GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

DENVER HEARS OF A GIGANTIC RAILROAD SCHEME ON FOOT.

Harriman, Morgan and Others to Turn Over Their Lines to Uncle Sam for Ten Billions.

DENVER, Colo., June 19.—The Times says today:

"A gigantic scheme is under way to transfer the railroads of the United States to the Government. A Western financier who returned today from New York, where he investigated the rumors afloat in financial circles, asserts that the report of pending Government ownership is general. He declared that in a few years the Rockefeller, Harriman, Vanderbilt, Gould and Morgan interests would turn over to the Government every line of railroad in the country, the Government to pay the total value of about $10,000,000,000, a string of banks to be controlled by the same interests to finance the deal."

COMMUNITY OF INTERESTS.

Far-Reaching Plans Have Been Practically Completed.

NEW YORK, June 18. — The Herald says:

Far-reaching plans involving the pacification and harmonization of the great railroad systems in the West and Northwest have practically been completed. On very high authority it may be stated:

First—There will be no further consolidation or passing of legal control of great railroad systems of the West.

Second—There will be no interchange of securities.

Third—There will be no change in the legal status of the St. Paul and the Northwestern systems.

Fourth—The great capitalists now in control of the Union Pacific group, the Northern Pacific group, the St. Paul system and the Northwestern system, have extended and solidified the community of interest plan, and while not acting as a syndicate or a committee, will co-operate in a manner which will preserve peace. The arrangements will be stronger than any of the old-time "genelemen's agreement." The great capitalists will be, in a measure, a general board of arbitration.

Much has been heard within the last few days of a consolidation of the Union Pacific system and the St. Paul road in which the Chicago & Northwestern was also interested. It was stated that there was to be a purchase of the control of the St. Paul road in the interests of both the Union Pacific and the Chicago & Northwestern in the pursuit of the community of interest scheme. This, it is authoritatively learned, is not contemplated, but on the other hand a sufficient interest in the stock of the St. Paul road will be acquired by the syndicate of arbiters which will fully insure the harmony of interest plans now so nearly completed. The roads which will enter under the control of the central management are the Union Pacific roads, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Chicago & Northwestern on the one hand, and the Northern Pacific group, composed of the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy on the other. The binding link between these two immense systems is the Northern Pacific.

It is expected that when the names of the Northern Pacific's new directors are announced the full significance of the present far-reaching plans will be fully understood.

Tod Resigns From Great Northern.

NEW YORK, June 19.—It was learned today that J. Kennedy Tod has resigned from the directorate of the Great Northern Railway, a property with which his firm has been connected for many years. Mr. Tod was re-elected a director last year for a three-year term. His resignation was offered three or four months ago, but escaped notice at that time. Whether any special significance attaches to his resignation could not be learned today. According to the Evening Post Mr. Tod's retirement concided with the beginning of the heavy Burlington stock purchases in the interest of J. J. Hill's plans to control that property. Mr. Tod's resignation leaves only two members of the Great Northern board who are not directly identified with Mr. Hill personally, through relationship or service in the company. These two members are J. H. Schiff, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and Henry W. Cannon, president of the Chase National Bank, whose term expires this year.

Trolley Syndicate Spreading Out.

CLEVELAND, O., June 19.—The Leader says:

"Not satisfied with its recent conquests in the suburban railway field, the Everett-Moore syndicate has gone after another big system of interurban trolley lines. This, when they add it to their 1000 miles of tractions, will give them a clear sweep from Port Huron, Mich., to Pittsburg, Pa. Three states will be included in the spider-like trail and more than 2,000,000 people will be within reach of the territory controlled by the system. Negotiations are under way, it is said, by which the Mahoning electric system will be absorbed by the big syndicate. The Mahoning system has about 40 miles of track passing through Warren, Miles and Youngstown. The present Pennsylvania terminus is at Greencastle, Pa. The company owns franchises and rights of way to Pittsburg."

Republic & Grand Forks.

NEW YORK, June 19.—A contract has just been signed in this city for a complete outfit of rolling-stock, including pressed-steel cars, locomotives and passenger coaches, for the Republic & Grand Forks Railroad, in Washington. The road will be 48 miles long, and of standard gauge. At Grand Forks it will connect with the Canadian Pacific Railroad. The first trains will be run early in November if nothing occurs to block the construction work now under way. The road will be used mainly to carry gold and silver ore from the mines in the Republic district, on the east slope of the Cascades, to Canadian smelters at Grand Forks.

Extending the Crow's Nest Road.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 19.—The Crow's Nest Southern Railway Company has signed an agreement with the Provincial Government to build, under terms of the act passed at the last session of the Legislature, the section of the railway in British Columbia of the line which is to connect the Crow's Nest coal mines with the Great Northern Railway at Jennings, Mont. Although the company has two years in which to build the road, it says it will be completed by October next. There are 55 miles to build in British Columbia and 96 miles in Montana. The British Columbia Government will have control of rates.

Denials by Burt.

OMAHA, Neb., June 19.—President Burt, of the Union Pacific Railway, denies the story from New York City to the effect that all executive and managerial powers of the Southern Pacific system are to be invested in him, in addition to those of the Union Pacific already in his control. Mr. Burt further discredits any report that any absorption or connection, further than now exists between the executive operations of the two systems, is contemplated.

Striking Trackmen Were Disorderly.

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 19.—The strike of the Canadian Pacific trackmen has been quiet and marked by no attempt at disorder until today, when it is reported that striking section men at Revelstoke, B. C., attacked their non-union substitutes. No serious injury was done to either side. Officials of the company anticipate an early settlement of the strike.

Mellen Will Not Resign.

NEW YORK, June 19.—President Mellen, of the Northern Pacific, who is in the city today, denied that he contemplates resigning from the presidency of the company. Mr. Mellen said that unless conditions changed in a way that he could not foresee, he did not expect to resign from the presidency. He had received no intimation, he said, from the directors that his services were unsatisfactory. His resignation had not been asked for, and he had not thought of resigning.

Work on Extension Stopped.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., June 19.—Several corps of surveyors in the employ of the Burlington Railroad who have been working on the line of the proposed extension of the Guernsey branch of the road to Salt Lake have been called in, and all work has been stopped. It is the impression that the company has decided not to construct the extension.

The Reporter Was Mistaken.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Louis W. Hill, a son of James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway, sailed today with his wife on the steamship St. Paul. A reporter who interviewed him last evening mistook him for his father, and announced that the latter would sail on the St. Paul. James J. Hill is now at his fishing lodge on the coast of Labrador, opposite Belle Isle.

Stubbs' New Headquarters.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19. — J. C. Stubbs, traffic manager of the Southern Pacific, arrived from the East tonight. He confirmed the report that he had accepted the position of traffic manager adviser of the Harriman syndicate of railroads. Mr. Stubbs will leave for Chicago in July. His headquarters will be in that city.

Master Mechanics Meet.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 19.—The American Railway Master Mechanics' Association began its 34th annual convention here today. Reports were made by special committees on the relative merits of cast iron and steel-tired wheels, on 10-miles statistics, and on the cost of running high-speed passenger trains.

RAPID TRANSIT ACTS.

Supplemented by Two Bills in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 19.—The House passed on special order today the two bills supplemental to the rapid-transit acts signed by the Governor recently. These bills passed the Senate last week. The one constituting the Governor, Secretary of State and Attorney-General a board to pass on applications for rapid-transit franchises was attacked by several anti-administration Republicans and Democrats. Mr. Corey of Luzerne, a Republican leader of what is known as "the insurgent element," said:

"Two weeks ago the office of the Secretary of the commonwealth presented a scene which will go down in history. There were a lot of hungry parasites and a lot of millionaires present in obedience to the orders they had received to raid the treasury. They carried away valuable franchises and now they propose to prevent others from getting similar favors by placing the power to grant them in the hands of a board."

Mr. Corey said the people are opposed to the rapidity with which these bills are passed by the Legislature. "The time will come," he concluded, "when the people will sweep your infernal machine off the face of the earth."

Mr. Hall, Republican, of Alleghany, said this explanation is a very poor climax to what has already been enacted.

Mr. Mayne, Democrat, of Lehigh, characterized the legislation as infamous and protested against its passage. He said this Legislature has become a stench and by-word to the public, and that its only chance to redeem itself is by defeating these bills.

Mr. McClain, Republican, of Lancaster, said in defense of the measure that many applications were made at the state department for charters that were to be used for purely speculative purposes and this bill is to prevent such speculation in charters.

The bil pased by a vote of 105 to 65, receiving in its favor ony two more than the requisite number of votes. The counting of a member not present as voting "aye" was chaenged, but the speaker said the vote did not effect the resut and no further action was taken.

PROF. TREADWELL'S SUIT.

More Testimony in the Action Against Senator Clark.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Justice McLean continued taking testimony in the Supreme Court today in the suit brought by Professor George A. Treadwell against William A. Clark to recover 100 shares of the stock of the United Verde Copper Company. Charles M. Demund told of having gone with Professor Treadwell to see Senator Clark and of having made a formal demand for the return of the certificates. Professor Treadwell was recalled.

"Did you, from any source, receive any notice of the proposed sale of your stock?" was asked.

"No, I did not."

"Have you paid the balance of your bill to Thomas, the London grocer?"

"No."

"Did you authorize Thomas to dispose of your stock?"

"I did not."

Counsel for the defendant renewed his motion to dismiss the complaint and there followed a long legal argument. Court adjourned until tomorrow, with the argument unfinished.

Inspection of Steel Plants.

NEW YORK, June 19.—The members of the executive committee of the United States Steel Corporation, who have just returned from their trip of inspection, give a favorable account of the condition of the various properties visited. These, including the Federal Steel Company's plant, at Johnstown, the Lorain, as well as the Joliet Works, and the great mills at Pittsburg and McKeesport belonging to the Carnegie and the National Tube companies, in addition to several of the large mining properties in the Lake Superior region, were visited, and also the Connellsville coal fields.

Judge Gary said that it is probably true that the United States Steel Company would not spend so much money this year in enlargements as was expended last year by the general companies, because the consolidation of the various properties has made it unnecessary to carry out several plans for extensions which had been decided upon by some of the individual companies. There is, however, he said, considerable work to be done under appropriations which were made some time ago by the constituent companies.

Would Violate Secrecy of Ballot.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 19.—The Supreme Court has made absolute the writ of prohibition issued against Judges of the St. Louis courts, who ordered a recount in four contested election cases. The Supreme Court declared that if the order of the Judges were complied with the secrecy of the ballot would be violated.

Widow Falls Into a Fortune.

WICHITA, Kan., June 19.—Mrs. Dr. Black, a poor widow of this city, was notified today that she is a beneficiary of the will of the late Judge Leavenworth, of Stockton, Cal., to the amount of nearly $1,000,000. Mrs. Black's late husband was Judge Leavenworth's nephew.

WORRY UNHINGED HIS MIND

DEFENSE OF BARKER, ON TRIAL FOR SHOOTING REV. KELLER.

Minister's Relations With the Prisoner's Wife Said to Have Led to the Crime.

NEW YORK, June 19.—The fate of Thomas G. Barker, on trial at Jersey City for the attempted killing of Rev. John Keller, may go to the jury tomorrow. The defense had practically finished when the court rose this evening. Barker and his wife were upon the stand today. They told their story so far as the court would allow, answering the questions of counsel for the defense, and although the record does not show it, Mr. Van Winkle got reference to the alleged assault before the jury in one way and another, though the nature of the assault was not brought out.

The purpose of Barker's testimony was to show that, after having brooded for a period over what his wife had told him, he was in a morbid state of mind, and when he came face to face with the minister he was carried away by his feelings and began firing; that it was sudden, tempestuous and temporary insanity, lasting but a moment, but long enough to cover the period of the shooting. Barker admitted that he bought the revolver at the time he first heard the story, which worried him and caused him sleepless nights and great metal stress. He denied, however, that he bought it for the purpose of shooting the clergyman. Mrs. Barker was a little nervous at first, but this finally wore off. She calmly answered the questions of her husband's lawyers, and by the time she was put under cross-examination appeared to be under perfect self-control.

Mrs. Mary Barker, wife of the defendant, was called to the stand. She said she had been married to Barker for 14 years and had known Keller about 10 years. She said Keller was in the habit of visiting their home four or five times a week, and during these times he often dined with them. She said she remembered April 19, 1899, and an occurrence at her home on that day in which Keller was concerned. Before Mrs. Barker could say anything further the County Prosecutor stopped her and objected to her giving further testimony in reference to what occurred at that time, on the ground that it was irrelevant. This was the date on which it is alleged by Mrs. Barker that Keller assaulted her. Continuing, Mrs. Barker said that at different times she had lent money to Mr. Kellier in sums from $10 to $20 without her husband knowing it. She said she had lent him in all about $83.

Mrs. Barker was questioned as to her connection with the Trinity Mission, of which Keller was rector.

"Why did you sever your connection with the mission?"

"Because Mr. Keller outraged me," was the answer.

The prosecutor objected vigorously, but Judge Blair let the question and answer stand.

After that Mr. Van Winkle asked many questions as to the details of the occurrence referred to, but the court would not permit the witness to answer.

MOLINEUX CASE SUBMITTED.

Argument by ex-Senator Hill for the State.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 19.—The argument of the appeal of Roland B. Molineux, the alleged poisoner of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams, was resumed before the Court of Appeals today. Ex-United States Senator David B. Hill, for the people, insisted that it has been proven by overwhelming evidence that Molineux wrote the letters, and the address on the poison package, and that his guilt is clearly established. He said it is not material who bought the bottle-holder, and drew attention to the fact that Zeliar, Molineux's friend and assistant, had never set foot in New York after the arrest. Mr. Hill dwelt upon the fact that Molineux was a chemist, and asked, "Where was the man who had the opportunity that he had to poison his enemies?"

Mr. Hill said Molineux was a sufferer from a malady which made him melancholy, reviewed the trouble at the Knickerbocker Club, and pictured Molineux as plotting for revenge. He insisted that every circumstance in the case linked Molineux to the crime, including the fact that he had hired a lawyer and engaged a handwriting expert before suspicion against him had shaped itself.

"The defense," he said, "went through the trial casting suspicion right and left, without reason or system, merely seeking to avert it from their client."

Mr. Hill asserted that under the tutorship of Mr. Carvalho, expert in writing, the accused learned to disguise his handwriting, and did disguise it in the writing he did for Expert Kingsley. Leaving out of consideration the expert testimony, Mr. Hill said the state had a complete chain of circumstantial evidence of the guilt of the accused.

"We have," he said, "Molineux's acknowledgement of his malady, and we have that same description in the Marsdon blank. We have all the other direct and circumstantial evidence that connects the prisoner directly."

As to the Barnet case, the admissibility of testimony regarding which the defense disputes, Mr. Hill asserted that that case and the case of Mrs. Adams are so closely interwoven that it is impossible to separate them. He also argued that the forgery of the names of Barnet and Cornish and the interception of their mail was criminal.

Mr. Hill discussed at length the law on the comparison of handwriting in criminal cases and contended that the people had only exercised their rights at the trial. He ridiculed the claim that there had been anything involuntary in the prisoner's testimony at the inquest. Recorder Goff, Mr. Hill said, had treated both the defense and prosecution fairly, threatening both Weeks and Osborne with contempt. In closing, Mr. Hill pleaded that the case was one of importance to the state; that the defendant had been fairly tried; that no substantial error had been committed and that no material fact had been excluded.

Mr. Milburn said Mr. Hill had spoken as if to a jury and had improperly stated certain features of the case. He again contended that the law had not been followed in the admission of the handwriting testimony and that there had been error in admitting the Barnet testimony. When Mr. Milburn closed the case was formally submitted.

The decision will not be announced until some months hence, when the court sits at Albany for the Fall term.

TWO NEGROES LYNCHED.

Accused of Complicity in the Shreveport Murder.

SHREVEPORT, La., June 19.—Frank Smith, better known as "Prophet" Smith, and F. D. McLand, held at Benton for complicity in the murder of John Gray Foster, were taken out of jail by a mob tonight and strung up to a tree. They were left dangling side by side. The lynching occurred on the Arkansas road, about a mile and a half from the jail. Both negroes made a statement before death, denying that they had anything to do with the killing. Smith, who was the head of the "Church of God" movement in that section, and was blamed as being responsible for the sentiment against the whites which led to the death of Foster, died praying. McLand was silent as he was strung up. As Smith was being led from the jail prior to the execution, he was heard to say: "Lord, you promised to be with me now." About 200 armed men were in the mob and they overpowered the Sheriff and jailer, taking the keys away from them. The lynchers claimed that the execution of these negroes was necessary to the preservation of the lives of the white men in this locality.

Jessie Morrison's Trial.

ELDORADO, Kan., June 19.—The state today began its presentation to the jury of evidence bearing directly on the killing of Mrs. Olin Castle by Jessie Morrison, June 22, 1900. The dying declaration of Mrs. Castle, which stated that Jessie Morrison had called at the Castle house, opened a quarrel over a letter from Mr. Castle and then attacked her with a razor, was read by Attorney Leydig. During the reading Miss Morrison's breast heaved and she gulped continually. Mrs. Emma R. Spangler told of hearing screams in the Castle house, and, on running to the scene, of seeing Mrs. Castle bleeding from wounds on her throat and breast, and her clothing torn, lying on the floor, while Jessie Morrison stood over her. Mrs. Moberley and half a dozen other witnesses who followed corroborated the testimony of Mrs. Spangler. Only testimony pertaining to the killing was permitted by the court. T. A. Kramer, making the statement on behalf of Miss Morrison, this afternoon said that it would be shown that she killed Mrs. Castle in self-defense, and that the latter never gave up hope of life, and that, therefore, the dying declaration is not valid.

Double Murder in Wyoming.

DENVER, June 19.—A special to the News from Cheyenne, Wyo., says: A report has just reached here from Kemmerer, Wyo., of a double killing Sunday, near Big Piney, in Uintah County. George Ecker, a returned Philippine soldier, about a year ago was charged with having raised a check and fled the country. Recently he returned and was located near Big Piney, 60 miles north of Kemmerer, Sunday, Deputy Sheriff G. B. Holden, of Uintah County, and Fred Reardon, a prominent merchant of Big Piney, attempted to arrest Ecker, who shot and killed Holden and mortally wounded Reardon. He then fled to the mountains and is being pursued by a posse of citizens under command of Sheriff James. Ecker probably will be lynched if captured.

Violated Colorado Game Law.

DENVER, June 19.—The state game department unearthed a plot whereby a number of Denver and Colorado Springs firms have combined and employed men to kill wild game out of season for their hides. Hundreds of dollars' worth of deer, elk and antelope hides have been seized and confiscated in the stores of L. A. Watkins & Co., M. Solomon & Co., J. L. Brown and E. J. McLean, and the proprietors arrested. Arrests are also expected in Colorado Springs. Efforts are being made to apprehend the hunters. Heavy penalties are prescribed by the law for those violating game preserves statutes and the traffic in hides.

American Money Counterfeited.

MEXICO CITY, June 19.—It is estimated that 8000 American dollars have been counterfeited and sold at a heavy advance over their intrinsic value by the gang, with which Jose Frias is charged with being connected. It is reported that an immense number of American dollars have been coined in secret mints in Chihuahua and circulated in the United States.

Wineroom Tragedy.

FORT WORTH, Tex., June 19.—Henry Moore, a foreman in the shops of the Fort Worth & Denver road, shot and killed his wife and H. H. Russell in a wineroom in this city tonight. Moore traced his wife to a saloon and there found her with Russell.

Negro Preacher Lynched.

LA GRANGE, N. C., June 19.—D. B. Jones, a negro preacher, who, it is alleged, attempted to commit an assault on Mrs. Davis, near LaGrange, yesterday, was taken from the guardhouse here last night and lynched.

KIPLING'S LATEST POEM.

"The Bridge Guard in the Karroo," Published in London Times of June 5.

"And will supply details to guard the Blood River bridge."—District Orders—Lines of Communication.

Sudden the desert changes—
 The raw glare softens and clings,
Till the aching Oudtshoorn ranges
 Stand up like the thrones of kings—

Ramparts of slaughter and peril—
 Blazing, amazing—aglow
'Twixt the sky-line's belting beryl
 And the wine-dark flats below.

Royal the pageant closes,
 Lit by the last of the sun—
Opal and ash-of-roses,
 Cinnamon, umber and dun.

The twilight swallows the thicket,
 The starlight reveals the ridge;
The whistle shrills to the picket;
 We are changing guard on the bridge.

(Few, forgotten and lonely,
 Where the empty metals shine—
No, not combatants—only
 Details guarding the line.)

We sl'p through the broken panel
 Of fence by the ganger's shed—
We drop to the waterless channel
 And the lean track overhead;

We stumble on refuse rations—
 The beef and the biscuit tins—
We take our appointed stations,
 And the endless night begins.

We hear the Hottentot herders
 As the sheep click past to the fold—
And the click of the restless girders
 As the steel contracts in the cold—

Voices of jackals calling,
 And, loud in the hush between,
A morsel of dry earth falling
 From the flanks of the scarred ravine.

And the solemn firmament marches,
 And the hosts of heaven rise
Framed through the iron arches—
 Banded and barred by ties.

Till we hear the far track humming,
 And we see her headlight plain,
And we gather and wait her coming—
 The wonderful north-bound train.

(Few, forgotten and lonely
 Where the white car windows shine—
No, not combatants—only
 Details guarding the line.)

Quick, ere the gift escape us,
 Out of the darkness we reach
For a handful of week-old papers
 And a mouthful of human speech!

And the monstrous heaven rejoices,
 And the earth allows again,
Meetings, greetings and voices
 Of women talking with men.

So we return to our places,
 As out on the bridge she rolls;
And the darkness covers our faces,
 And the darkness re-enters our souls.

More than a little lonely
 Where the lessening tail-lights shine.
No, not combatants—only
 Details guarding the line.

Rockefeller's Gift to Cornell.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 19.—At a meeting of the trustees of Cornell University today, President Schurman presented a letter from John D. Rockefeller, donating $250,000 to the university on condition that an equal amount is contributed by others. The $500,000 when secured will be used in providing additional accommodations for instruction and research.

Knights of Honor Adjourn.

MILWAUKEE, June 19.—The supreme lodge, Knights of Honor, concluded its session today by adopting the report of the committee on engrossed bills and installing the new corps of officers.

OKLAHOMA LAND OPENING

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND PERSONS ANXIOUS TO GET IN.

Assistant Commissioner Richards Says There Is No Evidence of Minerals in the Country.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Ex-Governor W. A. Richards, Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office, today conferred with Secretary Hitchcock, Assistant Secretary Ryan and Assistant Attorney-General Vandevanter, regarding conditions at the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache and the Wichita reservations, in Oklahoma. Mr. Richards has just returned from that country, where he superintended the marking of a county seat and townsite lines. Mr. Richards reports that there is no evidence of minerals in that country. The water supply, he says, is good. He says everything will be ready for the opening, August 6. Governor Jenkins, of Oklahoma, who also is here, estimated today that 100,000 people will seek the lands, although there can be only 13,500 entries.

SAN FRANCISCO ARMY FRAUDS.

General Shafter Says It Is a Small Affair.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The War Department today made public two telegrams relating to the commissary frauds at San Francisco. The first is a message from General Corbin to General Shafter, asking for information on the subject, and stating that "it is desirable from every point of view that detailed facts of any importance be given the department before being exploited in the newspapers." General Shafter's reply is as follows:

"Referring to your telegram today, I have refrained from making a report regarding clothing seized by Colonel Maus, because the quantity was very small and it all appeared to have come from the same man, a junk dealer who did business around the Presidio. The clothing had evidently been sold to this peddler by soldiers and recruits. The junk man and his son have been arrested by the Federal authorities, and their case is being considered by the Federal grand jury today. There is no shortage in any of the departments here. The seized clothing undoubtedly represents the accumulation of articles which have been sold from time to time during the past year or two by the thousands of soldiers who have passed through San Francisco.

"I do not regard this matter as of any importance, though it has been widely exploited by the sensational newspapers. However, the seizure of these articles and the arrests made will have the effect, I think, of discouraging the purchase or sale of soldiers' wearing apparel in this vicinity hereafter.

"Following is an exact list of the articles seized: Blankets, 11 pairs; leggins, 5 pairs; blue flannel shirts, 48; blouse, 1; gauntlet gloves, 2 pairs; black calf shoes, 55 pairs; tan and russet shoes, 53 pairs. All these articles are now in the hands of the proper departments."

STANDARD OIL METHODS.

Affidavits to Be Printed by the Industrial Commission.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The Industrial Commission has received and will print, as a part of its permanent report, a number of affidavits making reply to the testimony given before the Commission, in 1899, by John D. Archbold, of the Standard Oil Company. These affidavits are by F. S. Monnett, ex-Attorney-General of Ohio; M. L. Lockwood and others.

Mr. Lockwood submits affidavits to substatiate his statement before the commission to the effect that the Standard Oil Company was at one time putting oil in tanks to be shipped to Germany for 2 cents a gallon, while people in Texas and Arkansas, where there was no competition, were paying 25 cents a gallon. Mr. Archbold had said there is not a word of truth in this statement.

Mr. Monnett's statement is a general reply to Mr. Archbold's testimony, so far as it applies to the operations of the Standard Oil Company in Ohio. He says that not only the Standard Oil Company, but other oil companies, like the Buckeye Pipe Line Company, the Ohio Oil Company and the Solar Refining Company connected with it, "each and every one have openly and notoriously violated their charter and have violated the statutes of the state criminally and civilly, and are now so violating them, and did not dare to come into court and answer the charges of such violation."

He asserts that the company has evaded instead of investigated his bribery charges, and adds:

"That by their pipe-line charges and by means of their monopoly in transportation the Standard Oil corporations continue their monopoly in handling oil in Ohio, every consumer of oil in this state can verify by his pocket-book. The public are its victims; the little band of law violators owning the controlling shares are the beneficiaries of the plunder. The public stand aghast at their very boldness and defiance. The Government alone can check their abuses."

Sale of Postage Stamps.

NEW YORK, June 19.—A statement has just been issued by the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington, a Tribune special says, showing the official estimated number of postage stamps distributed in the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901. According to this statement the issue of the year includes 1,200,000,000 1-cent stamps, 3,500,000,000 2-cent stamps, and 309,236,000 of higher denominations. The total, including special delivery 10-cent stamps, is 5,116,236,000, against 4,377,727,000 for the previous fiscal year. The number of stamp books issued containing 12, 24 and 48 2-cent stamps is estimated at 3,400,000, 1,220,000 and 42,500 respectively, making an additional total of 48,720,000. The estimate shows the issue of postage due stamps to be 25,521,900, against 25,156,000 last year. The number of Pan-American stamps thus far issued is 259,500,000. The figures to show the face value of the postage stamps issued this year have not yet been completed, but the number produced exceeds all former records by over $1,500,000.

Order for Smokeless Powder.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The ordnance bureau of the War Department is to contract soon for 373,000 pounds of smokeless powder for the seacoast guns. Especial attention will be given to the selection of this powder, owing to trouble that has occurred recently at San Francisco with smokeless powder of the Navy.

Cuban Election Frauds Not Serious.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—General Wood, in a communication to the Secretary of War, refers to alleged frauds and irregularities in the municipal elections in Cuba, but in such a manner as to leave the impression that he does not regard them as serious.

Japanese Curiosity.

Ainslee's Magazine.

The foreigner traveling in Japan is soon made aware of the quality of curiosity. On every railroad platform he is surrounded by a crowd of people who, with their mouths as wide open as their eyes in their effort to lose no detail of interest, regard him slowly from head to foot, and comment upon him among themselves the while. These people may have seen hundreds of foreigners—they may see them every day—but they continue to act as if they had never seen one before. I visited some Americans in Tokio who had lived in the same house with the same Japanese neighbors for about a year. Yet each time that we went out to drive, the people in the little Japanese houses near by would rush to their windows and stand watching as eagerly as a small Yankee at the circus. This happened every day. It is always possible to tell whether a foreigner happens to be in his garden, for a good-sized crowd of Japanese gathered about the gate announces the important fact. I gave several talks and lectures to school children and young men and women in Japan. They were interpreted. I, of course, speaking in English, so that half of the address was understood by only a few. Yet I have never seen audiences more absolutely attentive. Not a word was lost, and the same concentration was shown while I was speaking as when the interpreter was turning it into Japanese. Little school children—boys and girls—sat drinking everything in, with their eyes popping out of their heads until I had finished. I never flattered myself that this was due to the fascination of my discourse, but merely to the great curiosity of my audience, their power of concentration, and their receptivity.

FUTURE OF GERMANY.

Emperor William Says It Will Be Decided on the Sea.

CUXHAVEN, June 19.—At the conclusion of the regatta held yesterday, on the Lower Elbe, a dinner was given on board the Hamburg-American yacht Victoria Luise, at which Emperor William made a speech. His Majesty told his hearers that he deduced from recent events in China the guarantee that the peace of Europe was assured for long years to come, because of the mutual esteem and spirit of comradeship created by the united action of the allied contingents. His Majesty, in reply to the Burgomaster's toast, said:

"I express to all of you, comrades on the water, my delight that it has been granted me once more to participate with you in the races of the North German Regatta Club. His magnificence in his brief, pithy speech has just given us a picture of the progress made by our Fatherland in the domain of aquatic sports. My whole task in the future shall be to assure you that the seeds now sown shall spring up in peace and security. Notwithstanding the fact that we, as yet, have not a Navy as we should have, we have won for ourselves a place in the sunshine and it will now be my task to take care this place remains in our undisputed possession, so that the sun's rays may shed fruitful effulgence over our trade and intercourse abroad and industry and agriculture at home, and also on the yachting on our waters, for our future lies on the water. The more Germans go on the water, whether in yacht races or on voyages across the ocean, or in the service of the German flag, the better it is for us, for once the German has learned to keep an eye on the far horizon the pettiness surrounding him in his daily life disappears. If a man wants to get this broad and high view, a Hanseatic tour is surely the most suitable for him.

"We have drawn our conclusions from what Emperor William the Great, and the great man whose monument we have just unveiled, left us as their creation. Those conclusions consist in this—that we start at the point at which old Hanse took leave because it lacked the vivifying and protecting power of the empire. May it, therefore, be the task of my house, in profound peace, to promote and protect trade and commerce for long years to come.

"I behold in the events of which China has been the scene and of which the present return of the troops marks the close, a guarantee that European peace is assured for long years to come, for the service performed by the individual contingents have called forth an appreciation based on mutual esteem and comradeship which can only contribute to the maintenance of peace. I trust that profiting by this peace our Hanse towns will flourish, and that our new Hanse will mark out a path for winning and retaining new trade outlets. As the supreme head of the empire, I can only rejoice over every Hanseatic man who goes forth with far-seeing gaze, seeking new points where we can knock in nails on which to hang our armor."

Emperor William concluded with a eulogy on the director-general of the Hamburg-American Line, Herr Albert Ballin, "who has gone out as a bold adventurer to make peaceful conquests whose fruits our grandchildren will reap."

Emperor William presented to Ballin his portrait, bearing an autograph dedication in these words: "To the far-seeing and tireless pathbreaker of our German commerce and export."

TORPEDOES MUST GO.

They Will Not Hereafter Be Carried by Cruisers.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Navy Department has concluded that torpedoes do not properly belong on cruisers, and should not be carried by those vessels. This decision was reached with regard to a number of cruisers which were recently designed, as well as to others which are under course of construction, and changes in the original plans will be made accordingly. It is held that the experiences of several cruisers during the Spanish War clearly demonstrated the inadvisability of carrying these instruments of warfare on such large ships.

In some instances the torpedoes were launched through tubes just above the water line, bow and stern; in others the tubes were submerged. On the new cruisers referred to these tubes will be omitted, except on those of the Maine class. The determination to do away with torpedoes on the cruisers will, of course, leave more room aboard ship, which can be put to some other use. It will also leave free a certain number of officers and men assigned to torpedo duty, who can be used to better advantage in some other way.

Perhaps one of the most material advantages gained, however, is this extra space. Time and again contractors who have undertaken to build cruisers have complained of the lack of space for the engines which must be erected in the ships. It is believed that if the space vacated by the torpedoes can be turned over to the engine-rooms, this source of annoyance will be obviated. That, at least, is the opinion of several large contractors who are now building cruisers for the Navy.

Commuted Punishment of Students.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 19.—Professor Ott's bulletin says the condition of the Czarina and her child is entirely satisfactory. The Czar signalized the birth of his daughter by issuing a ukase commuting the punishment of the riotous students. Some of them are exempted from further military service, and others are credited with their period of punishment as part of their regular military service.

To Revise Geneva Convention.

BERNE, June 19.—President M. Brenner announced today at a meeting of the Bundesrath that most of the signatories, including the United States, had accepted an invitation to a conference of the revision of the Geneva convention. He said that he hopes the delegates will meet in 1902.

Brown Endowment Fund Raised.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 19.—At the annual commencement at Brown University today announcement was made that the desired $2,000,000 endowment had been raised and was increasing every hour. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Lieutenant-General Nelson A. Miles.

Furness-Allen Liner Overdue.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., June 19.—The Furness-Allan Line steamer Ullunda, Captain Chambers, which left Liverpool, June 4, for St. Johns and Halifax, is now 15 days out. The Ullunda should have made the passage in eight days, and it is feared that some accident has befallen her.

HENDERSON NOT IN IT

FIGHT ON BABCOCK MAY MEAN FIGHT ON SPEAKERSHIP.

Present Committee on Ways and Means Is Against the Babcock Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—When the last Congress adjourned, it was all settled that David B. Henderson would be the next speaker of the House, and that the House would be organized almost exactly on the same basis as in the last Congress. A new element has sprung up which may result in some changes being made, or Henderson may be compelled to make some concessions to the more conservative wing of the party. The fact that the protected interests have already begun a fight upon Babcock and those who believe with him, means that there will be a disturbance in the next House, and it may begin with the fight on the speakership.

It is doubtful whether a sufficient number of Republicans of the House can be mustered to make a fight for speaker on the basis of tariff revision. In fact, it is more than probable that those who hold good committee places at present, or are looking for better places, will curry favor with Henderson as the sure means of retaining their present positions or bettering themselves when the new committees are appointed. Thus again patronage will cut more figure than principle.

At the same time Babcock is a vigorous sort of a man, and he may be able to bring Henderson around to a realization of the necessity of doing something in the way of tariff revision, and Henderson may pledge himself to carry out such a programme. It is certain that his present committee on ways and means would have to be radically changed or whipped around radically before it would consent to reporting the Babcock bill or any modification of it. It might liven things up a little to have a speakership contest on hand, growing out of a proposed tariff revision, and it is not improbable that such will be the case.

In the contest for speaker, when it was settled six or seven months in advance of the meeting of Congress that Henderson was to be the speaker, Babcock was the man that brought it about. The Wisconsin delegation in the House was practically under Babcock's control. Hopkins of Illinois had the Illinois delegation behind him. Sherman of New York was making a fight in different quarters. There was a possibility of a three-cornered fight of some magnitude. All candidates were trying to secure Babcock's support, because he, as chairman of the Republican Congressional committee, had a great many members of the House under obligations to him, and they might have felt like doing anything he wanted in the speakership fight. It was at this critical juncture of affairs that Babcock announced his preference for Henderson, carrying with it the Wisconsin delegation, and a member of doubtful and wavering votes. Henderson may remember this and support Babcock's proposition.

Ibex Mine Case Settled.

DENVER, June 19.—Judge Hallett, in the United States Court, has rendered judgment in the case of Munn Brothers against the Ibex Mining Company, by which the plaintiff may secure more than $1,000,000 from the owners of the mines at Leadville.

A curious accident happened at the office of the Paris Aerophile recently. During a thunder storm the lightning entered the printing office, struck the form which was being corrected and melted three pages of type.

General Debility

Day in and out there is that feeling of weakness that makes a burden of itself.

Food does not strengthen.

Sleep does not refresh.

It is hard to do, hard to bear, what should be easy,—vitality is on the ebb, and the whole system suffers.

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HOOD'S PILLS cure constipation. 25 cents.

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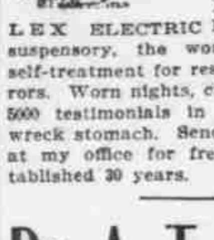

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