BURNED TO DEATH

Mrs. Johanna Kurden Loses Life in the Flames.

Lamp Explodes, Throwing Burning Oil Over Bed-Clothing, and Death Comes in a Most Horrible Manner as a Result.

Mrs. Johanna Kurden, 50 years old and living alone in a small house at 503 Union avenue, was burned to death at 2:30 this morning by flames that totally destroyed her home.

No one was left to tell the tale of how the fatal fire started, but from evidence and circumstances as seen by firemen and policemen about the burning house, it originated from the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

slumber at the time, the aged woman was burned to death in the fire, which consumed her small habitation within the space of but a few minutes. The flames enveloped the frail structure and laid it in ruins before firemen could reach the scene, and the only thing they could do when they arrived was to carry the dead body of the unfortunate woman from the ruins and care for it until Coroner Fin ley's men came and took charge.

So far as known the woman had no relatives here. It is known positively she has no children living here. He husband died in Portland one year ago, and since she has lived a most lonely life She was frequently Ill, and neighbors vis ited her often to cheer her.

WHAT RUSSIANS SHOT AT. Their Naval Officers Say It Was Torpedo-Boats.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—A continuance of the cross-examination of the Russian officers at today's sessions of the International Commission developed considerable feel-ing and several sharp exchanges of remarks. Captain Ciado particularly criti-cised the hostile attitude of the British press. He suid Vice-Admiral Rojestven-sky had written a private letter condemn ing the British press, using one phrase which Captain Clado said he considered cessary to withhold.

Baron Taube, the Russian judicial ad-visor, remarked that it was doubtless some strong seafaring expression. Cap-tain Chao replied: "I will not say the phrase was strong, but it was bitter." Captain Clado referred to an alleged misstatement that Russian torpedoboats remained upon the scene without render ing aid to the trawlers. He declared that

Hugh O'Beirne, first secretary of th British Embassy in Paris and agent of Great Britain, said he had heretofore refrained from asking a delicate question namely why none of the Russian ships remained to give assistance after know-ing that peaceful fishingboats had been

Captain Clado answered that Admiral Rojestvensky had fully explained that he did not consider the injuries to the fish ingboats were serious, whereas the squad-ron having just escaped from an attack by torpedobouts, it was desirable to with draw the squadron as soon as possible from the vicinity of such attacks.

Admiral Beaumont (Great Britain) close uestioned the witness as to who gave order to fire, Captain Clado saying it was Admiral Rojestvensky

The lengthy examination did not appear to shake materially Captain Clado's state ment, Lieutenant Ellis, of the Russian battleship Alexander III, also maintained ony on cross-examina

Admiral Fournier, president of the com that the commission had decided that the statements made this morning relative to the British press neither ascontributed to the high purposes of the commission, and that therefore they would be stricken from the report.

Counsel for Great Britain introduced Commander Keane, former chief of a tor-pede division and a leading torpedo expert of the British navy. He asserted positively that mistakes were frequently made between torpedo-boats and other boats, mainly because searchlights con-fused the ordinary calculation of dis-tance, and cited the case of the British battleship Devastation, which was mis taken for a torpedo-boat during a night evolution, and also of a cruiser of 11,000 tons which was mistaken for a torpedo boat during the Mediterranean maneuinterrogating the witness, Keune, Ad-

miral Fournier (French) asked whether it would be possible to mistake a battleship for a torpedo-boat when a boat of the certainly not," replied the witness.

Admiral Fourner considered the point resting, stating that such was the ition of Russians who had observed torpedo-boats with trawlers along-If a battleship instead of a torpedo-had been there, it could not have been mistaken for a torpedo-boat.

Admiral Doubasoff (Russian), saying the question was important, asked Lieuten-ant Schramtchenko, torpede officer of the battleship Borodino, relative to the impression on board his ship when it was

ounced that torpedo-boats were pursuing the Kamchatka The witness replied that "our supposi-tions regarding the possibility of a tor-

pedo attack were realized."

Christiansen, mate of the Norwegian vessel Adela, swore that he saw a terpedo-boat in the North Sea on September 19, and that on the following day he saw a similar vessel without lights sailing at great speed in the vicinity where treats great speed in the vicinity where trawlers crossed. The witness was uncertain whether the second vessel was a torpedo-

MAY BUY THE COAL MINES.

Prussian Government Learns It Can Raise the Money.

BERLIN, Feb. 1.-The Prussian governent has inquired of the group of finan-al interests represented by the Dresdener Bank and the Bank of Business & Industry if it would be difficult to raise loans sufficient to take over the coal mines both of the Rhenish-Westphalian and Silesian regions, should the government di sire to consider such a project.

This inquiry was submitted to a meeting of bankers last week as a basis for dis-cussion. The sum of \$250,000,000 was named as a rough estimate of the cost The bankers' judgment was that any gov-ernment requirement could easily be obtained. The government, it was pointed out, had no difficulty in borrowing four times as much with which to nationalize the rallways. In that transaction the

in the last fiscal year to \$42,500,000.

The Ministry of Commerce expressly limited its communication to the bankers to the mere question of the possibility of raising the amount of money needed. The government seemingly has two ob-

jects in view-first, to learn if the nation aligation of the mines is really feasible, and, secondly, to show the mineowners what might happen if the coal strike is not settled, namely, that the government has means in reserve whereby it could

take the whole controversy out of the hands of both the owners and workers.
Chancellor von Bulow and Herr Moeller,
Minister of Commerce and Industry, announced in the Prussian Diet during the
recent Hibernia mine discussions, that the
government had no intention of taking over all the coal mines, but since then the situation had changed, and the gov-LITTLE HOME BURNS DOWN is yet only a somewhat distant continernment seemingly is preparing for what

BUILD WARSHIPS AT HOME.

Russian Plans for New Navy May Feather Schwab's Nest.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 2.—(Midnight.)

The Admiralty, having definitely committed itself to the policy of rebuilding and greatly increasing the size of the navy, although the details are not yet completed, is already being besieged by foreign firms anxious to secure contracts. These firms are having little success, however, as only a single French firm has thus far obtained a contract for a

large ship.
Several other contracts may be awarded. but the Admiralty has decided, instead of placing contracts abroad, to attract for-eign capital to Russia for the erection of new yards with the general purpose of encouraging and creating a vast ship-building industry at home, which even-tually will render the country completely

independent of foreign builders.
In this matter the Admiralty is displaying a friendly disposition toward the United States, and there is reason to believe that the Admiralty already has received an offer from American capitalists who are willing to embark in the sterprise on the condition of obtaining Schwab's approaching visit is believed to be directly connected with this proposi-

SEPARATE CHURCH AND STATE Ex-Premier Combes Urges His Policy on His Successor.

PARIS, Feb. 2.-Senator and ex-Premier ombes, in accepting today the presidency of the Republican groups in the Senate, said the Cabinet change must not permit delay or abandonment of the task of separating church and state. The opposition against which he had long struggled was low flattering itself that it had indefinitely postponed the project. Therefore it was necessary to ask the new Cabinet without further delay to make a precise declaration removing all equivocation and doubt upon this essential question. Only upon condition that such a definite dec laration is made would the groups of which he was president give adherence to the new Ministry.

The new Ministry held an informal neeting today to go over the question of the separation of church and state, and agreed on the general form of a new measure which will be presented to the Chamber of Deputles next week.

Prince Eitel Will Recover.

POTSDAM, Feb. 2-A bulletin issued his morning states that the general con dition of Prince Eitel Friedrich is good The Highest temperature since day's bulletin was 99, and today's is 98.6.

Earthquakes at Andijan. ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 2 .- Two severe arthquake shocks were felt at 10:15 this ng at Andijan, Province of Ferghana, Central Asia.

TO REFORM SOCIAL LAWS. Committee of Ministers Must Act on

Witte's Suggestion.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 2.-The report circulated by the London Daily Telegraph this morning that Emperor Nicholas has signed an ukase empowering M. Witte. the president of the committee of Minis-ters, to draw up a constitution, is incor-The report probably originated in

the following circumstances: notion made by M. Witte that the cor mittee should express an opinion regard-ing the events of January 22, and take steps to prevent a repetition of such incidents. The motion was rejected on the ground that such action was beyond the jurisdiction of the committee of Minis ters. M. Witte, whose motion was placed upon the minutes, thereupon submitted to the Emperor a memorandum, which His Majesty approved, and the committee of Ministers held an extraordinary meeting January 31 to consider this memorandum The question of an inquiry into the inci-dents of January 22 was discussed, and the Finance Minister was empowered to draft a scheme for the reform of social legislation, particularly applying to the workmen's question.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE COLLAPSES

Russian Cavalry Thrown in River,

and Ice Breaks Under It. ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 2.-The su pension bridge spanning the Fontanka River collapsed today while a detach-ment of dragoons were crossing. Thirty men and horses were precipitated into the frozen river, together with a number of cabs, wagons, etc., the ice at that point being weak. The greatest excitement prevalled, but speedily help was forthcoming, and the victims were res-cued, with the exception of one dragoon. The chains on both banks broke and the bridge fell bodlly with the whole traffic thereon at the time. The terrified cavalry horses jumped over the rail-ings of the bridge onto the ice, which gave way. The river is narrow at this point, and the men managed to scramble ashore with the assistance of witnesses of the accident.

The collapse of the bridge, which was known as the Egyptian bridge, was purely accidental, and was due to the chains snapping on account of the extreme frost and the regular tread of the cavalry.

WOUNDED FROZEN TO DEATH Ghastly Find of Russians Where Japanese Were Beaten.

TSINKHETCHEN, Manchuria, Monday Jan. 30 (Deleyed in transmission.)—The Japanese offensive in the neighborhood of Dziantchan, 14 miles southeast of Tsink-hetchen, has everywhere been beaten off. The Japanese left their killed and carried off a couple of hundred wounded. The Russians subsequently found a large number of frozen corpses of Japanese wound-ed who had tried to crawl off- from Chenhatin Pass. The appearance of these corpses was frightful. The bodies were scantily clad. Over 100 Japanese corpses were found on the field.

STRUGGLE FOR SANDIAPU.

Japanese Attempt to Drive Off Rus-

sians la Unsuccessful. MUKDEN, Wednesday, Feb. 1. (De-layed in transmission.)-After the Russian ombardment of Sandiapu yesterday, the apanese tried to drive them off, but failed. The indications are that the Japanese will abandon Sandiapu. The usua artillery duel is proceeding at the center Ten Japanese battallons which attacked the Russian left were repulsed with heavy ward converting the transaction into a 3½ per cent loan, and it had besides the interest and allotments of the sinking fund, which made a fine yearly profit amounting in the lost fixed year to 245 German. General Kondratsvitch being among the

TO PREVENT THE GRIP

BOURBON LAUNDRY WORK

PERFORMED BY BAKER ON THE FLOOR OF HOUSE.

He Tells His Brother Democrats a Few Things About Parker, the Race Issue and Mail Subsidies.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2-While the Postoffice appropriation bill was under consideration in the House today, a mild sensation was created by Baker (Dem., N. Y.), who said that the voting of mail subsidies was the way to kill the Democratic party. Baker denounced certain members of his party for having foisted Judge Parker on them as their candidate for President, saying that his candidacy had been initiated and manipulated by monopolists. A provision for special mail facilities on trunk lines was retained.

Consideration of the bill was unfinished when the House adjourned. Through objection by Esch (Rep., Wis.), unanimous consent was refused Williams (Dem., Miss.), the minority leader, to withdraw the minority report on the bill to regulate freight rates, as well as to amend the bill presented by the minority in connection therewith, so as to declare private car lines and refrigerator car lines common carriers, subject to the provisone of the interstate commerce act

The paragraph in the postoffice appropriation bill authorizing appropriations for special mail facilities on trunk lines from Washington to Atlanta and New Orleans, and from Kansas City, Mo., to Newton, Kan., was taken up. A motion to strike out the fast-mail privileges was defeated, 77 to 115. Baker demanded tellers. He could muster only 10 supporters ong them Williams, the minority er. Finding that tellers had been refused. Baker, shaking his fist at those Democrats who had not voted with him and raising his voice to the highest pitch,

"That is the way to kill the Democratic party." His utterance provoked laughter. Buker attacked the Democratic party and Judge Parker, its candidate last year. He said the Republican party was show-ing today the shrewdest politics it ever

"It is," he said, amid a storm of Republican applause, "giving rope to the Southern Democrats, and they are hanging themselves.

He declared that the only reason that the Southern Democrats were members of the party was because of the negro Referring to Judge Parker, Br ker spoke of him as having been folsted on the party by men like those who sup-ported this subsidy. Baker said that Thomas F. Ryan went into the Southern States and told the Democrats that Bryan had prevented the Democratic party from winning for eight years, saying: "Come with us and we will deliver the

"Do you mean to denounce Judge Parher as a monopolist?" asked Pou (Dem., N. C.).

"I say," responded Baker, "that Judge Parker's candidacy was initiated and manipulated by monopolists."

When Baker concluded, the House voted down a motion to strike out the provis-

on for special facilities from Kansas City On a point of order, the provision of \$45,000 to be paid to the Oceanic Steam-ship Company for carrying mails to Tahiti was stricken out. After a protracted debate, an amendment was agreed to al-

lowing \$45,000 out of the appropriation for transporting foreign mails, for carrying the mails from San Francisco to Taliti inder contract. Payne (Rep., N. Y.) challenged some figures given by Overstreet regarding the trade with Cuba, and thereby provoked

a brief discussion on the subject of reciprocity treaties. Replying to questions, Payne openly asserted that he did not know of any country that was ready to make a fair and equitable reciprocity treaty with the United States. Consideraof the Postoffice bill was not com-During the day bills were passed as

Amending the law so as to reduce the amount of bond required of agents acting for consignees on imported goods. Providing for the construction of irrilakes and rivers in Oregon and California Granting certain lands within the Flat-head Indian reservation, Montana, to cer-tain Catholic societies for religious pur-

Authorizing an American register for the steam lighter Pioneer at Honolulu.

SENATE TALKS ON SEEDS.

Lodge Condemns Free Distribution and Pettus Throws Wilson Bouquet. WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.-The Senate

spent much of today discussing the distribution of ordinary farm and garden seeds by the Agricultural Department, the agricultural appropriation bill being under consideration. Mr. Long and those who stood with him contended that the seeds were of the common varietles to be bought of dealers every-where, and urged that only rure varieties should be supplied free. Their opponents contended that much good was accomplished by the work of the department. Pettus, the venerable Ala-bama Senator, stood with the latter class and appealed to his fellow youthful "Senators" not to forget the days when they enjoyed the violets that grew in the flowerbox on the front orch. The bill was not completed, When the agricultural appropriation

bill was taken up Hale criticised the House provision imposing a penalty of \$500 and imprisonment for counterfeiting weather forecasts or weather flags saying that it is a drastic provision for a trivial act.

Proctor replied that the provision had been inserted and retained because of complaints of bogus forecasts and false reports as to the crop conditions. Clay asserted that the terms of the provision appropriating \$1,500,000 for the collection and dissemination of in-formation concerning livestock permits the Secretary to carry on an export business, and expressed the opinion that there is danger of abuse under ar inwise administration. The point was emporarily passed.

Lodge criticised the appropriation of \$240,000 for seeds, saying that the seeds distributed were cheap and common. "We are appropriating public money."
id Lodge, "year after year, in order said Lodge, "year after year, in order to make gifts to our constituents. We

may as well look the truth in the Perkins read from the report of the Secretary of Agriculture to show that an intelligent effort was being made to aprove varieties

Improve varieties.

Pettus defended the seed distribution as one of the most profitable acts of the Government. He commended Secretary Wilson in high terms, saying that he had done more good than all of his predecessors in that office. He dwelt on the importance of having a farmer at the head of the Department.

"Oh. I wouldn't nut a lawver there." "Oh, I wouldn't put a lawyer there," he said, turning and looking at Balley, "even though he came from Texas. Yes," he added, evidently responding to a private suggestion from Spooner, who sat near him, "I think he would ad-minister the office honestly, but I am sure he would do it poorly."

Proctor unnounced his personal op-

eds, but said he had found it impos sible to get the committee to strike it

Without concluding consideration of the bill, the Senate, after a brief executive session, adjourned at 5:18 P. M.
A further conference was ordered on
the fortifications appropriation bill.

DRAWBACKS ON FOREIGN WHEAT Attorney-General Allows It on Flour

Partly Milled Therefrom. WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.-The Attern Seneral has rendered an opinion in which he holds that drawbacks may be allowed on exported flour made in part from im-ported wheat. He also holds that evince of books of account may be used establish the right of a manufacturer o a drawback.

The question was raised by Secretary haw as to whether drawback may legally be allowed on exported flour in part from ported wheat. It has been before the easury Department for several months. and has excited much interest, especially in the milling sections of the country, where considerable quantities of Canadian hard wheat is annually imported for the prpose of mixing with domestic wheat, quality of the flour produced. tsion is in effect that drawbacks may be allowed on flour produced in part from nported wheat, provided the customs officials can identify the foreign material and can ascertain to their satisfaction by the books of account or otherwise the quantity or measure of the foreign material actually present in the completed

The Attorney-General adds: It is to be presumed that, having in view the dangers of mistake or substi-tution of material, suitable regulations will be framed which will require clear proof of the identity and quantity of the imported material used, the amount of was I can only imagine. In regard to my duty paid thereon, and the quantity or own boarding school work, it made it necessary

SOLD MINING STOCK ON ROUTES

Toledo Letter-Carriers Dismissed or Suspended for Breaking Rules.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.-Postmastereneral Wynne today removed three let-r-carriers in the Toledo, O., postoffice, dered a fourth man to show cause why e should not be removed, and suspended 0 other carriers, all of the Toledo office, or 30 days on the charge of selling mining stocks and of collecting the assessments thereon. It is charged that the men sold this mining stock while on duty as carriers, as well as when off duty, and frequently while in uniform, "to the scandal f the public service.

Postmaster-General Wynne today called for an explanation why the Postmaster at Toledo permitted such lax discipline his office

COST WOULD BE DOUBLED. Taft Tells Why Army in Philippines Gets No American Meat.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.-If American meats were furnished to soldiers in the Philippine Islands, the cost would be doubled, according to a letter sent to the Sen-ate today by Secretary Taft, replying to a Senate resolution calling for informa-The communication incloses a report from the Commissary-General of the Army, giving the total cost of fresh meat bought for soldiers in the Philippines for years 1903 and 1904 at \$1,065,343. Most of the supply was purchased from Austrainan dealers at an average cost of 8½ cents a pound for beef and 8 cents for mutton. Secretary Taft calls attention to the fact that there were no American bidders for any of the contracts.

Two New Appointments. WASHINGTON, Feb. 2-The President today sent to the Senate the following

Consul, George E. Anderson, Illinois, at Amoy. China. Brigadier-General on the retired list of Army, Colonel David P. Heap, Corps of Engineers.

BRIEF TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Professor H. Cole, of Chicago, has dis-covered what is believed to be the larg-est spot on the sun. It covers one-tenth of the sun's surface, is egg-shaped and can be seen through smoked glass.

The new Excelsior Roller Mills at
Marysville, Kan., were destroyed by fire
yesterday. Loss, \$150,000.

Fire in the Cramp shipbuilding plant at hester, Pa., yesterday destroyed valuable blueprints, models and charts, including plans of the battleships Idabo and Mis-sissippi, and the cruiser Tennessee, but work on these ships is not much delayed. The annual report of President Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard University, for the year 1903-04, shows a deficit of \$10,000, and he predicts an annual deficit unless tuition fees are raised or a large endowment created. He says \$2,500,000 is needed for reasonable objects in view.

The bursting of a large water tank on the roof of the Denver Dry Goods store. large department house,

last night. No Result From Missouri Ballot. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 2 .-The ballot for United States Senator taken today was without result. Cock-

age to stock estimated at over \$50,000

rell, 80; Neldringhaus, 74; Kerens, 12; Pettijohn, 2; Finkelberg, 2; Representa-tive Klinschitt, 2. Necessary, 82.

New Secretary for Scotland. LONDON, Feb. 2-The Marquis of Linlithgow has been appointed Secretary for Scotland in place of Andrew Graham Murray, who has been appointed to a Judge-



SHEDS MORE LIGHT

Episcopal Bishop Tells About Indian Schools.

CATHOLICS GET MOST MONEY

Allotment of Rations to Episcopal Schools Refused by Government, but Trust Funds Diverted in Response to Petitions.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.-The Evening Post today prints a statement from the Right Rev. William H. Hare, Protestant Episcopal missionary bishop of South Dakota, in which he charges that the law prohibiting Government aid to sectarian Indian schools has been evaded, and that money has been paid out to the Catholic mission schools. Bishop Hare's statement is dated Sioux Falls, S. D., January 5. He de scribes the pecuniary embarrassment and anxiety on the part of the schools follow-ing the abolishment of the contract system of Government aid and recites his efforts to secure some measure of relief from its rigid application. He says It was urged that when rations and annuitles had reached the Indian country and a parent who had a child in a mission boarding-school consented that that child's fair share of the rations for his family should be turned over to the said mission school, compliance with his wish could not fairly be held to be an "a printion" to a sectarian ecbool. I ventured to present this view of the

us, it is said, materially improving the jected it. I then carried the case to the Sciality of the flour produced. The deto the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. He reof the Commissioner. I then took the matter up to the President, who referred the matter to the Attorney-General, Mr. Knox.

The statement their queres Actorney General Knox's reply, upholding the po-sition of the Indian Commissioner, and declaring that that official has no authority to grant Bishop Hare's application. It then continues:

Obliged to Sell Schools.

This opinion was sent me by the President as was I can only imagine. In regard to my own boarding-school work, it made it necessary to give up entirely two of the mission boardto give up entirely two of the mission bearding schools, namely, St. Paul's, Yankton agon exsent in the completed article offered ey, and St. John's, Cheyenne River reserve and aggregate upon the two remaining board ing schools all the boarding school funds which I could command. I was ultimately driven to sell St. Paul's school for about half its value and St. John's for about one-tenth of its value. The only comfort lay in the fact that the highest executive officers of the Government seemed to have been driven to a seemingly pittless act by a high and imperative sense of duty, that public duty being not to use funds in the hands of the Government for denomina-

tional schools. I have gone into some detail in making this statement in order that the fact may definitely appear that the Government officials (Hon. W A. Jones, Commissioner; the Honorable S. A. Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interior; the Honorable Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, under advice of the Attorne General, the Honorable C. P. Knox), read and avowed the opinion, after much discu-and despite the great hardship that thi clusion brought upon missionary effort-that it was the settled policy of the Government not to use the money intrusted to it in aid of the rations in charge of an Indian agent could at the request of the head of the family, he set spart for the use of that child if that child was in a denominational school.

Opposite Policy Followed.

Imagine my surprise, therefore, on discover of the Government, and had administered the of the Government, and man and severity, the naw a policy with inexorable suddenners and severity, by the vol On the spur of the moment, it seemed to me

that I might ease my pecuniary burdens by securing such a contract for my mission board-ing schools, and I wrote to the Honorable W. A. Jones, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, asking for information. He replied:
"These contracts were entered into pusuant to a petition filed in the House by the Indians of the several reservations, the expense to b

paid out of trust funds now to their credit in the Treasury of the United States." In answer to a second letter, he wrote me: "I do not think it is necessary to secure the consent, or even to have a request made to the tribe, for the purpose of entering into

contract for your boarding-school." One Denomination Got Bulk of Fund. My eyes began to be opened, not to say to stare. I recalled the whole history of the action of the Government in regard to the inte denominational schools as rehearsed above. I wrote to three or four Protestant missionary societies, and learned that their amazement was equal to mine. I next discovered that contracts numbered in all nine, and that

ight had been made with one denomination,



Ayer's Hair Vigor is a hair-food. It feeds the hair and the hair grows. That's all there is to it.

And it is a splendid tonic to the hair, giving the hair follicles tone and strength. This is why it checks falling hair so promptly.

As a dressing, it keeps the hair soft and smooth and prevents splitting at the ends.

Made by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of ATER'S CHERRY PECTORAL-For coughs. AYER'S PILLS-For constipation.
ATER'S SARSAPARILLA-For the blood. AYER'S AGUE CURE-For malaria and ague.

Petitions Got Up Quietly.

I happen to have misionaries in the Indian ntry who have been familiarly moving about ong the people there for 15 to 50 years, and who are thoroughly familiar with the Indian anguage. I addressed inquiries to these and thers, and learned that the petitions for thes contracts were gotten up quietly, that they were entirely unheard of by them and a large number of Indians for months afterwards, and

that many of the Indians who signed them did not know what the petitions meant. I received copies of the petitions sent in from different tribes. I found the petitions to be all in practically the same language, and lan-guage which the natives would not use. They were signed by women as well as men. About two-thirds of the signers merely attached that mark. The whole number of signers is a very small fraction of the tribes concerned, in one ase 150 signers in a tribe of 5000 Sioux.

Bishop Hare then appends a list of con-tracts made by the United States Indian Office with various sectarian organizations for the education of Indian children for the fiscal year ending June 30 next. These are as follows: Joseph School, Roman Catholic... \$
Louis School, Roman Catholic... \$
John's School, Roman Catholic...
maculate Conception School, Roman

Catholic
oly Rowary School, Roman Catholic.
Francia School, Roman Catholic.
Labre's School, Roman Catholic.
Mary's School, Roman Catholic.
Be Boarding School, Lutheran. 6,480 500 4,129 Total\$102,780

Rebate Case Referred to Attorney-General for Action. WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.-The Interstate Commerce Commission today forwarded to the Attorney-General a report on the investigation of the charges that the Atchi-

yestigation of the charges that the Atchi-son, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad has been granting rebates to the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, the report show-ing that the law had been violated in these transactions, and referring the whole matter to the Department of Justice for action.

The Commission's decision holding that the law has been violated is accompanied

us testimony taken at the There is no mention of Secretary of the Navy Morton, who was vice-president of the road at the time the transactions occurred, in the Commission's decision, and no connection whatever by the Commis-sion between Mr. Morton and the rate transaction complained of. The report will be made public tomorrow.

REBATES ARE MOST CONDEMNED Railroad President's View of Public

Opinion on Rate Question. CHICAGO, Feb. 2-B. L. Winchell, preident of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pa-cific Railway, has given out the following statement in regard to the proposed Government regulation of freight rates: "Aside from public utterances of various commercial organizations, I have not found that there is any deep-seated de-sire of business men in general for the establishment of a rate-making power

supervision with many interested persons I have not found one who did not ad-mit, when pressed, that his real objection was to secret rebates. There is no relation between the two, but nearly every one confuses them and bases his demand for rate supervision on his ob-

jection to secret rebates, which none of the proposed legislation can touch, "The most important point of all is that those who have any real desire for a rate-making power at Washington are actuated by a desire for the commercial betterment of one town as against that of another, and that desire can never be satisfied. Geography can't be made over, and no legislative opwer in Washington can ever have any authority that will enable us to change the man.

Democratic Senate for Rate Law. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 2-The Senate, which is Democratic by a large majority, today adopted the House joint resolution indorsing President Roosevelt's stand on railroad legislation.

GETTING DOWN TO FACTS. Only 480 Shots Fired on Bloody Sunday, Say Officials.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 2, 2:10 A. M .-Detailed reports filed at the headquarters of the St. Petersburg military district. where minute records are kept, show that in breaking up the demonstration of January 22 by the thousands of troops on MAY PROSECUTE THE SANTA FE guard only 480 shots were actually fired. These troops represented eight different units, from a squad of eight to a company of 129, and the total number of ball cart-ridges expended was 1002. The authorities point out that this indicated that there was no general voileying. The number of wounded in the hospitals today is 398.

MANY KILLED AT RIGA.

Peace Only Restored After Deadly Fusiliade by Troops.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 2-The latest reports received by Consul-General Watts, from the American Consuls in Russia, indicate a cessation of the trouble in most the industrial centers,

The Consul at Riga reports that the rioting at that place was precipitated by students and rowdles, who fired on the police. The police and troops returned the fire, and 53 persons were killed and At Reval the soldiers were obliged to defend a factory on Saturday again Three rioters were killed and sev-

POLES HOOT THE CZAR.

Austrian City of Lemberg Scene of Riotous Demonstration.

eral others were wounded.

LEMBERG, Feb. 2.-Thousands of workmen engaged in a demonstration against the Emperor of Russia today, marching through the streets with banners in-scribed "Hurrah For the Polish Revolution" and "Down With the Czar." The procession stopped and howled in front of the Russian Consulate.

over the railroads.

The police finally succeeded in dispers"In discussing the question of rate ing the crowd and made many arrests.



White Clover Butter is the best that can be produced. Packed in Cartons, its purity and delicious flavor are preserved. When you use some other brand you have good Butter some-

When you use only White Clover you have the best Butter at all

The difference is expressed in two words: Certainty and Uncer-

Why not be certain and use only White Clover? One trial, and you will use no other brand. Ask your dealer for "White Clover." Accept no other brand.

T. S. Townsend Creamery Co., Portland, Or. Jobbers Exclusively in Butter, Cheese and Eggs