IN THE JURY'S HANDS

KENNEDY MURDER TRIAL NEARING THE END.

The Prisoner Caused a Sensation in the Courtroom—Shreveport Negroes Escaped Lynching.

KANSAS CITY, June 14.—When Mrs. Kennedy entered the courtroom this morning to hear the arguments to the jury before whom she has been on trial for the past 10 days for the murder of her husband, Philip H. Kennedy, she appeared in better health and spirits than on any day since the case opened. She had dressed carefully for the occasion and any traces of a breakdown that she had displayed yesterday had disappeared. Every available inch of space in the courtroom was occupied by spectators. Mrs. Kennedy paid little attention to the many eyes directed toward her, but watched the jury intently, scrutinizing closely the faces of each of the 12 men.

Asked how she felt, the prisoner said: "They gave me some kind of a powder a little while ago. I am going to be brave as possible."

On the opposite side of the aisle from the Prince family were grouped Captain Thomas Kennedy, a pioneer citizen of Kansas City, his young daughter; Thomas Kennedy, Jr., brother of the dead man, and his wife. With the exception of the first day of the trial, when the mother and brother of Philip Kennedy appeared as witnesses, none of Kennedy's immediate relatives have been in the courtroom before today. The dead man's mother was too ill to be present even today.

The day's session was opened by Prosecutor Hadley reading the instructions to the jury. The prosecutor read with almost dramatic effect, and the jury paid unusual attention. Mrs. Kennedy looked squarely at the prosecutor, and when he read that part referring to murder in the first degree and the attendant punishment of death her face did not change expression. When he came to the instruction for manslaughter she dropped her head, but only for a moment.

Frank G. Johnson, ex-City Police Judge, then opened the argument for the state. Johnson traced the killing of Kennedy by his wife of a month, telling how she had called him from his office and shot him down without a moment's warning, then cooly submitted to arrest. Attorney Johnson declared emphatically that the father and brothers of the defendant had helped her plan Kennedy's murder, and had stationed themselves about the scene before it occurred.

"I say, gentlemen of the jury," concluded he, "there is evidence to find this defendant guilty of murder in the first degree."

The last words, given in thundering tones, had no effect upon Mrs. Kennedy, and a moment later when court took a recess until 1 o'clock, she went to her cell laughing and chatting with the deputy who led her.

At the afternoon session, Attorney Nearing opened for the defense and demanded acquittal. He declared that the state had adduced nothing to prove the charge that the Prince family had conspired to kill Kennedy. The defendant, he said, had shot him during a condition of hysteria bordering on insanity, after he had seduced her, and after she had pleaded with him in vain to live with her and cover her shame. Mrs. Kennedy sobbed audibly during Attorney Nearing's appeal.

Charles E. Burnham, assistant Prosecuting attorney, followed for the state, decrying the plea of insanity, declaring that Case Patten and not Phil Kennedy was responsible for her condition, and that after the Princes had, at the point of revolvers, tried to force money from Kennedy, they hatched and helped Mrs. Kennedy carry out the murder that she finally committed.

I. B. Kimbrell, also for the state, spoke next. He told of Kennedy having been forced to marry the girl, and then having been shot down because he dared ask the courts to examine into his case.

"They knew," said he, "that the outrage that had been perpetrated would be laid bare. They did not propose to let Phil Kennedy go into court and tell his story."

At this point Mrs. Kennedy, who had been laying her head on the table, straightened and shrieked, "Oh, mercy, Oh, mercy!" The prisoner leaned her face on her father's shoulder, her face contracted in pain. Then Major W. L. Woodson closed the argument for the defense. At 11 o'clock a verdict had not been reached, and the jury was locked up for the night.

FIVE HANGED ON ONE GALLOWS.

End of a Gang of Georgia Negro Murderers.

SYLVANIA, Ga., June 14.—The hanging of five men on the same gallows at the same time here today marked the end of what is thought to have been an organized gang of murderers. The men executed were Arnold Augustus, Andrew Davis, Richard Sanders, William Hudson and Samuel Baldwin, all negroes. The victims of their crime were Constable Mears and Fillmore Herrington, whom they ambushed and shot to death, and Captain Wade, whom they seriously wounded. On at least two occasions efforts were made to lynch the murderers, but by the prompt action of the officers they were frustrated. On one of these occasions the Governor found it necessary to order out three companies of state militia. The execution today was strongly guarded by local militia because of a rumor that an effort would be made by negroes to effect the rescue of the condemned. But there was no disturbance, nor the suggestion of any. The hanging was in private, the stockade being surrounded by a strong cordon of troops. Five thousand persons gathered in the village, but only about 40 were admitted to the enclosure. The condemned men maintained a stoical reserve, refusing to confess or to talk about the crime. They were attended by ministers of their own race, who besought them to ease their conscience by making acknowledgment of their sins. Still they refused to talk. The five, shackled in chains, were marched upon the gallows together. When the trap fell, the necks of four were snapped like reeds. The fifth struggled for five minutes and died of strangulation. The five bodies were cut down in a drizzle of rain.

EXCITEMENT DIES OUT.

No Likelihood of Shreveport Negroes Being Lynched.

SHREVEPORT, La., June 14.—The funeral of John Gray Foster, the young planter who was killed on his plantation by Prince Edwards, a negro, Wednesday last, occurred this afternoon, and was largely attended. A majority of the business houses of Shreveport were closed, in order that their employes might attend the funeral. Among those present were Governor McMillin, of Tennessee, and Mrs. McMillin, a sister of the murdered man. The score of negroes under arrest charged with complicity in the murder of Foster, have been successfully removed to the parish jail at Benton, and there is no further fear of mob violence. Edwards, who did the killing, is still at large, and posses continue in the field, scouring the country in every direction. If caught, Edwards will be summarily dealt with. The excitement of yesterday and last night has almost wholly died out, and as far as the negroes now under arrest ar concerned, no further trouble is anticipated.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 14.—A special to the Picayune from Shreveport, La., says a quiet crowd of men had decided upon this afternoon as the time for lynching Smith and his fellow suspects. The movement was stopped, however, by several of the near relatives of John G. Foster, who stated that they desired to speak to the negroes before passing judgment on their cases. They will leave for Benton tomorrow to interview "Prophet" Smith and others who are confined with him. Upon the result of these interviews hinges the fate of the prisoners. The correctness of this statement is borne out by the fact that the Sheriff of Bossier Parish was informed today of the threatened lynching and threw an extra guard around the prison in which the men and women are confined. This guard is strong enough to protect the prisoners, if it will but act in good faith.

Dr. Kennedy's Trial Nearly Ended.

NEW YORK, June 14.—Assistant District Attorney Osborne consumed the entire day in the trial of Dr. Kennedy in his closing argument for the prosecution. He concluded his address and the case will be given to the jury tomorrow morning.

Jessie Morrison's Second Trial.

ELDORADO, Kan., June 14.—In the second trial of Jessie Morrison, for the murder of Mrs. Olin Castle, better progress was made today in selecting jurors, and at adjournment it was believed that tomorrow will see the taking of testimony.

THERE WAS NO LOSS OF LIFE

Three Hundred Guests Imperilled by Burning of West Baden Hotel.

WEST BADEN, Ind., June 14.—Nearly 300 lives were imperilled by the fire which destroyed the celebrated Mineral Springs Hotel at this place early today. The alarm of fire came at 1 o'clock in the morning. To add to the terror of the panic-stricken guests, the electric light plant of the hotel failed a few minutes after the alarm was given, and those guests who did not face the flames were left to grope their way out of the darkness of the great four-story wooden structure.

Though there were many narrow escapes, it is believed that not a single life was lost. The register and books of the hotel were burned, but during the day the management had accounted for 268 persons who were in the great building, and are confident there were no others. The loss on the building is $250,000, with an insurance of $110,000. Most of the guests lost all of their clothing and many of them lost diamonds and jewelry. The aggregate of these losses, it is believed, is fully $50,000. In the hotel safe, which was found under the ruins, was $10,000, which was deposited by the guests for safe keeping. Many of the guests have hurried to their homes, and those remaining have found shelter at French Lick.

The conflagration had its origin in the kitchen, which was on the ground floor of the hotel, immediately under two rows of sleeping rooms, all of which were occupied. The night watchman attempted to extinguish the blaze with hand buckets, but seeing that his attempts were in vain, he rushed to the office, notifying the night clerk, and together they ran rapidly through the halls, kicking open doors and arousing the sleeping guests. All got out safely.

Fire in a Texas Town.

CONROE, Tex., June 14.—Fire this morning destroyed 22 business houses, comprising nearly all of the stores here. Loss, $100,000.

IN AMERICAN HANDS.

Thirty-One Thousand Filipinos Surrendered or Captured.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The War Department gave out statistics today showing the extent of the disintegration of the Filipino insurrection. The compilation of reports covers the period up to April 17, 1901. Up to January 1, 1901, the number of insurgents captured or surrendered was 21,497, together with 5048 rifles, 56 field pieces, over 3000 shells and balls, 576,600 rounds of ammunition, and 19 tons of powder. From January 1 to April 17, the number of captured included 247 officers, 2459 men; the number surrendered was 820 o:cers, 6492 men, making a total of 1067 officers, 8591 men; or a grand total up to that date of 31,315 insurgents. To this is to be added 1558 rifles captured, 4490 surrendered, a total of 6298 rifles; 45,000 rounds of ammunition, 408 bolos and 24 pieces of cannon.

Cailles Willing to Surrender.

MANILA, June 14.—Cailles, the insurgent leader in Laguna Province, has become more humble, and now intimates his willingness to surrender 100 guns to General Sumner tomorrow at Santa Cruz, and to give up the remainder in three days.

Colonel Bolanos with five officers and 41 rifles has surrendered at Lipa, Batangas Province.

The recent battle with the insurgents at Lipa, in which Lieutenant Springer was killed and Captain Wilhelm and Lieutenant Lee were mortally wounded, was begun by the Americans. The disproportionate number of officers hit is said to be chargeable to the fact that there were several deserters from the Americans with the rebels.

The Island of Panay is being ravaged by rinderpest, and great havoc has been caused by the disease.

Kintuck Released From Quarantine.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Quartermaster-General is informed that the transport Kintuck, which was quarantined at Nagasaki on account of a case of plague, sailed from that port yesterday, and is due at Seattle on the 28th inst.

Four Killed at a Crossing.

FLINT, Mich., June 14.—The Pere Marquette passenger train, due here at 9 o'clock today, struck a double carriage at the Hamilton-avenue crossing, in the suburb of Oak Park, and instantly killed four persons. The dead are: Major G. W. Buckingham, Flint; Miss Abbie Buckingham, Mrs. Thomas Applegate, Adrian; and Mrs. William Humphrey, Adrian. Major Buckingham drove directly in front of the engine, which was traveling at a high speed. The pilot of the engine was broken by the force of the collision, and the bodies of two of the ladies, terribly mangled, were found on it. Engineer Wiggins says he had sounded the whistle for the crossing, and the first he knew of the carriage was when his engine struck it. Mrs. Applegate and Mrs. Humphrey had been guests of Major Buckingham during the state G. A. R. encampment, which ended last night.

Application for Injunction Denied.

NEWARK, N. J., June 14.—Vice-Chancellor Stevens today brought the suit of Calvin O. Geer and the C. H. Venner Company against the Amalgamated Copper Company to a sudden ending by denying the application of the complainants for an injunction to restrain the absorbing of the Butte & Boston and Boston & Montana companies by the Amalgamated Company. Isaac S. Taylor, of counsel for the complainants, gave notice that he would appeal, and the Vice-Chancellor, therefore, granted a temporary stay until Thursday next at 6 P. M. Meanwhile the interested parties in the case must file a bond for $20,000 each to cover any possible damage.

Mrs. Botha Visited Kruger.

THE HAGUE, June 14.—In the course of the afternoon Mrs. Botha visited Mr. Kruger.

MORE LOW RATES.

Portland to Cincinnati and return, $78 50. Tickets on sale July 1, 2 and 3, good for return until September 1; stop-overs en route. City ticket office, Third and Washington.

PORTLAND MAN HONORED

ALBERT TOZIER MADE PRESIDENT OF EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION.

Next Convention Will Be Held at Hot Springs, Ark.—Jubilee Meeting of the Y. M. C. A.

BUFFALO, June 14.—When the National Editorial Association convened today, the law committee precipitated a warm debate by submitting a report in favor of excluding from the mails all newspapers that give premiums. John A. Sleicher, of New York, led the opposition to the report, which was finally adopted.

Albert Tozier, of Portland, Or., was elected president, defeating G. A. Willard, of Booneville, N. Y., by a vote of 242 to 152. The next convention will be held at Hot Springs, Ark.

Mr. Tozier was put forward as the candidate of the Pacific Coast and is the first president of the National Editorial Association to be elected from this section of the United States. Two years ago and again in 1900 he was elected first vice-president, and the Oregon delegates, believing him to be entitled to promotion, supported him for first place at the Buffalo meeting. Mr. Tozier lives in Portland when he is not the Mark Twain of Potosi Gulch, in his lonely cabin at the junction of Potosi Creek and American Gulch, near Delta, Idaho, and is associate editor of the Pacific Farmer. His sister is Mrs. Edith Tozier-Weatherred, one of the Oregon commissioners to the Buffalo Exposition. He was born in Cass County, Nebraska, in 1860, and has been a resident of Oregon for many years.

INTERNATIONAL Y. M. C. A.

Interest Created by a Paper on Evolution.

BOSTON, June 14.—Today's sessions of the International Y. M. C. A. were not held under any designation, but were grouped in sections, in order that departmental work might be discussed by leaders. Naturally, interest was very well divided, and delegates were more generally scattered about in the churches than at any time during the week. To the ministerial delegates there came notices of assignment to Boston pulpits for Sunday, and that will be the day when the work of the Y. M. C. A. will be brought to the attention of the greatest number of people.

Among the section meetings the most striking incident occurred at that held in the First Baptist Church. Here Christianity and evolution came into clash through a paper read by Dr. Winfield S. Hall, of Chicago, on "Modern Tendency of the Race." He discussed the racial development on the lines of the Darwinian theory. There was a ripple in the audience, and one elderly gentleman arose and asked Dr. Hall as to the period when the soulless man became a man with a soul. Dr. Hall apparently was vague in the solution, in the opinion of some, when he said he thought God would allow the man with a soul to rise higher and higher, both physically and mentally. Rev. Dr. Plumb, who presided, arose to say:

"Then, according to that logic, the clock in the Strasburg Cathedral was once a Waterbury watch; it grew larger as a watch, until it became a small clock, and then it became a great cathedral clock."

Dr. Hall thought Rev. Dr. Plumb's question answered itself, and the incident was ended.

At the meeting devoted to physical work addresses were made by James D. Canfield, LL. D., of New York; Professor I. E. Bosworth, of Oberlin College; William Cavin, LL. D., of Toronto, and Rev. W. W. White, of Mont Clair, N. J. The devotional exercises preceding the regular session were conducted by W. E. Sweet, of Denver.

During the afternoon the various phases of association work were discussed in several city churches and in Association Hall. An interesting discussion of railroad work occupied the time at Clarendon-Street Baptist Church, where B. D. Caldwell, the traffic manager of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, occupied the chair. The speakers were R. S. Logan, vice-president and general manager of the Central Vermont Railroad, and George T. Coxhead, of St. Louis.

Many delegates were given a reception by the Y. M. C. A. of Harvard University in Phillips Brook's house, Cambridge. Representatives of Germany, Holland, Japan, India, Switzerland, England, Norway, France and Denmark made short addresses. The evening meeting in Mechanics' Hall was termed "college night," and the chief incident was the reading of a message of congratulation and friendship from King Edward VII. It was greeted with wild cheering and the singing of "God Save the King" by the audience. Field Marshal Lord Roberts also sent a message, praising the work of the association in the army. The speakers included President Patton, of Princeton University; President Booker T. Washington, of Tuskogee Institute, and Luther Wishard, the first college secretary of the association.

WOODMEN OF AMERICA.

Executive Council Given Authority to Change Place of Next Meeting.

ST. PAUL, June 14.—The Modern Woodmen of America at the opening of today's business session of the head camp, adopted resolutions giving the executive council authority to change the place of the next meeting in case it is found impossible to get acceptable railroad rates. Five cities were presented for the next place of meeting in 1903. Indianapolis received 334; Grand Rapids, 240; Saratoga, 23; Los Angeles, 17, and Denver, 7 votes.

The applications of Nevada and Utah for admission to the jurisdiction of the lodge were granted, and similar applications from Kentucky and Northern Texas were refused. Underground miners applied for permission to join, but were refused. An attempt was made to amend the law against permitting membership of those engaged in extra hazardous occupations by allowing such persons to join on payment of an icreased rate, but the proposition was voted down.

The contest of the uniformed teams continued during the morning and part of the afternoon at Camp Northcott, and is likely to continue all day tomorrow.

At the night session it was voted to change the basis of representation so there shall be one delegate for each 1500 of membership, instead of one for each 1000.

Swedish Lutherans.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., June 14.—This morning's session of the conference of the Augustana Synod of the Swedish Lutheran Church of America was devoted to the presentation of the president's annual address and the beginning of the annual election of synod officers. This afternoon the contest began over the election of a president of the Augustana College at Rock Island, Ill., for which there are several candidates. Announcement was made that Senator C. J. A. Erickson, of Boone, Ia., had given to this college coal lands valued at $30,000.

Southern Industrial Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—At the concluding session of the Southern industrial convention, a resolution was adopted recommending that Congress create a board to be composed of eminent civil, military and naval engineers, to which shall be committed the care and improvement of our rivers, harbors and connecting waterways. The convention then adjourned sine die.

Concession May Not Be Upheld.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—A special to the Call from Manila says:

"Prince Poniatowski, of San Francisco, has procured from the Sultan of Jolo an absolute concession for 50 years, ending with the year 1950, of the Island of Paragua. It is reported the Prince has formed a $10,000,000 company, and is making plans for a most thorough exploitation of the timber, mining, rubber and pearl industries of the island, and the development of its shipping. The scheme also embodies a plan for the building of roads and harbor improvements. The representative of the Prince here, John Anthony, presented documents to the Philippine Commission and asked for an indorsement of the plan. As the question involves the agreement of General Bates with the Sultan, and also the validity of the Sultan's jurisdiction and authority, it will probably be referred to Washington.

MISLEADING INSTRUCTION.

Some Temperance Talk That Overreaches Itself.

New York Times.

It is a gratifying indication of returning sanity among the friends of temperance that there is a growing protest among them against further teaching in the schools of alleged facts about alcohol and its effects upon the human system which are demonstrably false and misleading. This is also finding intelligent expression in the educational journals, and many professional teachers of sound judgment and wide experience are taking the ground that text-books which masquerade as physiologies, but are written mainly with a view to arributing to alcohol qualities and effects which are at variance with truth and reason, do more harm than good to the temperance cause. Evidently, the truth should be sufficient for the purposes in view, but to tell it would involve what the temperance reformers consider dangerous admissions. The extremists among the teetotalers seem to hold to the view that anything which can be said about the evil effects of alcohol, whether true or false, is justified by the benefits to result from discouraging its use. As nothing can be said against it which they are not ready to believe, the more a text-book insults the intelligence of the student by expecting him to accept what he soon learns is not true, or, if based on truth, is distorted and exaggerated out of all recognition, the stouter the defense of it by the over-zealous representatives of the prohibition propaganda.

The immediate storm center of this controversy is Connecticut. The books prescribed by the law of that state for use in schools contain the most extravagant statements, and have called out a forcible protest from so conservative and conscientious an educator as Professor W. N. Rice, of Wesleyan University. Among other things taught the pupils of Connecticut public schools, he finds two statements side by side which are somewhat difficult to reconcile. One is that about one-half the commitments to insane asylums are due to overindulgence on the part of the persons so committed in alcoholic stimulation. The other is that more persons become insane through the use of tobacco than because of alcohol. The intelligent pupil will reason that if about one-half the insane become so from drinking, and more than one-half by smoking, there cannot very well be any other causes at work, and if he speculates where to place the very large proportion of cases due to paresis, religious excitation, melancholia, accident, etc., he cannot very well resist the conclusion that he has been imposed upon by text-book writers who are either ignoramuses or cranks, or perhaps both. This agitation in favor of excluding from the schools pseudo-scientific instruction, which is false and misleading, makes for good. If the temperance movement cannot thrive on the truth, it should not expect to gain headway by methods which invite protests from conscientious and self-respecting educators.

A Political Inquiry.

HONOLULU, June 7, via San Francisco, June 14.—Judge A. S. Humphreys, of the Circuit Court, has ordered the grand jury to investigate the accounts of the Home Rule party for the purpose of ascertaining where their campaign funds came from, and for what purpose they were spent. This action is taken as the result of the claim that the Home Rule members of the Legislature partook of lunches at a well-known restaurant and permitted the owner of a street-car line, which was after a railway franchise, to pay for the meals.

An attempt is being made by some of the Home Rule Senators to have the Governor grant a second extra session, or, at least, extend the present one, which is now drawing to close. They assert that they desire to pass the loan bill, which is impossible at the present session, which was called for the sole purpose of passing the appropriation meaure.

Commissioner Peck's Report.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Commissioner Peck's report on the Paris Exposition of 1900 has been put into type at the Government printing office, and the first volume is expected to come from the bindery tomorrow. The report makes over 3000 pages, divided into six volumes and illustrated with 500 plates and 50 maps. The law required the report to be delivered to the President within four month after the close of the Exposition. This brought the report to the last session of Congress just before adjournment, and too late to secure a joint resolution authorizing the report to be printed for general distribution. As a consequence, there will be only one copy printed at this time for each member of Congress, and the usual number for the different departments of the Government and the designated depository libraries.

Forged Newspaper Coupons.

BUTTE, Mont., June 14.—The question as to whether it is forgery to reproduce coupons from a newspaper in a voting contest will probably be decided in a case that has just arisen here. The Butte Inter-Mountain has been carrying on a voting contest, the winners to get free trips to the Buffalo Exposition. Today, D. K. Walton, an employe of the People's Publishing Company, was arrested, charged with forging coupons and selling them. He was released on bail. The managers of the publishing company do not deny making the plates and printing the coupons, but say there is no forgery in reproducing such a thing from a newspaper. Thousands of the bogus coupons have been voted and the Inter-Mountain people propose to find out if the reproduction scheme is a forgery or not.

Monument to Governor Perez.

SANTA FE, N. M., June 14.—Late this afternoon, Sunshine Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, dedicated a monument here to Governor Albino Perez, who was assassinated in 1837. A civic and military parade preceded the dedication.

Deaths From Heat.

CHICAGO, June 14.—Although the temperature was milder today, there were three deaths attributable to the heat of the last three days. The dead are Frank Blackley, from Peru, Ind., and John Lang and Carl Reise, laborers.

Mexico's Building Dedicated.

BUFFALO, June 14.—Mexico's building on the Pan-American grounds was formally opened and dedicated today. Addresses were made by Manuel Aspiroz, the Mexican Minister, Secretary of State Hay and others.

Mexico Packing-House Burned.

MEXICO CITY, June 14.—The National packing-house of this city burned today. Loss, $300,000.

CINCINNATI AND RETURN $78.50

Via Great Northern Railway.

Tickets on sale July 1, 2 and 3, good until September 1. City ticket office, 122 Third street.

CUBAN ELECTORAL LAW

AUSTRALIAN SYSTEM MAY BE ADOPTED BY THE CONVENTION.

Views of Senators and Representatives on the Acceptance of the Platt Amendment.

HAVANA, June 14.—Senors Brava, Silva, Aleman, Betanwurt and Zayas have been appointed by the constitutional convention a committee to draw up the electoral law. It is probable that the Australian system will be adopted.

FUTURE OF THE CUBAN PROBLEM.

Views of Senators and Representatives on Action of Convention.

NEW YORK, June 14.—The Washington correspondent of the Times has interviewed members of the Senate and House upon the future of Cuba by the adoption of the Platt amendment by the constitutional convention with the following results:

Representative Hepburn, of Iowa, expressed gratification at the action of the Cuban Constitutional Convention, but he has grave doubts about the success of the people in undertaking to govern themselves.

"I should like to see every political tie between the United States and Cuba severed," he said, "but I realize that we will be obliged to exercise some sort of supervision over the island. In my opinion the Cubans are not capable of self-government, and my prediction is that in 12 months the Cubans will be at each other's throats. Then perhaps we will be forced to intervene. I should regard it as a great misfortune if the United States should ever annex the island, with its turbulent people. Guerrilla warfare against our authority would go on in the island, and it would cost us much in blood and treasure to suppress it. I remember that the United States enlisted 31,000 men to put down the Indians in Florida, and when they were finally rounded up there were exactly 71 of them. The situation in the Philippines is different. We can take control of all the larger cities and towns, and let the natives learn gradually with the lapse of years that obedience to our authority is to their interest.

"To go back to Cuba, we must bear in mind that those people we have been dealing with are children, and I am afraid they are pretty bad children, just as little qualified to govern themselves as so many youngsters."

Senator Cockrell says that Cuba must be dealt with deliberately, and not cut loose unprepared to stand alone.

"I believe that things will run along smoothly now," said the Senator. "The Cubans did the right thing in accepting the amendment, and this Government will deal fairly with them. All that was needed was a thorough understanding, that has been reached, with the result that they have accepted our terms. Of course we cannot immediately withdraw from the island. No reasonable person expects that, and there is no authority to whom we could turn over the government.

"The next step, and one which it is absolutely necessary to take, is for the convention to pass election laws fixing a date for the election of a President and other officers of the government, as provided for in their constitution. Under this law the military government will call an election, and when all the machinery of government is organized we will turn over affairs to them, but not until then. This will require some time, how long I cannot say, but it will, I believe, be done within reasonable limitation."

Senator Burrows was pleased at the action of the Cuban Constitutional Convention in accepting the Platt amendment.

"This action," he said, "ought to lead to speedy and desirable results. It ought to be followed by Cuban independence and a home government. There will soon be nothing in the way of the establishment of a republic in Cuba, and I expect to see that accomplished and troops withdrawn. The Republic of Cuba will shortly be one of the nations of the earth. We are now fulfilling our promises to Cuba and to the nations of the world."

Speaking of Cuba, Senator Elkins said: "I always believed the Cubans would accept. They have simply been playing and dickering for the best terms they could get. What they have done is the best thing that could have happened to Cuba. No people have ever obtained their independence before at such a small cost of blood and money. This Government has dealt most liberally with Cuba—more liberally than any other government would have done."

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS.

President Has No Authority to Do It at Once.

NEW YORK, June 14.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says:

The acceptance of the Platt amendment without qualification by the Cuban constitutional convention will form one of the Cabinet meeting Saturday. Now that the Platt amendment has become part of the organic laws of Cuba, interest naturally is aroused as to when the President will be authorized to withdraw the United States troops and turn the island completely over to the Cubans. The Cabinet probably will address itself to this phase of the question at Saturday's meeting. However, as there is no division of opinion among Cabinet members on this point, the discussion is not likely to be prolonged.

There is no doubt at all in the mind of anybody who has given the subject much thought that the President is not authorized to withdraw the troops immediately. On the contrary, he cannot do this until all the requirements of the Platt law have been complied with. Acceptance of that law is only the beginning of the requisite compliance on the part of the Cubans. Not until they have a fully organized, equipped and stable government will the Cubans be permitted to conduct the affairs of the island. How soon this will be depends entirely on the political leaders in Cuba, and largely on the constitutional convention. The convention must first formulate an electoral law. It is thought that several weeks, and perhaps months, will be consumed in this work, as the candidates for President and other offices to be filled in the first election will each try to have the law so framed as to give advantage to individuals.

Even if the constitutional convention should speedily formulate and promulgate the electoral law, the election could not be held until Autumn. After the election, considerable time will be required to organize the various departments of the government. After this work is completed, the United States Government will then for the first time have a government in Cuba to deal with, and not until then can all the requirements of the Platt law be complied with.

It is evident, therefore, that this Government will not entirely release control of Cuba for several months, perhaps a year or more, and until a complete release is made the President cannot withdraw the United States military forces from the island and proclaim to the world the birth of the new republic.

ISTHMIAN CANAL TRAFFIC.

Profitable Tolls Not the Only Point at Issue.

Chicago Tribune.

Aldace F. Walker, chairman of the board of directors of the Santa Fe Railroad, discusses the preliminary report of the Isthmian Canal Commision in the Forum. He devotes special attention to the portion of the report written by Professor Emory R. Johnson, on which Senator Morgan based a statement that "as an investment, the Nicaraguan Canal will earn a highly remunerative profit on a cost of even $200,500,000." Mr. Walker places no confidence in these sanguine views. He goes deeply into statistics to show that it is extremely doubtful whether the receipts from the canal would pay the necessary operating and maintenance expenses, to say nothing of interest on the original investment.

The transcontinental railways have never been enthusiastic friends of the isthmian canal project, and probably Mr. Walker's connection with one of these roads influences his attitude somewhat, though he says the canal would not be able to take much traffic from the railroads. "The roads may have to reduce their rates," he admits, "but they may be relied upon to keep their business." To the shipping public a reduction of rail rates would be fully as desirable as cash profits on the canal investment. Many of the facts stated by Mr. Walker, however, tend to show that he is right in saying that the canal would be financially unprofitable.

Professor Johnson has estimated that the Nicaragua Canal would have an available tonnage of 7,500,000 in 1914, of which 3,400,000 tons would be United States freight. Mr. Walker discounts this estimate by showing that it took the Suez Canal 12 years to get up to a total of 2,400,000 tons from all sources. Though the Nicaragua Canal would be twice as long and twice as costly as the Suez Canal, Professor Johnson has based his estimates on a toll of $1 a ton, or one-half the Suez toll. If the American canal were to start in with the present tonnage of the Suez Canal, the total traffic receipts would be only $3,000,000 a year at this rate. Mr. Walker estimates that the cost of maintenance and operation alone would be $10,000,000 annually. He also adduces many effective arguments to show that a good deal of the potential tonnage counted upon by Professor Johnson would avoid the canal on account of the tolls.

On the whole, Mr. Walker may be said to have made a good point as to the doubtful nature of the direct profits to be received from canal tolls. But the people of the United States have never regarded the project as a money-making enterprise. They are thinking of the naval and military advantages to be gained. The weeks of suspense while the Oregon was making its way around the Horn impressed the people with the fact that an isthmian canal was needed for National defense. There are also internal economic effects of such a canal which appeal to the public more strongly than they do to Mr. Walker. To prove that the canal would not get enough traffic to pay cash dividends is not equivalent to proving that it would be an unprofitable investment for the Nation.

ALASKA LIGHTHOUSES.

Contractors Show Much Irregularity in Their Bids.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Lighthouse Board has been considerably embarrassed of late in letting the contract for erecting the lighthouses at Five Fingers Island and Sentinel Islands, in Alaska, because of the irregularities of the contractors in submitting bids. The lowest bidder of all is of Juneau, and negotiations are now being exchanged with him with a view to converting his proposition into regulation form. If this cannot be done, the contract will have to be awarded to another bidder. Captain Langfitt at Portland has the matter in charge; in fact, it was he who opened the bids. Already the contract for the lights for these two stations has been let to a Baltimore bidder, who is to ship them to Portland for transmission to Alaska when the houses are completed.

Anarchists Will Shoot at Dummies.

NEW YORK, June 14.—The World says:

"Wooden dummies, wearing metal chest-protectors, and representing the crowned despots of Europe, are to be set up in Liberty Park, Ridgewood, L. I., next Sunday, for anarchists to shoot at. This occasion will be the grand annual love feast of the anarchists of Greater New York. Johann Most will be marshal, chief patron and honored guest. The anarchists, a year ago, passed resolutions declaring that the war which they had made upon capital and power had not met with success. So they organized themselves into a rifle club and bought the wooden dummies."

More May Have Perished.

PORT ROYAL, Pa., June 14.—Rumors are abroad that more men than the 18 first accounted are buried in the Port Royal mine. A long time will be required to ascertain accurately the number of those entombed.

Old Scotch Judges on Circuit.

Cornhill.

In Scotland all gentlemen were acquainted and hospitality was the national virtue. When praticable, the Lords of Circuit lay and supped in the mansions of their friends, where the host had made great preparation in rough-and-ready fashion. The troubles of the day were forgotten in a bout of heavy drinking, for on these occasions the best liquors were brought forth, and in courtesy the guests were expected not to spare them. His lordship might have his cravat loosened and be borne off to bed by "the lads," but he was in the saddle again after early breakfast, and the cold ride was a sovereign specific for squeamishness or headache. Sometimes more tranquil spirits with Braxfield's strength of will would indulge by way of variety in quieter recreations. That famous hanging Judge always put up near Perth with a crony who was devoted to chess. The laird had rather the better of his lordship at the game. In the revolution of the circuits Braxfield found himself trying his hospitable friend, who had got awkwardly mixed up in some abduction of cattle. The evidence was clear, the panel was convicted, and the Judge passed the solemn sentence of death. Then bending down, he chuckled to the unfortunate prisoner—the accommodation in the provincial courts was cramped—"and now, Donald, my friend, I think I've checkmated you for once." But Braxfield delighted in a kindly joke.

These Judges of the iron heads always kept themselves in convivial training. In fact, they carried it so far that at one time it became the habit to have a bottle of port at each Senator's elbow on the bench, and Lord Cockburn is our authority. Yet they showed a certain bashfulness, of which we should hardly have suspected them. At first they dashed the wine with water, contenting themselves with a modest sip. But as they got more deeply involved in the case they gulped down the liquor by the tumblerful. What would have hypnotized a toper out of condition merely stimulated their memories and sharpened their intellects.

Texas, which enlisted only 1965 soldiers in the Union Army during the war, is now, more than 35 years after its close, the place of residence of 8100 pensioners, and the pension payments there are nearly $1,000,000.

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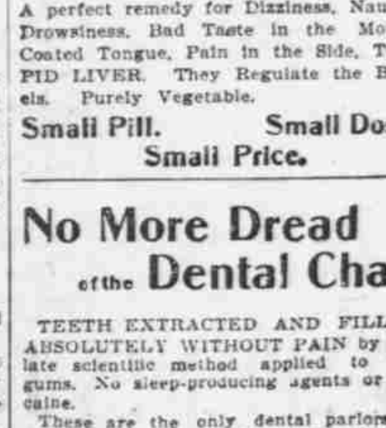

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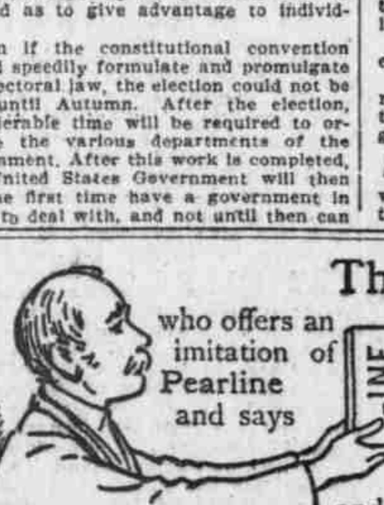

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