

NEGRO QUEST

Jefferson Entertained
One in Lavish Style.

PRESIDENT AT THE TIME

Bartholdt Takes Up Democratic
Cry Against Roosevelt.

HOUSE DEBATE GROWS WARM

Bartlett, to Set Cleveland Right, Has
Read Another Letter in Which
He Denies Having Dined
a Colored Person.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The race question again was injected into the proceedings of the House of Representatives today, when the Alaskan delegate bill was taken up. Scott (Kan.) delivered a long address, in which he referred to his previous statement that it was current in Kansas that ex-President Cleveland had dined with C. S. H. Taylor, a Kansas negro politician. He read several letters from Kansas citizens that it had been Taylor's boast that he had received such social attention from Mr. Cleveland. He said Mr. Cleveland, while Governor of New York, had signed a bill providing for mixed schools.

In a spirited reply Williams (Miss.), the minority leader, defended the attitude of the South toward the negro. At the instance of Bartlett (Dem., Ga.), a letter from ex-President Cleveland was read, denying that he had ever dined with a negro. Bartlett also declared Judge Parker, of New York, to be the man whom the Democrats will nominate for President.

Bartholdt (Mo.) spoke of the fact that Thomas Jefferson had honored a negro with a formal invitation to dinner with his family. The only reason that fact is not generally known, he said, was because nobody thought anything of it, and no one saw fit to criticize Mr. Jefferson for it. Bartholdt said, in the judgment of the Democrats, President Roosevelt had made a mistake in inviting Mr. Washington to dine with him, then that Thomas Jefferson did must be an unpardonable social sin. The President's luncheon to Washington, he said, was a hurried, uninvited affair, while in the case of Jefferson it was a well-arranged, well-prepared banquet.

Scott (Kan.) resumed had read the law of New York signed by Mr. Cleveland, which provided for mixed schools, although Cleveland had denied he signed such a measure.

Williams Defends the South.
A vigorous defense of the South for its attitude on the negro question was made by Williams (Dem., Miss.), who said it was an old game, known a long time to those who know nothing about American politics, that when the Republican party found itself faced with issues that threatened its supremacy, it began to wave the bloody shirt one way or another. He said, however, there was one thing neither the Republican party nor the entire world could do, and that was to wave the bloody shirt to regard social equality as a thing to be desired. Nor could they make the South consent to the proposition that the negro should be given the right to give him power to govern the white man of the South.

"The Republican party cannot persuade Southern white men," he said, "that it is not a good or humane thing to maintain in the South the white man's civilization, and to perpetuate there the two things upon which it was founded, the white man's code of ethics and the sanctity of the white man's family."

The people of the South were going to lift the negro race, gently, sanely and in the proper way. It had the kindest feelings for the negro.

"You can't deflect us from live pending issues," concluded Williams. God, he said, had given the negro to the South as trust, and that trust should be kept. There was not to be a hybridized South. McCall (Mass.), chairman of the select committee of the House to investigate the connection of members with the matter complained of in the Bristow report, presented the report of the committee, and it was read at length. While agreeing with all the report contained, McCall (Dem., N. J.) presented some views of the minority members of the committee. Both reports were ordered printed.

A Senate bill was passed appropriating \$30,000 to supply the deficiency in the purchase fund of the Senate. Consideration of the Alaska delegate bill then was resumed.

Cleveland's Letter Is Read.
Bartlett (Dem., Ga.) had read the following letter from ex-President Cleveland, dated March 4, in reply to one from himself:

I have received a number of inquiries similar to yours, touching my invitation to Frederick Douglass to a wedding reception, and signing, while Governor of New York, of a bill providing for mixed schools.

I do not suppose that Thomas E. Watson believed, or had any reason to believe, either of the allegations when he made them. At any rate, they are both utterly and absolutely false. I cannot afford to devote a great deal of time in denying such foolish tales. I shall, therefore, attempt to cover every phase of the subject, now and for all. It so happened that I have never in my official position, either when sleeping or waking, alive or dead, on my head or on my heels, dined, lunched or supped, or invited to a wedding reception, any colored man, woman or child. If, however, I had decided to do any of these things, neither the fear of Mr. Watson or any one else would have prevented.

When I was Governor, a movement was made in the Legislature to abolish separate colored schools in New York City. I opposed the measure, and it failed. I do not need that I interpreted a veto, and I have forgotten the course the matter took, but I know that whatever I did was in favor of maintaining separate colored schools, instead of having them mixed. Yours, very truly,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

After his reading, Bartlett said that whenever Cleveland's name was suggested as a possible candidate of the Democrats for President, Republicans seemed to get very much excited and afraid. Bartlett added:

"I know he will not be nominated. I know, too, that he does not desire to be nominated." He said he also knew the Democratic party would nominate some one who was a true Democrat; and he added with some deliberation:

"It is not very difficult now to state who that will be."

"Does the gentleman—now who it will be?" inquired Bartlett (Pa.).

"Yes," said Bartlett, "the whole country knows Judge Parker, of New York," which elicited Democratic applause.

Lacey (La.) facetiously asked Bartlett if he were not discourteous to his two colleagues, Williams, of Mississippi, and Hearst, of New York.

Withdrawal in the interest of party

harmony," ejaculated Williams, amid a laugh. Hearst was not in his seat. At 5:10 the House adjourned until tomorrow.

CONGRESSMEN ARE CLEARED.

House Committee Recommends They Deal Less With Postal Affairs.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The report of the special committee of the House appointed to investigate the report from the Postoffice Department, printed under the caption "charges concerning members of Congress," was made to the House today by Chairman McCauley. The report is signed by all seven members of the committee. The minority members, however, append supplemental views.

The important phase of the report is a finding regarding the connection of members with the business of the Postoffice Department. This finding is as follows: "After a careful consideration of all cases specified in the report, numbered 1285—the report of the Postoffice committee on 'charges against members of Congress'—so far as they relate to present members of the House of Representatives, which the committee assume to be out of their jurisdiction, they have unanimously reached the conclusion that nothing has appeared in connection with said cases that would justify the finding that any member of the House of Representatives has profited financially in the slightest degree, or that any member was guilty of improper conduct in connection therewith, or that any member has done in connection with any of said cases anything that did not appear to be within the line of his official duty according to long-established custom."

"Having reached this conclusion, the committee feels constrained to add that in their opinion it would be well to make as formal as may be, and to restrain within the narrowest possible limits the action of members in connection with postoffices and details of other executive matters, and that the severance of members from work of that character would augment the efficiency of the House of Representatives."

Before reaching the above conclusion, the report gives a history of the compilation and publication of the report, implicating members of the House so far as the "clerk-hire" cases are concerned, the committee states, was with Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow, who ordered a compilation of cases where members had made recommendations regarding clerk hire, for the purpose of securing evidence to justify the assertion in his report on the postoffice investigation that a huge sum of money had been paid to members of Congress.

"Nine hundred such cases were finally included in this list, and opposite each case was placed the name of a member of Congress."

The testimony of First Assistant Wynne is quoted in this connection to show that the mention of the member's name in a case "did not mean that they had ever recommended the allowance, they were put there for the use of the officers, and some cases when only notice had been sent to a member that an increase had been made affecting an office in his district, although the increase had made no request concerning the same."

"Under the impression that the sending of the names of Senators and Representatives upon the list made up in that manner would be unfair to them, the First Assistant Postmaster-General, after consultation with the Postmaster-General, prepared a list of offices, omitting therefrom the names of members of Congress and all other persons."

"The list in that form was sent to the committee on postoffices and postroads, but in some way which the testimony does not make clear, the information received by the Postoffice Department that the list should include the names of members, and, accordingly, the list was prepared, which appears in House report No. 1285."

Specialist to Investigate "Loco."
DENVER, April 12.—Practical investigation to determine the exact composition of the "loco" weed, which is the cause of much worry and expense to cattlemen throughout the West, and to detect the cause of its poisonous effects upon animals, will be undertaken early in May by Dr. H. L. Henshaw, of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture, who is now in Denver. In conjunction with Professor W. L. Caryle, of the Colorado Experiment Station at Fort Collins, and Secretary Johnson, of the Colorado Cattle and Horsegrowers' Association, Dr. Henshaw and his force of experts from Washington will make a thorough investigation and report upon the effects of the plant upon different animals. From experiments already undertaken it is believed the loco weed is without serious effect upon sheep.

New Immigration Law Needed.
WASHINGTON, April 12.—There were landed at Tacoma, Wash., recently, 50 Filipinos, who were brought to the United States under contract to take part in the Philippine Islands exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition. Thirty-nine of the number were afflicted with trachoma, a disease of the eye. Under a ruling by the Attorney-General, natives of the Philippines and Porto Rico are not aliens in the meaning of the Immigration act, and they had to be admitted. Congress will be asked for legislation to meet such cases arising hereafter.

Ware Before House Committee.
WASHINGTON, April 12.—Commissioner of Ware, of the Department of War, before the subcommittee of the appropriations committee, which is preparing the general deficiency appropriation bill, asking for \$5,000 to meet the amount required for pensions under the age pension act. The amount was to cover the expenditures up to July 1, this year. The amount has been included in the bill, but it is not yet passed.

Assignments for American Consuls.
WASHINGTON, April 12.—The assignment to temporary duty of the three United States Consuls to Manchurian posts having been left to Minister Conger, he has slightly changed the original programme so that now Mr. Chesbrough will go to the legation at Pekin as an attaché; Mr. Davidson is detailed for duty at the Shanghai Consulate, while Mr. Morgan, now en route to China, will be assigned to duty as an assistant Consul either at Niu Chwang or Chefoo.

America Must Pay for Loss of Ship.
NEW YORK, April 12.—After long litigation it was decided here today by Judge Adams in the United States District Court that the United States must pay \$20,220 to the owners of the British ship Foscolia, which was sunk on the night of May 11, 1895, by the United States cruiser Columbia, which was doing scout duty off the North American coast on the lookout for the Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera.

President May Reinstate Cadets.
WASHINGTON, April 12.—The House committee on naval affairs today authorized a favorable report on the Lacy bill, permitting the President in his discretion to appoint as midshipmen in the Navy former cadets of the United States District of Columbia, who were dismissed from Annapolis last year for hazing.

Prominent in Argentina Affairs.
NEW YORK, April 12.—Adolfo Bullrich, a well-known banker and leader of the Argentine colony here, is dead, says a Herald dispatch from Paris. He served four years as Mayor of Buenos Ayres. For his services in improving the relations between Argentina, Spain and Italy he received high decorations from the monarchs of the two latter countries.

Corroborates Testimony.
SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—The examination into the Hyde-Diamond land fraud cases was resumed today before United States Commissioner Heacock. Benjamin F. Allen, ex-Forest Superintendent, testified regarding his acquaintance with the accused men and the reports he had made on various reserves. He had received money from Hyde, and had obtained land through the Land Office which he had sold to Hyde.

Special Agent Burns then testified con-

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE OR

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
IT IS A MATTER OF HEALTH

"INSULT," SAYS TELLER

SENATOR WAXES WARM OVER WORDS OF HOPKINS.

Illinois Man Questions Statements of the Late General H. H. Thomas Regarding Civil Service.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—A sharp colloquy occurred in the Senate today between Senators Teller and Hopkins, growing out of the reading by Teller of a letter written by the late General H. H. Thomas, of Chicago, attacking the civil service administration of the Treasury Department. Hopkins took exception to the quoting of the letter, and declared that the Colorado Senator would be willing to accept "authority from the slums," whereupon Teller declined to yield further, declaring Hopkins' reference to the slums to be insulting.

The incident occurred in connection with the discussion of the postoffice appropriation bill. That measure was under discussion during the first half of the session, all amendments offered by the Democrats being voted down.

Hopkins entered the chamber when Teller was speaking. He said he knew enough about the matter to know that the statement of the Colorado Senator was untrue. Teller replied that his information was as good as any information obtained from the statements.

Hopkins retorted he was not afraid of anything in his own record, and intimated that the Colorado Senator could not say as much.

"I will say," remarked Teller, "that after more than 25 years of public service, that is a gratuitous insult."

Hopkins tried to make reply, but Teller declined to be further interrupted until the Senator from Illinois could acquire the manners of the Senate. He then went on with his speech.

The bill providing a form of government for the Panama canal zone was taken up, but debate on it had not begun when the Senate adjourned.

Senator Tillman was in the Senate today, after an absence of six weeks of illness. The postoffice appropriation bill was taken up, and Corbin's amendment providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate the affairs of the postoffice Department was laid on the table.

The division was strictly on party lines.

Teller presented an amendment for an investigation committee composed entirely of Senators. Teller said that any Senator who said he did not know what the charges were could not have read the Bristow report or the public press.

He had seen a charge in one newspaper "that more than a hundred Senators and members had been caught in the Bristow trap."

He asserted that such charges had been made against the Treasury Department and that they would under any Administration have caused the head of the department to call for an inquiry.

Aldrich interrupted with a denial that Republican Senators were trying to avoid an inquiry.

"The Senator can speak for himself but not for any one else," Aldrich replied sharply, and Teller responded by saying that every resolution looking to any inquiry had been voted down.

"Can the Senator of his own knowledge make a specific charge of malfeasance in office that has not been investigated?" Aldrich asked, and added: "If so, let him name the man."

Teller replied he did not intend to give any names, adding it was an insult to ask him to do so. He declared, however, that it was evident to all that there was corruption in the Postoffice Department that had not been uncovered and that the Republicans were afraid to let it in the light.

He then attempted to say that he never had thought so, and never had said so.

Teller quoted a statement in the Congressional Record to the effect that the Pennsylvania Senator had voted for an investigation, and declared the chairman of the committee originally had recognized the necessity for inquiry, adding:

"If other influences have been brought to bear upon him causing him to see the matter in a different light, he cannot escape the conclusion that he had heard sufficient charges to justify his demand for investigation."

Lodge moved to lay the amendment on the table, saying for the majority:

"In our own way, in our own time, and when we think proper, we will provide for an investigation, but we will not make such provision on an appropriation bill."

The motion to lay on the table prevailed, 25 to 15. The Postoffice appropriation bill was passed.

The conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill was agreed to.

A joint resolution was adopted, authorizing the Secretary of War to negotiate with John T. Dolan, of Portland, Or., for the purchase of an original manuscript copy of the "Order Book of General Arthur Saint Clair."

The Kittredge bill to provide for the temporary government in the canal zone in Panama was taken up.

Kittredge indicated the willingness of the committee to accept the amendment regulating the issuance of bonds in aid of the canal reported from the committee on finance, and that provision was incorporated in the bill.

Morgan offered his bill introduced on the first instant as a substitute for the entire bill.

The Panama bill was laid aside for the day and after a brief executive session the Senate, at 5 P. M., adjourned.

cerning letters written by Hyde to Allen advising him how to make reports on land.

Miss Marial Doyle, formerly F. A. Hyde's cashier, corroborated some of the testimony previously given by Mrs. Bell Curtis as to the manner in which the land business of Hyde's office was conducted.

William E. Vail, formerly the chief examiner in the lieu land division of the General Land Office, told that he was corruptly paid a large sum to expedite the Hyde-Benson selections of lieu lands. This sum was paid him solely for advancing the cases out of their order, and not for approving cases that were defective on their face. Vail's testimony involved both Hyde and Dimond, but bore most severely on John A. Benson, whom he charged with the making of the payments in the interests of the two alleged partners in the lieu land business.

Grand value at \$1.00

"Circle 1" Silk; Full Line

A complete line of this well-known silk now in stock; plenty of black, very soft, lustrous, durable; adapted for shirtwaists, suits, lingerie; being an exceptional value at the price

58c

FIX PRICE FOR SALMON.

Fraser River Cannery Anticipate Annual Threats of Strikes.

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 12.—The Fraser River Cannery Association has anticipated the annual threats of strikes by the salmon fishermen, and today fixed the rate to be paid for sockeyes at 20 cents per fish. Last year, the cannery offered the fishermen their choice of a flat rate of 12 cents per fish or a sliding scale, the latter being accepted by the fishermen. The rate now offered is the highest paid for four years. Chinese contractors here are demanding a meeting today, and decided not to make contracts for packing fish unless the cannery guaranteed 75 per cent of their contracts. These contractors provide the labor for packing the salmon inside the cannery, and claim to have lost money through the poor catches of recent years. An advance in the price of packing salmon has also been demanded by the Chinese contractors. They ask 50 cents per finished case, instead of 40 cents, and the difference, if granted, will amount to \$10,000 in the course of the season.

The Chinese who make a business of contracting with the cannery put up the prices, they state, because of the scarcity of labor this year, as compared with past seasons. They announce that the increase in the head tax on Chinese entering the country has cut off all immigration, and that Chinese labor is becoming very scarce. They state that since January 1 of the present year between 1500 and 2000 Chinese have gone from this Coast to points in the Northwest and to Eastern Canada. They state that the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company was desirous of purchasing the bonds and had through its officials offered to purchase them for a price exceeding \$300,000.

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In the affidavit on which the attachment was granted, Meyer says that on August 1, 1901, Dr. Webb was the owner of income bonds which had been issued by the Mohawk & Malone Railroad Company, of the par value of \$300,000, and induced him (Meyer) to purchase them by falsely representing that the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company was desirous of purchasing the bonds and had through its officials offered to purchase them for a price exceeding \$300,000.

"These representations," says the affidavit, "were made to me with the knowledge of their falsity on the part of the defendant, with intent to cheat and defraud me for the purpose of inducing me, in reliance thereon, to pay him the sum of \$300,000, which was largely in excess of the actual value of the bonds, to the extent of \$100,000."

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Crush Suede Leather Belts, in black, white, red, green, tan and brown. priced from \$1.25 to \$3.75

Crush Silk Belts, in black only, trimmed with gold or gunmetal buckles. Great values at 25¢ and 35¢.

POPE PIUS AGAIN ILL.

Services at St. Peter's Greatly Taxed His Strength.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Rumors that the pope is ill are revived by a World dispatch from Rome, which asserts that after celebrating mass at St. Peter's Monday night, he was much agitated when Dr. Lapponi reached the Vatican in response to a summons. A soothing potion was at once prescribed. The long ceremony in St. Peter's and fasting until 1 o'clock in the afternoon are believed to have been the cause.

Dr. Lapponi expects that his patient will be entirely well after a few days of absolute rest.

TRAIN STRUCK BY SLIDE.

Several Cars Are Overturned and a Number of Men Killed.

WINNIPEG, April 12.—A serious accident occurred in the Selkirk, near Glacier, as a result of a snow and rock slide, today on the Canadian Pacific Railroad. The train was engaged in clearing the tracks, was struck by a tremendous avalanche of snow and rocks, and several cars were overturned.

Trainmaster Powell and several workmen were reported to have been killed.

Declares Americans Aided Rebels.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Much excitement is said to exist in Venezuela over the alleged discovery that the American company gave financial aid to the Mañá revolution, which was put down about six months ago. President Castro is said to have declared he has proof that agents of the company in question aided Mañá in his revolution while the claim of the company was being contested in the courts of Venezuela. He has declared that agents of the company offered a half-million dollars to him to have these courts declare in favor of the concession.

by which the company gained rights in the asphalt beds and that when he rejected the offer the company, through its agents, used the money in inciting the revolution. Castro has caused a suit to be entered for the abrogation of the con-

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Lipman, Wolfe & Company

Agents for Parker & Finn Waists—"La Vida" Corsets—Trefousse Kid Gloves—Robinson & Wells' and Burgess English Tailor-made Hats—Portieres, Draperies and Window Shades made to order. May Patterns and Fashion Sheets are in.

Never Before Such Millinery Values as These:



Trimmed Hats

Ready-to-wear Street Hats, an immense variety of up-to-date jaunty styles, including silk "Jap" and fine mixed straws, prettily trimmed with ribbon ornaments and quills. Special today at \$1.75

"Burgesser" and "Crest" Hats

Exclusive styles, comprising all new ideas in shape and trimmings—Milan straws, Yedda braid, Pompadour and other fancy straw braids are used. Many very handsome novelties used as garniture. Values up to \$8.00. Special today \$4.45

Colored Pongee Silks

New in the Silk Store today—Pongee Silks in colors—black, brown, navy, light blue and pink, soft, crepe, clingy; splendid shirtwaist suit fabric; 28 inches wide. Grand value at \$1.00

"Circle 1" Silk; Full Line

A complete line of this well-known silk now in stock; plenty of black, very soft, lustrous, durable; adapted for shirtwaists, suits, lingerie; being an exceptional value at the price 58c

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