

TO INSIST ON NEUTRALITY.

Lord Pauncefoot's Interview on the Treaty Misinterpreted.

No Intention, He Says, of Fore-shadowing Any Possible Concessions by the Foreign Office—Returns to Meet America Half Way.

(Special Telegram—Copyrighted.) LONDON, July 20.—It is not easy, unfortunately, to remove the impression created on both sides of the Atlantic by the published version of the recent conversation between Lord Pauncefoot, the British Ambassador at Washington, with an American journalist. It has been inferred, very naturally, from the report given of the Ambassador's words, that he meant to fore-shadow such concessions by the British Government as would make the proposed canal treaty acceptable to the American Senate, whose views on the subject are well known and defined.

It may be noted in passing that this interpretation of this lordship's meaning has aroused no public resentment in this country. Lord Pauncefoot, however, authorizes the statement that he has said nothing to justify any such inference. He has, in fact, furnished no information whatever about the pending negotiations beyond what was publicly known before he left Washington, the reason being that there had been absolutely no development in the matter since that time.

No good purpose could be served by publishing the Ambassador's comments upon the interview as printed, and it will suffice to give his statement, which is as follows:

"What I said was that the press announced long ago, that Secretary Hay had been in consultation with prominent Senators and members of Congress, and that he had requested me to sound my Government on certain proposals. These proposals are still under consideration by my Government, and no reply has been communicated. As to what President McKinley or the Senators may do, I have seen the slightest reflection of nothing about it, and it would be quite ridiculous for me to make any conjectures."

It is not necessary to say to anyone who is acquainted with Lord Pauncefoot's invariable discretion, that he is incapable of fore-shadowing in a newspaper interview the outcome of diplomatic negotiations. It may be said with confidence, but not based on any information from the Ambassador, that the British Foreign Office will make the utmost efforts to reach an agreement with the United States upon the canal question.

It is necessary to remember, however, what was said on this subject by the authority on the eve of the amendment of the treaty by the United States Senate that Great Britain will insist upon the neutrality of the canal in peace and war. It is necessary only to reread the Marquis of Lansdowne's rejection of the amended treaty to understand that Great Britain's position on this point is uncompromising.

DEFIED BY A PATRIARCH.

Head of the Armenian Church Ignores the Pope's Authority.

LONDON, July 20.—A private despatch from Constantinople says the Armenian Catholic Patriarch, who is now engaged in defying his spiritual head, the Pope, has been frequently patted on the back by the Sultan, who seems to derive much gratification from the prospect of another Christian schism.

At his last audience the Sultan, in the Turkish equivalent of vulgar Anglo-Saxon, urged the Patriarch to go "the whole hog," and assured the prelate of his personal protection against any possible consequences. Since then the Patriarch has warranted the supposition that he has the ambition to make a pope of himself. He has appointed and removed bishops and has punished many prelates and priests who dared to question his proceedings.

His excommunication, it is declared, is amply justified, but to all appearances Leo XIII. hesitates to take this extreme step, so long as the schism is a prospect of averting an open schism.

TO ABOLISH TRIAL BY LORDS.

A Bill Allowing Peers to Resign Their Privilege Likely.

LONDON, July 20.—The average Briton prides himself beyond all else on his practical common sense. Now, after enjoying more keenly than anything else for several months the quaint procedure and gorgeous ceremony of Earl Russell's trial by the peers, he has quieted himself up and says that this is absurd, that it costs too much and wastes the time of judges, barristers, lawyers, litigants, witnesses, and courts.

Moreover, he says, a trial that is "good enough for me" is good enough for a lord. The result will probably be a bill abolishing the privilege of peers, or rather allowing them to resign it. The bill will probably be introduced in the House of Lords. It must not be forgotten that this privilege is not merely one which a peer may claim. It is a privilege which, when accused of a felony, a peer cannot waive and no other court than the House of Lords has jurisdiction.

The peers will certainly not lose anything by resigning. The cases of felony among them in the last few centuries can be counted on the fingers of one hand. Earl Russell's beyond question conferred. When Lord Halsbury, the Lord High Steward, after the peers retired to consider the verdict, addressed them and mentioned three months in Holloway Jail they were greatly surprised.

According to one peer who was present all expected that, under the circumstances, the punishment would be merely nominal, but not a single one protested. All cried "Aye," and none "No." The idea, undoubtedly, was to show that they did not desire to appear in favor of their own caste. Had Earl Russell been tried at the Old Bailey Court, the general opinion is that he would have escaped with one or two days in Holloway Jail.

The only main reason given why the peers were harsher than the ordinary courts is that they were probably afraid that a lighter verdict would result in the abolition of their privileges.

Insurance on the Coronation.

LONDON, July 20.—The insurance on the King's coronation has begun, especially by Lloyd's. The present rate of premium is nine guineas per £100 on the King's life till the end of the coronation, but if the whole festivities, processions, etc., are to be insured against any possible mishap, the charge is thirty guineas per £100.

17 To Chicago and Return \$17.

Account B. P. U. of A. International Convention. Tickets good, July 23, 24, and 25, valid returning until 30th; but may be extended to August 23 by paying fee of 50 cents per ticket. Through fast trains without change of cars.

FEAR OF AN ORLEANIST PLOT.

The French Government Certain That Trouble is Brewing.

PARIS, July 20.—The moment scarcely seems opportune for the Orleanists to try to cause trouble in France, but there is doubt that the French Government believes that something is afoot and is doing its best to discover exactly what that something is. Special reports have been ordered from agents of the Government in nearly every capital of Europe, and a strict surveillance has been instituted over the leading Orleanists in France.

The Duke of Orleans himself is somewhere on the Mediterranean on board the steamer Marouzeau, which he keeps a veritable court. The crew is armed and the officers wear swords and uniforms similar to those in the French navy. The officers and men wear medals bearing the arms of the royal house, which are also about the yacht and the fittings. But, most remarkable of all, the yacht carries breech-loading guns and machine guns.

Probably it is the knowledge of this aping of sovereignty that has caused the uneasiness of the French Government. Those who know the character of the Duke of Orleans say the Government ought to be aware that there is nothing to fear from him and that the public's only formidable enemy is Prince Victor Napoleon, who, by the way, recently dropped "Victor" and is now addressed simply as Prince Napoleon.

The "Dall Mail Gazette" yesterday had a ridiculous story about a great Bonapartist plot against the Republic in the interest of Louis Napoleon. The story was a pure fable. Victor is the head of the family and Louis is devotedly attached to him.

ANIMALS AND REASON.

Some Interesting Experiments Being Conducted at Paris.

PARIS, July 20.—An institute of animal psychology has been created in Paris, under the patronage of scientists, for the purpose of studying the psychological faculties of the brute creation. It is a kind of laboratory for the study of the mental powers of different animals.

A circus has been built at Vincennes in an arena thirteen yards in diameter. In the arena an animal is placed, together with a problem puzzle. Four hundred spectators are seated around to judge the extent to which he acts "reasonably" in an attempt to solve the problem. Talking into consideration the nature of the experiment, which has already been conducted, the spectator draws an imaginary picture of four hundred members watching with French enthusiasm, but scientific self-restraint, a puzzled fox conceiving a plan of striking out of a deep vessel and the thoughtful efforts of a crane to eat soup from a shallow one.

The first experiment was with a lion. The King of beasts was placed in the arena. Meat was brought in and placed in the lid of the box which was closed. Would he open the lid or smash the box? The psychologists watched anxiously as the lion carefully examined the box. Then when he lifted the lid with his teeth and speared the meat, they applauded enthusiastically and unanimously voted that he was "acting reasonably."

The next experiment was with a monkey. Some nuts were placed in a closed box with a mirror on the inside. "Jack" not only ate the nuts, which was undoubtedly reasonable, but, according to the report, "he used the mirror to make his toilet, and has now become so coquettish with his new acquisition that he spends half of his time looking at his own reflection."

This time, too, it was voted unanimously that he was acting with "reason."

A BELGIAN DREYFUS CASE.

Alleged Confinement of a Captain in an Asylum.

BRUSSELS, July 20.—There is a sort of Dreyfus case in the Belgian army alleged which has created a great sensation. A committee of lawyers and doctors have taken a determined stand.

It seems that a certain Captain Scherrens has been illegally confined in an insane asylum for the purpose of his superior officers. An order to keep him silent in regard to his treatment has been received from their representatives.

A committee of defense has been formed and it is expected, especially with the Socialists, that immediate steps are taken for an investigation of the case.

BLACKBURN AT LISBON.

The Navigator Arrives With His Twenty-five-foot Sloop.

LISBON, July 20.—The twenty-five-foot sloop Great Republic, Capt. Howard Blackburn, arrived here today from Gloucester, Mass. She made the trip in thirty-eight days.

When Captain Blackburn started from Gloucester on his trip in the tiny sloop, he said he expected to make the voyage to Lisbon in forty-five days. He made a small voyage in sixty-one days.

THE ITALIAN ANARCHISTS.

Shedding of Blood Condemned by a New Social Body.

ROME, July 20.—Anarchism has taken a distinctly novel turn in Italy, where, it seems, there are Anarchists who think the world can be regenerated without the shedding of blood. These people have called a congress to meet in Rome in October for the purpose of forming a party to be composed of moderate anarchists and socialists.

They have also issued the customary manifesto setting forth the program of the party. Clause 1 of this program calls for the suppression of the causes of all social inequalities. Clause 2 sets forth that absolute liberty is essential for all men, with due respect for life, which should be inviolable. Clause 3 condemns violence and all attempts on the lives of sovereigns and other persons.

The immediate object of the new party is declared to be the securing a majority in Parliament and thus, by legislation, solving social and political problems.

ALL THE POWERS MUST AID.

Otherwise Europe's Chance Against America is Declared Small.

LONDON, July 20.—The policy of the commercial league of European Powers against the United States is being quite seriously discussed in Rome. The latest contributions to the discussion have been made in the "Popolo Romano" by Signor Luzzatti, formerly Minister of the Treasury, who regards this policy as feasible and thinks it should have the support of Italy.

It is admitted, however, that the task is a pretty big one and the writer is clearly of the opinion that all the European Powers must join an anti-American league in order to have any chance of success.

GENERAL URIBEGETS AWAY.

Thought to Be Forming an Expedition in Costa Rica.

The Colombian Authorities, After Months of Watching, Lose Track of the Wily Fighter—A Plan to Make an Attack on Panama.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Gen. Rafael Uribe, the Colombian revolutionary leader, has slipped away from this city and they are afraid at the Colombian consulate that he is gone to organize a filibustering expedition. Consul General Arturo De Brigrand professes to know where General Uribe is, but refuses to tell. On seemingly good authority it is said that he is in Costa Rica.

General Uribe came here from Colombia in January last, after he had fought for over a year as commander of the main division of rebels. The general did not make clear the object of his visit, but said he had fought on his own life, and if necessary, to overthrow the existing Government. Later, after a conference with Dr. Carlos Martinez Silva, Colombian Minister at Washington, General Uribe issued a manifesto that started everyone on their feet. The manifesto was headed, "Let Us Have Peace." In the flowery, fervid Spanish that Colombians like so much to employ, General Uribe called upon them to lay down their arms, as the task before them was futile. He said that when any general mentioned her husband's wealth she would confide to him that her husband and she never lived beyond their "coffee money," \$200 a year, which they got from the Government.

Mrs. Kruger was the mother of sixteen children. Her daughters all married wealthy burghers, and most of her sons took an interest in the army. She and the President lived in a modest little two-story house, but she had a magnificent villa with morning-gloves and covered with morning-gloves vines.

When the British took Pretoria and the President fled he left Mrs. Kruger in the city, and she was sick when he left for Europe last February. Six of her children were taken with her, despite some losses in the family, at last reports the couple had thirty-one sons and grandsons in the field.

DEVELOPING THE SOUDAN.

Railways and Irrigation Works to Be Constructed.

LONDON, July 20.—Viscount Cromer, the British agent in Egypt, who recently returned from the Sudan, has submitted a report to the Foreign Office fore-shadowing the steps that will be taken on his return for the more rapid commercial development of the Sudan.

The report says that the Sudan is a vast and fertile country, but practically unexplored and almost entirely unimproved. It is believed that the Sudan is a vast and fertile country, but practically unexplored and almost entirely unimproved.

AGUINALDO'S KINGLY DREAM.

Filipinos Declare He Had No Thoughts of Empire.

MANILA, July 20.—The "American" yesterday and today published details of a so-called scheme for a monarchy planned by Aguinaldo's Cabinet. This publication has aroused much native indignation and violent denials and the native newspapers threaten violence against the editors of the "American."

The "American" asserts that it had unhesitatingly rejected the idea of a monarchy. Aguinaldo aspired to be a king and his real idea was the enslavement of his countrymen after he had gained their independence.

A correspondent asked Aguinaldo about this matter today. He declined to discuss it any further than to say that he admired the weird imagination of the "American."

The correspondent also interviewed a number of members of Aguinaldo's former Cabinet on the same subject with the following results: "It is not," said Senor Tavera, a member of the Philippine Commission. "The publication contained a lot of craziness," said Senor Bencomenio, the leader of the Federal party.

"It is nonsense," said Chief Justice Arellano, of the Supreme Court. "A pipe dream," exclaimed Supreme Judge Aratan.

The famous Fourteenth Regular Infantry, which was among the first to reach Manila and afterward served in China, under Colonel Daguerre, called for San Francisco on a transport today. The men led behind them the finest record as fighters and also in assisting in the civil administration of the various provinces.

KING EDWARD'S NEW HOBBY.

"Germanizing" the British Army His Majesty's Past Hobbies.

LONDON, July 20.—The interest of King Edward in army matters is well known and it was generally expected that some practical effects of this would be seen after his accession to the throne. The South African war, however, is probably the reason why the King Edward has confined himself to the army's tailoring department.

"Germanizing" the British army is his pet scheme. He has been most anxious to introduce the continental custom of officers wearing uniforms at all times. But when Secretary of State for War Brodrick and Lord Roberts warned him that at least 50 per cent of the officers on the active list would immediately send in their resignations, his Majesty reluctantly abandoned the project.

He is now devoted to the study of devising uniforms and kit, studying especially German models.

TO MAKE WOMEN TALLER.

A Parisian Doctor Claims to Have a Method.

LONDON, July 20.—Word comes from Paris that the fair Parisiennes are engaged with a desire to rival their Anglo-Saxon sisters in stature. A Parisian doctor has announced that he has discovered a method of increasing the height of women.

He has elaborated an ingenious process by which the joints of the ankles and knees are to be daily operated on with an electric bulb. He claims that the osseous matter at the joints will thereby be expanded and the bones will become stimulated. The bulb is also to be applied to the spine. The doctor claims to have already been lengthened that he can add two inches to his inch per month during six months' operation.

After six months the continual treatment is stopped temporarily and it is resumed later if necessary. The patients should be young and supple, otherwise the effects of stretching their joints might be grave.

Look, Read, and Come.

Don't forget the great anniversary of the Hall of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Washington, D. C., Monday, July 22, 1901. Steamship Charles Maclester leaves 7th and 19th Sts. at 2:30, 6:30 p. m. The excursion is \$12.45, 4:45, 8, 11 p. m. The excursion is given under the auspices of the Committee of P. H. O. S.

MR. KRUGER'S WIFE DEAD.

Passes Away in Pretoria After a Short Illness.

PRETORIA, July 20.—Mrs. Kruger, wife of the ex-President of the Transvaal Republic, who is now in Europe, died this afternoon after a short illness.

Mrs. Kruger was the second wife of the Transvaal President. She was a Miss "Florence," a name of prominence in South Africa. Mr. Kruger's first wife was her aunt.

Mrs. Kruger was a typical Boer woman. She cared nothing for finery, and in the days of prosperity her home in Pretoria had the reputation of being a plain and made of the living of the plainest woman of the veldt. It was said of her, even at that time, when her husband was accumulating millions, according to reports that her chief interest in life was to see how much she could save in her housekeeping. Throughout the Transvaal she was famous for her coffee, which she served to her chief visitors. She cared nothing for politics.

When a statue was erected to her husband in Pretoria her special wish regarding it was respected, namely, that the name of the man in the towns named were about to strike at the call of the Amalgamated Association.

About forty of the men spoke and all were antagonistic to a strike. A series of resolutions was adopted stating that the men in the towns named were about to strike at the call of the Amalgamated Association.

"Auntie Kruger" is what she was called by her people of the Transvaal. It was reported to her that when any mentioned her husband's wealth she would confide to him that her husband and she never lived beyond their "coffee money," \$200 a year, which they got from the Government.

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RAILWAYS AND IRRIGATION WORKS TO BE CONSTRUCTED.

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A BRITISH-ITALIAN ENTENTE.

An Important Conference to Be Held by Naval Officers.

LONDON, July 20.—Though not officially admitted, an important conference will shortly be held by British and Italian naval officers in regard to various Mediterranean questions.

The conference, indeed, is part of the program of the visit of a British squadron to Italian waters, where peculiar privileges will be granted to the Englishmen. Both Governments desire to arrive at an understanding through their naval representatives. The parties have been invited with a spirit of hostility to union later that I know Mr. Morgan did not feel."

Mr. Shaffer refers to the statement telegraphed from New York and said to the press that the permanent injunction issued on Monday.

DROUGHT DAMAGE IN ENGLAND.

The Dairy Farmers Suffering the Most Serious Losses.

LONDON, July 20.—The prolonged drought here, while not threatening a serious ruin to the farmers, has already caused serious losses. The loss of many business calculations. The chief sufferers, of course, are the dairy farmers, one of the few branches of British agriculture in which money can be made.

The National men are now organizing, but are waiting for a charter. One it is believed it will be only a day or two until the National men will join the strike. There were only two speakers at the meeting, Assistant Secretary Tiede and President Shaffer. Mr. Tiede said:

"It is the intention of the United States Steel Corporation to use one set of men in its mills against another for the purpose of making those who would be men be dependents. If this is not true, what is the object of the National men? And he held up and read a clipping from a newspaper purporting to be an interview with a Steel Corporation official, who said:

"For our own sake we are compelled to fight this movement. The National men of the Amalgamated Association at any time become too exorbitant, we would have to rely on our non-union workmen to assist us in contesting those demands and in defeating the encroachments of the union."

President Shaffer followed Secretary Tiede and opened his remarks by saying that if there were any spies present in the office of the United States Steel Corporation he would like to have them stand up. None stood, and he explained that he asked that because he was in Mekeespoot and he knew the town.

"The steel steel company failed to keep its promise to the Amalgamated Association," he said. "When the agreement was drawn up and entered into by both sides after the trouble here had last April the company agreed to re-instate the men who had been discharged for joining a union. Was that done? No. Six of those men were taken back, but the seventh was stopped as he entered the mill and informed that he was wanted by the police. He could not work in the mill, and he has not worked there since."

"You tube workers have been made happy with an advance of what you think is what has been announced in the papers as a 10 per cent raise. When you get paid you will discover that it is from 2 to 3 per cent, and only a very few from 3 to 4 per cent. We can judge the future by the past."

"As soon as this trouble is over the company will reduce wages 20 per cent and make even. If the American working man wants to get his share of the profits of production, wants to get his share of the wealth that he creates, he will have to go into politics."

"The announcement has been covered made that they are going to start this mill here on Monday. I want to tell you the mill will not start. They cannot get the men to start with unless you fellows go back to work. There are no men in it."

517 To Chicago and Return \$17.

Account Baptist Young People's Union, tickets on sale July 23, 24, and 25, limited to July 30. Extension to August 21 on payment of 50c. Good via direct line or via Buffalo.

Trains for Chesapeake Beach Today.

Leave District Line station 9:30, 10:35, 11:39 a. m., 7:30, 8:40, 9:15, and 7:40 p. m. Only 20 cents round trip.

A BLOW AT THE STRIKERS.

Non-Union Men Enthusiastic in Upholding the Trust.

Representatives of 4,000 Steel Workers Meet in Vandergrift, Pa., and Determine to Keep at Work—Companies Preparing to Resume.

VANDERGRIFT, Pa., July 20.—A big meeting of steel workers opposed to the Amalgamated Association was held here today in Casino Hall, and the result of the meeting showed that the Amalgamated Association has nothing to hope from the men of this district, who have all remained faithful to the American Sheet Steel Company.

The meeting was attended by at least 1,500 men employed in the non-union sheet mill at Vandergrift, Leechburg, Apollo, and Salisbury. Joseph Dougherty, a head roller in one of the mills, presided. In calling the meeting to order he said that it had been called because it was reported that the men in the towns named were about to strike at the call of the Amalgamated Association.

About forty of the men spoke and all were antagonistic to a strike. A series of resolutions was adopted stating that the men in the towns named were about to strike at the call of the Amalgamated Association.

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It is reported tonight that Theodore Shaffer, President of the Amalgamated Association, had, in an interview with a reporter, made a vicious attack on J. Pierpont Morgan. Mr. Shaffer was asked about it tonight.

"Indeed," he replied, "I made no attack on Mr. Morgan. A reporter read to me from a newspaper a statement which he said came from John Morgan. Having no association with Mr. Morgan, and having heard Morgan always referred to as J. P., or J. Pierpont Morgan, I did not know whom the reporter meant. When he explained that it was J. Pierpont Morgan, the most important thing that I had to do was to state that I had no such respect for him to believe that he had said it; it showed too much ignorance of the points at issue between our association and the company."

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THE STATE'S HAND SHOWN.

Circumstantial Evidence Alone in the Fosburgh Case.

District Attorney Hammond Declares He Has No "Surprises"—Interest in the Testimony of the Chief of Police—Defense Silent.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 20.—District Attorney Hammond, for the State, against Robert Stewart Fosburgh, charged with manslaughter in the killing of his sister, put a definite quietus today to the rumors in circulation to the effect that some sensational testimony was to be sprung by the prosecution before the State rested. He said positively that there was no sensation of any sort coming.

The case for the State, he said, was purely on circumstantial evidence. Speaking from a technical legal standpoint, there was no direct evidence whatever, but the inference of guilt was so strong, it was gathered that the testimony for the prosecution is to be all of the same character as that already brought out. Dr. Scofield, the first physician called to the house after the shooting, is to be examined by the State. Dr. Faddock arrived. There were two members of the family who have been summoned by the State to testify against their brother—the young Yale graduate, James Fosburgh, and the thirteen-year-old sister, Beatrice. The air has been blowing with May on the night of the tragedy.

Speaking of witnesses yet to come for the State, Mr. Hammond said that perhaps some of those who had been subpoenaed would not appear. After these three above mentioned, provided that Beatrice and James Fosburgh do testify, by all odds the most interesting witness of the State that is yet to come,