FREAK OF FLOOD

Mississippi Recedes, but for Few Hours.

NOW HIGHER THAN EVER

People of East St. Louis Are Forced to Flee.

THOUSANDS WILL BE HOMELESS

Waters Break Down Levee and Rush Through the City Like a Torrent—Great Loss of Life Probable.

ST. LOUIS, June 10.—The pressure of the flood forced a passage through the Illinois Central Railroad embankment, in the southeastern portion of East St. Louis, shortly before 1 o'clock this morning. The break speedily widened until a torrent 100 feet wide and 25 feet in depth was pouring through, threatening East St. Louis and the village of Centerville, adjacent. Precautionary levees that had been erected for just such an emergency were swept through and the flood sped onward. Just before the break a negro employed on the levee demanded his wages on a threat to cut the water barrier. Without parley, he was shot dead. The shooting served to arouse the citizens, who scarcely slept anyway, owing to the flood tension, and when the rush of water came soon afterward they were not caught in their beds. Runners tore through the streets shouting a warning, and soon people half mad from fright were fleeing for their lives. About 20,000 people live in that part of the city which is in the flood's path, and it is believed that fully half that number will be rendered homeless by daylight.

Just what the exact condition is cannot be learned until dawn. There is no way to reach East St. Louis from here except by boats from the east entrance of the Eads bridge, as the viaduct over what was Cahoka Creek partially sank yesterday and no one can cross it. Little can be learned from the stricken district by telephone.

At first it was reported that the water was pouring into the central portion of East St. Louis, but up to 3 o'clock that part of the city was still dry. The City Hall, churches and other public buildings have been thrown open and are rapidly being filled with refugees, and clothing is being procured for those scantily clad.

Pandemonium reigned throughout the city. In the north portion, where there was no immediate danger, the alarm was sounded that the water was sweeping into the city, and the inhabitants, scantily clad and badly frightened, ran about the streets. Later, quiet in that section was restored.

A great force of men and cars of sandbags were immediately rushed to the southern portion of the city, and efforts were immediately begun to erect a dike high and strong enough to meet the advancing water and save the main portion of the city.

RECESSION IS SOON OVER.

River Falls for a Time, but Is Now Higher Than Ever.

ST. LOUIS, June 9.—With an unexpectedness astounding to the tired citizens of threatened East St. Louis, the Mississippi flood, which last night began to recede after reaching a stage of 37.5 feet, began a rapid rise today and reached a stage of 37.7 feet, establishing the highest official water mark ever recorded in St. Louis. The rise was rapid after the dawn of day, the water creeping up from 37.1 feet, where the recession during the latter part of the night had placed the stage, steadily regaining lost ground and increasing until at noon the stage had reached 37.7 feet. From that time until 8 o'clock tonight the river remained stationary.

It is estimated that 8000 refugees have found shelter in St. Louis and vicinity. People remaining in their flooded houses in the inundated districts are being furnished with food as rapidly as possible. It is estimated that 4000 people are still living in flooded homes in Granite City, Venice and Madison. A supply-boat has been outfitted and will daily make trips to relieve suffering.

Situation Is Critical.

The flood situation in East St. Louis is critical. Last night it was believed the flood had been conquered, and work on the levees was stopped, but the additional rise of today caused efforts to further raise the levees to be resumed hurriedly, and all business was again abandoned, while citizens aided in keeping the water out of the city.

Reports are constantly being received that river thieves are looting submerged houses of the stricken cities north of East St. Louis. They have no trouble in going from one place to another, and unless they are actually caught in the act of robbery there is no way to distinguish them from honest workingmen trying to save their household goods.

Negroes Made to Work.

At Cone Station, East St. Louis, this afternoon, water seeped through the levees above the Baltimore & Ohio tracks, and the police marched 100 negroes, who were standing about the City Hall, to Cone Station and compelled them to work on the levee.

Twelve men are imprisoned in the East St. Louis water-works pumping station by a strong current which has cut off communication by skiff with the mainland. Water has surrounded the piers, and the viaduct leading to the approach of the Eads bridge was ordered closed to all persons today. The viaduct is the only present connection between East St. Louis and St. Louis.

The City of East St. Louis suffered a severe setback at noon, when the waters of Cahookia Creek poured into the pumping station and completely submerged the engine which was used to hold the flood back from the city sewers. With the engine disabled, the water will have a free flow through the sewers, and may thus cause an overflow.

CHILDREN IN A DEATHTRAP.

Fifty Are Imprisoned in a Schoolhouse Which Is Tottering.

ST. LOUIS, June 9.—Reports are coming in from Madison, Granite City and Venice which indicate that the death list may be larger than first estimated. At least 29 people have been drowned in that vicinity. A report was received today from Newport, a small town three miles from Granite City, that a school building in which are sheltered 50 children was tottering and threatened to collapse at any moment. Appeals were being made for assistance, but there was no way to reach them from St. Louis or East St. Louis, the only places that can now render aid.

City Attorney Hagneur, of Venice, is reported by his relatives to be missing and they fear he perished when the city was overwhelmed. Deputy Coroner Ballhorn, of Madison County, and his son, who lived in Venice, have been given up as lost. William Anchor and Mrs. Clifton and her infant have been missing for several days and it is thought they perished.

In one party of refugees near Edwardsville, four cases of smallpox developed today. The officials of Madison county are doing all in their power to isolate the cases and prevent a spread of the disease.

Numerous families, penniless and having no friends to whom to go, refuse to leave their flooded homes. In many cases these people are actually starving and food will be furnished them by men in skiffs at once.

In East St. Louis where the railroad yards and that part along the river on both sides of the Eads bridge is flooded, the conditions are the same as yesterday. All of last night men were at work strengthening the levee that is keeping the water back from the business and residence sections of this city. The railroad situation shows no improvement.

From police reports it is learned there are 390 destitute flood sufferers in St. Louis, refugees from East St. Louis, Madison, Venice, Granite City and Kaskaskia. All are destitute. There are over 2000 refugees in the city, but they are being cared for by relatives and friends in St. Louis and its environs. A number have become ill from exposure. There were 1200 flood refugees in Edwardsville, Ill., last night, from the tri-cities and Newport. Because of the congestion it was found necessary to distribute the sufferers in the cities and villages along the Wabash as far north as Litchfield.

Four-fifths of the 5000 inhabitants of Granite City remain within the limits of the town. One half of them are homeless.

A report that has not been confirmed tells of the drowning of a woman, her baby and seven men on Third street, near the railroad station, in Madison. Refugees who tell of the drowning say that a boat was capsized in the current there while the occupants were trying to escape from the flood, and they were swept away.

J. R. Melahan, of Granite City, wired to the Dispatch correspondent at Edwardsville as follows:

"Known drowned in three cities is 15. This is a most conservative estimate."

Wheat and Corn Crops Ruined.

ST. LOUIS, June 9.—The steamer Cape Girardeau, which arrived in St. Louis today, brings accounts of the immense damage inflicted on the farmers located on the Mississippi lowlands, south of here.

"The entire wheat and corn crops in the valley have been ruined," said W. R. Wilkins, a commission merchant in St. Louis, who was one of the passengers. "As we came up the river we saw sights that amazed us. Some houses were completely submerged. Others showed only the roofs. We saw many persons standing on the tops of houses. They waved to us for assistance, but on account of the uncertain condition of the river we were unable to go to them. I did not hear of any loss of life, though it seems probable that some were drowned. The damage to houses and barns and livestock will reach into the thousands, but the loss in wheat and corn will be the greatest item of the disaster."

Memphis Now Feels Concern.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 9.—Some concern is felt here over the flood of the Mississippi River to the north. A stage of 34 feet is thought to be probable at Memphis and large forces of men are engaged in repairing the breaks left in the Arkansas levees north of this city made by the late flood. Repair work at two breaks has given way, and water is passing to the country behind the levees, flooding a considerable area. A piledriver and 10,000 sacks have been dispatched to these points. Much trouble is being experienced in securing laborers for the work.

RUIN GREATER THAN SUPPOSED.

Armourdale Cannot Be Made Habitable for Months.

KANSAS CITY, June 9.—The Twelfth-street cable line, reaching into the stockyards district, was started today, after a ten days' shut-down. While the Missouri and Kaw are lower by 12 feet than last Tuesday, a good portion of Armourdale and the low lands near there are still from two to three feet deep in water.

Mayor Gilbert, of Kansas City, Kan., after making a boat trip through the Armourdale district, says:

"The ruin in Armourdale is much more enormous than at first supposed. It will require many months of hard labor to make that portion of the city habitable."

The Missouri Pacific entered the Union station today for the first time. This is the only change in the railway situation.

A force of 150 men is at work clearing away the tons of wreckage which lodged against the Missouri Pacific bridge over the Kansas River, and the foreman said tonight that trains would be crossing the bridge Friday morning. This is the only bridge crossing the Kansas River here which survived the flood.

STATE TO MOVE FOR AID TODAY.

Kansas Legislature Will Be Convened to Deal With Flood.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 9.—It is expected that a special session of the Kansas Legislature will be called tomorrow to pass bills for the relief of the flood sufferers. Nearly $60,000 is now in the flood relief fund.

Merchants Ignore Request of Mayor.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 9.—None of the stores closed today to allow their clerks to aid in removing mud from the North Side buildings. The Mayor issued a proclamation last evening requesting that such action be taken, but the merchants failed to observe the order. All railroads have resumed almost regular service out of Topeka, expect the Union Pacific.

CLOUDBURST IN ARIZONA.

Great Wall of Water Strikes Valley and Twenty Are Drowned.

BISBEE, Ariz., June 9.—News reached here late tonight of a cloudburst near Clifton, which occurred this morning. A wall of water eight feet high rushed down Chase Creek without giving the inhabitants warning. Several dead bodies have already been recovered, and it is believed the number of drowned will reach 20. Chase Creek is mostly inhabited by Mexicans employed by the Arizona Copper Company. The smelter situated on the north side of Chase Creek, closed down at present on account of the miners' strike, sustained a heavy loss. Wires are all down to Clifton.

COLORADO SUFFERS FROM FLOODS.

Reservoir Is Expected to Give Way and 1000 Desert Their Homes.

TRINIDAD, Colo., June 9.—Residents in the lower sections of the city are in a state of terror tonight, caused by the high water in the Las Animas River and the report that the city reservoir above here is in a dangerous condition and liable to break at any moment. Fully 1000 people have deserted their homes and are spending the night on higher ground. Great damage has been done by the floods of today, and all railroads are practically tied up.

Price of Coffin Boxes Increased.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 9.—The National Association of Casket Makers today increased the price of coffin-boxes 20 per cent.

HIS CASH IS SHORT

Government Clerk Faces Embezzlement Charge.

PECULATIONS REACH $75,000

Auditor for the District of Columbia Is Liable for the Amount—Man Under Arrest Has Wealthy Connections.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—James M. Watson, Jr., a clerk in the office of the Auditor for the District of Columbia, and son-in-law of a wealthy retired contractor, was arrested today on a charge of embezzlement of Government funds. The amount is estimated at $60,000 to $75,000. The warrant makes a specific charge of embezzlement of $8000, which represents only a portion of the alleged peculations. Watson was not bonded, and in case he or his relatives, several of whom are said to be wealthy, fail to make good the alleged losses, Auditor J. T. Petty will be held responsible for the amount. The Auditor's bond is for $20,000.

The money alleged to have been embezzled was part of the funds deposited in the office of the Auditor by property-owners who are willing to pay half of all costs of improvements abutting on their property, such as paving sidewalks, streets and alleys. This fund is entirely separate from the other accounts, and is not subject to review by the Treasury Department, but is checked by the Clerk in charge of the corresponding account in the District Department. This Clerk reported it correct as late as February, 1902.

Depositors Can Recover.

The depositors, it is said, have the right to recover from the District through suit. The Auditor's office is under the supervision of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia. Auditor Petty has complete charge of the assessment and permit fund, depositing the money in a bank to his own credit. Mr. Watson, it is alleged, has been entrusted with making the deposits, and has returned the pass-book in apparently a proper condition in each instance. He has been an employe of the District for four years, and the alleged defalcations are supposed to have taken place during the most of that period.

The discovery of the alleged shortage was made several days ago, but was kept secret by the Auditor in the hope of securing restitution. The Commissioners of the District were made acquainted with the condition of affairs this morning, and at a special session demanded from Auditor Petty a formal report on the matter, and an explanation of the system by which such a large sum of money could be abstracted without earlier detection. This is said to have been inquired into 10 or 12 years ago, but no changes in methods resulted. Auditor Petty said today that the accounts had been manipulated in such a clever manner that he was not certain of the exact situation.

Watson a Man of Many Schemes.

Watson was a joint publisher of a news bulletin issued in this city. In addition to running the paper, he owned a barber-shop, which he had been trying to sell recently. He also was the promoter of a patent-medicine concern, and the Treasurer of what is known as the District Co-Operation Association, which takes in money from employes on deposit and lends it out again. Many of the officeholders at the District building are depositing in the Association, turning the money over entirely to Watson and getting his personal receipt in small books resembling bank books.

Several months ago, Major Sylvester, the Chief of Police here, investigated Watson's record, and it is stated that he found Watson was sent to the reform school while in his minority on a charge of forgery.

Watson's bail was fixed at $25,000, which, it was stated, will be furnished tomorrow by several bonding companies. The arrested man spent the night in a police station. Watson attributes the alleged shortage to careless bookkeeping, and denied that he had been guilty of any embezzlement.

ORDERS TO WARSHIP REVOKED.

United States Decides Chile Conditions Are Not Serious.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The orders issued yesterday for American ships to go to Valparaiso have been revoked, owing to receipt of a cablegram from Minister Wilson which indicates that their presence is not needed.

The explanation given at the State Department of the sudden change of plans regarding the squadron is, in substance, that the department for some time past had been receiving advices from various sources indicating the existence of a serious situation in Chilean seaport towns, owing to a formidable strike of dock laborers and severe rioting and destruction of property. The Navy Department was advised of this situation, and an intimation was given that the presence of an American warship at the scene of trouble would be prudent. When the department decided to send the South Atlantic squadron from Montevideo, the emergency had ceased to exist.

Minister Wilson, by cable, reported that the Chilean Government had the situation well in hand. This was received after the orders had gone to the South Atlantic squadron, so it was necessary to cancel them, which Secretary Moody did today.

CANAL DELAY TIRES PRESIDENT.

Colombia Must Give an Answer Soon, or Negotiations Will Cease.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Important conferences have been in progress of late between Secretary Hay and persons connected with the Panama Canal enterprise, the outcome of which is a determination to promptly terminate the negotiations with Colombia one way or the other. The President's patience is well-nigh exhausted over the conflicting reports in regard to the treaty that come from Colombia and that government is to be made aware of that fact.

On the 20th instant the Colombian Congress will convene and its proceedings will be watched with the greatest interest here. If it shows an earnest purpose to consider the treaty a due allowance of time will be made by our Government. If there is an evident purpose to delay ratification beyond a reasonable time, then the treaty negotiations will be abruptly terminated and the President will proceed to carry out the next instruction of Congress, namely, to arrange with Nicaragua and Costa Rica for the acquisition of canal rights.

DUDLEY MAY BE IN SCANDAL.

Ex-Pension Commissioner's Action Investigated by Postal Men.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The payment of a fee of $100 to General William W. Dudley, member of a law firm, and ex-Commissioner of Pensions, in connection with the location of a postal substation in the drug store of John W. Stone, in the business section of this city, has been investigated by Postal Inspectors. General Dudley acknowledges having been paid for his services in connection with the location of the station, but says it was a legitimate transaction.

Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, conferred today with Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow as to what the investigation has developed, with a view to explanation at the next session of Congress.

TYNER CASE STILL BEFORE IT.

Grand Jury Makes No Further Indictments in Postal Frauds.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—There were no developments today as a result of the grand jury's investigation into the affairs of the Postoffice Department, and it is said that no further indictments may be looked for this week.

The decision to lay the case of James N. Tyner, formerly Assistant Attorney-General, before the grand jury, was reached only after the most careful consideration. It is understood that there is a feature connected with the opening of the safe and the abstraction of papers therefrom which has been disclosed, and it was this which led to the determination to put the case before the grand jury.

Scandal Not Discussed by Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Owing to the absence of Postmaster-General Payne at the Cabinet meeting today the postoffice investigation was not considered in any shape. Secretary Hay briefly discussed the Panama Canal negotiations and the Chilean situation. Secretary Moody brought up the subject of the pending bids for the three new battleships, and it was stated that an announcement of the allotment of bids would be made later in the day.

BATTLESHIP AWARDS ARE MADE.

Firms That Will Build the Three 16,000-Ton Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Secretary Moody late today announced the acceptance of three lowest bids for the 16,000-ton battleships, and the following awards have been made:

The Minnesota to the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, of Newport News, Va., for $4,110,000; the Kansas to the New York Shipbuilding Company, of Camden, N. J., for $4,179,000; the Vermont to the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, of Weymouth, Mass., for $4,165,000.

Secretary Moody has ruled that the portable equipment is not to be included in the limit of cost fixed by Congress, $4,421,000 for each ship.

Howse Is Ordered to Manila.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Major Robert L. Howse, of the Porto Rican Provisional Regiment, has been ordered to Manila during the investigation of the charges made against him of cruel treatment of Filipino prisoners.

FREE TRADE WINS.

(Continued from First Page.)

ential tariffs, he might say in behalf of himself and his colleagues what he and they thought. The members of the government had spoken for themselves and not for the government. All that had been suggested was that the matter be discussed and inquired into. Mr. Ritchie concluded by saying that the grain duty was properly imposed as the result of a great national emergency, and had been properly removed when the prospects were brighter. He denied there had been any inconsistency, and while he regretted that the government had wounded the feelings of some of its supporters, he believed its action would be indorsed by the country. It was the foreign, and not the British farmers who had gained by the tax.

Ritchie's Stand Causes Sensation.

Mr. Ritchie's outspoken repudiation of Mr. Chamberlain's proposals caused an immense sensation in the lobbies of the House. No such situation has arisen in the Parliamentary world since the memorable split on the home-rule bill, and the most interest was manifested in regard to the possible developments.

Mr. Chaplin referred to the extraordinary position in which the followers of the Government had been placed by the indecision of the ministers. It was useless, he added, to seek guidance or leadership from them. He concluded with formally moving his amendment, on which he said, he meant to divide the house.

Hicks-Beach Takes the Floor.

The motion was seconded and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach followed. He commenced with saying that his view of the general fiscal and political situation was quite different from the view held by Mr. Chaplin. Sir Michael, continuing, said his colleagues were perfectly aware that the grain duty was unpopular when he had inaugurated it, but it had been a success and he had heard the proposal to repeal the duty with surprise and regret. He considered that the duty was necessary because of the growth of expenditure against which he had protested. Had his protests been received with greater sympathy by his colleagues he would not now be speaking from a bench above the gangway. It was impossible for a chancellor of the exchequer to reduce expenditure without the hearty and continuous support of the Premier.

No money was worse spent than money expended on the army. He earnestly appealed to the Premier to assure the House that he was determined to stop the increase in the normal expenditure.

Sir Michael said he was opposed to the amendment, although he sympathized with the introducers' election to the repeal of the grain duty, but he believed the alternative policy to be a greater evil. Having to choose between two evils, he would choose the lesser and would support the budget bill.

Chamberlain Scheme Denounced.

Referring to the suggested preferential tariff, the ex-Chancellor of the exchequer declared he yielded to no one in appreciating the splendid work of Mr. Chamberlain. No Colonial Secretary had ever done so much to bind the colonies to the motherland, or so much to make the colonies feel their position and duties as part of the empire. He wished to know whether Mr. Chamberlain's opinion was that of the Cabinet.

The repeal of the grain duty appeared to him to be a direct bar to the adoption of preference principles. He therefore concluded that the opinion of the Cabinet, as a whole, was the same with regard to these principles, as when he was a member of it and he had opposed colonial preferences in regard to wines, sugar and grain. He was convinced that matters could not last long in their present state. A continuance of the Premier's attitude of suspended judgment was impossible. It was not fair to the members of the party whose constituents wanted information. The question was dividing the Unionists, and making the opposition a happy family. Mr. Chamberlain's proposals would do more to disunite than to unite the empire, and if he persisted in them they would destroy the Unionist party.

Rosebery Strong for Free Trade.

LONDON, June 9.—Speaking at the Essex agricultural show today Lord Rosebery remarked that there was a lively situation in the House of Commons.

"Heaven alone knows what is coming next," added the ex-Premier. "Startling developments may be expected at any moment.

"The proposed protection would stimulate Canada, Australia and India and the advantage would be with them. The rural depopulation, the greatest evidence of the agricultural depression in this country, would increase and the prices of food would be raised. How long would the people stand that? Before the country reverted to the state of things which preceded free trade, the people should thoroughly consider how narrowly they had escaped national famine and revolution in 1848. These were only averted by the adoption of free trade, and might return if the country departed therefrom."

Foundry Men Open Convention.

MILWAUKEE, June 9.—About 200 members of the American Foundrymen's Association met in annual convention here today, and will hold sessions for three days.

HOME RULE IN MORO

Philippine Commission Decides to Inaugurate It.

MADE AN AUTONOMOUS COLONY

Governor Taft Will Name the Officials, and It Is Expected That General Wood Will Be the First Governor.

MANILA, June 9.—The Philippine commission has enacted a bill providing for the government of the Moros. Governor Taft and Major-General Davis jointly drafted it. The measure practically makes the Moro province an autonomous colony of the Philippines which the Philippine government controls, and creates an appointive legislative council to provide local laws, the commission reserving the right to amend or annul them. The council is to be composed of a governor, secretary, treasurer, engineer, attorney and superintendent of schools. Governor Taft will appoint the officials.

The bill will extend the jurisdiction of the Philippine courts and constabulary to the province and will recognize Moro laws which do not conflict with American laws. The measure also directs the setting aside of the tribal laws, creates Moro courts, provides that the Philippine courts shall try cases between Moros and Christians, gives the province its net customs and forestry collections and authorizes the council to abolish slavery.

The province is divided into five districts, Sulu, Zamboanga, Lanca, Cotabato and Davao. The bill provides for partial military government, and it is expected that General Leonard Wood will be the first Governor of the Moro province.

BAER TELLS A TALE OF WOE

He Says His Railroad Has Never Yet Made Money in Handling Coal.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Hearing in the investigation of the complaint of William R. Hearst against the anthracite coal carrying roads was continued before the Interstate Commerce Commission today, when President Baer was recalled by the Commission and examined by Commissioner Prouty. In reply to the first question, President Baer said the rates charged on coal from the anthracite regions tapped by the Reading system, about 150 miles to tidewater, is $1.55 a ton. Thirty or forty years' experience had shown, Mr. Baer said, that the coal could not be carried for less.

"Notwithstanding the enormous increase of traffic," he said, "the cost of transportation has increased. The rates have not increased, but the cost of all supplies, except steel rails, has advanced within the last few years. In wages alone on the Reading system the increase last year was $1,200,000."

During the strike, Mr. Baer said the Reading system lost more than $1,500,000 in freight alone on anthracite, and that was in excess of $815,000 increase in the freights received from bituminous coal.

Mr. Baer said some of his associates in the company would be justified in charging any price they could get for their coal, but he believed it was not to the company's interest to charge an unfair price. The Reading had never yet made any money, but if they could maintain a scale of $4.50 they would be able to pay 4 per cent on their investment. He doubted if they could increase the prices another 50 cents a ton, as there are competitive conditions to be met. Mr. Baer declined to agree with the opinion given yesterday by ex-President Oliphant, of the Delaware & Hudson, that recent troubles have increased the cost of production of coal 30 cents a ton. He believed those figures too conservative. In his judgment, the figure was nearer 40 cents.

Joseph S. Harris, who was president of the Reading system before Mr. Baer, was then called by Mr. Shearn, counsel for complainant. He said he remembered a meeting of the presidents of the coal-carrying roads when an agreement was reached as to a division of the tonnage of the anthracite region. The Reading was to have 20½ per cent of the business. That percentage was never maintained, he said. "There was no combination," Mr. Harris said. "We came to the agreement that if we fought for tonnage we got no more than if we just took what was coming to us, and so all decided to stop fighting."

RAILWAY QUESTIONS ITS POWER.

Minnesota Held to Be Without Right to Oppose Merger.

ST. PAUL, June 9.—Judge Young today concluded his address in the case of the state against the Northern Securities merger. Mr. Young, in his address, contended strongly that the Minnesota law prohibiting the merger of parallel and competing lines in a manner applies to the Northern Securities Company of New Jersey.

Attorney C. W. Bunn, of the Northern Pacific road, followed Judge Young. Mr. Bunn's argument in brief was that everything relating to the Northren Securities Company was of an interstate character, and therefore beyond the power of the state to regulate. The Circuit Court, with four of its most distinguished Judges on the bench, had so decided, and it was contended in the present case a similar decision must follow.

Attorney Grover followed with an eloquent description of the benefits that had accrued to the Northwest through the providential organizing of the Northern Securities Company.

In summing up, Attorney Grover contended that the State of Minnesota had no right to dictate to the stockholders of the Great Northern as to what they should do with their stock. Still less had it any authority to regulate stockholders of the Northern Pacific Company, a Wisconsin corporation. The defendant held:

"First—That it had in no way restrained interstate commerce.

"Second—That the anti-consolidation laws in the state did not in any way affect it, as the Northern Securities Company was not a railroad company.

"Third—That the anti-trust law did not apply to the defendant corporation, because it prohibited only direct restraint of commerce, which could not be shown by the state."

TO CONTROL RAILROAD.

Syndicate Offers to Take Over Entire Pennsylvania Issue.

NEW YORK, June 9.—The statement is made on the best authority that an offer has been made to the syndicate, which has agreed to underwrite the $75,000,000 new Pennsylvania stock at 120, by a very important financial interest, to take over any part or all of the stock that may come into the syndicate's possession. In fact, it is asserted that this financial interest is ready to take all the new stock. It is intimated that with its present holdings the possession of the new stock would probably carry control of that potential property. The identity of the interest which seeks control of Pennsylvania is not disclosed.

The possibilities of such a deal—change of Pennsylvania control—have been frequently discussed lately in Wall street, where it is thought that a return of normal conditions will reveal some very decided changes in railroad ownership.

Constipation

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

Hood's Pills

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains the linen, it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to pass it, or pain in the back, is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

WHAT TO DO

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy, fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in fifty-cent and one dollar sizes.

You may have a sample bottle of Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, and a book that tells all about it, both sent absolutely free by mail. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing be sure to mention that you read this generous offer in The Portland Daily Oregonian. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

Pacific Squadron to Go on Cruise.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—To test the cruising efficiency of the ships and familiarize our officers with North Pacific waters, it is intended that Rear-Admiral Glass, commanding the Pacific squadron, will leave San Francisco late in June for a trip to the Aleutian Islands. The squadron will stop at Dutch Harbor, where a coal depot of 5000 tons is to be located. This will be the first time that an American fleet of this size has visited the Aleutian Islands. The Boston has been ordered to dock at San Francisco for six weeks for repairs, and the Concord will take her place in the squadron.

"I Want Dat MUNYON'S WITCH-HAZEL Soap"

"Jes gimme dat Munyon's Witches Hazel Soap, so I kin be white as you iz."

Munyon's Witch Hazel Soap is a blessing in the nursery. Nothing is heard but praise from mothers. It cures all the skin torments of babyhood. Is just the soap for delicate, tender skins. Cures rash, teething spots, chafing, hives and eruptions. Gives comfort, ease and peace to the little ones; soothes and calms; produces sleep; its delicious fragrance makes baby sweet as roses. It is just as good for Mamma and Papa as for Baby.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

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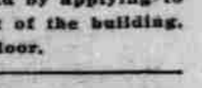

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