

these practices. "The difficulty about reates is not in punishing violations of the law," he said, "but in discovering them, and we have undertaken to amend the low so as to cover that defect."

### Question of Appeals.

Returning to the question of appeals Bolliver said that the power the commis ion would exercise in preventing recours to the courts was about as great as th power of "my friends who are liptoring about this chamber talking of the day in court." He said that no Congress that will ever assemble will pass a law that will take the markets of the world away from the railroads that have created them and turn them over to a rival railway that would be harmful to advancement. That the people were not complaining of the Railroad Commission, Dolliver averred, but he asserted most earnestly that they do demand that Congress shall assert its functions as the guardian of the American marketplace.

#### Roosevelt's Superb Leadership,

He then spoke in depreciation of his own powers and in praise of the advocacy of the President. Of the latter he said that "it is the most superb moral leadership of the generation." As for himself, he was prepared for succes, he said, "but I stand in the position I did not seek, but, consulting my conscience as a citizen and my honor as a Senator, 1 can take no

other." Foraker's proposition to leave to the courts the duty of considering all com-plaints against the railroads was touched upon, and the lowa Senather said that, while he did not agree with his colleague, he would rather follow that plan than at-tach an amendment to the House bill giv-ing the courts the right of review two or three years after action by the commisthree years after action by the commis-sion. He believed that this plan would result in such delays as to make the proposed law ineffective. He contended that the ordinary courts were so burdened with miscellaneous questions as to be incapable of properly taking on the new business that Foraker's system would en-tail. He thought the railroad business should be in the hands of a body of men who represent the business community, rather than the legal profession.

Commenting on Foraker's criticism that the Dolliver-Hepburn bill was unconstitu-lional, Dolliver entered upon a line of ar-gument to show that Foraker had been mistaken. He contended that, if states have power to fix rates as decided by the Supreme Court, the United States had the power.

### Government Ownership Alternative.

Dolliver referred to the fact that he had been charged with a tendency towards So-cialism, only to contradict it, saying that he did not desire to have the Government take charge of the business of the coun-try. He believed fully in the right of "Yet," he asserted

he asserted, "there is a storm browing, and the time is approaching when the citizens of the United States are going to make an inquiry into the right by which some men in a few years make hundreds of millions of dollars, rendering them capable of even overshadowing the National Government." and he predicted that, if Congress did not agree upon a bill for the regulation of the railroads, the country would be called upon to fee the the country would be called upon to face the problem of Government ownership. Dolliver replied to the criticism that he

was manifesting a disposition towards Democracy by denying it, and closed with another tribute to President Roosevelt. expressing the conviction that the people would ever treasure in grateful hearts his blunt platform of "a square deal for

Dolliver spoke for two hours and ten to consider plans for Coast defense.

ursue. The amendment was accepted, La Follette's amendment limiting the Coast and a ship for mine planting or chaser to 3000 acres was voted down.

La Follette then formally offered his amendment prohibiting railroad companies from acquiring any of the territorial coal by the Army and Navy, but the sugland. He said that this land was worth gestion met with defeat both on points of n the aggregate \$175,000,000. He said that of the 113 leases now in existence, covering 104,000 acres of coal land, the railroad companies control 32, covering 45,000 acres, and that he had been informed that these ombinations would have the effect of keeping out private operators because of the difficulty in accuring transportation.

with carriers owning any commodity, and

\*

Senator J. P. Dolliver, of Iowa

and a letter read from W. D. Johns

Ardmore, I. T., declaring that the rail-

Fronds now have a practical monopoly of the coal business in that territory. Further consideration of the bill was then postponed, and Clark of Wyoming moved the appointment of a select com-mittee of five Senators to investigate the affairs of Indian Territory. Action on the

affairs of Indian Territory. Action on the

Another Anti-Hazing Bill.

WASHINGTON, March L-Represen-

tative Rixey of Virginia introduced a

billi today providing that hereafter hazing at Annapolis shall be dealt with as other offenses against order and dis-

First Infantry at Malta.

VALETTA, Island of Malta, March 1.-The United States transport Kilpatrick and the transport McCiellan, having the First Infantry on board, arrived here to-day from Gibraltar on their way to Ma-

Added to Coast Defense Board.

ant-Colonel William Witherspoon, gen-

cipline of the Naval Academy.

motion also went over.

nila.

order and finally by direct vote. The Army bill as passed carries some thing more than \$65,000,000 The House agreed to a Senate joint resolution, which continues the tribal government of the five civilized tribes

Indians in the Indian Territory until the property of the Indians shall be diswhen they come into competition with railroad owners. He added that it was impossible to conceive of free competition fatal to two paragraphs in the Army appropriation bill, one providing \$230,009 for a cable ship for the Atlantic seaboard and

the other \$150,000 for a torpedo planter and launcher for the Pacific Coast. New leg. Blast at Powder Trust.

Attention was called to the profit in manufacture of smokeless powder by Graff of Illinois, who said that for several years there had been but four bids to furnish

the Government with smokeless powder and that all were the same-70 cents a pound. The Dupont powder trunt, he still, controlled the four plants, the Dupont, the Laflin & Rand, the International and the California. The Government, he said, could build four plants with equal expacity at a cost of \$550,000 each, and save enough

in the manufacture of antokeless powder in one year to pay for all the plants. An amendment setting aside \$150,000 of the amount appropriated for ammunitio to erect a powder plant was offered by Gillespie of Texas, but was defeated by a point of order. He immediately offered another amendment providing that no part of the appropriation should be available to buy powder from any powder trust. The amendment was defeated.

Fails on Point of Order,

Williams moved to increase the an for ammunition from \$629,000 to \$329,000.

This was for the purpose, he said, of Governmen manufacture of powder. Huil said the amendment would not

effect the purpose sought, because it could not be spent for buildings or plants. He suggested that Williams prepare the amendment and ask unanin consent to make it an order. This Wil-liams did and Tawney made a point of order against it, which was sustained.

Madden of Illinois sought to have these words inserted, but a point of order pre-valled: "That it shall be declared to be the fixed policy of the Governmenter on the manufacture of all of all powd

### for use of the Army and Navy.

Mark Confederate Graves. Underwood of Alabama made a plea fe the creation of a Confederate Memoria Commission of three members to investi gate and report the proper steps to mar the graves of the Confederate dead an offered an amendment to this end.

Hull stated that his committee had to day reported the former bill, which prac-tically accomplished the end sought, but

Underwood replied that this applied only to Confederate dead in the North. A letter was read by Hardwick of Georgia expressing the satisfaction of women of the South with the Foraker bill, and he hoped that Underwood would not press his amendment. This amendment was de. feated by a point of order made by Kahn

of California.

of California. The Army bill was then passed. Immediately Prince of Iilinois asked and secured unanimous consent for immediate consideration of the Foraker bill for the marking of Confederate graves in the North. The bill provides for the eraption of white marble headstones over the WASHINGTON, March L-Lieuteneral staff, has been appointed a mem-ber of the joint Army and Navy board

Traction Interests of New York and

# Pittsburg Each Combined.

NEW YORK, March 1.-Announcement was made tonight that the great traction merger, by which the surface lines of the Metropolitan system and the Interborough Company are consolidated, has become operative and the merger effective. Suf-ficient stock of the different companies concerned has been deposited under the financial plan with the Morton Trust Company to insure its success.

PITTSBURG, March 1 .- Pitisburg street railroads and gas supplies, both natural and artificial, have practically passed from the control of the Philadelphia Company to the United Railways Investment marksman Company, of San Francisco, and a deal that involves nearly \$40,000,000 is about hausted, completed.

# NO LAW TO FORBID MERGER

## Attorney-General Cannot Prevent New York Traction Merger.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 1 .- Attorney-General Mayer announced today that he had denied the application of William R. Hearst, demanding that he be-gin proceedings to annul the charter of the Interborough Metropolitan Holding Company, under which the merger of the New York Traction Companies is intended to be effected. The Attorney-General holds that the proposed merger will constitute a mo-nopoly of the present elevated, surface and subway systems in Manhattan and

the Bronx, but that such monopoly in street transit is permissible under the laws of the state.

COUNTY CLERK'S REPORT

Profit for Last February Exceeds Sixteen Thousand Dollars.

The report of County Clerk Fields, filed with the County Commissioners yesterday, of the receipts and expenditures for the month of February for five years past, shows the profit for February, 198, to have been \$1638.14. The report follows:

6124-2	14 1 2.			
1902. 478.40 431.45 902.30	1001. \$ 614.40 \$75.65 997.15	1904. \$1.298.50 795.75 1.215.99	1965, \$2,776,00 1,558,13 1,292,59	1906. \$1,500 Sr 971.40 2,004.70
,\$15.55 EXPE	\$2.507.20 INSES	\$3,311,50	\$5,136.63	\$4,336.93
40,00	\$ 412.15 2,075.81	\$1,090,58 2,241.04	\$ 218.40 1.711.00	\$ 568.60 2,330,78
19,222 23,12	\$2,487.08 1905—Profit 1906—Profit			\$2,898.81 
	1902 478,40 478,40 478,95 992,20 ,815,35 EX.PE 40,00 ,470,97 19,222	430.435 873.45 902.30 997.13 810.55 \$2.507.20 EXPENSES 40.00 \$412.15 40.07 \$2.075.81 470.97 \$2.457.98 1005-Profit 19.22 1005-Profit	1502 1501 1504   476.40 \$ 614.40 \$ 51,208.50   526.65 \$ 873.65 \$ 755.75   592.20 \$ 997.15 1,218.59   515.55 \$ 25.97.20 \$ 31,311.50   EXPENSIES \$ 412.15 \$ 1,091.58   40.00 \$ 412.15 \$ 1,091.58   450.97 \$ 2,075.81 \$ 2,241.04   470.97 \$ 2,457.98 \$ 3,324.62   455.56 \$ 1096Profit to county, 19.22 \$ 1096Profit to county, 19.22	1502 1901. 1904. 1904. 1905.   476.40 \$ 614.40 \$1,208.50 \$2,716.00 \$2,716.00   450.45 \$75.45 \$75.75 \$1,258.13 \$2,250 \$97.15 \$1,215.99 \$2,250   \$802.30 \$97.15 \$1,215.99 \$1,202.50 \$1,202.50 \$3,136.61   \$817.55 \$2,507.29 \$1,311.50 \$3,136.61 \$3,136.61 \$3,136.61   \$83.09 \$412.15 \$1,091.58 \$2,184.40 \$1,711.09 \$4,121.53,124.62 \$1,929.40   450.97 \$2,487.98 \$3,334.62 \$1,929.40 \$1,929.40   450.562 1905—Profit to county \$1,929.40 \$1,929.40 \$1,929.40

#### Carnival Ships Return to Work.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1.—The bat-tleship Texas, with Admiral Dickinson aboard, and the torpedoboats Dupont and Porter, which called here for the carnival, salled today to rejoin the squadron at Pensacola. Minsk and Taboy.

#### **Prosecution of Bertha Clache Ends** Growth of Leather Exports.

NEW YORK, March L-The prosecution today completed its case in the trial of Berthe Clacke for the murder of Emil Gerdron, leather and leather manufactures from the United States during the calendar year 1905 were the largest on record,

this poor boy, horn over the sea. He had many contests; we may know he had defugitives were cornered. One of the bandits got possession of the town hall and feats, for we have come here now with our held it for hours, but finally was subdued cheers and our benedictions. All the strug-gie is over, the varying tide of it and its by a stream of water directed by the

pains. We can add nothing to his fame; While Commissary of Police Balushin we cannot put his heart to beating, and there is no power in earthly love to recall While Commissary of Fosice Batashit was examining the two captives, one of them grabbed a revolver from the belt of the Chief of Police and with it killed Balushin. The bandit then dashed upthe soul that has taken flight. The lifelong stairs, where he barricaded himself in a room commanding the stalrways and hobby and the street outside. Then he

defied the police for three hours, meanwhile haranguing from the windows a crowd of thousands of persons, many of whom were in sympathy with socialist speeches. Three policemen who tried to shoot the desperado from a house were

Simultaneously a picked band of police and firemen stormed the stairs. One of the assalling party was killed and nine others wounded before the bandit, who ought desperately with a big knife, could

smith, boasted of membership in the Bal-tic revolutionary committee, and said the robbery of the Russian State Bank was

ats, everybody is purchasing revolvers.

**Revolutionists and Young Girls Mu-**

overpowered.

HORRIBLE TORTURE INFLICTED

tilated, Stripped and Flogged.

f horrible torture of prisoners arrested by Cossacks at Minsk and Taboy have reached here in letters to members of the Social Democratic League. It is said that, as the result of these revelations, conditions at both places are becoming ery serious.

eyes gouged out, limbs broken and ears cut off and other tortures inflicted, young girls being mostly the victims of the rage of the troops. Cases are cited where hair was torn from the heads of girls of tender age, who have been stripped of clothing, burned about the body with cig-

killed by him, for he was an excellent After all other resources had been exhausted, the firemen were called and poured a flood of water into the window.

The robber, who is a Dorpal black-

lited to swell the revolution war Six thousand dollars of the booty

The population of Helsingfors is greatly excited and, in view of the possibility of further crimes by the Baltic revolution-

MOSCOW, March 1-(Special.)-Stories

Men and women were beaten to death

WASHINGTON, March 1 .-- Exports of

nor Herriott and Speaker Clark. BRIEF TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

wildler has been mustered out. His com-mission is with his people. David Bremner Henderson-but not that, "Our Dave," hall to you and farewell, The guard took charge of the body after

the services at the church. A riderless horse bearing a soldier's accoutrements was led behind the hearse. Services at the grave in Linwood Ceme-

tery were conducted by the Knights Tem-plar and the G. A. R. A military squad-ron fired three volleys over the grave and sounded "Taps." The Iowa General As-

embly was represented at the funeral by committees headed by Lleutenant-Gover-

Bangor & Aroostock Railroad. Star Route Contracts Let.

WASHINGTON, March 1 .- The Postoffice Department today awarded con-tracts on 602 star routes in the various states and territories west of the Mis sissippi River for a term of four years beginning July 1, 1906. These routes aggregate 12.722 miles in length, 5.-

bank stock for real estate, which was placed in his own name. As a result of those rumors, small de-positors began withdrawing their money.

Assignee Neal said today that the fall-ure was due to lack of capital, the en-tire assets of the bank being made up of the deposits, loans and discounts and the lease on the bank building.

Postal System Extended.

Telegraph-Cable Company today com-pleted a direct connection with the North-

ern Telegraph Company, operating lines on the Bangor & Aroostock Railroad, thus

adding to the Postal system 500 miles of pole line and 150 places in the famous lum-

her, agricultural, hunting and fishing re-gion in Northern Maine. Telegrams are now transmitted via Postal to the Moose-

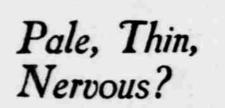
Head Lake region and stil points on the

BANGOR, Me., March 1.-The Postal

\$96,065 miles in annual travel and the total annual compensation will be annual compensation will be \$445,226.

Beit's Gift to Native City.

Williamshurg, Pa.-The body of Mrs. Hy-man, 60 years of age, was found Thursday in the ruins of the local opera-house, which was supposed that every person had gained the streets in safety. New York.-The United Steamship Company, incorporated in Trenton, N. J., with SI,000,000 capital, has purchased the steamships Minne-tonka and Minnewaska, each of about 3500 tona, to be used in the oil trade on the At-lantic and Pacific between Western and East-ern ports and the bethmus of Panama. The company is subit to be affiliated with the Union Oil Company of California. Duluth.-Mrs. Clark J. Gibbs, of Minneapoils, stater of Alunzo J. Whiteman, was victorious in the Federal Court against George F. Per-BERLIN, March 1 .- Alfred Beit, the weil-known merchant, who was born in Hamburg, has given \$5,0,000 to found a university at Hamburg. nd a university at Hamburg.

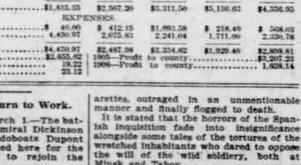


Then your blood must be in a very bad condition. You certainly know what to take, then why not take it?-Ayer's Sarsaparilla. If you doubt, then consult your doctor. We know what he will say about this grand old family medicine. Sold for 60 years.

# We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our medicines.

Made by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. ATER'S HAIR VIGOR-For the hair. ATER'S PILLS-For constipation. ATER'S CHERRY PECTORAL-For conghs. ATER'S AGUE CURE-For mataria and ague

10



was recaptured.