

# COAST STEAMER CALLS FOR HELP

## Santa Clara Helpless With 61 Persons on Board.

### Strikes Bar When Leaving Eureka, California for San Francisco, and Water Puts Out Fires.

Eureka, April 13.—Leaking badly and with the fire under boilers apparently extinguished by the rush of water, but not until she had sent wireless messages for assistance, the steamer Santa Clara of the North Pacific line, bound from Portland to San Francisco with 61 passengers and a crew of 25, is lying helpless a mile off Table Bluff, about four miles south of Humboldt Bay. The boat is on her 13th round trip between the two points.

The tug Ranger, sent in response to the wireless call, is standing close by tonight and has a line to the crippled steamer.

A tremendous sea was running and when first seen the small boats which left the Santa Clara, had not been able to get alongside the Ranger.

The Eureka lifesaving crew attempted to go to the aid of the steamer, but was unable to cross the bar. Another attempt will be made at 4 o'clock tomorrow morning, when it is hoped the sea will have subsided somewhat.

Among those on board the Santa Clara is C. A. Doe, one of the principal owners of the steamer, and father of C. P. Doe, general manager of the North Pacific Steamship Company. Captain Ned Parsons, who was formerly in command of the steamer Promona and the Cerona, both of which were lost, was one of the passengers.

This was the thirteenth round trip of the Santa Clara since the steamer became one of the vessels of the North Pacific Steamship Company's fleet, and the fact that today is the 15th day of the month is regarded as a bad omen by seafaring men.

The Santa Clara left Eureka at 2:05 this afternoon and proceeded south. When about four miles south of Table Bluff, those in the lighthouse and wireless station at the point saw the steamer turn around and start back. It was at this time that a wireless message came from the steamer to the local agent of the company, John Simpson, requesting that a tug be sent to her assistance.

Simpson replied by asking what the trouble was, and a wireless answer was received, stating that the Santa Clara struck heavily in crossing the bar and was leaking badly. Following that no further communication could be had with her. It is supposed that her seams opened, letting in enough water to put out the fire.

When about one mile south of Table Bluff, and a mile off shore, the steamer dropped anchor. One of the wireless station and lighthouse it was apparent that the vessel was badly crippled and could get no further.

The tug Ranger left Eureka at 4 o'clock and ran close enough to the Santa Clara to get a line on board. Shortly after 4 o'clock two small boats from the Santa Clara with passengers could be seen trying to get alongside the tug. Observers at Table Bluff also saw through the glasses a man fall overboard from the steamer, clinging for a time to the anchor chain and then disappear.

# FARMER FLEECED OF \$10,000

## Washington Man Plays 'Sure Thing' Races in San Francisco.

Los Angeles, Cal., April 13.—Louis Guilbert, aged 55, a rancher, of Emlensburg, Wash., appealed to the police of Los Angeles today for assistance in recovering \$10,000 which he declared he had lost yesterday on a fake wire-tapping scheme in a poolroom in San Francisco. Not until Guilbert reached this city, in flight to escape arrest, as he supposed, did he learn that he had been lunked.

Guilbert arrived in San Francisco on April 4, according to his story, with a case and a bank book showing the deposit of \$10,000 in an Emlensburg bank—the proceeds of the sale of his ranch, which he had just consummated. He made the acquaintance of two men, who gave their names as Lane and McGuire. The latter took him to a place on Market street, which he describes as a poolroom.

There they made several wagers on the Emlensburg races on different days, Lane and McGuire drawing down \$1500 on the winnings on a single bet. Guilbert was informed that his companions had won so persistently because they had "tapped" the wires to Emlensburg and learned the result of races in advance of the poolrooms. He was let in on what was to be the final big clean-up.

The Emlensburg man drew upon his home bank for the entire \$10,000, while Lane and McGuire pretended in the meantime to place that sum for him in a single wager. Soon after he was told that he had won \$18,000, but that before drawing his winnings he would have to deposit the amount of the original bet.

Guilbert surrendered the \$10,000 to his companions. The latter engaged in a quarrel over the division of their own winnings, and while this dispute was at its height the place was raided by supposed detectives. Guilbert and the two confidence men escaped by a side door and the rancher was hurried to the ferry, where he was supplied with a ticket to Los Angeles on last night's Owl train. He hurriedly arranged that he, Lane and McGuire should meet in Tucson, Ariz., and divide their profits.

The rancher became uneasy on the way down and confided in the train conductor. The latter advised him to return to San Francisco at once and inform the police. He was given the same advice at the local station and returned north tonight. In the meantime the San Francisco police were notified of the affair by wire.

# BRIEF REPORT OF THE DAILY WORK OF NATION'S LAWMAKERS

Washington, April 13.—Swept along on a flood of sharp questions as to his authority for charging members of congress and newspapers with being corruptly influenced, John M. Maxwell, former editor of the American Flag, the organ of the Merchant Marine league, today refused point blank to answer questions on his source of information.

The interrogatories again will be put to him at a special session of the house special committee tomorrow, and unless he changes his mind the attitude of the witness will be reported to the house.

Prodded by counsel for a member of congress accused by the league, Maxwell, without counsel and on the ground of editorial privileges, justified his replies, parried or declined to answer the queries.

Speaker Cannon today was sustained by the house by a vote of 120 to 162 on the question as to whether a resolution declaring that the refusal of the speaker to ascertain the presence of a quorum at the beginning of each day's session was in violation of the rules, was privileged.

The Warren irrigation bill, which passed the senate last week, was today referred to the sub-committee of the house committee on irrigation, with instructions to report next Friday.

Senator Aldrich authorized the announcement tonight that he would not be a candidate for re-election to the senate and that he would positively retire at the expiration of his present term on March 3, 1911.

Washington, April 16.—President Taft today informed Senator Jones that he believed the house of representatives, before adjournment, would pass the \$30,000,000 irrigation bill that is now before the ways and means committee.

The president further said that, inasmuch as congress has begun to take an interest in his other conservation bills, he was now doing everything within his power to bring about the final passage of the \$30,000,000 bill, which he regarded as one of the most essential features of his conservation programme.

Senator Jones conferred with the president on behalf of the Western senators to learn the views of the president with regard to the proposal recently made to attach the \$30,000,000 bill to the rivers and harbors bill as a rider.

The president concurred in Jones' opinion that this move would be inadvisable, as there are men in congress opposed to both measures, and by combining forces they might defeat them. Moreover, the president said, he believed it will not be necessary to make the irrigation bill a rider on any other measure, for assurances he has received convince him the bill will pass upon its merits. If through any hitch the irrigation bill does not pass the house before the sundry civil bill is reported to the senate, which will be well towards the close of the session, the president said he would then feel the senate would be justified in attaching the \$30,000,000 bill to the sundry civil bill, and in that way make sure of its enactment.

Washington, April 15.—Senator Burton, who yesterday submitted a minority report opposing the present system of improving rivers and harbors, spoke at length today in support of his contentions. He declared that although it was not necessary, but desirable that transportation should continue to be by both rail and water, yet the records would show that railroads were carrying the freight of the country and that the chief value of improved inland waterways lay in their ability to exercise a control of rates.

Senators gave respectful attention to Burton as he talked, but he seemed to have made few converts. As he proceeded he aroused considerable opposition and engaged in controversies with Page, Lorimer, Bailey and others.

Burton declared that the country had gone wild over the construction of locks and dams. He instanced improvements of this character on the Green and the Sandy rivers of Kentucky, contending that despite the millions that had been expended on them there had been a falling off in tonnage. All this meant, he said, that that sort of transportation is going out of existence.

"The miners of Alaska had no trouble over their mining claims until the lawyers got there. They had not developed the great American bog in Alaska, but settled everything amicably through their miners' associations."

This was the declaration today of Delegate Wickersham, of Alaska, before the house committee on territories, which had under consideration the Alaska legislative bill. The section of the bill regulating the granting of powers of attorney in staking claims was immediate subject of discussion.

Washington, April 14.—If not incompatible with the public interest, President Taft will tell the house today if, any, existed that would make it expedient for that body to enter upon an investigation of the case of the late E. J. Connelley.

Oregon Cities Must Wait.

Washington, April 13.—Although anyone here was trying to get Senator Bourne to induce the Treasury department to put their public building forward on the list to hasten preparations for construction before the time hereof set, Bourne has wired Albany refusing to do so, on the ground that it would necessitate the displacing of La Grande from its position on the list, which, he said, would be unjust to La Grande. The La Grande building will be ready to begin in 11 months, Albany in 14 months.

Settlers Warned of Suit.

Washington, April 14.—Secretary of the Interior Ballinger has notified the Local Land Office at Spokane to warn all settlers on the Spokane Indian reservation that the Northern Pacific Railway intends to bring suit to secure title to the odd-numbered sections on that reservation. Warning is to be given settlers located on the odd sections and they are to be made fully aware they are likely to be involved in a lawsuit with the railroad company.

or any investigation of frauds in the customs service, especially in connection with the disclosures of sugar frauds.

The resolution introduced by Representative Fitzgerald, of New York, calling for his information was passed by the house today after an extended debate.

The question whether the passage of such a resolution would embarrass the administration in continuing its prosecution of the so-called sugar trust was considered. In view of the recent conference between the president and Representative Hill, of Connecticut, on this subject, it is believed that the information called for will not be given and that the declaration will be based on the discretion reposed in the president by the resolution which finally was adopted.

The debate was political largely and the names of Henry W. Taft, brother of the president, and John E. Parsons, father of Representative Parsons, figured prominently in the discussion.

Hill of Connecticut introduced a substitute resolution calling on the president to state "what reasons," instead of "what facts" made a congressional investigation inexpedient.

A pension bill of sweeping provisions under which all surviving volunteer officers of the United States army who served six months or more would receive retired pay according to length of service, and all honorably discharged enlisted men over 70 years old and suffering a certain degree of disability, would receive a straight pension of \$50 a month, was reported to the house yesterday by Representative Prince, of Illinois, from the committee on military affairs.

Washington, April 13.—Satisfied from testimony recently submitted that the Lafollette bill on grading bills is both vicious and unwarranted, the House committee on agriculture, on motion of Representative Hawley, today tabled that measure, thus rendering impossible its further consideration during this or the next session.

The House of Representatives today passed the Hamer bill authorizing various Western states to relinquish title to school sections included within forest reservations and to take in exchange therefor an equal area of forest reserves. Several other compact bodies, provided lands so taken are of the same value as those relinquished.

These exchanges, before becoming effective, are to be approved by the Secretary of Agriculture. This bill, if it passes the senate, will permit all Western states to adjust their school land contests that have long been pending before the Interior Department, for exchanges may be made whether the forest reserves are surveyed or not.

The House of Representatives today passed the Senate bill extending the provisions of the 320-acre dry farm homestead law to Idaho. The committee struck out the provision which would have permitted non-resident homesteaders to not to exceed 1,000,000 acres. This was similar to the Bourne bill that has been pigeon-holed.

The House Public Lands committee today ordered a favorable report on Hawley's bill directing issuance patent to 60 or 70 settlers on the Siletz reservation. The bill was amended to require the payment of \$2.50 per acre for land, which would have been necessary had the lands been opened under the timber and stone act. It is understood the settlers have no objection to the provision. Several other minor changes were made in the bill.

Washington, April 12.—With about 300 members in their seats, the Administration's bill was taken up for consideration by the House today. Mann of Illinois, chairman of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce, addressed the House on the measure reported from his committee.

"With a full realization," he said, "of the benefits and necessities of wise and successful management, operation and progressive construction of our railways, we also realize that in the benefits that they confer upon the people they are servants and not masters. It is their duty to treat all persons equally."

Mann declared that the Elkins and Hepburn laws were mainly effective and had not been followed by the "disasters" that had been so freely predicted.

Mann said the bill would give greater protection to shippers, greater advantage on even terms to shippers, greater security to those who care to invest their money in railway stocks, and bonds, and greater protection to those railroads whose managements desire to operate them efficiently in the interest of the people.

He summarized the propositions under three general heads. These were, first, speedy determination of disputes by the creation of a commerce court, with expert judges having no greater jurisdiction than the Circuit Courts now have; second, enlarging the statutory duties of the railways and the rights of shippers and increasing the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission so that classifications, regulations and practices that are just and enforceable as such; third, regulating the consolidation of railroads and their issues of stocks and bonds so that competition may be kept open as far as possible and rates shall not be maintained unreasonably high in order to pay returns upon excessive capitalization.

When Pasteur's treatment of hydrophobia by inoculation with a virus was first practiced at Paris, there was much suspicion and dread in the minds of patients. In "The Captains and the Kings," by Henry Haynie, who was then living in Paris, a chapter is devoted to Pasteur and his method of treatment. Four little boys had been taken over from New Jersey for treatment, and Mr. Haynie accompanied the doctor who had them in charge to the office of Pasteur.

The late arrivals, apprehensive as to the results of their injuries, and not overture of this method of treatment, expressed surprise at the calm confidence shown by those who had preceded them. It was easy to see that they were asking themselves the question, "How is it that they are able to take things so easily, and laugh and talk so merrily over it all?" Then they would brighten up with hope, and when their turn came they entered the private office with confidence, seated themselves on the operating stool, and stood the ordeal as if it were a matter of course.

When our turns came, Doctor Billings and myself took the boys in one at a time, to where the illustrious Frenchman awaited them. He did not understand English, and so I whispered to Billings to notice closely this apparently unemotional being, and he would find him possessed of a tenderness and sympathy far beyond that of ordinary women.

One of the victims, Eddy Ryan, was but a little more than three years old, and he showed fear at the first inoculation. Mrs. Ryan, who was of the party, took the boy in her arms and tried to reassure him, but could not. Tears of sympathy gathered in the master's eyes, and as he wiped them away he said to me, in French: "Tell her to stand over where there the little one can see us care first for the others—it will encourage the dear little fellow."

One of the other lads, Patsy Reynolds, also grew frightened, and rebellion was imminent. I took him to one side, and put it to him that, as a young American, he ought not to be outside in luck by a French boy who had just come out of Pasteur's room looking perfectly happy.

"Well, sir, will you give me a quarter if I bate him?" whispered Patsy, and when I showed a silver piece into the hand of the young rascal, he went in without the slightest show of fear or suffering.

# FOR WOMAN'S HOSPITAL IN 1955.

## Remarkable Will of Aged Philanthropist Contains All Details.

The beautiful mansion on Main street, between the Old South and Piedmont Congregational churches, for a century the home of the famous inventor and philanthropist, Thomas H. Dodge, is to be a part of the "Eliza D. and Cora J. D. Dodge hospital" in 1955. This is made obligatory, Worcester correspondent of the Boston Herald says, under the will of the aged philanthropist, made when he was 84 years old, and which has just been filed for probate.

Mr. Dodge, who died at the age of 86, had always taken a great interest in movements for the betterment of the social conditions of women. His idea for many years was to found a woman's hospital to perpetuate his name. He had plans made and his will even goes to the length of directing the kind of building material to be used, the dimensions of the various air spaces in the building, the ornamentation, the style of the building and its exact location, his mansion house to be a part of the general scheme.

A trust fund for the maintenance of the hospital, which is to be for women and children and not for contagious or incurable diseases, amounting to about \$50,000, is to be set aside, to be placed on interest, and it is figured that at the expiration it will amount to \$1,600,000, invested at 4 1/2 per cent, which would double itself every fifteen years.

A provision of the will and the bequest is that there shall stand in the corridor of the new building, to be seen plainly from the entrance, three life-sized standing portraits of himself, flanked on either side by pictures of his two wives, Eliza Daniels and Cora Dodge, the maiden names of the inventor's wives. The will specifies the exact style of frame in which the paintings are to be placed, even to the style of gilt to be used, the width and depth.

In this remarkable will Mr. Dodge went into the most minute detail, even to providing for the extension of the plank walk on the north side of the present mansion house, and the rail of the steps leading to the back door of the mansion being extended to the entrance to the proposed hospital.

Mrs. Cora Dodge, the widow of the philanthropist, is pleased with the will. She entirely approves of the hospital idea, although the will was not made subject to her approval, and regrets that she will not see the carrying out of the plan of her husband. She will remain in the mansion, living with her sister, who is a teacher in the classical high school, and has confided to friends that she will never marry again. She is but a little more than 40 years old, and her life work has been devoted to the Y. M. C. A. in connection with which work she met Mr. and Mrs. Dodge nearly twenty-five years ago. During the latter years of Mr. Dodge's life she acted as his confidential clerk.

PROBLEMS PUZZLE HARVARD.

Lightning Calculator Gives Profound Hard Nut to Crack.

These problems were put up by forty Harvard professors by Mr. Griffith, a lightning calculator, at a private quiz, says a Boston dispatch to the New York World.

"My birthday is April 23. If the next time my birthday comes on Easter Sunday I shall be 20 per cent older than next April, how old am I now?"

And yet again: "If on that Easter birthday the population of Boston was 60 per cent more than the sum of all the numbers from 14,107 to the next prime number above, and they should all celebrate my birthday by giving me as many Easter eggs as 41 cents a dozen, what would be the compound interest on the money at 3 per cent from that day until the next time my birthday falls on Easter Sunday?"

Griffith said he could solve them without putting pen to paper. He was not challenged.

The professors have been at work on the problems ever since.

Properly it was Mr. Griffith who was being quizzed, and not the professors, and it was only at the close of the hearing that he so unkindly turned the tables on them. He had been invited by Prof. Julian C. Coolidge of the Harvard mathematics department to demonstrate his abilities. Professors and instructors all expressed their amazement at what they saw. The questions came in rapid fire, to be answered offhand no less rapidly, while at a far slower rate the questioners sought with blackboard and chalk, eight of them at a time, to verify their correctness.

QUEER STORIES

A safe method of firing shots in mines by electricity has been devised.

Japan has now more than 200 telephone exchanges, more than twice the number it had two years ago.

Railway engineers in Bohemia begin with a salary of \$182.70 a year, which is increased \$40.00 every second year until the maximum, \$527.50, is reached.

Rice stands first in the list of Siam's agricultural products. The average yearly export of rice for the last five years has amounted to 948,789 tons.

Recently published figures of the 1907 census show that the population of the German empire then amounted to 61,730,629, of whom 35,837,446 were living in the towns, while 25,893,084 were living in the country. In 1897 the population of the region now embraced within the German empire amounted only to 31,855,547.

In London a company has been formed to introduce and encourage the use of electricity in the poorer districts of the city. The company agrees to wire and supply any apartment of three rooms and over with tantalum lamps, charging 5 cents a week for each lamp from April to September and 7 cents a week for the rest of the year. The lamps, however, must be renewed by the consumer.

South Africa has a brand new national anthem. The country endeavored for some time to secure a composition suitable for that purpose, and out of 160 compositions the work of Berthold Koppelwitz was chosen, and the citizens of Johannesburg had the first opportunity of hearing it performed after it had been formally accepted. The composer is not a professional musician. He is a civil engineer.

Hundreds of Hindoos are pouring into San Joaquin County, California, and probably in the hope of securing work at once most of them have discarded the turban for American hats, much to the surprise of the more devoted of the race. Their religion has heretofore kept them from discarding their turbans, but the late arrivals appear to have been coached in the art of becoming, to a certain extent, Americanized.

MISS BESSIE A. DWYER, who is at present employed in the library at Manila, was one of the first women appointed to a place in the congressional library in Washington. It is said that because of Miss Dwyer's efficiency other women were appointed to responsible posts in the congressional library and later she was sent by the government to assist in establishing libraries in the Philippine Islands. She is a graduate of the Woman's Law School of Washington.

Miss Mabel E. Sturtevant, of Brookfield, Mo., winner of the Braun award of the world scholarship, completed the four-year course at the high school in three years, graduating as valedictorian. She was also the winner of four scholarships, one in Baker University, Lawrence, Kan., one in Kansas City University and the curator's scholarship at the University of Missouri. Miss Sturtevant taught for two years, spent two more years as cashier in a business house and then entered the University of Missouri.

Stack in Maiden Speech.

Of the many members of Parliament who have broken down in their maiden speeches there is no more distressing instance than that of Gibson Craig in 1837, thus graphically described by Dilreath "Gibson Craig, of whom the Whigs had hopes, rose, stared like a stuck pig and said nothing. His friends cheered, he stammered, all cheered; then there was a dead and awful pause, and then he sat down, and 'that was his performance.'"

Another breakdown in a maiden speech was by a happy thought turned into a success, says the London Chronicle. This was by Lord Ashley, who was a staunch supporter of a bill to grant the services of counsel to prisoners indicted for high treason, but when he rose to make his maiden speech he found himself devoid of language. The house cheered encouragement. At last he managed to blurt out: "If, Mr. Speaker, sir, I who now rise only to give my opinion on the bill, am so confounded that I am unable to express what I proposed to say, what must be the condition of that man who without any assistance in pleading for his life and is apprehensive of being deprived of it?" The elaborate speech he had prepared would have been less effective.

Defeating the Ends of Sport.

Policeman—Stop that! Arrest him! Stop him!

Athletic Crank—Stop him! I guess not! Why, he's breaking the hundred-yard record into bits!—Puck

A compliment that isn't exaggerated seldom makes a hit.

Anyone in a hurry is always entitled to pity.

Sealing Treaty Proposed.

Washington, April 14.—Secretary Nagel appeared before the House today and means committee today in regard to the Alaskan seal fisheries. A bill is before the committee providing the renewal of existing contract with a private company permitting fishing in Alaskan waters and providing for the creation of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor may House. Secretary Nagel told the committee that this government was hopeful of arranging a treaty with Japan mutually to prohibit sealing in Aleutian waters now carried on by Japanese poachers.

Hayburn Opposes Commission.

Washington, April 13.—The senate conservation committee today considered Newlands' bill authorizing the creation of a conservation commission. Practically the entire session was consumed by Hayburn in opposing the bill. No other member of the committee appeared hostile and Monday the committee will meet to report favorably. The bill will limit the life of the commission to three years and stipulates none of its members be paid a salary.

CRYING FOR QUARTER.

When Pasteur's treatment of hydrophobia by inoculation with a virus was first practiced at Paris, there was much suspicion and dread in the minds of patients. In "The Captains and the Kings," by Henry Haynie, who was then living in Paris, a chapter is devoted to Pasteur and his method of treatment. Four little boys had been taken over from New Jersey for treatment, and Mr. Haynie accompanied the doctor who had them in charge to the office of Pasteur.

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# ABATES TRUST WAR.

Action of Supreme Court Temporarily Limits Prosecutions.

Washington, April 13.—One effect of the postponement of a decision by the Supreme Court in the Standard Oil and Tobacco Trust cases will be to defer action by the Department of Justice against those combinations or trusts believed to be operating in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. This holds good where the vital points of attack on such corporations are similar to those in the suits awaiting settlement.

In the broad area of the law not covered by the Standard Oil and Tobacco Trust cases, there is considerable room for operation and where there is sufficient evidence of the existence of combinations in restraint of trade and an agreement to fix prices, prosecutions will continue. This attitude of the Government was made plain in Administration circles today.

On the judicial interpretation of the word "monopoly" by the Supreme Court in the big cases hinges the method of procedure by the Department of Justice in its future action in important trust prosecutions. That word is said never to have been defined adequately in English jurisprudence.

An important matter in which the Attorney-General has deferred action pending a decision in the Standard Oil and Tobacco Trust cases, is the investigation into the complaints of the American Federation of Labor against the United States Steel Corporation.

What, if any, other cases are being held back pending the court's decision is not stated. In issues like the alleged window glass combine against which indictments were recently obtained in Pittsburgh and those similar to the Northern Securities case, the department expects to continue prosecutions.

Embargo Will Go on Pulp.

Quebec, April 13.—That the Province of Quebec soon will prohibit the exportation of pulp is the result of a crown lands of the province to the United States was announced in the legislature this afternoon by Premier Gouin. The Premier said: "We have not spoken of this question during the session of the session, because when the session opened a tariff war was threatened between Canada and the United States. We have the right to prohibit the exportation of pulp woods. Within a few days an order will therefore be passed by the council to this effect."

Switchmen's Strike Off.

St. Paul, April 13.—The strike of the switchmen on thirteen railroads in the Northwest, which began November 30 last, was officially declared off tonight after the votes of the men on the question of continuing the strike had been counted. There were 2043 votes cast, 1653 voting to end the strike and 390 voting to continue it. The men who can secure work will go back unconditionally. Since the strike began the railroads have raised the wages of the switchmen 3 cents an hour.

Actress Recalls Murder.

Washington, April 12.—Having stood as a young actress on the stage only a few feet from the spot where Lincoln was assassinated in Ford's Theater on the night of April 14, 1865, Miss Jennie Gouley, now a gray-haired woman, has returned to Washington for the first time since that eventful night and visited the spot where the tragedy occurred. On the night of Lincoln's death, Miss Gouley played the part of Mary Tranchard, in the drama, "Our American Cousin."

Roosevelt to Hunt in England.

London, April 13.—What to Mr. Roosevelt probably will be one of the most interesting features of his tour of England, is the planned visit to the Whitechapel scene of Sir Edward Grey, The Foreign Secretary, who, while retaining his grasp upon the world of politics has gained some fame as a sportsman, has invited the former President to spend a few days with him.

8,500 Trainmen Get Raise in Pay.

San Francisco, Pa., April 14.—The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company today announced a 6 per cent increase in wages to all employees operating between Hoboken and Buffalo, numbering about 8500. The switchmen are given an increase of 3 cents an hour, 1500 being affected.

LEGAL INFORMATION

One who was engaged in blasting was killed by an abortive explosion of a charge of dynamite caused by a flash of lightning during a thunder storm. In Baccell vs. North River Stone Co., 118 New York Supplement Reporter, 29, the administrator of deceased sued to recover damages for his death. The New York Supreme Court held the master not liable in failing to anticipate that the use of electric explorers would be dangerous in a thunder storm, in the absence of some proof that such an accident was likely to happen.

The Texas law provides that an action for injuries to a husband be brought by him. In Fort Worth & R. Co. Ry. Co. vs. Robertson, 121 Southwestern Reporter, 202, deceased had instituted the suit which had been interrupted by his death, not caused by the injuries in question. At the time of his marriage with plaintiff deceased had another wife surviving, but he had lived with plaintiff, who was ignorant of the spouse status, for the ten years preceding his death. The statutory period of limitation having elapsed since the accident, it was claimed that plaintiff could not recover, first, because she was not the lawful widow, and, second, because the action was barred. The Texas Court of Civil Appeals held that under the circumstances plaintiff was entitled to the rights of a lawful wife in the community property, which included the cause of action, and that, the law having provided for maintenance of the action before her husband's death, the statute had not run against it.

The president of a hotel company was seriously scalded by the explosion of a defective coffee urn, which the company had purchased through a jobber. In the action brought against the manufacturer to recover for injuries to his mind, body and nervous system, the president testified that naturally he was much interested in the condition of things during his forced absence, because every dollar he had on earth was invested in the enterprise, and he had become personally liable to a bank in a large sum invested in it, and that he had expended \$1,500 on a trip to the south to regain control of his shattered nerves and his scalded person. In Staller vs. George A. Ray Mfg. Co., 88 Northeastern Reporter, 1063, the New York Court of Appeals, while holding the manufacturer liable to the president for the damages caused by the negligently constructed urn, was unable to grasp the theory on which the anxiety caused by the financial concern and worry could be attributed to the accident. The testimony served to show either the interest which the plaintiff had in the business, and which was liable to suffer as the result of his injury, an element of damages not pleaded, or else it tended to show that business anxiety, rather than accident, affected his nerves and mind. If recovery for a trip to the south were allowed, recovery might be had for a voyage to Europe, and perhaps the hire of a palace coach, of course, would be preposterous.

COST OF YOUR EYEGLASSES.

This Is Not a Trust—How Could the State Create a Monopoly?

Piced prices to be charged the public for its eyeglasses and spectacles, are the subject of a controversy among the wholesale opticians. The officers of the Optical Society of the State of New York distributed recently a minimum price list. These prices are higher than those charged by many of the opticians.

The action of the New York society is likely to be followed in other states, as soon as they get optometry laws like New York's, which restrict the number of men who may legally fit eyes with glasses in the New York Sun says. This club is the headquarters of a campaign for optometry laws which are pending at the present sessions of the legislatures of New Jersey, Massachusetts, Ohio and several other states. P. A. Dilworth, the secretary of the Optical Society of the State of New York, is one of the officers who prepared the price list. He said yesterday that the new list is not binding on the members and has been sent to them for their information with the explanation that it is the average minimum of the prevailing prices.

Mr. Dilworth said that there is no intention to force up the prices or form an eyeglass trust. Since the optometry law was passed in this state two years ago, he said, 2,100 men have received certificates and it would be impossible to have them all agree as to prices.

Besides publishing the minimum lists for the information of members most of the societies are urging the members to give up the old practice of announcing free examinations of the eyes and to charge for the service as doctors do. The examinations have never been really free, it is said, because the practice has been to add to the cost of the glasses an extra sum to pay the examiner for his time, but the customers have not known this.

The crank.

The complete crank is a kind of collector of causes, and it is difficult to discover the principle upon which he collects them. A new religion and under-clothing and some insipid kind of diet are all the same to him, and he advocates them all with equal earnestness. He wants men to change their lives in every particular and protests against all the ordinary usages of the world both in great and in small things. He does not believe that there is any instinctive wisdom in mankind or any value in past tradition and experience. For him wisdom has only just appeared among men, and she has revealed herself to very few. —London Times.

He Got It.

Eva—As we strolled along he wagged a box of chocolates that I couldn't say the word "kiss."

Belinda—And did you try?

Eva—Yes, but he took the word from my very lips.

A good many people who speak respectfully of the dead forget it by the time the will goes to probate.