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OFFICE OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL.

ENLISTING VOLUNTEERS.

TEN NEW REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY TO BE RAISED.

A FORCE OF FOURTEEN THOUSAND MEN FOR SERVICE IN THE PHILIPPINES—THE FIRST COLONEL APPOINTED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, July 5.—The immediate organization of ten volunteer infantry regiments, aggregating 14,000 officers and men, for service in the Philippines was directed by the President to-day, and the formal orders establishing the new commands and regulating the recruiting will be issued from Adjutant-General Corbin's office to-morrow morning. Headquarters for the new regiments will be distributed in various parts of the country, with a view to give each section an opportunity for representation, and these headquarters will be maintained until General Otis needs reinforcements, the commands in the mean time being brought to a high standard of efficiency through drills, garrison duty, marches and target practice. The enlisted men will be recruited at the seventy Regular Army stations for the period ending June 30, 1901, "unless sooner discharged."

The regimental officers will come for the most part from commissioned officers of the Regular service who showed special aptness for command in the war with Spain, and in a few cases from among recently discharged volunteer officers who distinguished themselves last summer. The selection of company officers will be practically limited to those who saw service in Cuba, Porto Rico or the Philippines, and they will be distributed among the States in proportion to the representation of such States in Congress. The regiments will be numbered from the 26th United States Infantry Volunteers to the 35th inclusive, this device avoiding the possibility of confusion with the Regular Infantry regiments, which are twenty-five in number.

TWO OF THE COLONELS SELECTED.

The 26th Regiment will be assembled as rapidly as recruited at Plattsburg Barracks, New-York, under the command of Colonel Edmund Rice, now junior major in the 3d Infantry and brevet lieutenant-colonel. Until to-day he has been examining second lieutenants at Fort Monroe, but he will now proceed at once to Plattsburg and assume command.

Another of the ten regiments will be commanded by Captain James S. Pettit, 1st Infantry, who organized and commanded the 4th Immunes, which served at Santiago, and after garrisoning Manzanillo was mustered out of the service at Camp Meade last month. The 4th was the finest of the immune regiments, and as nearly all its men volunteered for duty in the Philippines before they were discharged and before the Administration decided to utilize additional volunteers, Colonel Pettit expects to secure practically his former organization, thereby obtaining men who are really veterans and may be prepared for any service in a few weeks. Colonel Rice will naturally get the majority of his men from New-England and Northern New-York, but he already has applications from soldiers personally known to him in other localities, and his regiment promises to vie with Roosevelt's Rough Riders in many respects.

The organization of each of the regiments, like the two General Otis is already raising at Manila, provides for 1,397 officers and men to each command, of which 1,820 are enlisted men, 110 to a company, thirty-four are the band and non-commissioned regimental staff, thirty-eight are the company officers, of which there are twelve captains, fourteen first lieutenants and twelve second lieutenants, and, finally, five regimental officers. Recruiting for all the regiments will go on simultaneously throughout the country, and will not stop until all are filled. The regiments will be inspected whenever General Otis thinks one or more should be sent to him, and they will depart for Manila in the order of their efficiency.

COLONEL RICE'S HONORABLE RECORD.

Colonel Edmund Rice, selected by the President as senior colonel of volunteers to command the new 26th Infantry, is one of the ablest officers in the service, and would undoubtedly have been a general officer in the war with Spain had he not been on duty as military attaché to the American Legation in Japan when hostilities began. His application to return home was not granted until the war actually opened, and when he did arrive in Washington the only duty he could find which promised to take him most quickly to the front was as inspector-general on the staff of Major-General Miles, then on the point of starting for Santiago. When trouble began in the 6th Massachusetts Regiment in Porto Rico Colonel Rice showed his ability by whipping that regiment into shape in a few days and using it to drive the Spaniards back toward San Juan until stopped by the peace protocol. From the moment he assumed command, on the nomination of the Governor of Massachusetts, no regiment advanced more rapidly and none performed greater service, operating as it did against the most stubborn body of the enemy that the Porto Rican expedition encountered.

Colonel Rice has a record of heroism in the Civil War that is scarcely equalled among officers still remaining in active service. He was commissioned on August 28, 1861, as captain in the 19th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, rising to major the following year and to lieutenant-colonel in July, 1864. He received a medal of honor "for conspicuous bravery in leading his regiment in the countercharge against Pickett's division, falling himself, severely wounded within the enemy's lines, in the battle of Gettysburg, July 3, 1863, while serving as major 19th Massachusetts Infantry." He escaped from prison in Richmond and made his way alone, suffering from wounds, travelling at night and hiding by day, through West Virginia and Kentucky to Ohio, where he furnished valuable information regarding the enemy's country.

SERVICE IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

He was brevetted in the Regular establishment at the close of the war as captain, major and lieutenant-colonel, respectively, for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of Antietam, Gettysburg and the Wilderness. In 1866, at the organization of the new regiments of infantry, Colonel Rice entered the Regular service as a first lieutenant of the 40th Infantry, and in the reorganization of the Army he was transferred to the 5th Infantry, in which he had served with distinction since January, 1871, taking part in Indian campaigns and the Mexican frontier troubles.

Adjutant-General Corbin, in an official statement regarding Colonel Rice bulletined at the War Department this afternoon, says he "has had a distinguished career in the Army, having performed much important duty aside from that required of his particular grade."

One of Colonel Rice's notable accomplishments was the organization and command of the Columbian Guard at the World's Fair in Chicago. He was assigned to this duty by President Cleveland, as the man best to be trusted to secure protection from theft of the millions represented in the exhibits of foreign countries as well as of the United States Government. The Columbian Guards were recruited from all parts of the world, and included college graduates, soldiers and representatives of all pursuits. Their minimum height was five feet ten inches, and not over 5 per cent of the applicants were accepted. It had a military organization, di-

(Continued on eighth page.)

BENSOLYPTUS ANTISEPTIC TOOTH POWDER removes all traces of tobacco. Cleanses the teeth and sweetens the breath.—Advt.

VISITORS TO DREYFUS.

THE PRISONER SEES HIS WIFE, HIS BROTHER AND HIS COUNSEL—SCENES AT THE PRISON.

Rennes, France, July 5.—For Captain Dreyfus to-day passed off very much as yesterday. Mme. Dreyfus, Matthew Dreyfus, his brother, and Maitre Labori, his counsel, visited the prisoner, but otherwise no special incident occurred. As an illustration of the indifference of the population, it is worthy of note that the words "Vive Dreyfus!" chalked upon a wall in a corner of the town remain absolutely undisturbed.

Many, however, predict trouble on the National fête day, when a review of the garrison will be held on the Champ de Mars, a large open space inside the town. The anti-Dreyfusards, it is feared, will attempt to draw the troops into a demonstration.

Mme. Dreyfus, accompanied by her parents, drove to the prison in a carriage this afternoon. Her parents were not admitted, but she remained with her husband an hour. On leaving she showed, for the first time, signs of distress. Her eyes were swollen and red, as though she had been weeping bitterly. She is still in deep mourning, and is determined to remain so until her husband regains his liberty.

A somewhat larger crowd than usual watched her arrival and departure, and again displayed utter lack of manners and consideration for her terrible position, gathering around her, rudely staring her in the face, and pressing one another aside in their eagerness not to lose a single detail of her inward agony which might be reflected in her countenance. Her visible distress to-day was a feast for these ghouls, who, however, were speedily dispersed by a squad of gendarmes. The latter finally barred the two streets leading to the portal of the prison.

Just opposite the prison and overlooking the window of the cell of Captain Dreyfus and the courtyard is a tannery. This has been a favorite colgne of vantage for a number of photographers, who have taken snapshots of every arrival and departure, and as often as possible of the incidents occurring inside the prison yard. To-day the police affixed a notice over the tannery entrance prohibiting the entry there of any one except on business connected with the tannery. This measure has aroused considerable comment, but the owner of the tannery will probably find it prudent not to ignore the notice.

Maitre Labori, Matthew Dreyfus and Mme. Dreyfus returned to Paris this evening.

M. BERTILLON'S DISMISSAL URGED.

Paris, July 5.—The Municipal Council of Paris adopted an order to-day urging the Prefect of Police, M. Lepine, to dismiss M. Bertillon from the directorship of the anthropometric department on account of the mistakes in his evidence as a handwriting expert in the Dreyfus case before the court-martial and during the revision proceedings before the Court of Cassation, when he gave the reasons which led him to regard Dreyfus as the author of the bordereau.

FEVER SPREADING AT SANTIAGO.

TEN NEW CASES AND SEVEN DEATHS REPORTED YESTERDAY.

Santiago de Cuba, July 5.—Ten new cases of yellow fever and seven deaths were officially reported to-day. All the victims of the disease were soldiers, except one, an American blacksmith.

A new fever hospital has been established near Boniato Camp, north of El Caney.

Havana, July 5.—Many American officers are here who were in the Santiago compaign, and, without exception, when discussing the yellow fever outbreak among the American troops in that part of the island, they say they do not believe there will be any safety until the old Spanish barracks at Santiago are burned down.

BRITISH GREETINGS.

CORDIAL MESSAGE FROM THE ANGLO-AMERICAN LEAGUE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: As secretary of the Anglo-American Committee in New-York, I have received the following cablegram:

"Anglo-American League of Great Britain send heartiest greetings to Anglo-American Committee of New York on Independence Day, and trust the friendly relations existing between the two nations may grow more cordial year by year. FRANK D. PAVEY.

"New-York, July 5, 1899."

The Anglo-American League of Great Britain was formed at the time of the Spanish war by eminent Englishmen to express friendship for the United States. At a meeting, held at the Stafford House, which was attended by Lord Brassey, Earl Gray, the Earl of Jersey, Baron Farrer, Baron Tennyson, Baron Monkswall, Sir John Lubbock, Rear-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, James Bryce and others, the following resolution was adopted:

Considering that the peoples of the British Empire and the United States are closely allied by blood, inherit the same literature and laws, hold the same principles of self-government, recognize the same ideas of freedom and humanity in the guidance of their national policy and are drawn together by strong common interests in many parts of the world, this meeting is of opinion that every effort should be made in the interests of civilization and peace to secure the most cordial and constant co-operation on the part of the two nations.

The resolution was afterward signed by about five hundred of the first citizens of the United Kingdom.

Following this manifestation of the general British sympathy with the United States an Anglo-American committee was formed in this city, which drew up the following address:

We, citizens of the United States of America, desire to express our most hearty appreciation of the recent demonstrations of sympathy and fellowship with this country on the part of citizens of the various countries comprised in the British Empire. We earnestly reciprocate these sentiments, recognizing as we do that the same language and the same principles of ordered liberty should form the basis of an intimate and enduring friendship between these kindred peoples—a friendship destined to hasten the day of peace and goodwill among all the nations of the earth.

About 1,500 signatures of the most prominent citizens in all parts of the country were secured, the addresses and names of the signers were printed in pamphlet form and forwarded to the British sympathizers.

MR. CHOATE'S DISTINGUISHED GUESTS.

London, July 5.—The United States Ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, gave a grand dinner to-night in commemoration of the Fourth. The guests included Archbishop Ireland, Senator and Mrs. Lodge, Senator and Mrs. Hanna, Lords and Ladies Jersey and Clanwilliam, Lord Mount Stephen, Justice Shand, Justice and Miss Grantham, Sir Henry M. and Lady Stanley, the Hon. and Mrs. Arthur Lyttleton, Professor and Mrs. Jebb, the Hon. James Bryce and Mrs. Bryce, Henry White, Secretary of the United States Embassy, and Miss White, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, jr., and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan.

BEECH CREEK MINERS GET HIGHER PAY.

Phillipsburg, Penn., July 5.—At a meeting of the coal operators of the Beech Creek region and representatives of the miners, an agreement was reached fixing the rate of pay at 27½ cents a gross ton. The new scale is to go into effect August 1, and to continue for one year. The present rate is 25 cents a ton.

THE FLOODS IN TEXAS.

WATER STILL RISING IN THE LOWER BRAZOS VALLEY.

EXAGGERATED REPORTS OF LOSS OF LIFE—RAILROADS SUFFER HEAVILY—APPEALS FOR RELIEF.

Galveston, Tex., July 5.—The Texas flood situation is the result of four days of steady rain, beginning on June 26, which at some points partook of the nature of cloudbursts. In some cases the rainfall was twenty inches, and at several places it was reported as eight inches. These heavy rainfalls caused rivers to overflow, in some places reaching the highest points known. In the central part of the State the flood reached its height Saturday and Sunday. The Brazos River at Waco flooded part of the town, but there was no loss of life. At Hearne and Navasota the same was true. The Brazos Valley, at Calvert, Robertson County, was flooded so suddenly that plantation hands could not reach high ground. Reports were circulated that fifty people were drowned. As the waters recede near Calvert, the facts are found to be that fourteen lives were lost. All the victims were negroes, except one. Many cattle were drowned. On Monday the railroads in the central part of the State were in fair condition. All roads were resuming through traffic, when, on Tuesday, the floods reached the southern part of the State.

To-night the flood situation in the lower Brazos Valley at Brookshire, Wallis, Richmond, Rosenberg, Thompson, Duke, Arcola, Fulshear, Chenango and Columbia is very bad. Wallis reports that the Brazos is ten feet higher than in 1885. Backwater, within one and a quarter miles of the town, is ten feet deep. The San Antonio and Aransas Pass bridge at Wallis is two feet under water. The Southern Pacific road west of Houston is washed out near Rosenberg and Richmond. The Santa Fé is washed out near Thompson. It is feared that when the rise now at Wallis gets to Rosenberg and Thompson the consequences will be serious. At 8 o'clock to-night the river is rapidly rising at Thompson. The Columbia tap road is washed out. The International and Great Northern is open north, and will be open to San Antonio to-morrow.

MANY RAILROADS TIED UP.

All communication from Galveston and Houston via the Santa Fe, the Galveston, Houston and San Antonio, the San Antonio and Aransas Pass and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroads is cut off. The only lines open are the Texas and New-Orleans, the Houston, East and West Texas, the International and Great Northern and the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf. The little town of Brookshire, in Waller County, where the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad crosses the Brazos River, is surrounded by water. Many persons were caught in trees. Those driven out of the valley flocked to the town and are being fed. The citizens of Brookshire appealed to Governor Sayers for help, and the Governor appealed to the people of Houston, Galveston and San Antonio. The first carload of provisions was sent from Houston this morning. Two carloads of provisions were sent from Galveston.

Rumors were current that many lives were lost at Brookshire, but "The News" has positive information that only two lives have been lost. Congressman Hawley has telegraphed to Governor Sayers to ask the Secretary of War for authority to send boats from Galveston up the Brazos River to rescue people caught in the flood. Boats have already been sent from Houston.

One fact which seems to discredit reports of heavy loss of life in the lower Brazos Valley is that the planters knew the flood was coming and had time to warn their hands. Outside of the disasters at Calvert and Brookshire, there have been about six drownings in the last week at different points in Central and Southern Texas, due to the floods.

RAINS HELP THE CROPS.

"The News" will not attempt to give an estimate as to the crop damage, but believes the rains have done more good than harm. Crops outside the flooded districts are in fine condition. The waters recede rapidly, and the crops will not be a total loss in the flooded districts. Many localities will replant cotton and have time to make a crop. The railroads are heavy sufferers, as many miles of track have been washed out and bridges either demolished or badly damaged. Not a single big iron railway bridge is down.

"The News's" correspondent at Sealey has just returned from the Brazos River. He reports four hundred negroes destitute and homeless, huddled on a mound. The people of San Felipe have reached the limit of their ability in assisting them, and appeal for outside aid. Bacon and meal are needed. A negro who recklessly attempted to swim his horse across the river was drowned. The Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railroad sent a relief train to Thompson this afternoon to rescue a party sent out on a work train to sandbag the bridge. The people of Thompson also were invited to come away. The train returned to the city to-night, after accomplishing its mission.

FLOOD'S EFFECT HERE.

STEAMSHIP MEN FEAR HEAVY LOSSES—COTTON BROKERS OPTIMISTIC.

The news of the flooding of the cotton fields in the Brazos Valley, Texas, while not tending appreciably to lower quotations on the Cotton Exchange yesterday, had the effect of steadying prices. The brokers are waiting for fuller reports of the extent of the devastation before estimating the effect of the floods upon the cotton trade. Several large dealers who were spoken to at the Exchange yesterday said that consequences of the submerging of the cotton fields would not be felt immediately. The result mostly to be feared, they said, was the probability of the ground being useless for replanting purposes. If that should prove to be the case, the cotton trade may for some time be affected to some extent, but not considerably, for the reason that the plantations now under water yield a very small proportion of the total cotton output of this country.

Henry Hentz, one of the leading cotton men of this city, said yesterday to a Tribune reporter: "The eleven counties south of Waco, through which the Brazos River passes, it is estimated, produce 450,000 bales of cotton, but I do not believe that the whole crop has been lost. It is hardly conceivable that the entire counties have been flooded, and, in fact, I have received dispatches stating that the first reports of the disaster were exaggerated. A telegram which has just come to me from Paris, Tex., states that the estimate of the damage is put down at 200,000 bales. When it is considered that this amount is less than 2 per cent of the total output of cotton in this country last year, the loss, after all, is not serious. Moreover, the rains which flooded the low lands will be beneficial to the high lands."

The optimistic view taken by Mr. Hentz is no solace to the shipping lines that carry freight between this port and Texas. "The overflowing of the Brazos River," one of the officials of the Mallory Steamship Line said yesterday, "will cause very severe losses to the shipping companies running to Texas. Take our own line, for instance. We carry more cotton than any other kind of freight, and if the destruction to the plantations is as great as has been reported, it will be a hard thing for us and for commerce generally between this port and Texas."

Many of the local banks have correspondents in Texas, but none of them are yet able to estimate how much, if anything, they are likely to lose through the destructive floods in the Lone Star State. At the office of Latham, Alexander & Co., the leading cotton bankers of this city, it was said that no special advices had yet been received from the devastated district.

NEW FAST TRAIN TO DETROIT.

The New-York Central's "Detroit Special" leaves New-York every day at 4 p. m. Fine Service; no excess fare.—Advt.

AMERICAN IDEA PREVAILS.

SPECIAL CONFERENCE ON EXEMPTION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY AT SEA.

AMBASSADOR WHITE MAKES A STRONG ARGUMENT AGAINST PRIVATEERING—MANY OBSTACLES OVERCOME AT LAST.

The Hague, July 5.—The American delegates won a great success to-day in obtaining from the Peace Conference a unanimous vote in favor of having the question of private property at sea in time of war dealt with at a special conference to be summoned hereafter.

Much diplomatic management was necessary, and many obstacles had to be surmounted before this result was reached.

The Second Committee met this morning, and Ambassador Andrew D. White, head of the American delegation, broached the subject. The question of its admissibility under the Conference mandate was discussed. No vote was taken, but an agreement was arrived at to allow the Americans to present their case in full in the afternoon. Had a vote been taken immediately the Americans would doubtless have carried their point by a majority of one or two; and to avoid this a resolution was proposed recognizing the importance and complexity of the question and recommending the summoning of a special conference.

WHAT THE UNITED STATES SOUGHT.

At the afternoon sitting of the committee—the successive clauses of the laws of war having been adopted—M. de Martens, of the Russian delegation, moved a resolution to that effect. Mr. White seconded. In the course of a clear and eloquent statement of the American case he said the United States Government had accepted the invitation to participate in the Conference with alacrity because of the opportunity it was expected the Conference would afford for preaching the true faith regarding the immunity from capture of private property at sea. He admitted, however, that the United States Government recognized it would be hopeless to expect any decisive result from this Conference owing to three causes: First, absence of instructions from powerful Governments; second, doubts as to the competence of the Conference; and, third, the length of time necessary for a discussion of all the bearings of the case.

Mr. White frankly admitted the difficulties involved in deciding what constituted contraband of war, but insisted that these supplied one of the best arguments for a full and prompt discussion. The suffering and losses which seizures entailed were immense, while the effect upon the ultimate result of war was almost nothing. Referring to the experience of the United States in the War of the Rebellion, he said that only three Confederate cruisers did anything of importance, but they captured 169 vessels, quadrupled the rate of insurance between America and Great Britain, and caused the transfer of a half million tons of American shipping to British bottoms. The final result was that the whole American marine was virtually swept out of existence.

DESTRUCTION WITHOUT REASON.

"If that resulted from the operations of three poorly equipped little steamers," he continued, "what would happen with the means at the disposal of the greater nations to-day? Yet every one knows that this privateering had not the slightest effect in ending, or even shortening, the war; nor would it have had any, even if the losses had been ten times greater. The only real effect is gained by warships in maintaining a blockade. Nowadays the transfer of goods by land is so general that interruption by sea as a rule does nothing to promote the ending of war, but that interruption may destroy accumulations of human wealth and skill requiring a generation to make good, while the losses cannot be confined to belligerents alone, but must affect more or less directly the whole world."

Mr. White warmly repudiated the supposition that the Americans were animated by selfish considerations. They were eminently practical, he said, but not less pre-eminently devoted to great ideals. This he illustrated by referring to the enormous sacrifices made during the Civil War and the devotion of the Americans to arbitration. But the question he was urging upon the delegates, he asserted, was one of right, justice and progress for the whole world, and this all Americans felt deeply. Nor could the acceptance of the American proposal injure any nation. On the contrary, it would strengthen all.

The head of the American delegation concluded with an eloquent appeal to the jurists, diplomatists and statesmen of all nations assembled in the Conference to take the subject under careful consideration, declaring, in the words of Count Nesselrode, that "the addition of this principle to international law would be a crown of glory to the world's diplomacy."

SUPPORT FROM A DUTCH DELEGATE.

M. Rahusen, of the Dutch delegation, supported Mr. White, and suggested that the governments favoring the idea should conclude treaties among themselves.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, head of the British delegation, said that British opinion was divided on the subject, and that he had no instructions regarding it. In his personal opinion, the question was outside the scope of the Conference.

M. Bourgeois, head of the French delegation, and Captain Scheine, of the Russian delegation, announced that in the absence of instructions they could not vote.

The resolution was then put and carried without opposition, but with reservations on the part of Great Britain, France and Russia.

The committee also adopted a resolution that the question of the determination of the rights and duties of neutral States should be placed upon the programme of the future Conference.

The Plenary Conference assembled subsequently and accepted all the recommendations of the committee.

The American delegation is much gratified at the result. The delegates could not have anticipated a practical issue at this time. The maximum success possible was a full and free opportunity of placing the American view on record, and of continuing unbroken the tradition of a century of American protest in behalf of progressive ideas in international law. This result, which at one time appeared impossible, owing to the almost insuperable difficulties, is now triumphantly attained.

GRATIFYING NEWS FROM THE HAGUE.

ACTION OF THE CONFERENCE CAUSES GREAT SATISFACTION IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, July 5.—The news from The Hague announcing the unanimous vote of the Peace Conference in favor of holding a special conference hereafter to discuss the question of the freedom from seizure of private property at sea in time of war, is a source of genuine satisfaction to the Administration. The American delegates had more interest in this question, perhaps, than any other before the Conference.

There have been times in the sessions of the Conference when it appeared likely that this subject would be passed over without favorable action, and the officials had almost given up hope of anything being accomplished.

Secretary Hay saw a copy of the dispatch to-night. He regarded it as a substantial victory for the advanced position the American Government has taken on this matter, as the news indicated that the Conference had accepted the principle embraced in the proposition. The question of the freedom from seizure of private property at sea belonging to the subjects of belligerent nations, the Secretary said, was not in the list of subjects enumerated in the Czar's call for the Conference, but it was embodied in the instructions given to the American delegates.

The subject, the Secretary said, is one in which the American Government has always taken the greatest interest and a most decided stand ever since the foundation of the Government. The United States refused to sign the convention at Paris back in the fifties because the articles agreed upon did not contain a declaration exempting from capture the private property at sea belonging to the subjects of belligerent nations. In the President's last message to Congress he urged that provision be made for calling a conference of the Powers of the world to consider the question. Bills were introduced in both houses having this object in view, but no final action was taken on them.

THESE DEATHS A MYSTERY.

MRS. M. W. SIMMONS AND HER GRANDSON DROWNED AT OAKLAND BEACH.

RELATIVES THINK THAT SHE WENT BEYOND HER DEPTH, AND THE LAD, WHO WAS SEVEN YEARS OLD, DIED TRYING TO SAVE HER.

Mrs. M. W. Simmons and her grandson, Arthur L. Bartlett, jr., seven years old, were drowned yesterday morning at Oakland Beach, Rye. The details of the drowning are not known as no one witnessed it, but the relatives believe that Mrs. Simmons was taken with cramps, and that the boy, who was much devoted to her, lost his life in trying to save her.

Mrs. Simmons was sixty-three years old, and was the widow of John W. Simmons, of Franklin, N. H. Mr. Simmons died twelve years ago, while he was president of the University of Dakota. Since his death Mrs. Simmons has made her home with her children—J. A. Simmons, of the Columbia Hosiery Company, New-York, and Mrs. Arthur L. Bartlett, whose husband is connected with the Waumbeck Hotel, in Jefferson, N. H. The drowned boy was Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett's only son.

Recently Mr. Simmons, with his mother and family, left their New-York home and took the cottage at Oakland Beach, where they expected to spend the summer. Mrs. Bartlett and her son visited them, and the mother was so delighted with the pleasure of the seashore that she left the boy at the cottage with his grandmother, to benefit his health, which was not good at the time.

Neither Mrs. Simmons nor her grandson could swim, but as the beach is shallow, they spent much of the time bathing and playing in the sand and among the rocks while Mr. Simmons and his wife were in New-York. There were a man and a woman servant at the cottage, who usually busied themselves about domestic duties and looking after the horses and carriages.

Yesterday morning, as usual, Mrs. Simmons and her grandson went to the beach to bathe. As they were starting her daughter-in-law asked her if she had not better go with her, to be of assistance in case of accident, and the old lady replied that it was all right, as she would not go beyond her depth. With this the family started for New-York.

It is supposed that the drowning occurred between 10 and 11 o'clock. Mrs. Simmons and the boy were last seen alive about 10 o'clock by the servants. She was sitting at the edge of the water on a rock, and her grandson was gathering shells and heaping them in her lap. At 11 o'clock James McQuilken, a boatman, who was coming from Mamaroneck to Rye Beach in a launch, found the body of the woman floating in the Sound several hundred feet below where she had gone bathing. He towed the body ashore, and informed the servants. As soon as they found that the boy was missing also an alarm was spread among the cottagers, and a search was made. His body was found a half-hour later, floating near the beach. Coroner Banning, of Mount Vernon, was sent for, and the bodies were removed to Ireland's morgue in Rye.

Mr. and Mrs. Simmons did not know of the accident until they reached home in the evening. Mr. Simmons was told that the boy was drowned and was at the morgue. His mother, he learned, was there also; but he supposed she had gone to arrange for her grandson's funeral. He visited the morgue with his wife, and was overwhelmed with grief when he learned the truth. Mr. Simmons believes that his nephew was drowned while trying to save the life of his grandmother. "Of course," said he, "no one can be found who saw the accident, and all ideas regarding how it happened are theories, but the boy was greatly attached to his grandmother. He was a plucky lad, and if the necessity ever occurred would risk his life for her."

PEACE PROBABLE IN AFRICA.

CONFERENCE AT PRETORIA COMES TO A SATISFACTORY END.

Pretoria, July 5.—The special conference between President Krüger, the members of the Cabinet, Fischer, a member of the Executive Council of the Orange Free State, who was the bearer of compromise suggestions from the Free State in the matter of the dispute between the Transvaal and Great Britain, and Hofmeyer, the Afrikander leader, has been practically concluded. It is believed that the franchise proposals have been accepted and may be laid before the Volksraad to-morrow, and that peace will be preserved.

AMITY ON THE TREATY SHORE.

PEACEFUL AGREEMENT OF BRITISH AND FRENCH ADMIRALS.

St. John's, N. F., July 5.—The conferences between Commodore George A. Giffard, in command of the British Newfoundland Station, and Commodore Henrique, commanding the French flagship Isly, have resulted in an agreement to attempt to minimize the friction along the Treaty Coast as much as possible. The Isly will sail to-morrow for St. Pierre.

The Colonial Government expects to receive to-morrow by the Allan liner Assyrian a copy of the report of the Royal Commission, with definite proposals for colonial action respecting the settlement of the whole controversy.

THE HOMESTEAD STRIKE ABANDONED.

Pittsburg, July 5.—The proposed strike at the Homestead plant of the Carnegie Steel Company has been abandoned. At a meeting of the local lodge at Homestead last night it was decided that the present is an inopportune time to strike. The work of strengthening the organization will be continued.

A BLOW AT THE TYPEWRITER TRUST.

Judge Kirkpatrick's opinion dismissing the bill of complaint in the matter of the Union Writing Machine Co. against the Domestic Sewing Machine Co. is the first serious setback the Typewriter Trust has had in its efforts to suppress competition through litigation under its patents. The suit, which has been pending since 1892, involving important patent claims, was prosecuted by the manufacturers of the Remington Typewriter and defended by the Williams Typewriter Co.

One of the direct results of the patent situation in the typewriter trade is evidenced by the announcement made by the Manhattan Typewriter Company, 149 Broadway, New-York, that the price of their present model, a typewriter constructed on familiar and approved lines and the peer of any $100 writing machine made, will immediately be reduced from seventy-five to fifty-five dollars.

The Manhattan Typewriter Co. also announce that they have adopted a new model, with improved devices for line lock, ribbon movement, paper feed, wheel escapement, etc. The new machine will be ready for the fall trade and will be sold at $75 as against the Trust's price of $100.—Advt.

HOGG CHUCKLES OVER IT.

AMUSED AT THE TROUBLE HE IS CAUSING TAMMANY.

THE LEADERS WORRIED BY THE SPEECH AND ITS RECEPTION—STILL WONDERING WHAT CROKER WILL SAY.

ON THE OUTBREAK.

James S. Hogg, of Texas, was pleased with himself yesterday. He smiled broadly, and when the ex-Governor smiles broadly, a large area of rolling flesh is affected. He chuckled and shook with laughter, and when he shakes with laughter he shakes nearly everything around him. He was proud of the way he had set the Tammany leaders by the ears and relished the uproarious applause with which his laudation of William J. Bryan and the Chicago platform had been received at the Fourth of July celebration of Tammany Hall. The rage, and chagrin of the Tammany leaders, and the muttered warnings as to what Mr. Croker would say, did not bring a wrinkle of worry to the brow of the rotund ex-Governor. He told every one that he had no apology or explanation to make. He said he thought it was time somebody stirred up "the boys" a little and he had pitched in. "Seems like some folks over here don't like excitement on the Fourth of July," he said with a grin. "I kind of thought the meeting was getting monotonous and stirred it up a bit. No offence was meant. I don't think that the majority of those at the meeting felt hurt at what I said."

When the ex-Governor spoke seriously of the matter, however, he said gravely: "I am for Bryan at home, and I am not one who changes my views with every change of locality. I am for him just as much in New-York as I am in Texas. Bryan is a great and good man. He is the hope and inspiration of the Democracy of to-day. He will be our next President. I am not afraid to acknowledge him publicly anywhere, and I thought yesterday was a fitting time and the place fitting. Where should the name of Democracy's leader be more welcome than at a Democratic gathering?"

When Mr. Hogg was asked again if he did not know that the meeting at Tammany Hall had been intended to serve as the public launching of Augustus Van Wyck's boom for the Presidential nomination, he answered quickly: "I do not think it was intended to serve any such end. That couldn't be done seriously. The Tammany leaders know that Bryan stands with the people, and they know the futility of trying to boom any one else. All of the boys in Tammany Hall are for Bryan. I had no premeditated idea of giving the Tammany men a chance to express their views. I spoke on the spur of the moment, but I said what I felt, and I am glad to know that the audience agreed with me. The boys seemed to like it, and the reception I got was most gratifying. It shows that there is a strong sentiment in New-York State for Bryan. It is the same sentiment that one finds all over the country. Bryan is stronger than ever to-day. He is the idol of the people, and his election next year is a certainty."

HIS PROPHECY NEXT YEAR.

Mr. Hogg said he did not take any stock in the story that the speeches at Tammany Hall were censored. He did not think any one had been told what to say or what not to say. His treatment all the way through had been cordial. Whatever the Tammany leaders might think about Bryan personally, they would find the organization was almost to a man for him. Next year Tammany would be found supporting Bryan solidly.

There is not the slightest doubt that the Tammany men who had charge of the Fourth of July celebration were perturbed yesterday. Grand Sachem Thomas L. Feitner, who was nominally in charge, said that ex-Governor Hogg had not spoken for Tammany. "He expressed his own opinions," he added, "and he was entitled to do so. This is a free country. When the time comes Tammany will speak for itself about the matter."

The dominant question is still what Mr. Croker will say. It would be delicious reading to know just what messages were sent to Mr. Croker yesterday by his lieutenants to explain the stampede. They were all disgruntled and angry, and evidently worried. Mr. Hogg succeeded in stirring up an agitation that will take a long time to subside. It was a general subject of conversation, and many were the comments made upon the speech.

It was read and discussed with much interest in the financial district. It seemed to be the general opinion, even among the Democratic bankers and brokers, that the wild applause which greeted Mr. Hogg's mention of the name of Bryan indicated that the sympathies of the rank and file of Tammany were so strongly with the champion of free silver and of the revolutionary Chicago platform of 1896 that even the iron discipline of "the Organization" might not avail to swing the New-York delegation at the next Democratic National Convention to the support of the Presidency of Augustus Van Wyck or any other man chosen by the leaders; and, failing the nomination of a candidate not advocating the financial theories of which Bryan is the foremost exponent, it was predicted the Democratic National Committee would get little substantial aid and comfort when it called on the Democrats of Wall Street for campaign contributions.

Judge Edward P. Coyne, of Geneseo, who is at the Hotel Imperial, said yesterday that he had read with considerable amusement ex-Governor Hogg's speech. "Mr. Hogg certainly did create an unusual amount of excitement, even for a Fourth of July celebration," said the Judge. "I think that the reception which his remarks received was conclusive proof that the rank and file of Tammany Democrats are not gold bugs in their innermost souls. I am convinced, however, that this spontaneous demonstration will have no effect on the future policy of Tammany. So great is Croker's influence that he will be master of the situation the moment he arrives in this country. Croker, I feel sure, is sincerely and bitterly opposed to free silver and Bryan. Therefore it seems to me a pretty safe guess that he will wheel Tammany into line for Van Wyck and cause his followers to forget the heretical utterances of ex-Governor Hogg which they yesterday applauded. So much I will say. The incident cannot but redound to the advantage of Bryan and his supporters. It proclaimed to the world that here in the very stronghold of Sound Money Democrats it is only the whips of the leaders that keep the voters in line. I have no doubt that Bryan is enjoying the affair much more than Croker."

FADES AND VANISHES AS A FACTOR.

William J. Hendrick, former Attorney-General of Kentucky, arrived in this yesterday from Scranton, Penn., where he has been engaged in legal business for a week. Mr. Hendrick was deeply interested in the speech made by ex-Governor Hogg. When seen at the Waldorf-Astoria last evening, he said:

"Governor Hogg, in his speech before Tammany, undoubtedly represented the Bryan idea of a large element in the South. That element is sincere, enthusiastic and honest. But the trouble, the great trouble, with that element is, that prosperity is an unanswerable argument to all Mr. Bryan's arguments. He is essentially