of Permanent Incapacity—Papers Propose Annexation With California in Order to Secure "an American Government."

Correspondence of the Associated Press. Honolulu, June 24.—In a lengthy opinion supplied to the House Committee on Judiciary, Attorney Thomas Fitch has expressed the view that Secretary of the Territory Cooper was not legally acting as Governor. The opinion held that Governor Dole's present condition does not constitute "disability" within the meaning of the organic act. The House passed a resolution declaring that the doubt would affect any appropriation bill that might be passed, and requesting Dole to either resign, resume his office or leave the Territory long enough to allow Cooper to qualify. Governor Dole left on the same day for Hawaii. He stated that he would probably be away about two months.

In reference to a report that he had forwarded his resignation to Washington, Governor Dole said the report was untrue. As to his disability, he said that he had been advised by his physician that he was not in fit condition to perform the duties of the office of Governor.

"Enemies Praying Him to Death." The Advertiser publishes a story that "Kahunas" are at work on Governor Dole, praying against him, according to the old native idea of praying enemies to death. It says: "Hawaiians believe implicitly in their necromancy, and even some of the men in the Legislature say that Governor Dole, now that the 'Kahunas' are after him, is assuredly doomed to at least a state of permanent incapacity."

The Grand Jury is still investigating the legislative bribery charges. L. A. Thurston, who was fined for refusing to answer questions by Judge Humphreys, has been released by the Supreme Court on the ground that the Judge did not first declare him guilty of contempt.

Both House and Senate are working slowly on appropriations. The extra reason has now lasted thirty days. It is said that some of the Republicans are working for delay to prevent the passage of any bill at all, in order that the old appropriation bill, which is regarded as fairly satisfactory, may continue in force, as provided by the organic act, when no new bill is passed.

The House has decided to cut out altogether the appropriation for a national guard, which means that Hawaii will have no local militia. Numerous cuts and raises are being made in salaries, the race question having much seeming influence.

The annexation of Hawaii by the State of California is proposed here in some quarters with the approval of various political and governmental difficulties. The Volcano, an anti-administration weekly, says in an article declaring that Hawaii is not an American government.

Dr. Starr Jordan, president of Stanford University, has written a letter to the vexed problem. It is the annexation of Hawaii to California, making it five counties and a congressional district.

DISTRESS RULES ON THE ISLAND OF GUAM.

Natives in Danger of Starvation and the Military Is Insubordinate.

Manila, June 24.—The schooner Esmeralda, which has just arrived here from Guam, brings confirmation of the distressing reports in circulation regarding the conditions prevailing in that island. The new tariff posts trade, and it is asserted that the people will starve unless they receive Government support.

Because of the theft of a barrel of whiskey from the hospital stores, and owing to his inability to discover the offenders, Commander Schroeder, the Governor of Guam, issued a proclamation denouncing the prevalence of hoodlumism, and on account of punitive and disciplinary measures adopted, seventy-five marines fled from the barracks and hid in the interior of the island. Seventy-two of these men were recaptured and were awaiting trial by court-martial when the Esmeralda sailed.

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GEN. CAILLES WEPT DURING SURRENDER.

Filipino Leader Shows Deep Emotion as He Gives Up Struggle for Independence.

Santa Cruz, Province of Laguna, Philippines, June 24.—When General Cailles surrendered here to-day, with 250 men and 500 rifles, he entered Santa Cruz to the music of native bands, which were drawn up in six lines, in the churchyard. Cailles and his staff entered the church, where mass was celebrated by Chaplain Hart of the Eighteenth United States Infantry.

The column passed in review before the United States Army headquarters, with arms to port, returned to an inclosure and there surrendered their rifles and received receipts entitling them to 30 pesos each. All the receipts were deposited in the hands of Cailles and his officers, insisting that the arms were not being sold, but belonged to the revolutionary Government, and that the proceeds must go to the widows and orphans.

During the surrender of arms, Cailles and his staff, who were outside the inclosure, wept.

The officers afterwards walked to headquarters, where Cailles tendered his sword to General Sumner, who gallantly handed it back.

General Sumner also handed back the revolutionary flag, which Cailles will personally present to General MacArthur. General Sumner congratulated Cailles on his surrender, and the latter responded that it was a happy day for Laguna Province.

The President of the Federalists in Laguna made a patriotic address to the former Filipino officers, and then the latter and the rank and file of the Filipinos took the oath of allegiance publicly on the plaza.

Frank Mekin, the deserter of the Thirty-seventh Infantry, who had been acting as a lieutenant with the insurgents, under Cailles, and who surrendered to-day, was placed in a military prison.

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William Ziegler, the financial backer of the expedition, has gone to the Continent.

VOLCANO KILAUEA THREATENS.

Outbreak Is Predicted by Steamers From Hawaii.

Honolulu, June 24.—Steamer advices from Hawaii are to the effect that the volcano Kilauea is showing signs of renewed activity. Huge volumes of smoke were seen over the volcano last week from the steamer Mauna Loa, thirty-five miles away, and an outbreak is predicted. This was on the 19th, since when no further advices have come from Hawaii.

GENERAL LUDLOW VERY ILL.

Is En Route Home From the Philippine Islands.

Honolulu, June 24.—The army transport Bufano called here on June 19th for coal, having been compelled by bad weather to abandon the northern route for San Francisco.

PAYING THE DUKE'S DEBTS.

Eugene Zimmerman Helping His Titled Son-in-Law.

CUBANS WILL INSIST UPON INDEPENDENCE.

Platt Amendment Was Accepted in the Interest of Law and Order, but Leading Cubans Openly Announce Their Intention of Working for Its Repeal and Complete Independence—Object to Any Restrictions on Their Powers, Such as Are Included in the Distasteful Platt Amendment.

Havana, June 24.—The Republican and National parties have signified their approval of the Platt amendment. The National party takes this action with the understanding that it will later use all possible legal means to effect the repeal of the amendment.

Since the amendment was accepted by the Cuban Constitutional Convention strife has reigned within both parties over a movement that had for its purpose the indorsement of the action of the delegates in accepting it.

Guillermo Gomez bitterly opposed this movement, and as a result of its ultimate approval by the Republican party, Gomez has resigned from the party and given up the editorship of La Patria, the party organ.

The vote of the Nationalists by which they approved the Platt amendment is a compromise. The party explains that it is in favor of the maintenance of order and that it respects the amendment, which, owing to the action of the Constitutional Convention, is now Cuban law.

The National party will also co-operate toward the establishment of the Cuban Republic, but, faithful to its programme and revolutionary ideals, and understanding that the Platt amendment, as declared by the party on solemn occasions, curtails Cuban independence and limits Cuban sovereignty, the party will employ all legal means in its power to obtain its repeal.

Until this repeal is obtained the National party will oppose any interpretation of the amendment tending to pervert the purpose set forth in the amendment by its actual wording, namely, the maintenance of Cuban independence.

GENERAL VON SCHWEINITZ, GERMAN DIPLOMAT, IS DEAD.

SPECIAL BY CABLE. Prussia, June 24.—General Hans Lothar von Schweinitz, a celebrated German soldier and diplomat, is dead. He was born December 20, 1822.

General von Schweinitz, the heyday of whose career fell in the great times of the making of modern Germany, was closely connected with well-known American families through his marriage. He was one of the European diplomats—not a small number now—who followed a precedent set in the early days of the Republic.

While he was visiting the German Empire at the court of Vienna that he met and married Miss Jay, the youngest daughter of Colonel John Jay of New York, United States Minister to Austria, 1863-1871.

The family estates at Cassel, in Prussia, and here General von Schweinitz passed the years of his retirement, as he had done with his family in the leisure of his active service. The General's wife, in the lifetime of the Emperor William I, became one of the most intimate friends of the Empress Augusta when at court in Berlin.

Perhaps the most critical period of his diplomatic career was in the crisis of the "eastern question," which followed the Russo-Turkish War and the San Stefano treaty. General von Schweinitz was the German Ambassador at St. Petersburg, and the medium of the important international communications which led to Russia accepting Prince Bismarck's invitation to the Congress of Berlin, of which the outcome was the Berlin treaty of 1873.

Pickpockets on an inbound train from Creve Coeur Lake Sunday evening caused much trouble and considerable financial loss to several members of a party of young people, who were returning from a day's outing under the chaperonage of Doctor and Mrs. H. J. Scherck. Those who suffered financially from the pickpockets were Lionel Kalish of No. 414 Olive Street and Jacob Punch of the West End Hotel.

Mr. Punch was the heaviest loser, pocketing over \$150 and a small amount. Mr. Kalish lost \$25 in checks. The thieves are believed to have been a party of young men who boarded the train at Creve Coeur and remained on the platform throughout the trip. Lionel Kalish got on the car immediately afterwards, feeling as he did so, someone tugging at his rear pocket. The platform was crowded, so he thought nothing of it at the time, but when entering a car he found that \$2 had been stolen.

Mr. Punch reached for his pocketbook containing \$20 in cash and \$20 in checks. He was informed of the thefts by other members of the party, however, and sent the train through. When it reached Union Station the young men jumped off, closely followed by Trepp and other members of the party.

They appealed to a policeman in the Midway of the station, but they say the latter refused to arrest the young men, although he stopped and questioned them. The officer, they say, declared that there was no positive evidence that the young men had committed the thefts and let them go.

Members of the party included: Misses Frances Blodgett, Corinne Beckrover, Lillian Vogel, Hortense Althelm, Gertrude Kammer, Siema Althelm, Blanche Althelm, Gertrude Goldsmith and Beatrice Stern, and Messrs. Herbert Langsdorf, Albert Elcock, Harry A. Platt, Earl Jacobs, Mr. and Mrs. L. Jacobs, Albert Levi and R. L. Schumann.

The ladies of the party were greatly disturbed by the episode. Mr. Punch has stopped payment on the stolen checks.

"PAN-AMERICAN DANGER."

Vienna Paper Says Anti-American Alliance Would Be Unsafe.

Vienna, June 24.—The Sonn und Morgenzeitung, in discussing the Pan-American danger, points out that the European Powers form a European combination against the United States, their position would be unfavorable, because they would be obliged to continue to import large quantities of foodstuffs from the United States.

BOMB FOUND IN PRINCES' CARRIAGE.

Rome, June 24.—An unexploded bomb has been found in a railroad carriage in which two princes of the house of Montenegro have been traveling in Italy.

The Italian authorities have refused to impart the details of the discovery.

FRIGHT CAUSED HER DEATH.

Negress Who Weighed 300 Pounds Expired on Street.

Chicago, Ill., June 24.—What is alleged to have been a gigantic swindling scheme was brought to light yesterday, when William A. Pinkerton arrested Warren A. Stoner and Conkling Jones, who are accused of conspiring to defraud.

When Jones was arrested Mr. Pinkerton secured possession of nearly 100 blank spurious drafts, by the use of which, it is thought, the men expected to make a small fortune.

Last Thursday Mr. Pinkerton received word from Kansas City that three men had placed an order at that place for blank drafts on the Farmers' National Bank of Topeka, Kan., and payable at the Third National Bank of New York. It was learned that the drafts were for \$100,000 and were in the hands of Stoner, Bob Stewart and Jones, who are well known in Kansas City as sporting men.

Mr. Pinkerton at once suspected that the men intended to use the drafts at the Washington Park races, and that they would be there on Derby day.

The men, however, found that the Pinkertons knew their plans and carefully avoided the race track.

But to-day, before the first race, Stoner handed a bookmaker a draft, counterfeited by himself and signed by James Stevens, cashier of the bank, for \$50. Mr. Pinkerton appeared on the scene and Stoner was arrested. A valise owned by Jones contained ninety-seven of the drafts, which were confiscated. Stoner apparently knew the trio were watched, became alarmed and left the city.

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