# PLANS FOR CARNAGE

Disclosed by Sundry Filipino Documents Captured.

THE PART WOMEN WERE TO TAKE

Blood of Americans Was to Be Freely Let, but Looting Was Discouraged for Foreign Effect.

MANILA, May 12.- The great store of insurgent documents discovered by Gen-eral Funston, together with some inter-esting papers which Captain Smith found erai Funston, together with some interesting papers which Captain Smith found in the possession of General Panialeon Garcia, throw interesting side-lights upon the Filipino Government. Most important of the lot is Aguinaldo's plan for the uprising in Manila, which was drawn by him at Maiolos, is in his own handwriting in Tagalog language, and bears the date January 2, 1836. Pinned to the document was a translation into Spanish done in the hand of Buencamino. Aguinaldo's order was addressed to his "valiant sand atthans" or bolo men. When the word for the uprising was given they were to slay all American soldiers in Manila. The mahabitants were to repair to the housetops. whence they were to hurl down upon the soldiers heavy furniture and any iron inclements they might have, heated red ternal vigilance of the American officers They were also to have ready in their houses hot water, which was to be thrown upon passing soldiers or squirted at them from bamboo syringes. The women and children were exhorted to help in preparing the water and boiling oil, which they were to pass out to the men for use. Afterward the bolo men were to run through the streets slashing Americans wherever they met them. They were in-structed not to stop to pick up the guns of sodders they killed, these could be collected afterward. The bolo men were warned to restrain themselves from the ten pixtion to looting, because, as Aguinolido expisined, he was particularly de-strous to make good in the eyes of for-cign nations his assertions that the Fili-piacs were disciplined and civilized peo-ple. Farticular injunctions were given for protecting the banks, even the Spanish Other interesting papers related to the

purchase and importation of arms. One letter concerning a consignment of Maus-ers stated that the German Government would not allow them to be shipped from the country without a payment of \$10 on each gun. Filibustering must have been a costly enterprise to the revolutionary a costly enterprise to the revolutionary a costly enterprise to the revolutionary majority of the inhabitants from putting government. It appears that one cargo in more than enough rice to keep them of ammunition cost \$187,000 Mexican money before it reached the insurgents. Among the items included in the bill of the gentleman who engineered the deal the gentleman who engineered the deal conditions there show no change from conditions there show no change from the gentleman who engineered the deal conditions there show no change from conditions there show no change from the gentleman who engineered the deal conditions there show no change from the gentleman who engineered the deal conditions there show no change from the gentleman who engineered the deal conditions there show no change from the gentleman who engineered the deal conditions there show no change from the gentleman who engineered the deal conditions there show no change from the gentleman who engineered the last the conditions there show no change from the gentleman who engineered the last the conditions the conditions there show no change from the gentleman who engineered the last the conditions there is the conditions the the gentleman who engineered the deal was one of \$4000 for hotel bills in Hong-Kong, and three other expenditures of several thousand, explained as "squeege," which is interpreted as bribes to officials to keep their eyes closed. Other letters indicate that an American

Consul at a Chinese port sold several ship-ments of arms to Aguinaldo. In a letter from Howard Brait, an Englishman, belonging to the Hong Kong Junta, Aguin-aldo is warned that Mr. Spencer Pratt, the American Consul at Singapore, is "a d-traitor." Aguinaldo's letter book contains copies of letters to all sorts of people, one to the Emperor of Japan, accompa-nied by a gift of a sword, which was sent as a token of appreciation of the "kind-ness" shown by the Japanese Government to the Filipinos, the nature of the kind-ness being unexplained.

documents the authorities are sending to the War Department, and they are reficent about the exact contents. The publication in the Manila papers that letters were found implicating prominent business firms in the city is said by the gossips at the English Club to have brought great uncasiness to sundry guilty consciences. Becords of contributions by Manila firms to the insurrection appear, but these are not surprising because for-eigners in Manila considered it necessary to make such contributions by way of 'nsurance upon their properties in the pro-

prominent anti-imperialists, including the Hon. W. J. Bryan and Senator Hoar. All of these, he says, were sent to Hong Kong last September for safekeeping in the hands of the junta. The purport of the letters from anti-imperialists, according to his recollection, was that the Filipinos should adhere to their demands for independence, and they would eventually be sustained by the American voters.

The life of an insurgent General in these times is like that of a fox with the b on his trail. General Pantaleon tlacels went to bed last Saturday night in the went to bed last Saturday night in the house of his friends at Jaen. Three days he had stayed in Jaen because he was suffering from fever which the natives call calentura. This morning, however, he would move on. Before daylight a horse harnessed to a caromata waited be-for the house. At the uncersuance thour of 5 an American officer and two sol. diera entered the room. They saw a shirthanging over a chair with the embroilered initial: "P. G.," and a man in left with his head tied up in bandages.
"What is your name?" asked Lieuten-

"Pedro Gonzales," replied the man in bed, at the same time handing out a visit-ing card, whereon was printed "Schor

Lieutenant Day pulled down the blar-ket, looker at the man's face, and compared it with a picture from Harper's

Weekly, which he carried. "Pantyleon Garcia!" he exclaimed with

The insurgent General meditated a mo

The insurgent General meditated a mo-ment. Then he replied in a tone of resig-nation, "Si, Senor."

The bedelothes being pulled cown re-vealed "Panta" as the natives call him, wearing his trousers. He was undoubt-edly sick, and greatly appreciated the American rations and beer which he re-ceived after being driven in his composers. ceived after being driven in his own caro mata to General Funston's headquarter

#### EXTENSIVE GUERRILLA WORK. Insurgents Swarm Everywhere, and

Collect Taxes Even in Manila. MANILA, May 13.—"If we were fighting an army the work would be comparatively easy," said General MacArthur, in speak ing of the situation which confronted him when he assumed the office of Governor General. The report had come from Gen eral Young that Tinto and Aguinalde were gathering a force in the Benguet Mountains, where they had been hunted and scattered five months before. The military were hoping that Tinio would form another army, because an army can be located and followed, and if it will try to make a stand can be defeated, but such good fortune is improbable. One rea-son is that the Americans are so dis-posed, covering most of the important roads and passes, that it would be impos sible for more than a few hundred Fili-pinos to attempt to assemble without many of them being discovered and headed off, and another reason is that the Filipinos have learned that they can han-dicap the American programme more ef-

fectively by irregular operations. What General MacArthur has to fight is a secret organization, which amounts almost to a government, which exercises power to some extent, and enforces its de crees over all of Luzon and most of the other islands, which collects taxes here Manila, and even gives receipts for

control of this underground organization is reputed to be in the hands of a junta whose headquastres are in Manila, but so great is the loyalty or the fear which nands that the authorities have it commands that the authorities have been unable to trace its roots, and the question whether it is identical with the famous Katipunan Society is an open one. Many of the elections of municipal gov-ernments held by the American officers are controlled by the revolutionary or-ganization, which selects the candidates, and some of these governments are un-questionably efficient parts of its ma-chinery. Probably the men who are directing the guerrilla activity in the towns know no superiors except the General who has authority in their province, although they may believe that Aguinaldo is still the supreme head in fact as he is in the

minds of the populace.

The policy of the insurgent machine is to repeat the Cuban sevolution in the Philippines, to discourage conquest by so devastating the islands and keeping them in such a state of war that they will be many American villages, but generally openking the native officials have no initiative, and their efficiency without the pa-

would be doubtful.

The theory that the Filipinos outside of the Tagalog provinces were friendly to American rule has been deeply shaken by recent events. All of the northeast coast beyond Dagupan is in a state of war, and there are frequent fights, with heavy loss to the Filipinos. All of the southern provinces inhabited by the Visayans are also turbulent, and in the Caramrinez, Neuva Casceres and Albay the Americans control only the territory within the picket lines of the garrisons in the coast towns, while these garrisons are the objects of frequent attacks from large insurgent forces. With the exception of Negros, which, be-ing the wealthiest island of the Philiping the wearthiest island of the Philip-pines, is the most friendly to American rule, the Vissyan Islands show similar conditions. There are guerrilla bands in Negros which are preventing the sugar planters from putting in their crops by threats of burning the buildings, but American authority controls throughout the island and the planters are completing the island, and the planters are organizing against the bandits. Panay is overrun by the insurgente outside of the American garrisons. They have 1500 or 2000 rifles. they levy a tax of 50 per cent on all the crops planted, which keeps the great majority of the inhabitants from putting

conditions there show no change from one year ago; that outside of the dozen towns held by American troops the insur-gent forces control the country, while the troops in the garrisoned towns are under arms constantly, repelling attacks. Soldiers cannot even venture to the outskirts of the City of Cebu in smaller parties than those, according to official orders, and they are frequently fired upon in the city. An occasional expedition is sent into the country, but the Filipinos merely scatter before it, harrassing it as much as they can in a small way, and return to the towns when the soldlers withdraw. Similar conditions prevail in the great Visayan Islands of Samar and Leyte, where large insurgent forces under General Luckban have been repeatedly at-tacking the garrisons, and the Americans lack sufficient troops to send punitive expeditions to drive them into the country. Mindoro and Palawan, two of the largest islands of the archipelago, have not been visited by American soldiers.

Throughout much of the Philippines the same sort of destruction and terrorism prevails that Cuba saw before the Ameri-can Intervention. The peaceful inhabi-tants estimate that the armed insurgents

bear the brunt of the suffering.
In this sort of struggle for the mastery of the people the insurgents hold the biggest cards. They do not hesitate to burn a house wherein rice or shelter has been given to Americans, nor to cut the throat of the head of the family who has Buencamino, the Secretary of State 137
the Filinino Revolutionary Government,
who is in Manila, says that none of the
really important secret papers were found;
really important secret papers were found;
them was correspondence them was correspondence. a few well-fed years in a comfortable

### COMMISSIONERS' GREAT TASK.

Heavy Work to Do in the Philippines

Heavy Work to Do in the Philippines

-The Week's Skirmishing.

MANILA, June 10.—Judge William H.
Taft and his colleagues of the Philippine
Civil Commission were beset during their
first week in Manila by a multitude of
callers of all nationalliles, professions and
interests, who presented a bewindering assortment of recommendations touching
military and civil pelicies. The Commissioners maintained the attitude of unprejudiced listeners. They admit that prejudiced listeners. They admit that while they anticipated an enormous task, the complexity and difficulty of the probthe complexity and difficulty of the prob-lems and conditions are well-nigh stag-

They find General MacArthur adminis They find General MacArthur adminis-tering civil and military affairs in a way that is universally popular. The Filipino party, embracing preininent insurrection-ists who accepted American rule through force of circumstances, is already making overtures for the discussion of a scheme of permanent government, practically re-viving the old proposition of autonomy under an American protectorate.

Judge Tuff's utterances indicate a con-

Judge Taff's utterances indicate a con-cillatory policy towards the natives. He has conferred with the high Army of-fleers, some of whom strongly urge that a larger army is necessary to suppress
the insurrection, believing that civil government will be impossible until the rampant rebellion in the southern districts of
Luzon, in the extreme northern provinces
of the island and in the Visayas, except

Negros, is crushed. American experience with the natives decourages the hope of honest govern-ment through them until a generation or more shall have eradicated the results of Spain's tutelage. A large proportion of the provincial officials already installed have proved treacherous, while the native police and officials here in Mantia are liv-ing on a scale of luxury suspiciously dis-

ing on a scale of luxury suspiciously disproportionate to their salaries. Charges
against native judgee of falling to account
for thousands of dollars received in fines
are under investigation.

At the present the governmental sliernatives are the army on the one hand
and anarchy on the other. General Ois'
plan of municipal government is being
inaugurated in the principal towns of Central Luzon and in parts of the Visayas,
but the Filipinos-persist in thinking that but the Filipinos persist in thinking that the question whether the United States will retain the Philippines is still open, and some local leaders ask that municipal elections be postposed until after the Pres-

The future state of the church is a leading question in the minds of many, al-though most of those who have talked with Judge Taft and his colleagues draw the inference that the Commissioners are opposed to the reinstatement of friars. Architetop Chapelle has taken a strong stand in supporting the request of the friars to be established in their old posi-

As a result of last week's scouting, more than 30 Filipinos were killed and 180 cap-tured, while 140 rifles, with ammunition and stores, were selzed. The American loss was nine killed, including a Captain and a Lieutenant: two Captains and 21 privates wounded, and one Captain taken prisoner by the Filipinos.

May shipments of coal from Seattle to San Francisco by water amounted to 25,-600 tons, or half of the total amount of duties paid on the cargoes of native boats of tons, or half of the total amount of passing up the rivers in the suburbs. The coal received at that port during May.

## KILLED IN TROLLEY CARS

FOUR ARE DEAD AND TWO OR MORE WILL DIE.

Lieutenant-Governor of Rhode Island Probably Fatally Injured-Two Dozen Passengers Hurt.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 10.—By a collision which occurred in Warwick, on the suburban line of the Union Railroad. collision which occurred in Warwick, on the suburban line of the Union Railroad, this noon, two cars striking end on, four persons were killed and about & injured, of whom three are probably fatally hurt. Lieutenant-Governor Kimball is amons those who are not expected to live. The dead are:

scious. Mrs. Horei was so badly stunned by her fall that she was unable to rise. The horse, with his harness trailing him, ran back home and gave the alarm. Dr. Giber died about midnight without re-gaining consciousness. Aside from the

SURPRISE AT PARIS RACE.

Baron A. DeSchickler's Gray Filly Won-A Brilliant Affair.

PARIS, June 12-The grand Prix de unplaced. Fifteen horses started.

dead are:

Arthur Liscomb.

George W. Baker, 15 months old.

Lewis C. Sanborn, Providence.

E. D. Burroughs, motorman.

The injured are: Lieutenant-Governor

C. D. Kimball, Providence; C. N. Kingsley, Pawtucket; Mrs. Kingsley, Pawtucket; Mrs. Kingsley, Pawtucket; Mrs. Ringsley, William Maillet, H. A. Palmer, H. T. tics was not in the air, for the presence Palmer, A. B. Bram, Mary Tourtilot, W. of M. Loubet, the President, created no

E. C. BURROWS, OF ILLINOIS.



THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE TRA VELERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

J. Bogerdy, Owen J. Hurley, of Mansfield;
Mrs. Bogerdy and son, D. B. Alcock,
George Baker, Mrs. Beker, Florence
Baker, Thomas Jackson, Mrs. Jackson,
E. J. Fleming, Mrs. Fieming and two children, unknown woman, 32 years old; J. E.
Brown, F. E. Manchester, Cakland Beach;
Il was thought that "Tod" Sloan would Henry Hanlon, car motorman; Claude E. Harris, conductor. Additions to the death list are hourly

expected, as several of the injured are at the hospital in a precarious condition. the hospital in a precarious condition.

The accident occurred through the efforts of Motorman Burroughs to make a switch on the line, which is a single track. He had been given signal to go ahead, and followed orders, with these results.

The accident took place on the suburban line between this city and Oakland Beach, a Summer research 22 miles distans. Ordical a Symmer resort, 12 miles distant. Ordinarily the cars run on a 30-minute schedule, but on Sunday the travel is extremely heavy, and today 15-minute time was in vogue. The car left the city terminus and before it had reached the outskirts of the city was packed, passengers even standing in the alsies. When the car reached Warwick Station it stopped to allow passengers to alight. According to schedule, Conductor F. A. Manchester should have waited a few minutes at the turnout to allow the up-bound Oakland. a Summer resort, 12 miles distant. Orditurnout to allow the up-bound Oakland Beach car to pass. He rang the signal to go ahead, and Motorman Edward Bur-roughs pulled on his power, and the car was soon speeding at a lively rate. Just beyond the station is a curve, then a straight stretch of road, and then a sharp curve in a deep cut. It is impossible for a motorman to see beyond the curve, as

from view.

The regular car left Oakland Beach on the Warwick its trip to the turn-out at the Warwick Station. Suddenly there flushed before his vision a car sweeping toward him. to the cars. Quick as a flash Hanlon shut off his power and applied his air brakes, which stopped the car instantly. The down-bound car came on in spite of

There was a crash and the cars teleacoped. The Oakland Beach car tore its way through the other car, crushing all before it like an egg shell. On to the fifth seat went the bunter of the upbound car, carrying death and injury in its wake. Motorman Burroughs was instant-

wake. Motorman Burroughs was instantly killed.
The scenes that followed were heartrending. Under the wreckage were inanimate bodies, while groans and shricks of the injured filled the air. Those who were not injured were frantic in their efforts to locate their companions. Calls were sent out for assistance, and a corps of doctors were soon at the scene. Willing hands helped to extricate the injured, who hands helped to extricate the injured who were conveyed to the Warwick Station.
Two cars were equipped with cots and doctors and assistants were dispatched from this city to the wreek. The wounded were placed on the cars and conveyed to the Elmwood station, where ambulances of the hospital were in writing. of the hospital were in waiting.

Lewis C. Sanborn, who was injured in-ternally, died on his way to the city. Mrs. Fred Andrews, a daughter of Mr. Sanborn, was conveyed to the hospital in a precari-ous condition. Her injuries consisted of an arm and foot crushed. Her spine was also injured. She is reported delirious, and is not expected to live. The 15-months-old child of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Baker was killed. His parents escaped with slight injuries. The fourth victim

was Arthur Liscomb.

Among the passengers was Lieutenant.

Governor Charles D. Kimball. Re was hurt internally, and received a concussion of the brain. He was unable to be moved from the Warwick Station, and it is thought that his injuries will prove fatal. Mary Tourillot is also fatally injured, her back being broken. While the list of injured is now num-

### Fatal Runaway Accident.

Fatal Runaway Aceldent.

SUFFERN, N. Y., June 10.—Dr. Paul Gibler, aged 49 years, head of a sanitarium here and of the Pasteur Institute of New York, died at midnight last night from the effects of injuries received in a runaway. Dr. Gibler and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Horen, 72 years old, started for a drive last evening. The horse took fright, and dashed down the road. A wheel of the vehicle caught in a tree, and Dr. Gibler and Mrs. Horen were thrown to the ground. Dr. Gibler's head struck on a stone, and he was rendered uncon-

It was thought that "Tod" Sloan would

ride, but yesterday he telegraphed that he could not, and L. Reiff was the only American jockey in the race. Banorosa was never considered as having a chance. La Moriniere was a warm favorite, but was back in the ruck at the finish. It seemed to be Semendria's race from the moment the flag fell. She jumped into the lead at full running, but quickly had her mouth open, as her jockey pulled hard, drawing her into easy running and fourth

place. Reiff's mount led for a time, but lacked

Exposition; Michael H. De Young, of San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. Sellgman, and Mr. R. H. Homer, of Wyoming.

Wheelmen Have Mix-Up. NEW YORK, June 10. - The one-mile match race between Tom Cooper and Frank Kramer, at the Vailsburg bicycle on the left is a high bank, hiding the rails | track today, ended in a mix-up, after the men had raced three-quarters of a mile. When the pacemaker dropped out, just before the three-quarter post, Cooper was Station. Suddenly there flashed before in front. He started to pull up the bank from the pole, and Kramer tried to get through. Kramer's wheel caught Cooper's pedal, and the riders were thrown with terrific force. They remounted, and al-though Kramer got a lead of 25 yards. Cooper passed him on the sprint home. Kramer then claimed a foul, but finally the whole affair was compromised by de-claring the race off. It will be run over again on June 24. Of the other races, the feature was the team work of McFarland and Stevens in the five-mile handicap. Stevens won the race. Summaries: Half-mile, open, professional-Won by Tom Ccoper; H. B. Freeman second, Frank Kramer third; time, 1:06.

Five-mile, handlcap, professional-Orlan-do Stevens (50 yards) won, Al Newhouse (50 yards) second, Bob Walthour (50 yards) third; time, 11:55.

### Was a Dead Heat.

CINCINNATI. June 10.-The 25-mile cincinnati. June between W. A. actor-paced bicycle race between W. A. R. Stone, of Rutz, of New Haven, and A. B. Stone, of Denver, today, resulted in a dead heat; time, 49:47 3-5. Owing to an accident to Stone's pacing-machine in the opening of the 12th, the men agreed to take up the same pace, changing their positions each lap. At the quarter-pole of the last lap machine drew away, leaving the riders to fight it out to the wire.

At Kansas City-Kansas City, 6; Cleve-

At Minneapolis - Minneapolis, 5; Buf-At Milwaukee-Milwaukee, 3; Indianapo

At Chicago-Chicago, 8; Detroit, 5.

The Census-Taker.

Indianapolie News.

And now the censue-taker! Look out for him and give him welcome! Beginning early tomorrow morning, for the nex two weeks, he will be with us, representative of Uncle Sam, a living interroga tion mark, so to say, who will be wanting While the list of injured is now numbered at 28, there are numerous persons whose injuries cannot yet be determined. At the hospital, where eight of the injured were conveyed, it is stated that it is expected that two will not survive the night. the census-taker must do and what peo-The down-bound car was not equipped ple may expect from him, and we trust with air brakes, and hand brakes were not equal to the emergency, and, in fact, had it been supplied with them, it is a question whether the car could have been stopped in time.

People should remember that the information asked is entirely impersonal. We are not individuals, but units, to become part of statistics, are classified according to our answers to all the various questions that are not merely as many questions that there is a clear understanding. questions that are put, merely as ma terial. So give the census man a warm welcome, and open your neart and mind to him, that he may be the sooner gone.

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass., June 10.

-The board of trustees of the Northfield seminary today elected two new members to the board-Paul Dwight Moody, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his father, and George E. Keith — and resolved that the work should go on withany diminution.

## CREATION OF NEW BANKS

ORGANIZATIONS UNDER THE PRO-VISION FOR SMALLER CAPITAL.

Number of Applications Approaching 300-Actual Incorporations Number 82.

WASHINGTON, June 5.-Special to New York Journal of Commerce.—The applica-tions for new National bank charters are settling down to a more solid basis than when they were counted by the scores of inquiries which were rained upon Con-troller Dawes in the first few weeks after the passage of the gold standard law. These inquiries have run above 900 in number, but some of them are not likely to be prosecuted further than the original inquiry. Such inquiries are answered by sending blanks to be filled up with the names of the required number of legal incorporation, and with certain statements regarding the proposed capital and location. When these blanks are received by the Courables approaches the control of the courables. the Controller, apparently filled cut in a bona fide manner, he takes up the question of approving the application. This is is not done without references as to the standing of the incorporators, although this step is only preliminary to those which authorize the bank to begin business. The approved applications since the gold approved applications since the gold standard law took effect on March 14, for ell classes of National bank charters have reached 258. Of these 254 applications have been for banks with a capital of less than \$50,000, under the authority of the new haw. Perhaps & per cent of these applications come from state and private banks already in existence which are seeking admission to the National system. Their total capitalization is \$5,505,000. The applications for larger banks have been coming in quite largely since March 14, partly attinulated by the general activity of business, but partly also by the advantages in respect to circulation offered un-der the refunding features of the new law. The State of lows stands at the head in the number and capital of the small banks seeking National charters. Pennsylvania ranks second, with Texas and several Western States fighting for the remaining places. Kentucky is far in the lead in the organization of banks with a capital of \$50,000 or more, as the result of certain consolidations which are going on in that state. The following table exhibits the approved applications for National bank charters by states from March 14 to May

	Capital less than	č.	Capital 550,000
Cinta NT	0. 350,0001		
State- No	2 \$ 50,000	NO.	or more
Maine New Hampshire	1 25,000	4.95	******
Yew manipantre	T - 70/100	1	\$ 100,000
Vermont	1 25,000	1	50.00
New York	10 260,000	- 6	910,00
New Jersey	5 125,000		150.00
Pennsylvania		12	1,700,000
Delaware	1 25,000	0.0	-
Maryland	3 75,000	2	175,00
Virginia	5 125,000	ī	50,00
West Virginia	3 80,000	1	50,00
North Carolina	4 100,000	-42	2,177
South Carolina	1 25,000	-	*****
Georgia	1 25,000	2	490,00
Florida	2 55,000	1	50,00
Alabama		2	100,00
Louisiana	2 50,000	**	****
Texas	22 583,000	5	360,00
Arkansas		2	109,00
Kentucky	3 75,000	- 3	1,845,00
Tennessee	1 25,000	**	-11711
Ohlo	12 305,000	- 4	300,00
Indiana	8 200,000	- 4	250,00
Illinois	17 470,000		375,00
Michigan	5 135,000	**	222712
Wisconsin Minnesota	3 75,000		450,00
Iowa	19 485,000	- 2	150,00
Missouri	29 765,000 2 50,000		200,00
North Dakota		1	50.00
South Dakota	3 75,000		50,00
Nebraska	19 490,000	**	*****
Kansas	9 240,000	2	150,00
Montana	2 50,000		100,00
Wyoming	2 50,000	1	50,00
Colorado	2 69,000	100	00,00
New Mexico	1 - 25,000		
Oklahoma (	14 250,000		The savet
Indian Territory.	8 200,000	1	50,00
Washington	2 50,000		*****
Oregon com	2 50,000		20000
California	1 25,000	1	100,00
The second second second second		-	-

The banks which have actually been organized and authorized to begin business since March 14 have numbered 119. The number of small banks incorporated under the new law has been \$2, with a capital stock of \$2,155,000, and the number of larger banks has been 37, with a capital of \$5,0%,-000. The highest record of incorporations of small banks is shown in Illinois, where eight have been organized with a capital of \$220,000. Iowa follows with eight banks having a combined capital of \$215,000, and then comes Nebraska with seven banks and a combined capital of \$185,000. One of the remarkable facts in regard to these new incorporations is the small proportion of bonds which have been deposited to se-cure circulation. A combined capital of \$7,250,000 shows bond deposits of only \$2,206,-\$50, or a trifle more than 30 per cent of capital. This indicates plainly that mass. capital. This indicates plainly that many banks have deposited only the minimum requirement in respect to bonds—25 per cent of the capital where the capital is not more than \$150,000. In some cases the deposits of bonds run up to 40 and 50 per cent, but in hardly any case to the full amount of circulation to which the bank would be entitled upon its capital. At this rate of increase the creation of 600 new National banks, which will probably be the maximum increase for a year or more, would result in an increase in circulation of only \$4,500,000 if each bank had a capital of \$25,000. While the capitals will be larger in a few cases, they will not raise the net increase in bank note circulation re-sulting from the creation of small banks above \$5,000,000 or \$5,000,000. The lapse of two and a half months, from

March 14 to the close of May, has wit-nessed a net increase of 114 National banks and a net increase in total capital of \$6,-965,000. These figures are of more interest than those of the circulation presented in the table below, because a large increase in circulation had already taken place between the close of 1899 and March 14 in anticipation of the new law. The increase between these two dates in bonds on de-posit was about \$16,000,000, so that this amount should be added to the amount shown in the table to afford the real meas ure of the increase due to the law. With an increase in bond deposits of about \$42,000,000 shown by this allowance and an authorized increase in circulation of \$23,500,000 up to par of the bonds pledged at the close of 1899, a net increase of something over \$65,000,000 is in sight upon presented. ent deposits of bonds since the close of last year. The actual figures on March 14 and May 31 appear in the following table:

March 14. May 31. Increase.
No. of banks. 2,618 3,722 104
Cupital 3616,308,065 \$423,273,005 \$4,965,000
Bonds 244,611,570 276,829,960 \$2,218,420
Circulation 216,374,766 283,089,117 46,714,322

Best Product of Machinery. New York Mall and Express.

New York Man and Express.
The 13th annual report of the United
States Commissioner of Labor, Carroll D.
Wright, shows that in the vast multiplication of the products of labor in almost every mechanical line the result has been the employment of a greatly increased number of workmen, a material advance in the compensation of labor, and a reduction of the cost of production, products have been cheapened as well as multiplied, and this fact, together with the payment of better wages to workmen has vasily increased the power of con-sumption, so that the enjoyment of the varied fruits of industry has kept pace with their creation. It is worth noting that the gain of those who do the actual work has been attended by a constantly diminishing rate of profit for those who furnish the capital, on account of the enormously increased scale upon which the processes of production can be carried on. While aggregate returns upon investments of capital are greatly enhanced, the per-centage that goes to profit has diminished with the increase of that which goes to

wages.
But the most beneficent effect of the greatly developed use of machinery in the last half century and the consequent mul-

diplication of the products of labor is the mind. For practical purposes, I discussionable improvement in the well-think that murder ever came out." unquestionable improvement in the well-being of the mass of the people, which is always of necessity made up of workers for wages. This improvement is im-plied in the increased capacity for con-sumption, due to higher wages and cheap-er goods, and in the actually increased consumption necessary to the disposal of the products of labor. While the enjoy-ment of the comforts and business of life has become more and more general, has been accompanied by greater leisure on the part of all classes, by a wider spread of education and a larger indul-gence in amusements and diversions. In short the improvement in the condition short, the improvement in the condition of the forces of labor has been not mere-ly material, but mental and moral as well, so that the progress of manking toward a higher level has been greatly acceler-

#### MURDER AS A FINE ART. Evidence That De Quincey Was Not

An Authority on the Subject. "So they located him in St. Louis and they hanged him in Chicago inside of a year-all because of haif a broken cuff button in the dead man's room. It was a button in the dead man's room. It was a little thing, but some such little thing is always there to tell the tale. Murder will out," and the police inspector stretched his feet on the opposite seat of the smoking compartment and leaned back with the air of a man who has theroughly demonstrated his proposition, says the New York Sun.

"Tes, murder will out—maybe," replied the mining engineer, as he adjusted the stern fragment of a cigar into an amber holder for a new lease of smoke. "There is nothing that strikes me as more palpably inconclusive than that same quotation.

is nothing that strikes me as more palpably inconclusive than that same quotation. Of course, some murders come out, and it is only those that do come out that stand any chance of being identified as murders. Take a practical view of it. If a really crafty man wants to commit a murder, do you suppose he is going to knock his game on the head with a club or shoot him up a whole lot on the public highway? Talk about De Quincey's Murder As a Fine Art! I never could see any art about it. All of his murders were clumsy butcherles, without any character to them except buckets of blood. Why, I knew an engineer of an electric plant I knew an engineer of an electric plant down in South America who could have given De Quincey points and who put his man out of the way so that the Coroner didn't think it worth while to hold an

"You see they had put in an electric-light plant in Caracas along with an ice machine and some artesian wells, so the machine and some artesian wells, so the town was feeling pretty metropolitan. The company had to take all its help down there from the States, but when the plant was up and running they eent the most of them back or drafted them off on other jobe, so that about all they kept were a few linemen and the engineer and his assistant. These two engineers were thrown together all the time, slept in the same quarters, are at the same table and quite naturally in three months were same quite naturally in three months were ready to kill each other on sight. The as-sistant taught the chief poker, and the chief developed rapidly, and pretty soon put his instructor into the hole for about but his instructor must the most for additional two months' wages. It was Summer; the weather was muggy as the inside of a Turkish bath; they hated each other, and had nobody else to talk to; they played cards in self-defense after work was over. and they snarled over every jackpot. The weather was in their nerves till they felt as though yellow fever with a furlough attached would be an undisguised bleesing. The nesistant couldn't see any way of winning bimself out of the hole, and he made up his mind to get even and suit he made up his mind to get even and quit or kill the chief. So one night when the other had thrown out some slur about people that played for paper because it was easy paid, the assistant made the chief a proposition to play him one cold hand double or quits. The chief held something like a full house to a four flush, and then the other made up his mind to kill him and put an end to it all.

"It was before the days of direct connected dynamon, and the plant was five."

"It was before the days of direct connected dynamon, and the plant was five." "It was before the days of direct connected dynamor, and the plant was fixed with an old Westinghouse horizontal engine and a belt-connected double brush dynamo set at the other end of the room, far enough off to give the belt a good sway on the pulleys. He told me he often sat smoking and figuring just how he could get rid of the chief. He was prejudiced against poison, because he didn't think it could be worked without leaving a clue. He thought sometimes of tripping the old man into the fly wheel when the plant was running, but there might be some hitch about that, as the firemen were always just in the bollerroom, and besides the chief didn't drink, ..254 \$6,805,000 72 \$8,305,000

room, and besides the chief didn't drink, and engineers don't stumble into their machines when they are sober. Finally he hit what he thought was a good plan. "The old man, who wasn't any older than his assistant always offed around just at midnight. When the chief looked at the clock and started after his of at the clock and started after his of can, the assistant went to the closet and took out a good-eized wad of waste and took out a good-eized wad of waste and dipped it in the water bucket. Then he walked up close to the driving wheel of the engine. Naturally the driving wheel was bigger than the pulley wheel of the dynamo, so the belt ran on a down grade to the small pulley, passing right alongoids the brass oil cup on the main journal. When the chief lifted the cap of the oil cup the assistant called in the of the oil cup the assistant called to the dago in the fireroom to lend him a match. That was merely to get a witness on hand. Then he dropped hie wad of wet waste on the running beit and walked toward the fireroom door. The wad of waste stuck where it was dropped and was car stuck where it was dropped and was carried down like a flash by the belt. It
fetched up slap between the oil cup and
the brushes and grounded 2000 voits of alternating current right through the chief's
hind. The lights bilinked just as the dago
showed up in the doorway, and this calling the assistant's attention to what had
happened, he reached over and yanked
the belt off the driver, at the imminent
risk of losing bis own arm. The engine risk of losing his own arm. The engine raced a bit, but he shut her down before any harm was done, and then they struck a light and went to the assistance of the hief. But it was too late. He died with ont ever recovering consciousness. The fireman, who didn't know the difference between oil and water in a piece of waste, told marvelous tales about the assistant's quick action in shutting down the plant. and the directors of the company gave him the chief's vacant berth along with a raise of wages and a beautiful letter com-plimenting him on his courage and promp-

"He worked a dredge engine for me afterward down on the coast, and when he was about passing out with chagres fever he told me the story to ease his

# CASTORIA The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Cart Helicher.



TWO MORE NEGROS LYNCHE It Was Not Certain That Either W Guilty of Crime. BILOXI, Miss., June 11.—Two negroes were lynched and their bodies burned early

this morning at Mississippi City. It is not absolutely certain that either victim was guilty. They were Henry Askew and Ed Russ, held as suspects. Law-abiding people condemn the lynching.

District Attorney White had promised that the prisoners would be beauty. that the prisoners would be brought to trial on Monday, and yesterday at a mass meeting the citizens promised to support him. Sheriff Ramsey, in order to protect Askew and Russ from mob violence, moved them secretly to a bath-house. After midnight, the mob, after overpowering a Denuty Sheriff or more of december 1. ing a Deputy Sheriff on guard, dragged the negroes away, tied them back to back and swung them up to the same tree. Their bodies were riddled with bullets, and after death ensued, were set on fire. The naussating smell of burning fiesh could be detected for miles around. The Sherin reached the scene after the execution, and

saw the members of the mob, but made no attempt to arrest any of them. On June 2 a 13-year-old schoolgiri was outraged and murdered about two miles from Blioxi. Askew and Russ had been in the vicinity, and were charged with the

A Fiend Kills Seven.

A Fiend Kills Seven.

MOOSEMIN, Assinabola, June 10. — A:
Sheriff's posse which returned here tonight
from Welwin, a village 12 miles north,
brings details of the siaughtering of Postmaster Alex McArthur and four other
members of his family, the fatal wounding of another; also the serious wounding
of two others, by John Morrison, McArthur's hired man, yesterday. There appears to be an utter absence of motives for
the act of Morrison, who was considered
a quiet, well-behaved fellow. He is 22
years old. The only logical theory is temporary insanity.

#### Bryanism in Operation.

New York Times.

If a man opposes the gold standard, trusts and imperialism—all three—the chances are a hundred to one that he is in favor of arbitration, the income tax, and the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people, and is opposed to Government by injunction and the black list.—W. J. Bryan.

The Clay of St. Louis offers to the people.

and is eppesed to Government by injunction and the black list.—W. J. Bryan.

The City of St. Louis offers to the people of the country the best example now anywhere on view of the principles of W. J. Bryan in practical operation.

The blacklist and the injunction do not "go" there any more than they "went" at Coney Island in the days of John Y. McKane. The employes of the street railroad company of that city have been on strike since May 8. They are having things very much their own way. Nobody is permitted to ride on the street cars if they can prevent it by threats or violence. There is rioting every day in many parts of the city. Business is either suspended or much interfered with, and is carried on under great difficulties. The comfort and convenience of the people of the entire city are sacrificed to the lawless will of the strikers, and the loss in money is already enormous.

The authorities of the city and state are unable or unwilling to suppress the disorder. They have called upon private districts to form a posse to help them

disorder. They have called upon private citizens to form a posse to help them quell the rioting. These St. Louis strikers simply prac-

tice what Bryan preaches. Next to Debs they probably look upon him as the great-est living American. They are to a man opposed to government by injunction and the blacklist.

Domestic and Foreign Ports.

San Franciscvo, June 10.—Arrived—Brit-ish ship Windsor Park, from Newcastle. N. S. W.; steamer Siam, from Manila, via Nagasaki; ship Emily P. Whitney from Kahului; schooner W. H. Kruger, from Tillamook for Redondo. Moville, June 10.—Arrived—City of Rome, from New York for Glasgow, and pro-

ceeded.
New York, June 19.—Arrived—Steamer
La Gascogne, from Havre.
Dover, June 19.—Passed—Grosser Fuerst, from Bremen for New York, via Cher-

bourg.
Prawle Point, June 10.—Passed—Westernland, from Antwerp for New York. Kinsal, June 10.—Passed—Columbian, from New York for Liverpool. Southampton, June 10.—Arrived—Bremen (German), from New York for Bremen,

Requisition for Taylor. FRANKFORT, Ky., June 10.—It is probable that a requisition for the ex-tradition of ex-Governor Taylor will be asked for tomorrow morning.

# Constipation

Headache, billousness, heartburn, indigestion, and all liver ills are cured by

#### **Hood's Pills** Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

You ought to see How Many Beautiful Premiums We Give

With Teas. With Coffees. With Spices, With Extracts With Baking Powder.

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Secret of Beauty is health. The secret of health is the power to digest and assimilate a proper quanity of food.

This can never be done when the liver does not act it's part. Doyouknow this?

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ness and kindred diseases. Tutt's Liver Pills