

CHAIRMAN GRIGGS REPLIES TO ATTACK

Defends Democratic Position on Trust Made Goods.

ANSWERS A NEWSPAPER

Former Postmaster General Smith Questions Statement of Difference in Price of Manufactured Articles for Export and Domestic Consumption.

The recent statement issued by Chairman Griggs, of the Democratic Congressional committee, in regard to the difference in the price of articles manufactured for export and those for domestic consumption has brought forth a criticism from the Philadelphia newspaper.

In reply, Chairman Griggs yesterday made the following statement:

"It is somewhat remarkable that out of all the comments on the differences in prices given in my recent interview on trust-made goods in America and in foreign countries, the price quoted on only two articles have been in any degree attacked, viz., tinplate and lead.

"A Philadelphia paper, whose editor is a most excellent gentleman, who made a good Postmaster General under President McKinley, says: 'As the United States exported only a few dollars' worth of tinplate in the last fiscal year, while it imported nearly \$8,000,000 worth, it may be seen that a wonderful argument Chairman Griggs has brought, therefore, against the tariff on this question of the price of tinplate.'

"Goods Cheaper Abroad.

"Let us see whether it is in this. Is it true that for two months ending April, 1902, the exports in domestic tinplate amounted to only 1,535,977 pounds, valued at \$62,870, but, if the tinplate trust makes a standing offer of tinplate at \$3.19 per 100 pounds to exporters, and charges \$4.19 per 100 pounds to American consumers, the statement nevertheless holds true that tinplate is sold at \$1 per 100 pounds cheaper in foreign countries by our manufacturers, whether we export directly ten or 10,000,000 pounds?"

"It is exceedingly refreshing to have this paper appear to believe that it can find all of the tinplate exported reported in the Treasury statistics under the head of 'tinplate.' The trust sells to exporters of canned goods tinplate to be used only for export purposes at \$3.19 per 100 pounds. While the tinplate is not shipped as plate, the tin is supplied to these exporters of cans, etc., for cans, boxes, and the like at the prices named, and all of the tin used for this purpose is certainly exported tin, just as if it went out in the shape of 'tinplate.'

"I understand that cottonseed oil and nearly all of our other goods exported in tin vessels, except the Standard Oil Company's products, are sent out in packages made of American tinplate, which is sold to them as I have stated above at \$3.19 per 100 pounds, while for other purposes \$4.19 is charged. The Standard Oil Company is practically the single exception.

Exports of Lead.

"The paper also waxes sarcastic about our comparatively small exports of lead and wishes to know how it is that our lead producers can afford to sell lead abroad at one-half of the price they ask at home, when foreigners can export over 200,000,000 pounds to the United States, pay the duty on it, and then sell it at a profit.

"This is easy. The duty on lead is 2 1/2 cents per pound. The Smelters Trust keeps the price of lead here up to the tariff level of imported lead, hence, it is not strange that importers bring in great quantities of lead and sell it at a profit. The fact that we exported about \$300,000 worth of lead last year shows what exorbitant profits the trust must be making on lead sold in our markets at 4 cents per pound.

"Many of our exporting trusts are charging such high prices at home that foreign goods are competing freely here, as well as abroad. The Wire Rope Trust, which is said to have given the Republican committee \$100,000 in 1898, and got the tariff schedule fixed to suit itself, is exporting wire rope in all parts of the world while selling in our markets at prices from 100 to 300 per cent above its foreign prices. Thus are the foreign trusts milking the American consumers.

"But what say our friends about wire nails, wire rope, shovels, axe grates, washboards, meat choppers, barbed wire, clocks, lawn mowers, fruit jars, typewriters, sewing machines, and pianos, which are made in America and sold in America at from 40 to 100 per cent more than they are sold for in foreign countries? Let us talk about all of these things.

"Let the Philadelphia paper try it again. It may fare better the next time it challenges our figures."

TO MAKE NO CONCESSIONS.

Citizens Not to Give Democrats Another Candidate in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 27.—The citizens' county committee, in conference with the committee representing the Democrats of Allegheny county, notified it that nothing more will be conceded. The great trouble hinged on the Third district.

The conference committee of citizens and Democrats which made up the session county, judicial, and legislative ticket gave the Democrats of the Third district one place on the legislative ticket. Three legislators are elected from the Third district.

The one legislator was said to have been satisfactory to the Democrats, but the Democrats now believe they ought to have two places out of three.

The faction which asks for two places is headed by Alderman John A. Martin, one of the most influential Democrats of the county, and it threatens to turn it for the regular Republican nominee. It is believed that the fight will result in victory for the regular Republican legislative ticket in this district.

WATER CURE IN PUBLIC.

Funston and MacArthur to Be Present at Strange Exhibition.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Plans for the third annual reunion of the National Society Army of the Philippines, which is to be held at Council Bluffs, Iowa, on August 13, 14, and 15, have been perfected.

The invitation committee is in daily receipt of acceptances from men of prominence all over the country. Maj. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, and Brig. Gen. Irving Hilde have already signified their intention to be present.

One of the features of the event will be a public exhibition of the "water cure" and a number of so-called "crucifixions" will be imposed upon rebels especially provided for the occasion.

VETERANS OF SPANISH WAR SEEK PENSIONS

More Applications From Volunteers Than Regulars.

Commissioner Ware Accounts for Demand—Says Soldiers Believe Climate Has Ruined Health.

Commissioner of Pensions Ware has expressed much surprise at the great number of applications for pensions made by participants in the Spanish-American war. He can account for it only on the supposition that immediately after the war the soldiers believed that their health had been permanently injured by their stay in a tropical climate.

According to the reports filed in the Pension Office, it is noticeable that soldiers of the regiments which did the most fighting around Santiago did not suffer the hardest, if the number of applications for pensions is a guide. It is also asserted that the claims of volunteers for pensions exceed those of the regulars.

A comparative statement of the records of five regiments of volunteers and five regiments of regulars which were before Santiago, shows that there has been great industry on the part of pension attorneys.

Of the five volunteer regiments, 2,861 men have applied for pensions as invalids and 218 persons as dependents, making a total of 3,079 applications. In these volunteer regiments but three men were killed and thirteen wounded.

Of the five regiments of regulars, 1,855 men have applied for pensions.

This at least proves that the pension attorneys all over the country have been busy since the close of the Spanish-American war, but statistics show that those of the North and East have been more active than the South and West.

Land Very Valuable.

"The land which the United States seeks to acquire for \$5,000,000 is even at the present time worth actually four times that sum. Properly developed under their guidance the possibilities of further improvement are enormous.

"I fall to see how this Government can properly acquire the holdings of the friars. They can not make the claim of confiscation on the theory of eminent domain because no public improvement is contemplated."

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP HANGS ON NOMINATION

Congressional Fight in First New Jersey District Decided Today.

MANTEL OF GENERAL SEWELL

Will Fall on the Victor at the Primary Election—Henry C. Loudenslager Fighting for Renomination Against J. A. Van Sant.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 27.—Tomorrow night marks the closing of what has been the warmest Congressional fight in many years in the First district of New Jersey. Primary elections will be held and there will be a vigorous contest.

Last cards have been played. Nothing has been left undone for either side in this battle for leadership made vacant by the death of General Sewell. On the result of the struggle depends the leadership of the district, not only in Camden and the First Congressional district Republican affairs, but in South Jersey politics as well.

Renomination Will Mean Leadership.

If Representative Harry C. Loudenslager is renominated he will be recognized as the unquestioned leader. On the other hand, if State Assessor David Baird, who at present is more or less of a leader, should fail to land his man, J. A. Van Sant, whom he has pitted against Loudenslager, it will mean the relegating of Baird to the ranks of the "has-beens."

It is the fight of his life and he has as much as admitted it.

Delegates to Be Elected.

There are three hundred and four delegates to be elected. Of this number one hundred and twenty-seven are from Gloucester and eighty from Salem county. One hundred and fifty-three are necessary to a choice.

Organization Leader Baird claims Candidate Van Sant will have 160 votes on the first ballot in the convention to be held in Woodbury next Wednesday.

Representative Loudenslager's lieutenants claim 202 votes on the first ballot, as follows: Gloucester, 82; Salem, 70; and Camden, 50. The latter estimate divides five wards in the city of Camden, three townships, and two boroughs with five votes each and a borough with one vote. The Van Sant people might reasonably be expected to dispute this estimate, but taking the district as a whole there appears to be but a slim chance of defeating Mr. Loudenslager.

AMERICAN PRIESTS CANNOT BE SPARED

Not Enough to Supply the Church's Need Here.

MUST LEARN DIALECTS

Missionaries Would Have to Be Instructed in Filipino Tongues—General Wood Suggested as Intermediary in Philippines.

NEW YORK, July 27.—It can be stated with authority that one of the suggestions offered to President Roosevelt, at Oyster Bay, by Fathers Jones and O'Reilly, of the Australian Order, was that the friar question in the Philippines be settled by Gen. Leonard Wood or some other person of a capacity for handling matters diplomatically. It was urged that General Wood adjusted the difficulties in Cuba and that he would be ideally fitted for the mission.

"First of all," Father Wynne said yesterday, "the parishes in the United States have not enough priests to meet the demand. The situation is becoming more trying each year, owing to the swelling influx of European immigration, particularly from Italy and Poland.

"Even if we could spare them, it would take at least two years to prepare the American priests for this special mission. The Spanish friars are taught at least two dialects with their theology. It might be a matter of some difficulty for the Americans to acquaint themselves with these dialects.

"There are also financial drawbacks. The friars whose lands will be appropriated are personally the owners of the property. The Church has absolutely no claim upon it, and receives in revenue only as much as the friars may choose to contribute. They would, therefore, properly retain to themselves the purchase money received from this Government.

"Again, the relation of the friar to the Church differs from that of the priest. The friar from the outset swears all ideas of earthly advancement, so that when he is assigned to a certain Filipino tribe he rests contented. The position of the priest, on the other hand, is such that he seeks promotion. The difficulties in his path in the Philippine Islands would, I fear, an effective deterrent for one reason, because in going from one locality to another he would be obliged to learn new dialects in order to better his position.

Land Very Valuable.

"The land which the United States seeks to acquire for \$5,000,000 is even at the present time worth actually four times that sum. Properly developed under their guidance the possibilities of further improvement are enormous.

"I fall to see how this Government can properly acquire the holdings of the friars. They can not make the claim of confiscation on the theory of eminent domain because no public improvement is contemplated."

Many Visitors Received.

Many visitors are received by the prisoner at the jail. Yesterday morning his father and two friends from Washington were among the callers, and during the day there were a number of others. He received them all very cordially, but would not discuss the details of the charges against him with any but his closest friends, and even with them, it is said, that his remarks were guarded.

Associated with Commonwealth Attorney General Edmund Burke, of Washington. They claim to have evidence that will easily result in the conviction of Nelson on at least one of the counts charged against him.

One witness has been found, who testified to seeing Nelson pour kerosene on the flames after the fire had started, and was the only one who stepped to the buildings. Whether these witnesses will come forward and swear to these facts cannot be ascertained with any degree of positiveness. It is feared by the authorities that the witnesses will hesitate encountering the wrath of Nelson, in the event of his acquittal.

CUBAN CITIES MUST PAY FOR HYGIENIC MEASURES

Insular Government to Make No Further Appropriations.

The Marine Hospital Service has received information from the surgeon in charge at Havana that the Cuban Cabinet has decided that, after August 1, the Federal Government of the island will cease to make appropriations for the disinfection and clearing of streets in several cities and towns.

President Palma and his Cabinet hold that this is a municipal matter and that the expense should be borne by the municipalities.

During the period of the military government the United States provided money for the disinfection and clearing of streets and public places in Cuba, and this measure greatly increased the healthfulness of the Cuban cities.

The Secretary of the Treasury has received from the State Department a letter written from Havana by United States Minister Squires, in which he says that the health of Havana and other cities of the island is good and that the sanitary condition of the streets compares very favorably with that of American cities.

The reports to the Marine Hospital Service show that the yellow fever has for some time been almost unknown. The death rate in Havana is about the same as that of Charleston, S. C., and some other Southern cities of mixed population.

Yacht Owner Rescued.

NEW CASTLE, Del., July 27.—Capt. M. Roger Hamilton, of Baltimore, Md., who arrived here yesterday in the naphtha launch Masillon, missed his footing in stepping from the wharf to the boat and went down in twenty feet of water. He was rescued by friends. This is his second escape within three weeks.

MATTER OF BAIL FOR JOHN C. NELSON

Question to Be Argued Before Judge Love Today.

CONFIDENT OF ACQUITTAL

Special Grand Jury Summoned to Investigate Charge of Arson—Prisoner Refuses to Discuss Details of His Case—Views of Prosecution.

John C. Nelson, the alleged gambler, charged with burning the shanties at Jackson City, erected and used for gambling purposes, is making a renewed effort to get bail, and if not that an immediate trial. He is confident of release. Judge J. M. Love, of the Alexandria county court, has granted a hearing to Nelson for 10 a. m. today, when, through his attorneys, he will demand bail.

Another order made by Judge Love is for a special grand jury to meet Tuesday morning and to take immediate consideration to the charges against Nelson. It is indicated he will be tried at the present term of court.

When seen at the Port Myer Hotel jail yesterday Nelson appeared considerably elated over his success in getting Judge Love to give him a hearing in the matter of getting bail. Justice E. F. Thompson's refusal left him depressed, and there was a possibility of appeal to the county court. It is expected the courthouse will be crowded when the case is called this morning.

Nelson declined to submit to an interview of any character. He said this because he objected to meeting the newspaper men, but because his attorneys, Walter Moore, of Fairfax, Va., and Joseph Shillington, of Washington, had instructed him not to discuss his case with anyone. Personally, he says, he is confident of his chance of acquittal, as he is positive that he cannot be convicted.

Of Sociable Manner.

Manners, affected by Nelson, are of a character that invite sociability in various ways, and he has many friends. He is quiet, rather than otherwise, though it cannot be said that he is particularly reserved. When he talks his voice takes a tone that is pleasant to the ear, and in fact almost musical.

As his name suggests, Nelson is a Scandinavian, but he has not that pale blue eye that usually proclaims one of his nativity. Instead, he can direct a steady gaze from a pair of steely gray. It is said by his associates that those eyes can take on a fire at times that would ill to any so bold as to cross his will.

The reputation that Nelson bears is the best evidence that he is not always as mild-mannered as he appears. Only a short distance from the jail there is a building where he usually proclaims one of his nativity. Instead, he can direct a steady gaze from a pair of steely gray. It is said by his associates that those eyes can take on a fire at times that would ill to any so bold as to cross his will.

Picture of Crucifixion.

The third picture, which is owned by the Visitation Nuns, Park Avenue and Centre Street, who conduct the Visitation Academy, is "The Crucifixion of Christ," and is regarded by Mr. Weldenbach as the original sketch of the great picture of "The Crucifixion," by Rubens, which is now in the Louvre, in Paris.

The few persons who have seen the work have been unable to express fully their admiration for so fine a masterpiece. The painting is on wood and is in a high state of preservation. It is about 39 by 49 inches, and its greatest value, perhaps, is that each figure is a perfect miniature. The picture shows Christ dead upon the cross. To the right is St. John; to the left is His Mother, the Blessed Virgin, and Mary Magdalene. This painting was also cleaned by Mr. Weldenbach and its wonderful beauty restored.

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PAINTINGS BY RUBENS FOUND IN BALTIMORE

Interest in Art Circles Greatly Aroused.

THREE ORIGINAL CANVASES

Two at St. Mary's Seminary—Bequeathed by Mr. Severn Tenckle Walls—Both 24 by 29 Inches—Visitation Nuns Own Other.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 27.—Great interest has been aroused in art circles all over the country by the recent publication of the fact that three paintings in this city have been pronounced by Mr. H. Weldenbach, a Canadian artist and expert, to be the work of Peter Paul Rubens, the great Flemish painter.

Two of these paintings—those of St. Peter and St. Paul—are at St. Mary's Seminary, North Penn Street, to which institution they were bequeathed by Mr. Severn Tenckle Walls. They were purchased by Mr. Walls in Spain, and in his will he designated as "the old original paintings of St. Peter and St. Paul."

Three-quarter Bust Pictures.

Both canvases are twenty-four inches by twenty-nine inches and are three-quarter bust pictures. St. Peter is shown as holding two keys in his left hand and his face is tortured as though he were looking upon the master. The artist presents the scene when Christ gave unto Peter the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven. The painting corresponds in every particular with Rubens' description of Rubens' St. Peter, except that Rubens says the saint holds a book in his right hand. But there is no right hand in this picture, and all those who have seen the picture agree that the lower part of the canvas was cut away, probably in taking it from a frame. This also accounts for the absence of the name of the artist.

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FILIPINO ALWAYS A DEVOUT CATHOLIC

SCORNED COURT'S REQUEST.

Aged Administrator of Estate Had to Be Sent to Jail.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., July 27.—Because he declined to give information in regard to settling up an estate of which he is administrator, Isaiah J. Smith, aged seventy years, was committed to jail yesterday by the judges of the orphans' court.

Smith declined to explain about two notes, and refused to recognize the authority of the court. He will apply for release under habeas corpus proceedings.

EXPANSION OF THE NEW INSULAR BUREAU

Embraces All Matters Affecting Civil Government.

Capt. Clarence R. Edwards Appointed Chief With Rank of Colonel—Employs Sixty-one Clerks.

Under authority of the Philippine government act, the former division of insular affairs of the War Department has been organized into a full-fledged bureau of that department and will hereafter bear the designation of the "Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department."

Capt. Clarence R. Edwards, Tenth Infantry, remains at the head of the newly established office until a special detail by the Secretary of War, and while so acting he will have the rank, pay, and allowance of a colonel. The act contains a special provision to that effect.

Matters of Civil Government.

The business assigned to the bureau embraces all matters pertaining to civil government in the island possessions of the United States subject to the jurisdiction of the War Department.

Colonel Edwards has as his chief assistants in the conduct of the affairs of the bureau Capt. J. Van Ness Philip, formerly of the volunteers; Capt. J. R. M. Taylor, Fourteenth Infantry, and Judge Charles E. Magoon. Captain Philip is assistant chief and Captain Taylor is a special assistant, while Judge Magoon as the law officer of the bureau.