

NOT GOING JUST YET

Secretary of War Alger Denies That He Is About to Resign.

NO TRUTH IN SUCH REPORTS

Nothing That He Has Ever Heard of and Known Has Been So Cruel as These Attacks Upon Him—All for a Joke to Easy Heavens.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Secretary Alger today made to a representative of the Associated Press his first personal statement concerning the reports that he is about to resign from the cabinet. When asked as to the truth of the rumors, the secretary said: "What do you mean, exactly?" "I mean to ask whether or not the stories that you are to retire from the cabinet in the near future are true."

"There is nothing in these reports but air," replied the secretary. "I shall not retire this year. My private business and the state of my health will govern my future course."

"These constant assaults and repeated baseless reports are, of course, very annoying to me and extremely distressing to my family, but I have never replied under any and I do not propose to do so now. Nothing I have ever heard of or known of has been so cruel as the attacks upon me. If my critics can point to one thing in my official career that I have done that I ought not to have done, or that I have not done that I should have done, I shall be very glad to surrender my present official duties."

ENTIRE GAMUT OF EDUCATION.

Teachers Convention at Los Angeles Has Settled Down to Steady Work.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 13.—Today the National Educational association convention has settled down to steady, hard work, there being eleven departments holding sessions in the afternoon, in addition to general sessions both morning and evening.

Miss Helen Grenfell, state superintendent of public instruction of Colorado, read a paper in the general session bearing the suggestive title of "Quo Vadimus," which bore upon relations existing and which ought to exist between the school and home.

Hon. L. D. Harvey, superintendent of public instruction of Wisconsin, in dealing with "Fundamentals in Teaching," struck a responsive note in outlining how far the individual freedom of the teacher is bounded by the organization of the school curriculum.

In the several department sessions almost the entire gamut of education was discussed from child study through the kindergarten and grammar grades, the polytechnic and art branches, to the ultimate points of a business college curriculum on the one hand and the university course on the other.

In the initial stage of what in its entirety was a prolonged discussion of existing methods, child study was taken up as the missing link between the home and the school and at the other end of the continuous line President Davis Starr Jordan of Stanford university and Dr. Nicholas M. Butler of Columbia university engaged in a discussion on the practicability of a national university—a question of the greatest interest and importance to educators as well as the cultivated people throughout the country.

But in addition to these various phases of educational effort the highly specialized form of education adapted to the needs of the deaf, blind and feeble minded has been under consideration; the physical education has not been neglected and a patriotic stage has been given to the entire proceedings by a discussion before the Herbert society of the "significance of the frontier in American history."

Prospect Pleases Oscar.

MALMO, Sweden, July 13.—King Oscar when apprised of Emperor William's visit to the French training ship Iphigene, at Bergen, Norway, on July 6, and of the exchange of telegrams between the emperor and President Loubet, sent a letter to his majesty expressing the great joy he experienced that "this first step towards friendly rapprochement between the two most important states in Europe in respect to culture should have occurred on territory of the United Kingdom of Norway and Sweden, and expressed the hope that it would lead to a complete understanding between the two countries, upon whom the peace of the world mainly depends."

King Oscar sent similar congratulations to President Loubet through the legation of Sweden and Norway at Paris.

Capt. Woodruff Dies of Fever

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The adjutant general today received a dispatch from Colonel Combe at Bonlog, near Santiago, announcing the death from yellow fever last night of Captain Thomas M. Woodruff, adjutant Fifth infantry. Captain Woodruff was a West Point graduate, appointed from the District of Columbia.

Passenger Train Held Up

TRINIDAD, Colo., July 13.—South-bound passenger train No. 1 on the Colorado & Southern railway was robbed by four men at a point five miles south of Folsom, N. M. The hold-up occurred at 10:30 o'clock last night at the same point at which the passenger train was held up last September.

After the train had been brought to a standstill and the crew had been intimidated by guns, the robbers used dynamite with good effect, blowing open the side of the express car.

SERVICE GUNS STAND THE TEST.

Successful Experiments in Firing High Explosives.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Officers of the United States Ordnance Bureau conducted by three tests of war materials at the proving grounds today. The tests consisted of throwing of high explosives and the trying of a high power range funder. The tests were the culmination of experiments, which have been carried on for some time, to determine whether or not high explosives can be thrown with safety from ordinary service guns.

The first trial was that of the Isham system of throwing. This consisted in the throwing of 112 pounds of explosive gelatine from the ordinary service gun. The gun was of twelve inches of the service pattern. The charge consisted of 415 pounds of brown powder. At first the gun was fired out to sea. The steel shell struck the water three times, proving to the officials that in case the shell struck the water before striking the mark, the charge would not explode. Four charges of explosive gelatine were next fired from a Sims-Dudley pneumatic gun. These charges were fired in safety and were successful, it was said.

The greatest interest of the day, however, was centered about the experiments conducted with Dr. Tuttle's new explosive theories. The officers were reticent about the result of the test. The inventor was present and personally assisted in the firing of the charges. The theorist was thrown both out to sea and through plate, and it has been demonstrated that while the effects of the explosive are terrible, it can be used from ordinary guns and fired through steel plate without it exploding. The theorist was placed in service shells and was fired from an eight-inch gun. The bursting charge varied and the armor piercing shells were used. The charge consisted of about twelve or fifteen pounds of explosive. The shells were fired through four and a half inch steel, and while the plate was shattered the charge did not go off.

The board also conducted an experiment in firing a Vickers' Boys and Maxim howitzer. It was fired four times with service charges. The officers attach considerable importance to these tests and say that never before have such charges of high explosives been fired from service guns.

Rates for Paymaster General.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The president appointed Colonel Alfred E. Bates paymaster general of the army, to succeed General Asa G. Carey, retired.

The appointment of General Bates has resulted in the promotion of Lieutenant Charles I. Wilson to the rank of colonel and the promotion of Major George W. Baird to lieutenant colonel. These promotions made a vacancy in the list of paymasters with the rank of major. This vacancy was filled by the president by the appointment of Captain John Murphy of the Fourteenth infantry in recognition of his services in the Philippines and at his own request. Major Murphy was placed on the retired list, his health having suffered from hardships in the Philippines. The vacancy caused by his retirement was filled by the appointment of Major Charles Newbold of the volunteer pay department.

Off for Michigan.

CHICAGO, July 13.—A special to the Record from Crystal Lake, Ill., says: Daniel Coughlin and William Armstrong, accused of jury bribing in Chicago, and who failed to appear in Judge Gary's court in that city when the case was called, left here last night for Chicago, and from there took a train for Hancock, Mich. Coughlin and Armstrong have been here for three weeks. They lived at a hotel three miles from the depot. Coughlin's bond of \$15,000 and Armstrong's of \$5,000 were forfeited yesterday. Coughlin said before leaving that he would return to Chicago for trial.

No Assassin After Booth.

LONDON, July 13.—Brigadier Simpson, the private secretary of General Booth of the Salvation Army, was questioned today regarding the dispatch from Stockholm published in a New York newspaper saying the general has had a narrow escape from assassination. The secretary said there was no truth in the report. He added that he had received two telegrams from the general today, reporting all well and saying he had been accorded a grand welcome at Stockholm.

Olympic Arrives at Suez.

SUEZ, July 13.—Admiral Dewey, on his arrival here on board the Olympia today, said he was in very good health. He appeared to be in excellent condition, which was also the case with his officers and men. Most of them have suffered from malarial fever, but have now quite recovered. The Olympia has been quarantined, no direct communication with the shore being allowed. Consequently the representative here of the Associated Press was only able to converse with the admiral from a launch alongside the cruiser.

Gives Himself Up.

CHICAGO, July 13.—A special to the Record from Louisville, Ky., says: Elias Hatfield, the noted desperado and son of "Devil Anse" Hatfield, leader of the Hatfield-McCoy feud that cost fourteen lives, surrendered to Governor Atkinson of West Virginia in person today at Gray. Hatfield shot Sheriff Ellis a week ago and has been holding off a posse in the Kentucky governor for Hamilton. Hatfield looks for acquittal on the ground of self defense.

Tarif Rules and Laws in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Brigadier General Rosser, who has just reached Washington from Cuba, called at the White House today. General Rosser has been mustered out and is on his way home to Virginia. When asked about Cuban affairs he said: "Many things are moving along smoothly, but there is almost universal complaint about the enforcement of tariff rules and laws at Havana. The trouble, of course, is that more military men have not been trained in these matters. The different officials fix different duties on goods."

FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN

A Transcontinental Railway Line Under Vanderbilt Control.

OUTLINE OF THE GREAT SCHEME

Some Old Story Revamped—Pennsylvania Road Said to Be Looking in the Future of the Santa Fe System—A Third Transcontinental Line Likely to Be Built.

NEW YORK, July 13.—The Tribune says: One of the certainties of the not distant future, in the opinion of Wall Street, is the establishment of a transcontinental railway line under Vanderbilt control. The Boston & Albany, the New York Central and the West Shore are the Vanderbilt lines linking New York and Boston, the great cities of the eastern seaboard, with Buffalo and Buffalo is joined to Chicago by the Lake Shore, the Michigan Central and the Nickel Plate.

The Chicago & Northwestern, which is practically a Vanderbilt road, stretches westward from Chicago to Omaha, where it meets the Union Pacific, a controlling interest in which the Vanderbilts are credited with holding. The western termini of the Union Pacific are Granger, Wyo., and Ogden, Utah, at both of which points the road connects with the Oregon Short Line. From Granger the Short Line runs northward to Huntington, Ore., where it connects with the Oregon Railroad & Navigation line extending to the Pacific coast at Portland, and from Ogden a branch of the Short Line goes southward to Milford, Utah, from which place the Utah & Pacific is being built into California. It is reported, with a view to enabling the Union Pacific to gain entrance into San Francisco. As already said, the Vanderbilts are commonly understood to control both the Northwestern and the Union Pacific. But the Union Pacific in turn controls the Oregon Short Line and the Oregon Short Line virtually controls the Oregon Railway & Navigation company. With these several controls within control the Wall Street argues, it will not be beyond the power of William K. Vanderbilt to realize the ambition which he is everywhere believed to cherish of coalescing these connecting lines into a vast system from ocean to ocean.

While it is well understood that a cordial understanding exists between the New York Central under the broad management of William K. Vanderbilt and the Pennsylvania under the guidance of its new president, A. J. Cassatt, this understanding, extending to the development of plans for a division of territory in New England and to an agreement to act together in the maintenance of rates, no one now believes, if indeed any one has ever believed, that a consolidation of these two great systems, occupying such part of the field east of Chicago, would be effected. As these neutral rivals in business are working in harmony east of Chicago, so they may live and by be found competing on a basis of good faith and mutual regard in the western country, for rumors are beginning to be heard with increasing persistence that the Pennsylvania, like the New York Central, is contemplating an extension of its lines to the Pacific. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe is the road which report has it will be combined with the Pennsylvania to form the second great transcontinental system.

ADOPTS HEROIC MEASURES.

General Wood Proposes to Stamp Out Yellow Fever at Santiago.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, July 13.—General Leonard Wood, in command of the department of Santiago, issued General Order No. 34 today, establishing absolute quarantine. All officers of the government and employees are forbidden to enter the city, with the exception of those belonging to the department. Major General Carr and Surgeons Mendoza and Nunez are detailed to take charge of the fever patients in the city, which is placed under strict regulations. Other officers will have charge of the yellow fever hospital on the island. The mayor is directed to close all American hotels and saloons, to forbid other liquor dealers to sell intoxicants to Americans and to arrest all intoxicated Americans or foreigners in saloons. The principal hotels and saloons are designated by name. The park trains have been ordered to establish camps outside the city and all the troops will be moved to San Juan. The headquarters of all the departments were moved today to Cienfuegos and the railroad and steamship lines are forbidden to bring Americans into the city. No ships are permitted to touch at the wharves. The strictest regulations have been established for protecting from fever of the company of soldiers at Morro castle. Supplies are to be left at a road depot and will be taken to the soldiers by teams from the camp. No travelers will be permitted to leave without having undergone five days' detention in camp.

Trying to Fix Rates.

NEW YORK, July 13.—A meeting of the advisory committee of the Western Passenger association was held here today looking to an adjustment and equitable distribution of immigrant traffic. Today's session was given to a preliminary conference of the committee of the association. Tomorrow there will be a conference of the committee with representatives of the Canadian Pacific and Southern Pacific and on Thursday the committee will confer with the representatives of the steamship lines. The committee may also discuss general passenger traffic matters.

A GLASS OF SENATORS.

Mr. Chandler Goes After the Scalp of Mr. Gallinger.

CONCORD, N. H., July 13.—Representatives of the United States civil service bureau began a sitting here for the purpose of investigating charges preferred against Senator Jacob H. Gallinger of Concord by former republican Governor Charles A. Bushel, alleging violations of the civil service laws during the last campaign in this state. The specific charge is that Senator Gallinger, an chairman of the republican state committee, distributed circulars appealing to republican office-holders for contributions to the campaign fund.

Governor Bushel read a long statement as to his reasons for acting in the matter, saying that he was actuated by a desire to see that the civil service laws, in which he believed, should be wisely enforced. The lavish use of money in elections was a menace to our national institutions. He was not actuated by any unfriendly feeling toward Senator Gallinger in prosecuting these charges, and he had no desire for "revenge."

Senator Chandler then came forward with his statement, which he prefaced by a short history of his connection with political committees. He said he retired from the republican national committee in 1884, and from the state committee in 1890. Senator Chandler continued:

"I added to Senator Gallinger in 1885 and again in 1896, that he ought to leave the state committee for reasons connected with the civil service law, but he would not go. In 1896, much to my surprise, he took the chairmanship of the state committee. After I had recovered from my surprise I went to him to endeavor to co-operate in the work of the campaign. We talked over the means of raising money, both agreeing that very little would be needed. We spoke of individuals, or nominees for state offices, but nothing was said of federal office-holders. This was on October 19. Between that time and October 17 I heard that an assessment circular had been sent to federal officers. Governor Bushel asked me if I knew of this assessment. He said he had reason to believe that a circular for assessment had been sent to office holders, and he produced a circular which had been sent to state officers, and said that some of them had been sent to federal officers. We had a long conference, the result of which was that he said he would complain to the civil service commission unless some way could be found to prevent these officers from being assessed."

"Accordingly Governor Bushel with my knowledge, asked the commission about the terms of the law. He came to me later and said that he had determined to make a complaint. In this I concurred, and the letter of October 24 was prepared, containing the names of those to whom it was believed that the circular had been sent. I did not go again to the commission during the campaign. The rest of my connection with the business was in the correspondence with the commission. I called on the commission when I went to Washington last fall, and told them that I would be at their service. This is substantially all I wish to say. If I find that the federal office holders who have been requested by the commission to appear here do not come, or if they come and do not testify, I shall tell the commission all I know about the matter."

Grave of John Paul Jones.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Inquiry was recently made at the state department in regard to the grave of John Paul Jones, the great naval hero of the revolution days, who died in Paris July 18, 1792. He was buried there with the highest honors by the French government, but it appears that the present location of his grave is not known. The secretary of state recently addressed a letter to Mr. Henry Vignaud of the United States embassy in Paris asking whether the grave of John Paul Jones in Paris is known and marked. He has received a reply from Mr. Vignaud saying that, although he has made earnest and frequent inquiries of the city authorities in regard to the matter, he has been unable to discover the whereabouts of the grave. One thing established by his inquiries, however, he says, is that John Paul Jones was not buried in the cemetery where the remains of Lafayette lie, as has been supposed by some people. In another quarter it is intimated that, owing to a custom prevailing in Paris, the remains of John Paul Jones were deposited in a rented grave for a term of years and that upon the expiration of the lease a great many years ago the bones of this distinguished American were thrown into the Potters' field.

Murders His Sister.

KANSAS CITY, July 13.—A dispatch to the Journal from Cloud Chief, O. T., says: Details of a horrible murder occurring twenty-five miles west of here, have just come to light. Taylor Kirk, aged 34, shot and killed his widowed sister, Ida Yarbrough. The parties had prepared to go to a picnic at Cordell, when Kirk departed with his sister over a seat in the hack in which he secured his six-shooter and deliberately killed his sister. He then threatened the other members of the family with instant death if they ever told of the crime, and sent a younger brother out to tell the neighbors that Mrs. Yarbrough had committed suicide. At the coroner's jury the brother breaks down and acknowledged the truth, and Kirk then made a confession. The murderer was bound over for trial without bail.

Greetings to Mr. Bryan.

VICTOR, Colo., July 13.—Delegations from Victor and Cripple Creek escorted William J. Bryan from Colorado Springs to Victor today, reaching here at 11 o'clock. Great crowds greeted him at every station and 10,000 people met him at Victor. Carriages took him to the hotel, where a joint committee of the three silver parties received him. A small banquet was given at 12:30 and a speech by Congressman Shafroth. A big mass meeting in the open air was held at 3 o'clock. At 5 o'clock Mr. Bryan goes to Cripple Creek, where he speaks tonight.

FARMER KILLS HIS WIFE

The Awful Deed of a Nebraskan in Stanton County.

SUICIDE FOLLOWS THE FIRST CRIME

Frank Lepley, a Bohemian, Aged 60, Is the Chief Actor—Beats Out the Brains of His Better Half With a Hammer and Fearfully Mutilates Her Body.

STANTON, Neb., July 13.—(Special to the Omaha Bee.)—Word reached here today of a horrible murder, coupled with suicide, in Hammons precinct. The crime was committed last evening, the principal actor in the tragedy being Frank Lepley, a Bohemian farmer, 60 years of age.

It transpires that early in the evening Lepley took a hammer and attacked his wife fiercely, beating out her brains and leaving the body in a fearfully mutilated condition. The head was beaten almost to a jelly and the floor and walls of the room were covered with the unfortunate woman's blood, showing that a dreadful struggle for life had occurred. The woman must have made a brave fight for existence, as the furniture of the room was strewn all about. The skull was crushed in several places and the face so badly disfigured that it was nearly impossible to recognize the victim.

An 8-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Lepley was in the room when the attack was made upon his mother. At first the lad pleaded with his father to spare his mother's life, but when the man turned on him and threatened to kill him as soon as he had finished the woman the boy rushed in terror from the house. He ran as fast as his limbs could carry him to the nearest neighbor, four miles away, and gave the alarm.

As soon as possible a party was organized and went to the rescue, but arrived too late to be of any assistance, for both the woman and her brutal husband were dead. The body of the murderer was found about 200 feet from the house, lying on the ground, face downward. The features were distorted, but no sign of violence was found on the body. The conclusion is that after Lepley killed his wife he ended his own miserable existence by taking poison. When discovered the body was arrayed in its best clothes, as though the suicide was a deliberate affair. He had evidently killed his wife and then dressed himself for the departure into the other world. The body was yet warm when found and efforts were made to resuscitate the man, but it was too late to be of any effect.

On entering the house a horrible sight met the eyes of the party. In the kitchen in a great pool of her own blood lay the corpse of the victim of her husband's fury mutilated almost beyond recognition, while everything in the room was spattered with the life fluid. She must have made a hard struggle for life and if the truth could be known it would make a tale that would cause the blood to run cold with horror.

A thorough search of the premises revealed a sum of money amounting to \$350 hidden away in a bureau drawer, while on a table in the sitting room was found a note from Lepley in which he requested his friends to give him a fine funeral and erect a monument over his grave. He also wrote that he wanted some one to have his property, but did not designate anyone as a beneficiary. The writer continued that he was tired of living and had decided to put an end to his existence and that of the rest of the family. This indicates that he intended to kill the boy after he had finished his wife. He said that nobody was to blame. No cause, unless it was sudden mental aberration, is known for the crime, as Lepley and his wife are reputed to have lived happily together.

The coroner held an inquest today and returned a verdict to the effect that Lepley killed his wife with a hammer and committed suicide by taking poison.

CHANGES IN THE LAW ITSELF.

Pension Committee of Grand Army of the Republic Find No Fault.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The pension committee of the Grand Army of the Republic which is here inquiring into pension measures and their administration at the invitation of Commissioner Evans practically closed its work today. Members of the committee decline to discuss the results of their labors, but it is understood no substantial foundation has been found for the allegations against the work of the bureau and whatever is recommended probably will be as changes in the law itself. The committee with Commissioner Evans had an interview with Secretary Hitchcock this afternoon, at which the pension system was discussed. The committee probably will leave tomorrow, and present its report at the annual Grand Army of the Republic encampment at Philadelphia in September.

Investigating Special Industries.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The first of the subcommittees sent out by the industrial committee to investigate special industries began its inquiry into the mining interest in Denver yesterday. The second will take up the manufacturing interests in Boston next Monday. The committee on manufacturing while in Boston will give special attention to textiles and after its work is finished there will go to New York, where the immigration problem will be taken up.

In the course of a week the state department expects to receive by mail the full reports of all that has been accomplished at The Hague conference. This will include the formal draft of the treaties and protocols which the United States government is expected to accept.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE.

Market Quotations from Leading Western Cattle.

SOUTH OMAHA LIVE STOCK. SOUTH OMAHA, July 13.—Cattle—The market on covered cattle was not quite so active to open as it has been on some days and still there was a fair demand and buyers got down to business in reasonably good season. Good dry lot cows and heifers were about steady, but grass stuff was 1/2 lb. lower. Grass cows and heifers have been bringing very high prices, while they have been showing more and more grass signs, and the shrinkage at the packing houses has been getting larger and larger right along. Steers and heifers, \$1.50@1.75; cows, \$2.00@2.45; heifers, \$1.50@2.15; stockers and feeders, \$1.50@2.15. Hogs—The market was 5c higher. A large number of the early sales were on the basis of \$4.00@4.10 for such hogs as brought \$3.95 yesterday. Some choice light sold at \$4.10. A little later on, as it became apparent that the receipts were somewhat larger than had been anticipated and that there were plenty of hogs to fill all orders, buyers seemed to come to the conclusion that they were paying too much money, and accordingly lowered their bids a little. Sheep—Quotations: Prime native wethers, \$4.50@4.75; good to choice grass wethers, \$4.25@4.50; fair to good grass wethers, \$3.75@4.25; good to choice spring lambs, \$6.00@6.50; fair to good spring lambs, \$5.50@6.00; common spring lambs, \$4.00@4.25.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Wheat—No. 2 spring, 72@73 1/2; No. 3 spring, 70@71 1/2; No. 2 red, 73 1/2@74 1/2; Corn—No. 2, 33 1/2@34 1/2; No. 2 yellow, 34 1/2@35 1/2; Oats—No. 2, 23 1/2@24 1/2; No. 3 white, 22@23; Rye—No. 2, 58 1/2c. Hides—No. 1 fat seed, 98c; north-west, \$1.01 1/2; prime timothy seed, \$2.45. Provisions—Mess pork, per bid, \$8.40@9.10; lard, per 100 lbs., \$5.25@5.37 1/2.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Cattle—Receipts were large today and prices ruled 5@10c higher; good to fancy steers brought \$5.25@5.50; common grades, \$4.50@5.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@3.50; bulls, cows and heifers, \$2.25@3.50; Texas steers, \$5.00@5.50; calves, \$4.50@7.25. Hogs—The market for hogs was again exceptionally strong and prices advanced 10@15c; light hogs brought \$4.07 1/2@4.25; mixed lots, \$4.05@4.30; heavy, \$4.00@4.20; culls, \$2.25@4.60; pigs, \$2.70@4.25. Sheep—Prices for sheep were steady, but lambs ruled about 10c below yesterday; sheep sold at \$2.00@2.60 for culls up to \$2.25@2.40 for prime wethers; yearlings, \$4.50@6.00; spring lambs, \$4.00@6.50; western sheep, \$4.50@4.75.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK.

KANSAS CITY, July 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,420 head natives, 2,270 head Texans; good to choice killing stuff steady; inferior slow to 5c lower; good inquiry for stockers and feeders, desirable stock steady; common grades lower; choice native steers, \$5.25@5.55; medium, \$4.75@5.25; stockers and feeders, \$3.50@5.00; butchers' cows and heifers, \$3.25@3.45; canners, \$2.25@3.25; western steers, \$3.25@3.45; Texans, \$3.25@4.70. Hogs—Receipts, 8,890 head; market very active at advance of 10c; heavy, \$4.15@4.25; mixed, \$4.00@4.20; light, \$3.85@4.07 1/2.

DINNER IN HONOR OF DEPTW.

New York Senator Describes Impressions Received Abroad.

NEW YORK, July 13.—A dinner was given last night at the Republican club in honor of the return from Europe of Hon. Chauncey M. Depew. Mr. Depew was the principal speaker. He said, in part:

"In Europe I found that there was no sympathy for Spain on account of her defeat in the late war. I found nothing but curiosity about the United States. The people of Europe are wondering whether we will be equal to the task we have undertaken in the east. An English statesman said to me one day: 'Why don't your country square Agulnido? We have found in our wars with the natives of eastern countries that they cannot be trusted, and as soon as you make allies of them you will find that they will stab you in the back. We tried the plan in Egypt of subjugating the natives by force of arms and then we tried another plan, which worked successfully. We found that to bring the natives to the right way of looking at matters of importance was to square them.'"

"I told that statesman that the people of the United States would rather send 100,000, 200,000 or even 300,000 men to the Philippines than spend \$500 in squaring Agulnido. "In my judgment we have not appreciated thoroughly the situation in the east. This has been principally due to the bravery of the men who are there. They want the honor and glory of fighting the contest and winning without other aid. "I think it is a mistake. We should bend every energy and send such a force to the Philippines as would crush out these rebels in less than six weeks' time. We should sweep these insurrectionists before us. When we have captured a stretch of territory we should have a force there of sufficient strength to hold it. The war should be carried on in such a way as to drive Agulnido and his crew into submission or into the sea."

According to the Colon Starlet of June 29, which reached New York yesterday by the steamer Finance, it has been many years since the Panama isthmus has been visited with such an outbreak of yellow fever as had been prevailing in the City of Panama.

Trade with Brazil Decreases.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Contrary to common belief, the trade between the United States and Brazil last year showed a falling off, both in exports and imports. The figures quoted in a report to the state department by United States Consul Hill, at Santos, show that while the exports to Brazil decreased \$500,000 in the last year the imports fell off no less than \$12,000,000.

The bishop of Manchester declares that religious services are not nearly so well attended as they were twenty years ago.