

THE BOWLES BATTLESHIP.

A NEW TYPE OF VESSEL DESIGNED BY THE CHIEF CONSTRUCTOR.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)
Washington, July 19.—The official plans for a new type of battleship for the navy, completed by the Board on Construction this week, and here printed for the first time, present a marked departure from the chief features of the Oregon, the Kearsarge, the Maine and other classes which have preceded them in the United States service, and emphasize the influence which Rear-Admiral Bowles is able to exert, although he has been Chief Constructor less than six months. The new design, which was called for by a resolution of the last Congress, is supported by Admirals Melville and O'Neill, consulting with Admiral Bowles the majority of the Construction Board, but the credit of the whole idea is given to Admiral Bowles, not only so far as the hull is concerned, but largely as to ordnance and engines, as well as other essential military features.

The ship has the unprecedented displacement, when ready for sea, of 17,000 tons, or fully 1,000 tons more than any other American warship. Her 20,000 horsepower exceeds by 1,000 that of any of her predecessors. She is fifteen feet longer than last year's battleships, and with practically the same beam, carries her increased weight with no greater draught, through bluffer lines and flatter cross section. Her trial displacement is 600 tons more than the Virginia class, of which 100 tons are given to armor and 500 to armor, guns, machinery and auxiliaries.

NOVEL ARRANGEMENT OF BATTERY.
Her chief distinction, after her enormous size, surpassing that of the latest European ships, lies in her novel battery, which constitutes the greatest departure from what had come to be known as the American types. Not only have the double turrets of the Kearsarge and the Kentucky and of the five ships of last year been abandoned, but all broadside turrets, which were regarded as invaluable features of the Oregon and Virginia class, have been laid aside for a broadside battery in casemates, with limited area of fire.

In favor of the new 7-inch gun it is said that its ammunition can be most effectively handled by two men, and the gun, therefore, can be fired more rapidly than the 8-inch hitherto used. The distribution of armor, wider than in any other vessel, is shown in the elevation, and the gun arrangement in the deck plan.

The muzzles of the 12-inch guns are twenty-five feet above the water line, of one bank of seven twenty-two feet, and of the other seven fifteen feet. On each side there are eight seven in the lower tier and two in the upper. Of the upper seven, two can fire dead ahead and two dead astern, supplementing the fire of the twelve. In the lower tier the two forward seven fire ahead and through an angle of 140 degrees, while the broadside seven swing through only 125 degrees. The big twelve in turrets have a range of 270 degrees, but the majority of the board declare that "during the Spanish war there was a general condemnation of turrets, as being detrimental to efficient gun service. The heat, lack of ventilation, contracted spaces and great difficulty of seeing the enemy were commented upon at great length by officers who served in turrets." They are disposed to throw out altogether this distinctly

ATTACK ON SCHLEY DISAPPROVED.

MACLAY'S HISTORY NOT TO BE USED AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY UNLESS OBNOXIOUS LANGUAGE IS STRICKEN OUT.

Washington, July 19.—The Secretary of the Navy has decided that the third volume of MacLay's history of the Spanish-American War shall not be used as a textbook at the Naval Academy unless the obnoxious language it contains in characterizing the action of Rear-Admiral Schley is eliminated. The Secretary says that it would be manifestly improper to have a history containing such intemperate language used as a textbook for the cadets. He has informed Commander Walcott, superintendent of the Naval Academy, and Mr. MacLay, the author of the history, of his decision. The Secretary says that the proofs of the entire volume were not submitted to him. He received only the proofs of the third chapter, relating to the mobilization of the fleet, which contained a summary of the orders which he, as Secretary of the Navy, had issued in making preparations for the war. That chapter was satisfactory, and he returned it to Mr. MacLay with an indication of his approval. He says he never saw the account of the battle of Santiago and the criticisms of Rear-Admiral Schley until after the book was published. Mr. MacLay was appointed to his present place in the New-York Navy Yard on August 23, 1900, having been transferred from the Lighthouse Service.

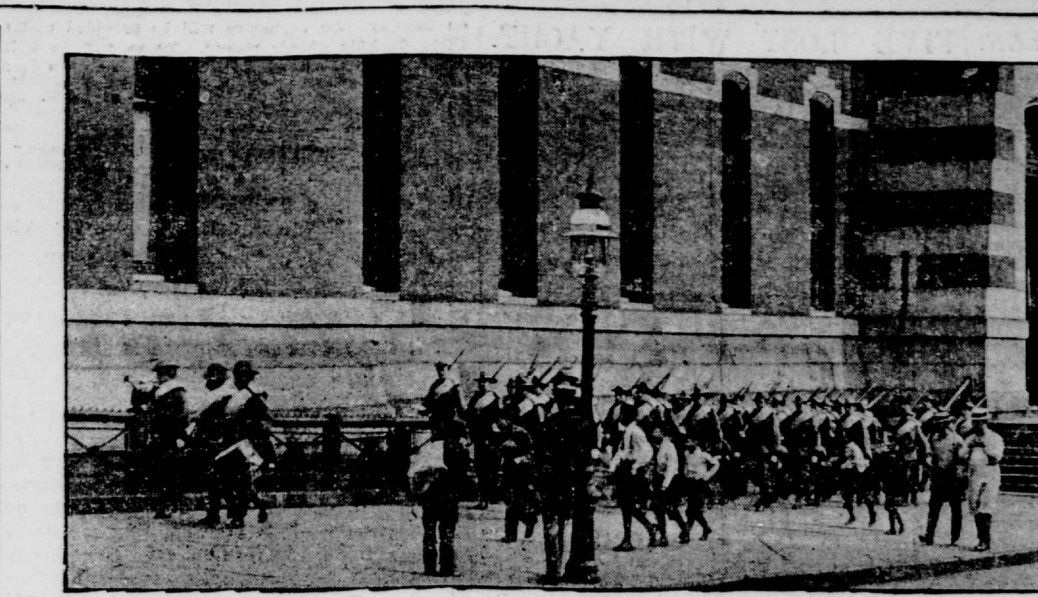
GEN. AGNUS APPEALS TO PRESIDENT.
CHARGES A CONSPIRACY IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT AGAINST ADMIRAL SCHLEY.

Baltimore, July 19.—General Felix Agnus, publisher of "The Baltimore American," sent the following dispatch to President McKinley this morning:
William McKinley, President, Canton, Ohio.
MacLay's "History of the Navy" is the standard in use at the Naval Academy. In the third volume, just issued, the historian charges Rear-Admiral Schley with being a coward, a liar, a cad, an incompetent and insubordinate. In an interview in "The American" this morning MacLay, the historian, who is a Navy Department clerk classed as a laborer and attached to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, says that proofs of this third volume, which should have told the most glorious story in all our naval annals, were submitted to Secretary Long and Admiral Sampson and approved by them in advance of publication; also that Long put him in his present position after he had read and approved this scurrilous attack upon Admiral Schley. These proofs were also submitted to Admiral Dewey, who refused to read them. If aught were needed to convince any fair minded man that a clique in the Navy Department has conspired to traduce the hero of Santiago, and that the conspiracy was conducted with caution while that brave and gallant officer was suffering expatriation on the fever infected coasts of South America, this should furnish it. Will you, Mr. President, in view of all this, sit quietly by and permit these conspirators to continue their diabolical work? Every justice loving American appeals to you to intervene in the name and for the sake of fair play. Next to being right all the time, which no man ever was, the best thing is to find out as soon as possible that you are wrong, and right yourself immediately.
FELIX AGNUS.
Publisher "Baltimore American."

MR. MACLAY'S STATEMENT.
IF FACTS IN HIS HISTORY ARE WRONG, HE SAYS, IT IS "UP TO ADMIRAL SAMPSON."

Edgar S. MacLay was quoted by "The Brooklyn Eagle" yesterday as saying that if there is anything wrong with the facts in the history that has been so severely criticised it is "up to Admiral Sampson," for the history was based on the facts contained in the official report of the Admiral to the authorities at Washington.

Mr. MacLay continues: "Next fall there will be a new edition of the history, and I intend thoroughly to revise that portion of the work that deals



COMPANY E, 7TH REGIMENT, LEAVING THE ARMORY ON THE WAY TO CAMP AT ORIENTA POINT.

A complement of Company E, 7th Regiment, Captain John A. Davidson commanding, left the armory yesterday at 5:35 p. m. for Orienta Point, at Mamaroneck. Until to-morrow night the men will be the guests of Captain John R. Hageman, of the First Brigade staff. The men will combine business with pleasure. Drills in close and in extended order and a sham battle have been arranged. At 6:30 o'clock to-night a full dress parade will be held, to be reviewed by Captain Hageman. For this the 7th Regiment Band has been engaged, and an invitation has been extended to the neighboring cottages.

QUESTIONS WITH ITALY.

THE NEW AMBASSADOR TO ARRIVE IN SEPTEMBER—RESPONSE IN ONE CASE.

Washington, July 19.—Marquis Malsapina, the new Italian Ambassador to the United States, has written from Rome to a friend in Washington that he will arrive here in the early part of September. This is rather earlier than was expected, and it is probably due to the desire to have the ambassador take up the important international questions which have lately arisen between Italy and the United States, including the levying of a differential duty on Italian sugar, the killing of several Italians in Mississippi and the negotiations for a treaty of reciprocity.

The State Department has made a satisfactory response to the Italian charge d'affaires respecting the alleged refusal of the Wabash Railroad authorities to allow a representative of the Italian consul at Chicago access to the Italians who were injured in a train wreck and sent to the Wabash Railroad Hospital, at Peru, Ind. Dr. Moorehouse, the railroad surgeon, who was in charge of the injured men, has reported that they have had every care and personal attention. He says that the person claiming to represent the Italian consul presented no credentials, and appeared to be without proper authorization, but that any authorized representative of the Italian Government was at liberty to see and speak with every individual Italian in the hospital, and this privilege has already been availed of. It also has been charged that the Italians who were killed in the railroad wreck or who died in the hospital were hastily buried in order to make away with evidence that might be used as a basis for claims. Dr. Moorehouse reports that every effort was made to identify the dead, and where these efforts failed the bodies were carefully preserved and photographed to aid in further efforts.

PARDONS GRANTED AND DENIED.

THE PRESIDENT'S ACTION IN CASES WHERE NATIONAL BANKING LAWS WERE VIOLATED.

Washington, July 19.—James Easby Smith, pardon attorney for the Department of Justice, has

EXPORTS NOT SMALLER.

APPARENT REDUCTION IN FIGURES EASILY ACCOUNTED FOR.

Washington, July 19 (Special).—Exports of manufactures from the United States appear to be slightly less in the fiscal year just ended than in the preceding year, the figures for the eleven months ending with May showing an apparent reduction of \$14,556,000. This statement, however, is misleading, because the figures of the year 1901 do not include the exports to Porto Rico and Hawaii, which were included in former years. These are largely for manufactures, and will aggregate \$25,000,000 for the fiscal year. Were it possible for the Bureau of Statistics to include in its figures of exports of manufactures those sent to Hawaii and Porto Rico, the figures of 1901 would differ little from those of 1900.

An analysis of the general export figures of manufactures for the eleven months now available shows in most cases an increase over 1900, and that the decrease is confined to a few articles, and is due, in some cases at least, to a fall in price rather than a reduction in quantity. In illuminating oils, for instance, the export figures for the eleven months in 1901 show a decrease of \$4,500,000 in value, but an increase of nearly 50,000,000 gallons, the accurate figures being for the eleven months in 1900, 658,554,528 gallons, value \$11,735,797, and for the eleven months of 1901, 711,842,276 gallons, value \$7,238,481.

Two other great articles of the exports of manufactures show a reduction in 1901, as compared with 1900—copper and cotton manufactures—and these, indeed, form the chief reduction in the grand totals for the year 1901, as compared with 1900. In the latter, cotton manufactures, the reduction is entirely due to temporary conditions in China. The total exports of cotton manufactures in the eleven months ending with May, 1901, are \$17,275,289, against \$22,080,583 in the corresponding months of last year, a reduction of \$4,805,294, while an examination of the figures of the exports of cotton cloth to China shows that they fell from \$5,288,948 in the

DATE OF PEKING'S SURRENDER.

CHINESE TO TAKE POSSESSION ON ANNIVERSARY OF LEGATION'S RELIEF.

Washington, July 19.—Mr. Rockhill, special commissioner, has sent by cable to the State Department the following statement of the present status of the negotiations at Peking:

Diplomatic corps at Peking is engaged in considering the Russian proposals for the eventual increase of the tariff (maritime customs). A solution of the problem is hoped for. The indemnity, fixed at 450,000,000 taels and 4 per cent interest, has been formally accepted, and Japan has waived preferential treatment. The formal surrender of Peking to the Chinese authorities is expected to take place on August 14.

The date mentioned is the anniversary of the relief of the legations by the international force. In substance, to be an increase from 5 per cent to 10 per cent of the customs dues which the Chinese Government may collect from the imports from foreign countries. It is further understood that this increase is not to take effect at once, and perhaps not at all. It will depend upon the resources of China under the existing system. This proposition is believed to be much less objectionable to Great Britain and Japan as well as to the United States, than the original proposition to make an absolute and immediate increase of the customs duties to the extent proposed.

TIEN-TSIN NATIVES RESTLESS.

Tien-Tsin, July 19.—Considerable uneasiness is felt here following the resumption by the Chinese of the partial control of the city. The natives are cutting the telegraph lines outside of Tien-Tsin, and fears of further violence are entertained.

PRINCE CHUN TO SAIL TO-DAY.

Shanghai, July 19.—Prince Chun, brother of Kwang Su, who goes to Berlin to express the Chinese Emperor's formal regret for the death of Baron von Ketteler, the German Minister, today received a deputation of British and American Protestant missionaries, who wished him a safe journey. Prince Chun sails from here to-morrow for Genoa.

GREAT BRITAIN REMAINS FIRM.

Peking, July 19.—Mr. Rockhill, the United States special commissioner, has postponed his departure in consequence of the deadlock between the ministers. There are no signs of Great Britain's yielding on the question of the increase of the customs tariff.

ELECTRICAL GAMBLING.

A hot weather device for lazy lovers of chance. SEE THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE TO-MORROW.

PRESIDENCY OF COLOMBIA.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT MARROQUIN'S RESIGNATION DISCREDITED.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Washington, July 19.—Tomas Herran, secretary of legation of the Colombian Republic, discredits the published reports of the resignation of Vice-President Marroquin, who has been acting as the executive head of the republic for the last few days. The legation received a cable dispatch two days ago from Bogota concerning a matter pending in this country, but no mention was made of any intention on the part of the Acting President to retire. General Rafael Reyes, now in Paris, who was selected as "designado," or substitute, to fill any vacancy occurring through the death or retirement of the President or Vice-President, has also communicated with the legation in the last few days, and did not indicate in any way that there was a possibility of Señor Marroquin relinquishing his duties. Señor Herran thinks that, in view of the peaceful conditions existing in Colombia both in political and military circles, it is highly improbable that the Vice-President will resign in the last day or so which has not been reported here.

The Colombian constitution provides for the designation of a substitute, called a "designado," who becomes the acting executive head of the republic in case of death or retirement of the President and Vice-President. His election is always the first work done by the Congress when it convenes at the biennial sessions.

General Reyes, who, in the case of Señor Marroquin's retirement, would become Vice-President, was born in Colombia about fifty-five years ago. His political views are substantially the same as those of the President, and he has been prominently connected with the military establishment of the republic, and has held a number of important civil offices under the republican government, among them being Cabinet portfolio and his present post of Minister to France. General Reyes is expected to visit the United States next fall and spend several months as the guest of the legation in this city.

LARCHMONT, MAMARONECK, HARRISON, RYE, RICHMOND, SPRING, SHARPS, and the unique attractions of each, fully set forth in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE TO-MORROW.

PORTO RICAN INTERNAL REVENUE.

A SATISFACTORY COLLECTION SCHEME DIFFICULT TO DEVISE.

Washington, July 19.—Commissioner Yerkes of the Internal Revenue Bureau is busily engaged in devising a feasible scheme for the collection of the internal revenue tax on cigars, cigarettes, rum, etc., brought into the United States from Porto Rico after the President issues his proclamation declaring that free trade exists. Under the present laws internal revenue stamps can be purchased only from collectors or their deputies. As Porto Rico is not a collection district, no one there is authorized to sell stamps, and hence the difficulty in arranging a system by which exporters may procure stamps without inconvenience. Another difficulty is encountered in the fact that cigars, etc., brought in from Porto Rico, not being subject to duty in the United States, whether it be a port of entry or not, and the danger that large quantities of goods may be smuggled into this country is great. It is probable that Congress will be asked at the next session to make Porto Rico an internal revenue collection district, or that it be annexed to one of the districts in the Southern States. Until this is done it is expected that an effective administration of the laws will be accomplished only with some difficulty.

LONG ISLAND RESORTS.

A most attractive page devoted to Long Island and its delightful variety of places for summer enjoyment. Popular beaches and prominent people who are visiting them, in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE TO-MORROW.

AN AWAKENING IN CHINA.

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR RENEWED AND INCREASED MISSIONARY EFFORT.

Courtesy H. Fenn, acting secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, made public yesterday a letter from a missionary in China, which Mr. Fenn believes shows an important reactionary tendency among the Chinese in favor of the Christianity and the Western civilization of the Americans. The letter is looked upon with the greatest interest by heads of missionary boards because of its contradiction of reports that the Chinese had been steered against preachers of Christianity, because of the indignities which some of the natives had suffered at the hands of the allies. Similarly encouraging letters have also been received by the foreign mission boards of other denominations from those who have now returned to their posts. They were directed by these boards to send to China this fall and in the course of next year more missionaries than have ever before been sent forth for work in that country. The Chinese universities are now looked upon as the cause of a great revival in missionary work rather than as forecasting discouragement and defeat. Indeed, missionaries are not without ground to expect an unparalleled revival of apostolic zeal in the country of the Dragon.

The letter is written by the Rev. J. W. Lowrie, of the Presbyterian Mission at Pao-Ting-Fu, one of the storm centers of the insurrection. Mr. Lowrie was driven out by the Boxers, who destroyed all the missions and caused the death of a number of missionaries, who were buried in the number of the home of Mr. Simcox, after a brief defence. Mr. Lowrie has now returned to Pao-Ting-Fu, and has held a memorial service on the ruins of the destroyed missions. In his letter he tells of the sorrow shown by the Chinese officials of the town for the calamity. He said that he believed that they were struck by these boards after the mission sixteen acres of land for a new station. Mr. Lowrie said that the people welcomed the return of the missionaries and listened to them with greater interest than they had ever before shown.

DR. BROWN IN PEKING.

Dr. Arthur J. Brown, secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Missions, is now in Peking, in consultation with the representative missionaries of the Presbyterian Church in China. Together these men are looking over the old and forming plans for the renewal of work in the territory of the Presbyterian missionaries have gone back to the Shan-Tung Province, whence they were driven out by the Boxers, and all report encouragingly concerning their labors. Other missionaries will leave this country for China next fall.

As another evidence of the sentiment for still greater exertion on the part of the missionaries, the mission of the Shan-Tung Province have signed a petition to the mission board to extend a long furlough to Dr. Hunter Corbett, who has been stationed in this province, to travel and speak throughout the United States for the purpose of bringing in new recruits and raising funds. Evidence of the sentiment for still greater exertion on the part of the missionaries is shown by the action of the governor of the province in planning a new university at Chi-Nan, the capital of the province. W. M. Hayes, of the present college at Teng-Chow, has been asked to become the head of the new institution.

Disorder is said still to reign in the provinces of Honan and Shan-Shi, and thither the exiled missionaries have fled. In an Iron case, the English and American Baptist churches have not yet attempted to return. Neither has missionary work been attempted in the country. Disorder around Peking, which is still reported to be over-run with brigands.

"FOREIGN DEVIL" PASSING AWAY.

Dr. H. K. Carroll, first assistant corresponding secretary of the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions, said yesterday that the prospects for missionary work in China were not so bright as they had been in the field as most encouraging. He had received a letter from Dr. McCartney, who had just made a two thousand mile journey through the interior, and who wrote that he had not once heard the epithet of "foreign devil," which before the outbreak was used all the time.

Of the four hundred Methodist missionaries in North China, five have now returned, and four more will return in the fall. Many more will leave this country for China next year.

HORRORS OF THE FAMINE.

Chow Tsz Chi, Chinese consul in this city, has forwarded to "The Christian Herald" the reports of the native commissioners appointed by the Governor of Shanxi to assist in the work of relieving the famine. These reports detail the progress of the members of the relief commission through Shanxi. Near Mishi City they saw refugees eating tree leaves and apparently enjoying them. Later they saw hungry birds in the woods lighting for dead bodies. In a large number of instances young girls who were being sold were purchased by the relief commissioners and sent to the relief headquarters, their families being informed. On one day, May 18, sixty-seven girls were rescued. The local authorities about this date caught six dealers in girls and attempted to execute them, but seemed powerless to stop the traffic. The detailed reports of the native relief commissioners show that the famine is widespread and the suffering extensive.

SALMON FISHING.

A very interesting article from Puget Sound, giving an account of the salmon industry. Points about fishing which you have not thought of, in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE TO-MORROW.

SHOT HER BABE INSTEAD OF AN INDIAN.

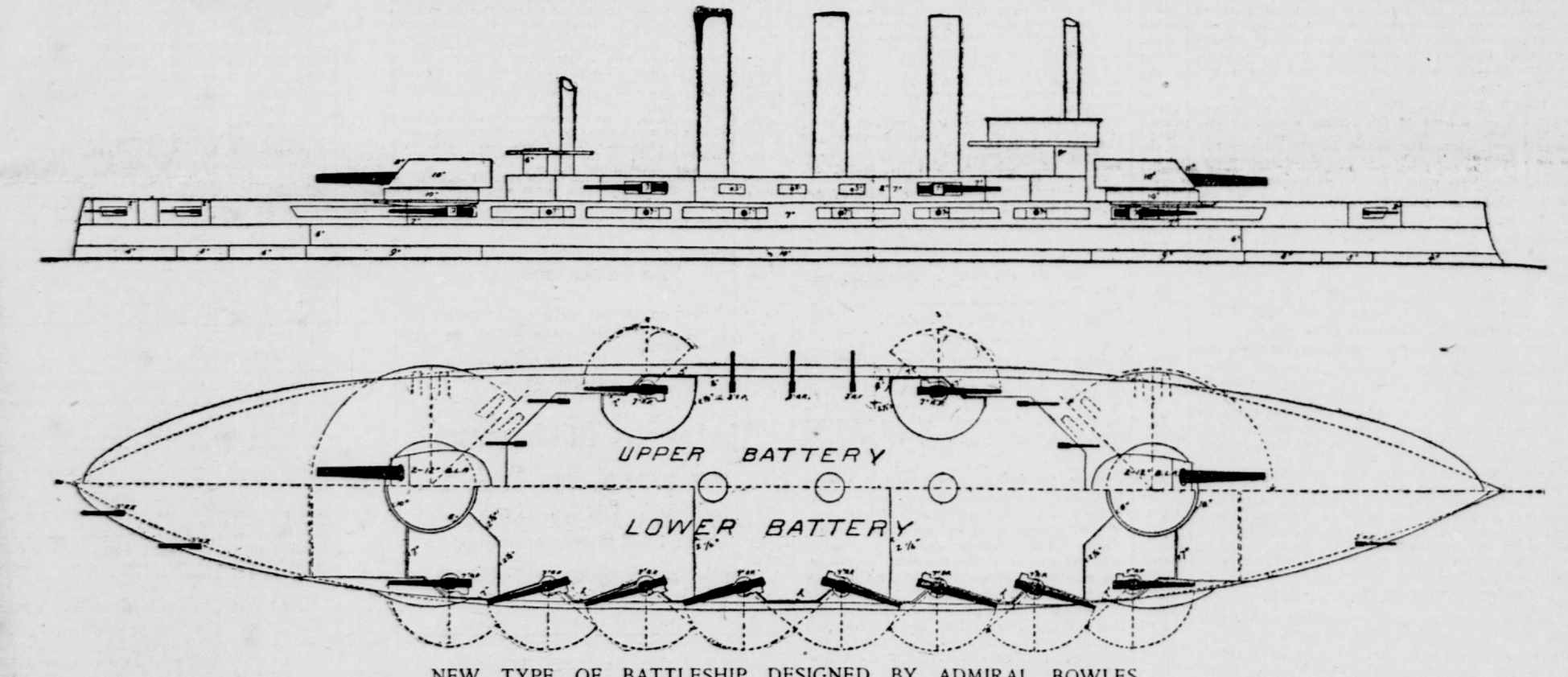
ARIZONA MOTHER HAS TO DEFEND HERSELF AGAINST DRUNKEN BRAVES.

Phoenix, Ariz., July 19.—While defending herself against drunken Indians, Mrs. J. Irving sent a bullet through the brain of her babe, which was playing on the floor. The tragedy happened last night in a settler's cabin on the Maricopa Reservation, about forty miles south of this city. "Maricopa Jim," an Indian, accompanied by several young bucks, all of them drunk, attempted to assault Mrs. Irving. After the shooting she escaped from the cabin, and under the shadow of darkness ran to the cabin of another trader, who gave the alarm. An armed force of settlers returned to the scene of the tragedy, but the Indians had disappeared. It is presumed that they fled to the mountains. A posse is in pursuit. There are about one thousand Indians in this country, but they are not in sympathy with "Maricopa Jim," and they promise to assist the whites in bringing the guilty Indians to justice.

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NEW TYPE OF BATTLESHIP DESIGNED BY ADMIRAL BOWLES.

American feature, that went all over the world when the Monitor defeated the Merrimac. Such ships, it is estimated, will cost over \$7,000,000, exclusive of stores and accessories.

PLANS FOR ARMORED CRUISERS.

Washington, July 19.—Plans for the new armored cruisers, which are expected to be the crack ships of the navy, were before the Naval Board of Construction to-day, Admiral Bowles, Chief Constructor, having completed the sketch plans. The discussion showed some diversity of opinion on the main features presented by the plans, but no agreement was reached. The plans show a ship of 11,000 tons displacement, 440 feet in length, with 5-inch belt armor. The battery consists of 8-inch guns in turrets, 6-inch guns on broadside, and auxiliary batteries of 3-inch rapid fire guns. As a result of the discussion it is probable that the Chief Constructor will draw up alternative plans, showing somewhat larger cruisers, and embodying some changes suggested to-day.

FILIPINO NATIVE TROOPS.

An army of 12,000 Filipinos to be organized and officered by American regulars. The insurgents are clamoring to enlist. SEE THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE TO-MORROW.

RURAL MAIL SERVICE ORDERS.

Washington, July 19.—Postmaster-General Smith today issued two orders of importance to the rural mail service throughout the country. One is designed to avoid the duplication of service in some sections by both star and rural free delivery services, and the other limits the private enterprises in which carriers may engage while performing their official duties.

with the battle of Santiago and the part the naval officer took in the same. But I shall not alter the facts, for they are correct, and I must be assured that they are in error.

"The proofs of the work were submitted to all the officers that took part in the battle of Santiago, as well as to Secretary Long, and received their unqualified approval."

"Do you mean to say that Secretary Long approved such language regarding Admiral Schley, and then endorsed the adoption of the book for the Naval Academy?" he was asked.

"No. Only that part of the book was submitted to each officer that related to him personally or to his part in the battle of Santiago. The proofs submitted to Secretary Long dealt with only that portion of the war that concerned him."

"The same was true of Admiral Sampson. The proofs submitted to him related only to his part in the war, and contained no mention of Admiral Schley. None of the proofs were submitted to Admiral Schley, as he was in South America at the time, and would have been impossible to get them to him and back again within a reasonable length of time."

UP-TO-DATE MONARCHS.

How Kaiser William, Edward VII and Victor Emmanuel institute reforms and lead their people. SEE THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE TO-MORROW.

THE TRANSPORT RAWLINS SOLD.

Washington, July 19.—The War Department has sold the transport Rawlins to the Merchants and Miners' Line for \$200,000. The Rawlins belonged to the Old Dominion Line before the war, when she was purchased by the navy and named the Resolute. Afterward she was turned over to the War Department and used in the West Indian transport service.

submitted a report to the Attorney-General relating to the action of the President on applications for pardon of persons who have violated the national banking laws. In preparing the report he made a comparison of the second administration of Mr. Cleveland and the first administration of President McKinley. In Mr. Cleveland's second administration forty-four applications were filed, of which three were denied and forty-one were granted, as follows: Twenty-one pardons, one restoration to citizenship, eighteen commutations and one commutation and restoration to citizenship. In President McKinley's first administration sixty cases were acted upon, of which twenty-four were denied and thirty-six were favorably acted upon, as follows: Pardoned, fifteen; restored to citizenship, five; commuted, twelve; commuted and restored to citizenship, four. Continuing, the report says:

I have furthermore brought this report down to date, which shows that during his two administrations to date President McKinley has acted upon applications for pardons in bank cases as follows: Total number of cases acted upon, sixty-two; total acts of clemency, forty-three, as follows: Pardoned, twenty-one; pardoned to restore civil rights, six; commuted and restored to civil rights, four; commuted, twelve.

FREE HOMES IN THE WEST.

The wild crowd that has flocked into Kiowa and Comanche Indian lands. SEE THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE TO-MORROW.

ST. REGIS INDIANS DISPOSSESSED.

Ogdenburg, N. Y., July 19.—Jake Skin, the St. Regis Indian, who, backed by chiefs of the Iroquois tribe, held Calquhoun Island, in the St. Lawrence River, nearly six months in defiance of the Dominion Government, has been dispossessed and arrested. An armed force has been stationed on the island, guarding every point at which the Indians, who claim possession, might effect a landing.

DISAGREEMENT IN THE LANG CASE.

Jamestown, N. Y., July 19.—The jury in the Lang case in the Federal Court announced a disagreement to-day. Lang is a Rochester customs official, and was indicted, with others, on the charge of conspiracy to rob the government of customs duties on a large scale. E. T. Hickey, a Rochester tobacco man, who was implicated with Lang, pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$4,000. Austin Rush, who also pleaded guilty, has not been sentenced.

FATAL TROLLEY COLLISION.

Palmer, Mass., July 19.—Seven persons were injured, one of them fatally, by a collision on the Palmer and Monson Electric Railway this morning. A passenger car ran into two construction cars, demolishing them and throwing the passengers out. William A. Bullam, in charge of the construction cars, was badly bruised and suffered internal injuries, from which he will die. Several of the passengers received bad cuts and bruises.

By Royal Warrant.

Messrs. Hedges & Butler, 116, Regent Street, London, England, have just had the honor of being appointed by Special Royal Warrant, Wine Merchants to His Majesty the King of England.

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