DIVIDEND IS CUT

Steel Trust Makes 50 Per Cent Reduction.

BUSINESS IS FALLING OFF

Common Stock Pays One-Half Per Cent Per Quarter.

MORGAN SAFE FROM ATTACK

Action of Directors Makes It Certain That the Standard Oil Interests Will Not Be Arrayed Against the Famous Promoter.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—The dividend on the common stock of the United States Steel Corporation for the last quarter was today reduced from 1 per cent. to ½ per cent., thus setting at rest a matter which has agitated Wall Street and financial circles generally for many weeks. To quote a very high authority in the affairs of the corporation, "the action of the board was unanimous, and was caused by the falling off of business."

This is borne out by the financial statement issued shortly after the meeting. The statement shows a decrease of $4,642,068—September estimated—for the third quarter of the calendar year, compared with the same period last year, and a decrease of $4,339,487 compared with the preceding quarter of this year. On October 1, 1902, the corporation had unfilled orders of 4,843,000 tons on hand. This year, the orders on the same date amounted to 3,728,334 tons.

The course of steel common recently clearly indicated that today's cut has been largely discounted. In fact, wagers that the dividend would be reduced were plentiful recently, and there were predictions it would be passed completely. Nevertheless, today's action came as a surprise to many, who argued it would be impolitic to make any change at this particular time.

Even Morgan Is at the Meeting.

The importance of today's meeting, which was preceded by that of the finance committee, was emphasized by the attendance of 19 of the 24 directors, including J. P. Morgan, whose presence at these meetings has been very rare. Among the absentees were John D. Rockefeller and his son, John D., Jr., William H. Moore and Marshall Field, of Chicago. The absence of the Rockefellers was the subject of some comment, because of the rumors industriously circulated a few weeks past that the Standard Oil faction had arrayed itself against Morgan and his friends, and would hold out for a reduced dividend. The unanimous action of the board on this point, however, disposed of these rumors.

The regular dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock was declared. This dividend is payable November 16. The dividend on the common stock is payable December 30.

The statement for the nine months gives total net earnings, after monthly deductions for repairs, renewals, maintenance and interest on bonds and fixed charges of the subsidiary companies, of $94,014,836. Deducting amounts for sinking funds on bonds of subsidiary companies and depreciation and reserve funds brings the new earnings down to $82,211,092.

A further deduction of interest on the corporation's bonds, including the sinking funds, leaves a balance of $65,978,217. Dividends on the preferred and common shares for the nine months aggregate $38,629,475, leaving a balance of undivided profits or surplus for that period of $29,348,742.

Trading in Stock Heavy.

Trading in steel stocks was the chief feature of the market today. The common stock sold as low as 16⅞, advanced a full point from that figure, and closed at 17⅜, a fractional net gain. The preferred stock, on heavier transactions, sold as high as 66, but closed at 64⅝, one point gain on the day. Dealings in the sinking fund bonds were in very large volume, the price ranging from 71 to 72¾.

A little more than three months ago just before the last regular dividend on steel common was declared, that stock sold around 30. Since then, it has sold as low as 14⅝.

FIRES FIRST GUN.

(Continued from First Page.)

easy explanation that they are all fools. I fail to understand why a man who is intelligent here becomes an idiot when he goes to Australasia. He does, however, get rid of a number of old-world prejudices and superstitions.

"Now what is the history of protection? First, there is tariff and no industries. Then gradually primary industries for which the country has natural facilities grow up behind the tariff wall, then secondary industries spring up; first of necessaries, then of luxuries, until at least all the ground is covered.

"The countries to which I have referred are in different stages of the protective process. In the United States the process is completed. She produces everything and excludes everything. There is no trade to be done with her for a paltry 6 shillings per head.

The Chance in Canada.

"Canada has been protective a long time. The principal industries are there and you can never get rid of them, but the secondary industries have not yet been created and there is an immense trade still open to you to maintain and increase. Australasia is less developed and takes more than Canada. In the Cape there are practically no industries.

"We can intervene now, but it is doubtful if we could intervene 20 years hence. We could say to our great colonies, we understand your views and aspirations and do not care to dictate or think ourselves superior to you; we recognize your right to develop your industries so as not to be dependent on foreign supplies, but there are many things you do not know how to make for which we have a great capacity of production; leave them to us; do not increase the tariff walls against us; let us exchange with you for your production; do it because we are kinsmen, because it is good for the empire as a whole, and because we have taken the first step and set you the example; we offer you a preference; we rely upon your patriotism, and your affection that we shall not be losers thereby.

American Tariff Attacked.

"Suppose we had made such an offer to the United States and Germany 10 or 20 years ago, do you suppose we should not have been able to retain a great deal of what we have now lost and cannot recover? I will give you an illustration. America is the strictest of the protective nations. It has a tariff which to me is an abomination. It is so immoderate, unreasonable and unnecessary, and, although America has profited enormously, I think it has been carried to excessive lengths; and I believe a great number of intelligent Americans would gladly negotiate with us for its reduction. But, until very recently, even this immoderate tariff left us the great tinplate trade, amounting to millions of pounds per annum, and which we might have kept if we had given some reciprocal advantage. It would not have been worth America's while to put a duty upon an article for which it had no particular use or special aptitude.

"If we had made some such concessions to Germany, we should still have been exporting to that country many articles the market for which is now closed to us.

"Were we to lose the colonies as we lost our foreign trade, we should have arrived at the parting of the ways. If the opportunity is not seized now, it will not recur. Canada will fall to the level of the United States, Australasia to the level of Canada, and South Africa to the level of Australasia, and that would be the beginning of a general decline which would rob us of our most important trade."

Colonies Ready to Co-operate.

Mr. Chamberlain said he believed the colonies "are prepared to meet us in return for a very moderate preference. They would reserve to us the trade we already enjoy, and would also arrange their tariffs in the future in order not to start industries in competition with those already in existence in the mother country, and not only would they enable us to retain our trade with them, but they would give us preference on all trade done with them by our foreign competitors."

"The colonial trades thus secured," said the speaker, "would be such as to secure employment to 615,000 workmen at 30 shillings a week, and, calculating their families, to give subsistence to 2,075,000 persons."

That had been called a squalid agreement; therefore he appealed on the higher ground that the privileges of empire brought with them great responsibilities. He had spoken with many colonists who believed the present colonial relations could not be permanent. They must either be drawn closer together or they would drift apart, an opinion shared by Lord Rosebery, a statesman whose instincts were always right, but his acts often lagged behind his instincts.

Food Must Be Taxed.

He believed it was only by a commercial union and reciprocal preference that they could lay the foundation of a federation of the empire to which they all looked as a brilliant possibility. He wished to repeat explicitly that he did not wish to tax raw materials used in British manufactures. It was evident that if they wanted to prevent separation, there must be a preferential tax on food. That was the great cry of his opponents, and it was true, but it was only half the truth, because those opponents forget to add his explanation that nothing he proposed would add one farthing to the cost of living of any workingman or of any family in the country.

With regard to his plan, he would state it briefly. He proposed to put a low duty, not exceeding 2 shillings (48 cents) a quarter on foreign corn, but none on corn from the British possessions. He proposed no tax on maize, partly because it formed the food of some of the very poorest among the population. He proposed a corresponding tax on flour, and he would give special preference to the miller. With the object of re-establishing one of the ancient industries, and of preventing a rush from the country to the town, and also of placing corn, offal and feeding stuffs more cheaply within the possession of the farmer, a small tax of about 5 per cent on the foreign meal and dairy product would be imposed, excluding bacon, which was the food of so many of the poorest of the population. Lastly, he proposed to give a substantial preference to the colonies on wines and fruits.

Would Reduce Some Duties.

Against these increases, he proposed some great remissions. He proposed to take off three-quarters of the duty on tea, half the duty on sugar, with corresponding reductions upon cocoa and coffee. The net result of these impositions and remissions would be that the town artisans' food would, according to the most elaborate calculations, cost him twopence half-penny (5 cents) less per week than it did at present, while that of the agricultural laborer would cost him twopence (4 cents) less, but if, as he believed, a great part of the tax on food would be paid by the foreigner, there would be a reduction in the cost of food both for the artisan and the agricultural laborer.

The loss to the exchequer he estimated at £2,800,000, but that and more he proposed to find in another branch of the policy of financial reform, which was sometimes called retaliation and sometimes reciprocity. He hoped, for one thing, the other countries would reduce their duties so that worse things might not come up on them, but he thought Great Britain would also have to raise hers. A moderate duty of 10 per cent on manufactured goods, varying according to the amount of labor in them, would give to the exchequer £9,000,000 a year, and if he were Chancellor of the Exchequer he would make use of that sum for the remission of taxation. The question was what would the colonies say. He believed they would treat generously any offer Great Britain might make.

The Colonies His Main Idea.

Mr. Chamberlain concluded:

"It is because I sympathize with their object and appreciate the generosity of their offer. It is for these things, and for no personal ambition, that I have given up the office I was so proud to hold, and now, when I might, I think, fairly claim a period of rest, I have taken up new burdens, and come before you as a missionary of the empire to urge upon you again, as in old times, when I protested against a disruption of the United Kingdom, once again to warn you, to urge you, to implore you, to do nothing that will tend toward the disintegration of the empire, not to refuse to sacrifice futile superstition and prejudice, and thereby to lose the result of centuries of noble effort and patriotic endeavor."

ODD MARITAL JANGLE.

Jewess, Claimed Under Old Custom, Weds Twice—Loses Both Men.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 6.—A curious matrimonial complication has been finally settled by Judge Sharp granting Samuel Oren a divorce from Marie Roypen. Last October the couple were married. As the couple approached the altar, Joseph Goldberg, formerly a suitor, slipped a coin into the girl's hand, and, according to old Jewish custom, claimed her as wife. The incident created a sensation among the crowd in the synagogue, but the rabbi concluded to marry the girl to Oren.

Next day Goldberg and the girl eloped to Boston. Oren tried to secure a warrant for the girl's arrest. Failing in this he went to Philadelphia and consulted a number of orthodox rabbis respecting the case. Meanwhile, Goldberg and the Roypen girl returned to Baltimore and went to live with Goldberg's parents. Goldberg contended that the girl's marriage to Oren was null and void and his was binding, because she was forced to marry Oren by her parents.

The case was finally submitted to a council of Jewish rabbis, who decided the girl had to be divorced from both her husbands.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS WIN

New Hampshire Supreme Court Holds They May Practice.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 6.—A decision of the Supreme Court today in favor of the defendant in a suit brought against Rev. Irving T. Tomlinson, first reader in the Christian Science church here, is taken as establishing the right of Christian Science doctors to practice in this state. The complainants held that Mr. Tomlinson's treatment of a case of appendicitis by Christian Science methods was malpractice. The lower court decided against the complainants, and today the Supreme Court overruled exceptions taken to that finding.

JAPAN NOT NAPPING

If Czar Holds Out, He Will Find Her Ready for War.

PREPARATIONS GO ON APACE

Hope Still Expressed That Russia Will Make Concessions in Corea and Manchuria, Although Latter Cannot Be Evacuated.

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 6.—With the approach of October 8, the nominal date for Russia's evacuation of Manchuria, great tension is observable among the Japanese populace, but in diplomatic circles it is reaffirmed that hopefulness prevails of an amicable settlement of the imbroglio between Russia and Japan on the basis of minor concessions by Russia in Korea and Manchuria, though officials do not profess to expect that the evacuation of Manchuria will be effected on the exact date named.

Baron von Rohen, the Russian Minister to Japan, has returned here from a conference with Viceroy Alexieff at Port Arthur, and had a short conference with Baron Komura, the Japanese Foreign Minister, on October 3. Baron Komura has since given out a hopeful interview, but the Japanese Ministers for War and the Navy thereafter had long conferences with the Emperor, Marquis Ito, president of the Privy Council, and Viscount Katsu, the Premier, indicating that preparations are going on to meet any eventuality. The fleet and the army are both, without question, in readiness, and large supplies for both the army and navy have been accumulated. The arsenals have been quietly at work for a long time past, and the defenses have been minutely inspected.

Popular feeling in Japan is exasperated at Russia's dilatory tactics, and the excitement has been aggravated by the sensational press, which is constantly circulating rumors of fresh Russian aggressions. Many of these are of the most circumstantial character, and are calculated to inflame public opinion. The officials deprecate these reports, which, it is believed in some quarters, emanate from Russian sources with the object of forcing Japan's hand.

The Japanese statesmen remain calm. Japan apparently considers herself capable of dealing with Russia single-handed. It is true that England is supporting Japan strongly at Pekin and Seoul, Corea, but it is thought here that England and France desire peace at any price. Germany is ostensibly neutral.

The United States is chiefly concerned in her commercial treaty with China, to be signed October 8, but the Japanese press asserts America is ready to yield Japan her strong moral support against any unfair encroachments.

In spite of popular irritation, it is believed the Japanese officials will be able to control the jingo element and maintain the present peaceful defensive attitude, unless some new and unforeseen event precipitates fresh issues.

BALFOUR'S FIGHTING SPIRIT UP.

Loss of Liberal Support Will Make Him More Aggressive.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—There is practically but one opinion of the reconstructed British Cabinet, and that is that Premier Balfour missed his opportunity to rehabilitate the character of his government, and that so far as the Unionist policy is concerned, the Ministry has lost most of its prestige and authority. This estimate of what is already commonly designated as the "transitional Cabinet" seems largely due to the sense of chaos arising from the unexpected defection of the Duke of Devonshire (Lord President of the Council and Conservative leader in the House of Lords, whose resignation was unexpectedly made public), as with the notable exception of the Colonial Secretaryship, the Premier has reconstructed the Cabinet in a manner closely agreeing with public opinion.

Austen Chamberlain, Mr. Brodrick and Arnold Forster were all some time ago assigned with more or less approval to the posts to which they have been appointed. In spite of this, there is no disguising the fact that a large rent in the party unity has been caused by the resignation of the Duke of Devonshire, the chief author of the Liberal-Unionist party, and this was amply recognized by Mr. Balfour's letter, acknowledging the receipt of his resignation. The Duke's action, however, seems to have aroused the same fighting spirit in Mr. Balfour which enabled him to triumph over differences in the '80s, when the whole of Ireland was in arms against him, and there are not lacking those who foretell that he will again come out on top and prevent the collapse of his government.

The general consensus of opinion hardly expects the government to remain in power, even for a single session, and all the political parties are preparing for an early dissolution of Parliament.

It was rumored today that the Marquis of Londonderry, president of the Board of Education, may follow the Duke of Devonshire into retirement.

The new Colonial Secretary, Alfred Lyttleton, has made only one pronouncement on the fiscal question. On that occasion he defended Mr. Chamberlain's action in launching the discussion, but contended that the poor man's budget must not be weighted, and said he would be especially sorry to add to the food bill. He anticipated a readjustment rather than additional taxation, and thought the government should have a weapon for use in the negotiation of commercial treaties.

REGRETS HIS SNEERING OF NAVY.

General Hunter Patches Up His Row With Admiral Lambton.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—It was announced at the War Office, in connection with the controversy between Rear-Admiral Lambton and General Sir Archibald Hunter, commander of the forces in Scotland, over the sneering remarks made by the latter that the marksmanship of the crews of the guns at the siege of Ladysmith—the General offering to take children out of school and make them shoot better—that General Hunter has officially intimated his regret at the expressions he used, which he withdraws, though he cannot alter his opinion, and deplores the incident as tending to diminish the good feeling between the Army and Navy.

The Admiral also withdraws the letter he wrote to the Admiralty demanding an unreserved apology from General Hunter, and expresses his sorrow at the personal remarks. The incident is now closed.

ANOTHER PLEDGE OF PEACE.

Italian Premier Discusses Meaning of Visit of King to France.

MILAN, Italy, Oct. 6.—The Ecolo, in a dispatch from Rome, today published an extended interview with Premier Zanardelli on the significance of the approaching visit of King Victor Emmanuel, in which the Italian statesman is quoted as saying:

"The Italian democracy has always given the warmest support to friendly relations between France and Italy, which is another pledge of European peace. All our efforts are in that direction. No one rejoices more than I at this happy rapprochement. The King's voyage is the culmination of our aspirations, giving a solemn consecration to the hearty exchanges of good will between the French and Italian fleets."

Signor Zanardelli added that he regretted his inability to accompany the King, owing to the multiplicity of domestic problems to be solved before the reassembling of the Italian Parliament.

PAYS FOR INSULTING CONSUL.

German Editor, Who Maligned American, Gets No New Trial.

ELBERFELD, Prussia, Oct. 6.—The upper court has rejected the appeal for a new trial in the case of Herr Duttmann, editor of the Workers' Voice, who was fined $12.50 for an insult to United States Consul Landger, of Solingen, in asserting that he had not paid his bills.

Big Reduction in Pig Iron Output.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 6.—At a meeting today of the committee appointed by the blast furnace operators of the Central West a week ago to consider restricting the output of iron to the market requirements, it was decided to order a suspension of 25 per cent of the capacity of the last quarter of the year. The Southern blast furnace operators, with headquarter in Birmingham, Ala., with a capacity of over 1,300,000 tons, will co-operate with the Northern furnace operators to prevent an overproduction of iron, and will suspend operations to about the same extent.

Sale of Soo Property Postponed.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—A conference between the counsels for the Consolidated Lake Superior Company and those for Speyer & Co., was held today, at which the sale of the property was postponed until Thursday, October 15.

PRESS STILL UNCONVERTED

Drift of Comment Is That Chamberlain Has a Stiff Fight Before Him.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The morning papers devote ample space, both to their reports and their comment on Mr. Chamberlain's great effort at Glasgow, but it cannot be said that the public will gain much enlightenment except from the late Colonial Secretary's own words. Conversion to his views appears as distant as ever from the columns which have hitherto been opposed to him. All recognize the ability of his presentation of his scheme and his most rabid opponent, the Radical Daily News, admits that Mr. Chamberlain sincerely believes the colonies will secede unless a preferential scheme is adopted, and adds this extraordinary belief implies a melancholy confession of the failure of his boasted drawing of the colonies closer to the mother country during his Colonial Secretaryship. For the rest, the Daily News regards his campaign as a peril to the empire.

Those newspapers favorable to Mr. Chamberlain regard his plan with considerable approval, as being more moderate and involving a smaller measure of danger than might have been expected, and are inclined to think that if acceptable to the colonies, it has a great chance of winning public favor.

It is pointed out that a duty of two shillings a quarter on wheat—Mr. Chamberlain uses the English term corn—will be sufficient to stimulate its production in Canada, while being unlikely to restrict greatly its importation from the United States and other wheat producing countries, and also that his proposed duties on manufactures are in no way dangerous.

On this point, however, the Daily Chronicle, which represents the great body of moderate Radicals, and the working classes, calls attention to the vital difference between the views of Mr. Chamberlain and Premier Balfour. The Premier only asked for power to retaliate intermittently, while Mr. Chamberlain insists upon a general tariff. Thus, the Daily Chronicle contends, the murder is out, and protection pure and simple is aimed at.

The Conservative Standard is still somewhat unconvinced, and declares Mr. Chamberlain adduces no satisfactory proof of his assertions of the dangers menacing the country's trade, nor even that the colonies are willing to meet the mother country half way. In short, the drift of newspaper comment goes to show that Mr. Chamberlain still has a stiff fight before him.

OWN PEOPLE SHOW GOOD WILL.

Makes Great Demonstration on Departure of ex-Secretary.

BIRMINGHAM, Eng., Oct. 6.—Joseph Chamberlain set out from here this morning on his fiscal campaign, amid every demonstration of good will from his fellow townsmen. Hundreds gathered at the railroad station and alternately sang "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," and shouted "Good old Joey," and "The country's with you." Vain appeals were made for a speech, but the only expressed opinion that could be extracted from the former Secretary for the Colonies was in reply to congratulations on the appointment of his son, Austen, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, when Mr. Chamberlain admitted that there was a "lot of difficulties before the party," but he thought they would "get through with them all right."

Mrs. Chamberlain, Mrs. Endicott, her mother, Miss Chamberlain and Austen Chamberlain accompanied the ex-Secretary. The two latter will escort Mrs. Endicott to Liverpool, where she will embark on the Cunard steamer Saxonia for Boston today. Mrs. Chamberlain will accompany her husband on his speech-making tour.

POSTAL DEFICIT IS LARGE

Total Transactions Pass Billion Mark for the First Time.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Henry A. Castle, auditor for the Postoffice Department, today completed the trial balance for the fourth quarter of the year, which allows a final announcement of the income and outgo of the entire postal service for the fiscal year ended June 30. The footings are as follows:

Expenditures	$138,784,487
Receipts	134,224,443
Deficiency	4,560,044

The total financial transactions of the postal service for the year, including the money order system, are $1,026,731,408, thus for the first time passing the billion-dollar mark.

Compared with last year's figures, the aggregates are: Increase in expenditures, $13,975,271; increase in receipts, $12,376,296; increase in financial transactions, $122,506,172.

During the six years of the auditor's incumbency the aggregate financial transactions which have been settled in the bureau, amount to $5,000,000,000.

APPEARS TO BE SHORTAGE

Action of Mrs. Maybrick for Large Estate Is Again Called.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—The action recently begun by representatives of Mrs. Florence Elizabeth Maybrick, who will be released from prison in England in July of next year, to compel an accounting of certain members of the board of trustees of Mrs. Maybrick's ancestors, was continued today when Samuel B. Hayden, of Washington, D. C., examined William L. Gardiner, of Brooklyn, one of the trustees regarding funds said to be due to the estate of Mrs. Maybrick on the sales of land in Virginia, Illinois and Kentucky. What appeared to be a shortage of about $75,000 in the trustees' accounts was discussed at this hearing.

Dr. Clark to Visit New Zealand.

BOSTON, Oct. 6.—Dr. Francis E. Clark, president of the World's Christian Endeavor Union, is about to visit New Zealand, Australia and Tasmania, and will sail in a few weeks. Dr. Clark will also visit Honolulu and Samoa and will return to America by way of the Continent and London, where an important European Christian Endeavor convention will be held next May.

GROUT WON'T DOWN

May Try to Stop Convention to Put Him Off Ticket.

LULL IN NEW YORK CAMPAIGN

War Will Break Out Anew Today, When Fusionists and Republicans Meet to Name Men in Place of Grout and Fornes.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—There was a lull today in the political campaign that extended to a suspension of the protracted correspondence between Controller Grout and Mayor Low, the latter declaring he had no further comment to make. Interest now awaits the action of the Citizens' Union and Republican conventions tomorrow night, when it is intended that nominations to replace those of Grout and Fornes shall be made.

Among the rumors of the day was one that friends of Mr. Grout would cause papers to be served on ex-Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff to restrain him from proceeding with the business of the Republican convention.

At the Fusion conference tonight, it was decided to nominate Frederick W. Heinrichs for Controller, in place of Grout, the selection of a candidate for Aldermanic President being laid over until tomorrow.

WILL CHANGE CONSTITUTION.

Ohio Decision Means the Carrying of at Least Two Amendments.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 6.—The Supreme Court today sustained the Longworth act, which provides that constitutional amendments, when indorsed by a party convention, shall be added to the ballot and straight tickets be counted as an affirmative vote. The effect of this will almost certainly be the carrying of two amendments, and perhaps a third. One of these will knock out the double liability of stockholders in corporations. Another provides that each county must have at least one Representative in the House of Representatives of the state. The one amendment in doubt is that conferring the veto power on the Governor. Republicans and Prohibitionists indorsed it, and while the Democrats took contrary action, Tom L. Johnson, Democratic candidate for Governor, is favoring it on the stump. The joint vote may carry the amendment.

STRONGLY INDORSE ROOSEVELT.

Rhode Island Republicans Also Nominate State Ticket.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 6.—The Republicans of Rhode Island met here today in annual convention, formed a permanent organization, and selected a ticket, headed by Colonel Samuel P. Colt, of Bristol, president of the United States Rubber Company. George H. Utter, of Westerly, was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor; J. P. Bennett, of Providence, for Secretary of State; C. F. Stearners, of Providence, for Attorney-General, and W. A. Reed, of Gloucester, for General Treasurer.

The platform adopted supports Roosevelt's Administration, and the principles adopted at the last Republican convention. Alphonse Gaulin, Jr., Mayor of Woonsocket, was chosen chairman.

TRIUMPH FOR FUSIONISTS.

General Daniel Sickles, Gold Democrat, Named for Alderman.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—The Republican and Citizens' Union Aldermanic conventions were held tonight. Among the Republican nominations were those of R. Fulton Cutting, of the Citizens' Union, in the Eighteenth district, and General Daniel E. Sickles, in the Fifth district. General Sickles is a Gold Democrat, and his candidacy is regarded as a triumph by the Fusionists.

License Defeated in Connecticut.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 6.—Returns form all the towns in the state where elections were held yesterday, with the exception of Killingsworth, show that 123 went Republican, 37 returned Democratic majorities, and in one, Canterbury, there was a tie vote. A review of the license vote throughout the state shows that 76 towns favor license, while 91 are against it.

MERRILL AGAIN INDICTED

Former Boston Man Is Charged With Embezzling $28,000.

BOSTON, Oct. 6.—Moody Merrill, formerly a prominent business man here, who was arrested in New York last May on an indictment which was issued from this state ten years ago, and who is now under $10,000 bonds to answer the charges, has again been indicted by a Suffolk County grand jury. The new indictment, which was made known for the first time today, contains all the counts in the old and several new counts and alleges embezzlement amounting to about $28,000. Merrill is now in New Mexico.

MESSENGER IS REWARDED

Express Company Sent $1000 to Fred Korner for Bravery.

SPOKANE, Wash., Oct. 6.—(Special.)—A draft for $1000 has been presented by the Pacific Express Company to Messenger Fred A. Korner, running on the O. R. & N. between Portland and Huntington, who September 23, prevented a hold-up of his express car and shot "Jim Conners," one of the robbers.

The draft was inclosed in a letter written by F. C. Gentsch, of St. Louis, general manager of the Pacific Express Company, to Mr. Korner. The letter recited that at the next meeting of the board of directors their attention will be called to the matter and appropriate resolutions of thanks will be offered to be engrossed and presented to the messenger.

On behalf of the company Manager Gentsch expresses thanks for "the brave and courageous behavior" of the messenger.

Mr. Korner is well known to many of the railroad and express employes running into Spokane. He has been with the Pacific Express Company about five years. His home is in Portland. At the time of the recent attempt to hold up the O. R. & N. train Korner opened fire on the robbers wounding "Jim Conners" and frightening the others away.

DID NOT INFORM ON ERWIN

Postal Official Denies He Testified Against Inspector in Frauds.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6.—Superintendent Daniel S. Richardson has reappeared at his office in the postoffice after an absence of some weeks in Washington, where he was summoned before the Federal grand jury in the investigation of the dealings of the Postal Device & Development Company, which resulted in the indictment of Postal Inspector James W. Erwin, August W. Machen and George W. Beavers for conspiring to defraud the United States. When interviewed, he said:

"I will say that it is absolutely false that any testimony of mine was instrumental in securing the indictment of Erwin, except as to matters which he himself had admitted to the inspectors when they were here investigating, as I understand."

Richardson said that he was no longer president of the Device Company, having resigned in favor of Edwin F. Joy, the vice-president, after the inspectors came here from Washington, for the reason that he "had other duties and could not give it proper attention."

Surveyors Back From Tanana.

SEATTLE, Oct. 6.—The United States Geological Survey party, headed by Thomas G. Gerdine, which has been making a topographical survey of the Tanana country between Circle, Eagle and Fairbanks, returned to Seattle today. The work was completed during the Summer.

The party worked close behind the big forest fire that burned a strip of country 10 miles wide up the Tanana Valley. Five other geological survey parties are still in the North.

Electric Car Makes Great Speed.

BERLIN, Oct. 6.—An electric car on the Marienfelde-Zossen experimental line reached a speed of 125 4-5 miles per hour today, or a kilometer more than the highest previous record. The machinery and roadbed were unimpaired. The current was between 13,000 and 14,000 volts, capable of driving the car at the rate of over 200 miles. The lives of all on board the experimental car were heavily insured.

Fatal Fall Down a Shaft.

SEATTLE, Oct. 6.—A Dawson dispatch says Frank Cowden, of Whatcom, Wash., fell 90 feet down the shaft on No. 19, below Discovery, on Quartz Creek, and was killed. Cowden was being hauled out of the shaft when the hook which he had insecurely fastened to the boatswain's chair, become loosened and the man fell to the bottom. Cowden left a wife and one child.

Santa Fe Names New Solicitor.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 6.—It is announced here today from the Santa Fe office that T. J. Norton has been made the general solicitor of the system for California and Arizona.

LIFE SAVED BY SWAMP-ROOT

The Wonderful Kidney, Liver and Bladder Remedy.

Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail

Swamp-Root, discovered by the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, promptly cures kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid troubles.

Some of the early symptoms of weak kidneys are pain or dull ache in the back, rheumatism, dizziness, headache, nervousness, catarrh of the bladder, gravel or calculi, bloating, sallow complexion, puffy dark circles under the eyes, suppression of urine, or compelled to pass water often day and night.

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