

The countess of Warwick, who of England's most energetic women, has added the management of a licensed public house to her other activities in the interests of the working people about her Essex country house.

James Keeley, who began work on the Chicago Tribune about 12 years ago as night police reporter and who is now publisher of that newspaper, has engaged John T. McCutcheon, the cartoonist, at a salary of \$20,000 a year on a three-years' contract for one cartoon a day.

The last of the old buildings at Five Points, New York, for years a favorite home of crime, will be torn down. Sixteen of the old houses were murdered used to be a commonplace will go to make way for a little triangular park connecting Mulberry Bend park with Paradise park.

Rev. P. W. Bilderback, pastor of the Fourth Methodist Episcopal church, of Millville, N. J., has introduced a new feature for his Sunday evening service, that of a choir of 30 young men whistlers. The choir made its first appearance before a large congregation and whistled several selections.

The Chinese are passionately fond of all games of skill and chance, and in particular of chess. The Chinese form of the game closely resembles the European method, but is usually played with flat wooden disks with their distinctive marks written upon them.

In Austria the working time for women and children, as well as for adult males, is restricted by law to 11 hours a day. Permits for overtime can, however, be obtained from the authorities. In small shops, as a rule, no permit is asked, the police not getting knowledge of such overwork.

While the Kaw river valley is recovering from the most destructive inundation of two generations, the broad wheat belt of Kansas is girding itself for the mightiest harvest in its history. Unmolested by frost, drought or insect, Kansas' yield of wheat promises to surpass in abundance and perfection of maturity anything in its previous history.

London's first quick lunch restaurant was opened for business on the Strand the other day. Despite the solemn warnings of the Lancet against these places and the terrible down-pour of rain, there was a great rush of curious cockneys, to whom buck-wheat cakes with maple sugar, griddle cakes, etc., presented an absolute novelty.

The project of a tax on fat people is being considered in Sweden. The advocates of the tax argue that when a man is above a certain weight he is in a well-fed and consequently prosperous condition, and so in a position to contribute easily to the public funds.

Joseph Forro, of Hazelton, Pa., was fined \$5 by Mayor William Reinhardt for wearing a high silk hat. The hat, which was of the style of 1870, was several sizes too large for Forro, and in order to prevent it falling over his ears he stuffed it out with a handkerchief.

The city of Kenosha, Wis., will try the most unique scheme in the history of municipal ownership under the terms of an order issued by the city council for the opening of a grocery store and butcher shop, to be under the entire control of the city.

The Turkish censorship at Constantinople has objected to an American Bible publishing firm printing the word Macedonia in the epistle to the Thessalonians, chapter 1, verses 7 and 8, and chapter iv., verse 10.

SMITH MAKES HIS REPLY

Ex-Postmaster General Explains His Official Actions in Connection with Post Office Investigation.

ANSWERS STATEMENT OF GEN. BRISTOW

Says He Desires to Assume Largest Measure of Responsibility Which Belongs to Him—Can Find But Little for Him to Account For—His Explanation Lengthy.

Philadelphia, June 29.—Charles Emory Smith, who was succeeded as postmaster general by Mr. Payne, made public on Friday his reply to the charges made by Mr. Tulloch, in connection with the post office investigation. Appended to the reply, and which Mr. Smith asks shall be treated as a part of it, are, first, a complete copy of the itemized statement of the Tulloch charges, as submitted to Mr. Smith at the time they were made; second, a complete copy of the confidential report of Inspector in Charge Smith, which is the main document accompanying Gen. Bristow's letter; third, a complete copy of the report which came as a result of the examination made when the Tulloch charges were submitted, and which embodies the answer, and the explanation of the transactions referred to. Mr. Smith then says:

"It will be seen that the Tulloch statement and the inspector's report are practically identical. At many points the language is exactly the same. It is as if they were written by the same hand. The Tulloch statement was submitted to me. The inspector's report was submitted to the fourth assistant. It was the business of the inspector to find whatever seemed to call for explanation; it was left to the postmaster general to find the explanation and the truth. This was done by probing the Tulloch statement when it was presented. All of the transactions described as irregular were examined and a report was made to me which took them up item by item and groups of items and gave the facts and explanations in each case. To this report I direct particular attention. If its statements are correct, then on most points its explanations are satisfactory. Its accuracy in all its special averments has never been impeached in any quarter. On the main points it is believed to be beyond successful challenge.

Main Points Summed Up. "These main points may be thus summed up, each in a sentence: First, names of military postal clerks were put on the general roll till the military appropriation became available; then they were transferred to the military roll. Second, the bond premiums of military clerks were paid for good reasons which are plainly set forth and which had the approval of the comptroller. Third, the purchases of Porto Rican supplies were made from the regular department contractors named under competition and at regular contract prices. Fourth, the vouchers for expenses of department officials traveling on official business were made as required by the auditor. Fifth, the lease of the Washington post office was shown to be entirely justified. Sixth, the apparently double payment of those employed in examining letter carriers' claims is fully explained. These points embrace all that are specified in the charges, except the items relating to appointments, including the individual cases of Larner and O. H. Smith, and thus the matters open to question are reduced to the appointments which all told involve 13 clerks and seven cleaners. Even this is not an irreducible minimum, for several of these appointments were perfectly right and beyond any question.

Of all the appointments referred to in the report of the post office inspector on the Tulloch charges Mr. Smith declares he had personal knowledge of only one, and that was in the matter of a Washington young woman, formerly engaged in journalism, whom he found in dire need and appointed on the roll of laborers, and who, he says, took her place and did her work until he made better provision for her wants. His letter goes on as follows: Accepts Responsibility.

"I wish to accept the largest measure of responsibility which belongs to me in connection with all these matters, but it seems due to fairness to state certain facts. The war against Spain, declared three or four days later, was dated back to April 21, 1898. That was the very day on which I was sworn in as postmaster general. My first duty, before even familiarizing myself with the department, was to make immediate provision for the letters of the scattered army of 250,000 men which was so promptly raised, followed by provision for the full mail of the islands. The administration had been installed for more than a year. The department force had been organized, and, of course, it was properly accepted as it was found. When the immediate duty in hand was taken up, it was discovered, curiously enough, that there were absolutely no records of the military postal service in the civil war. There were no known precedents. We had nothing to guide us. We had to make our own plans. The determination of our general plan and policy devolved on the postmaster general. The execution of the details devolved on the first assistant's bureau. We had at first no special appropriation and so had to meet the requirements out of the regular appropriation. Afterwards when the special appropriation became available we had to recoup the general ap-

propriation in order that the regular service might not suffer. These things were effected in part through the Washington office, and orders were given which subordinate officials neither did nor were required to understand, and out of it has grown a vast deal of unnecessary misunderstanding."

DENIES INSINUATIONS.

Congressman Sibley Invites an Investigation of His Official Conduct. New York, June 29.—The press has received the following dispatch from Representative Joseph C. Sibley, of Pennsylvania, dated Quebec:

"Arriving here to-day from a cruise through the St. Lawrence, I find published intimations reflecting upon my official conduct as a representative in congress. In every instance my official actions have reflected my highest conceptions of public duty, and so far as I am aware will never cause any friend of mine either regret or sorrow. I invite the fullest investigation of my official conduct. (Signed) 'JOSEPH C. SIBLEY.'"

The intimations referred to by Mr. Sibley made it appear that he was largely interested in a manifold company which furnished supplies to the national government.

Back at His Desk.

Washington, June 29.—Postmaster General Payne was at his desk at the department Saturday morning, and called Assistant Postmasters General Wynne, Shallenberger and Bristow, and Assistant Attorney General Robb into consultation to close up some pending matters. He said that he felt weak, and did not return to the department in the afternoon.

INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES.

Pretty Compliments Continue to Pass Between Germany and the United States.

Kiel, Prussia, June 29.—When Emperor William was congratulated Saturday, at the launching of the German armored cruiser Roon, on his yacht, Meteor, winning the American cup Friday, he replied:

"The American skippers brought me luck. I would not have won if they had not been with me."

Rear Admiral Cotton, the captains of the American warships and the members of the United States embassy were in the emperor's party. The American squadron saluted the new cruiser.

Emperor William and Prince Henry of Prussia took breakfast with Admiral Cotton on board the Kearsarge. In the party also were the German admirals, Ambassador Tower, Chancellor von Buelow, Admiral von Tirpitz, imperial secretary of the navy; the principal members of the emperor's household, all the members of the United States embassy, Mr. Meyer, the American ambassador to Italy, all the captains and executive officers of the American warships and Admiral Cotton's staff, Cornelius Vanderbilt, R. W. Goelet, J. H. Smith, James Lawrence and Edmund Baylies. Admiral Cotton thanked the emperor for the cordial manner in which the squadron had been received.

QUIET IN WILMINGTON.

The Delaware City Is Again in No Normal Condition After Days of Intense Excitement.

Wilmington, Del., June 29.—This city is in its normal condition, the excitement over the lynching of George White and the events following the burning having entirely disappeared. The closing of the saloons Friday had a good effect. There were no drunken brawls during the night, and the police were not called upon to quell any disturbances. By order of the police commissioners all saloons again closed their doors Saturday night at six p. m. The liquor dealers have heartily acquiesced in the closing movement, and they are being commended generally by the citizens for sacrificing business for the protection and order of the city. The precautionary plans adopted by the police a few days ago will be kept in force until all danger of further lawlessness is past.

Sonsville, La., June 29.—News reached here of the lynching of Lamb White, a negro on the Smithland plantation, ten miles from Monterey Landing, Concordia parish. Whittle assaulted a white man and a mob took him to the woods and riddled his body with bullets.

DECORATIONS WITHDRAWN.

The King of Roumania Shows Indignation Against Murderers of Serbian Rulers.

Vienna, June 29.—The king of Roumania has withdrawn all the Roumanian decorations bestowed on officers of the Sixth Serbian infantry, of which regiment he recently resigned the honorary colonelcy. The Serbian war minister will be informed that this action is taken because of King Charles' indignation at the assassination of King Alexander and Queen Draga, in which the Sixth infantry took a leading part.

Belgrade, June 29.—The kings of Italy and Roumania, President Loubet of France and Prince Nicholas of Montenegro have added their congratulations to those already received by King Peter from other chiefs of states. These telegrams are regarded as constituting official recognition of the new ruler of Serbia.

Quiet in Richmond.

Richmond, Va., June 29.—The strike situation is quiet. Cars are running on all the lines, and there have been no disturbances.

CONSIDERS CANAL TREATY

The Colombian President Refers the Question of Ratification to Congress.

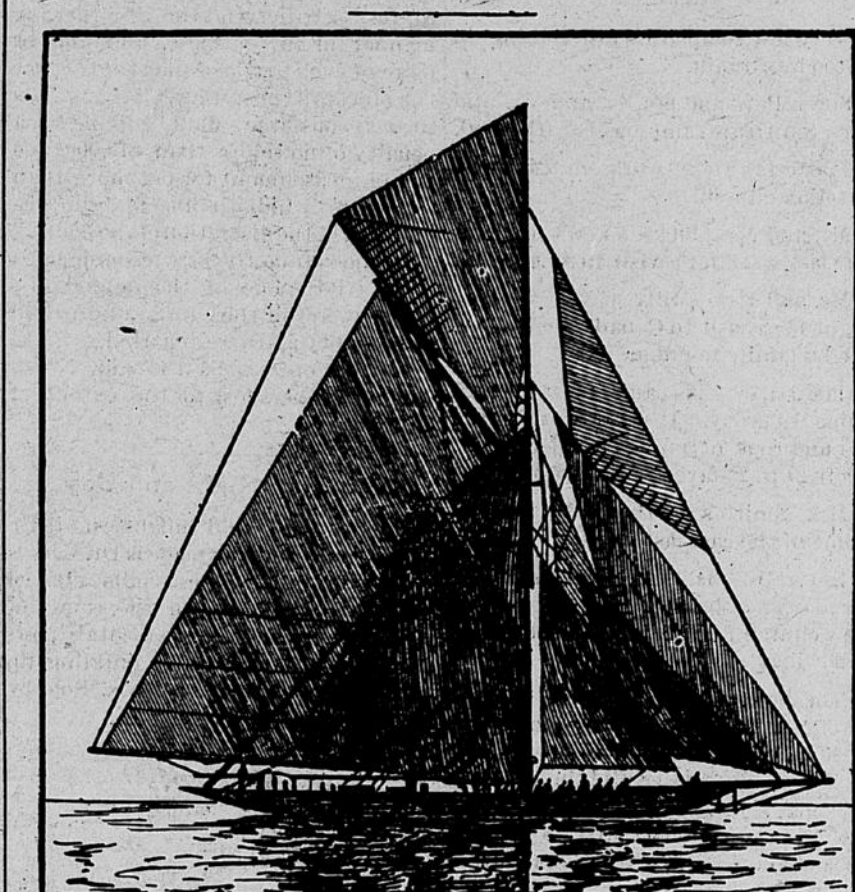
RESPONSIBILITY WITH LAW-MAKERS.

Says That He Believes the Treaty with This Government Should Be Ratified So That His Country Will Secure the Canal Even Though at Some Sacrifice.

Washington, June 29.—The state department has received from Minister Beaupre, at Bogota, a cable conveying the information that an extra session of congress convened for the consideration of the canal treaty June 20. Joaquin Velez is president of the senate and Jose Medina Calderon president of the chamber of representatives. The following appears in the message of the president, respecting the canal convention:

"To my government has been presented this dilemma: Either it lets our sovereignty suffer detriment, or renounces certain pecuniary advantages to which, according to the opinion of many, we have a right. In the first case, to consent to the sacrifice of our sovereignty, and not aspiring to a great indemnification,

SHAMROCK III. IN OCEAN AND RACING SAILS.



The above picture of the last challenger for the America's cup, taken from the Scientific American, shows the difference between the sails used on the yacht in crossing the ocean, and the great spread of 14,600 feet that will be used when she races with the Reliance. The picture gives a better idea than mere figures can of the great difference between the sails of the ordinary sailing yacht and the racer.

the just wishes of the inhabitants of Panama—a large portion of Colombia—would be satisfied if the canal were opened, but the government would be exposed to the charge afterwards that it did not defend our sovereignty, and that it did not defend the interests of the nation. In the second case, if the canal is not opened by Panama, the government will be accused for not having allowed Colombia that benefit which is regarded as commencement of our agrandizement.

"I have already allowed my wish to be understood that the canal should be opened through our territory. I believe that even at such cost of sacrifices we ought not to put obstacles to such a grand undertaking, because it is an immensely beneficial enterprise for the country, and also because, once the canal is opened by the United States, our relations will become more intimate and extensive, while our industry, commerce and our wealth will gain incalculably. I leave the full responsibility for the decision of this matter—at first—for congress. I do not intend to make my opinion weigh when I have given instructions to our representatives at Washington; it has been coupled with the order that the decision of this important matter must be left for congress. After years, in which the question has been treated in a vague way, without precise conditions, it is now presented in a way to obtain practical and positive results. It has been our indisputable triumph that the senate and the government of the United States should declare, notwithstanding every effort to the contrary, the superiority of the Colombian route."

ARE BRITISH DEFEATED?

A Rumor Reaches Paris That They Have Met Serious Reverses in Somaliland—London Denies It.

Paris, June 29.—A dispatch from Jibuti, Abyssinia, says the Mad Mulah has destroyed five British posts between Burao and Bohote, in Somaliland.

Thirty-nine British officers out of 42 white men were killed in the engagements. Two thousand native soldiers were made prisoners. London, June 29.—The war office has received a telegram from Somaliland enabling it to contradict the French report of a British disaster.

Pioneer Stage Driver Dead.

Bloomington, Ill., June 29.—Frederick Hartman, the first stage driver in Illinois, is dead at Eureka. He was 89 years old. Mr. Hartman was in charge of a stage between Danville and Peoria from 1836 until the advent of railroads in 1860. For the last 40 years he has been bellringer at Eureka college.

DIE IN TRAIN WRECK.

Serious Accidents on Railroads in Iowa and Virginia Cause the Loss of Several Lives.

Des Moines, Ia., June 29.—Two men are dead and five seriously injured as the result of a head-on collision that occurred in the yards of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway in this city early Saturday between an accommodation train and a freight train drawn by two engines. The dead: John Erickson, Des Moines; James Howard, brakeman, Des Moines.

The injured: J. W. Morning, engineer; Fred Selsor, fireman; M. J. Plynite, conductor; C. W. Robinson, fireman; F. W. Bohn, brakeman.

No passengers were injured. The wreck was caused by the outbound train pulling out without orders, under the impression that the freight train had pulled in. Both trains were traveling at a high rate of speed.

Richmond, Va., June 29.—The "Cannonball" train, which left Richmond for Norfolk at nine o'clock Saturday morning, was wrecked near Petersburg.

The accident was caused by an open switch, on which was standing a freight train. The "Cannonball" crashed into the engine of the freight. Both engines were badly smashed. Engineer Harry Covington, of the "Cannonball," and his nephew, Fireman Robert Covington, were both instantly killed. The engineer of the freight saved himself by jumping. The passengers were badly shaken up and some of them bruised, but none

RUSSIA WILL NOT ACCEPT

Will Return Any Petition That May Be Presented from American Jews.

SHE CANNOT SACRIFICE A PRINCIPLE.

The Czar's Government Insists That It Be Permitted to Conduct the Internal Affairs of Russia Without Interference—Every Courtesy for American Emigrants.

Washington, June 29.—The statement comes from an authoritative source that the Russian government has learned with profound regret of the intention of the Washington authorities to forward to St. Petersburg a petition from American Jews relative to Russia's treatment of her Jewish subjects. It is yet hoped that the United States will appreciate the Russian view of the case and will content itself with the kindly expression of sympathy which it already has offered for the affair at Kishineff. The Russian position regarding what is considered outside interference in the internal affairs of Russia has already been stated. That position continues to be held, and it is further said that Mr. Riddle, the American charge, when he presents the petition at the Russian foreign office will be received with the same cordiality always accorded an American envoy.

In returning the petition to Mr. Riddle the officials will assure him that Russia cherishes no ill-will toward the United States, and that the action it takes with respect to the petition is necessary, in view of Russia's unalterable policy of refraining from interference in the internal affairs of other powers and insisting on similar treatment for itself. The Russian government hopes its firmness in the matter will not be misunderstood, but in view of the announcement of its position weeks ago, is surprised at the developments which will force a reiteration of its views. Mr. Riddle, it can be stated, will be subjected to no personal embarrassment in presenting the petition, and he will be given to understand that the St. Petersburg authorities appreciate the fact that he is only carrying out his orders.

The Russian government readily admits the sincerity of the American government's decision, and declines to listen to reports that the forwarding of the petition has any ulterior significance, or is in any way associated with any other matters.

Precedent for Petition.

Washington, June 29.—The officials of the state department assert positively that a close examination of precedent justifies the presentation by the United States government of the Jewish petition to the Russian government, and that no government has a right to object to the presentation of such a petition nor has the government a right to object if the presentation is declined. This means that the United States will not find ground for a quarrel with Russia if the czar refuses to receive the petition now being prepared by the counsel of B'nai B'rith.

Urges Continued Attacks on Jews.

London, June 29.—The Odessa correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphs that the seizure by the Kishineff police of copies of a printed appeal to the citizens to continue the attacks on the Jews, has created uneasiness in official circles. The circular says: "The government's warning need not be taken seriously. If the persecution of the Jews is carried out with proper determination, the southern centers will ultimately follow suit, resulting in the wholesale exodus of the detested and detestable Jews from the south of Russia."

FLOODS IN NEW MEXICO.

High Water of the Rio Grande River Is Driving Hundreds of Families from Their Homes.

El Paso, Tex., June 29.—The high waters of the Rio Grande north of this city in New Mexico have driven hundreds of families from their homes and these have taken refuge in the foothills. Mrs. William McDonald, of Berino, N. M., is among those who have taken refuge in El Paso. In describing the situation Mrs. McDonald says:

"The high water has practically rendered homeless every resident from Mesquite and Earham south to White Spur, N. M. All along the road in the sandhills, families can be seen camping with no shelter. The heat of the sun in the hills is intolerable. Many alfalfa fields are ruined and many Mexican families are not only homeless, but living on short rations." At El Paso, the river is falling slowly.

Convicted of Murder.

Philadelphia, June 29.—The trial of George P. Hossey, a negro herb "doctor," for the murder of William G. Danze, has resulted in a verdict of murder in the first degree. Hossey was indicted with Mrs. Cathrine Danze, who is charged with administering to her husband poison furnished by the "doctor." She is awaiting trial.

Given High Honor.

Springfield, Ill., June 29.—Judge Oliver A. Harker, of Carbondale, has accepted the position of dean of the college of law of the University of Illinois at Champaign. Judge Harker has been circuit judge 25 years, of which time the past 12 years has also been spent on the appellate bench, and was president of the State Bar association in 1895 and 1896.