

DEMOCRACY ALL
STOOD ON THE BRIDGE

Division of Enemy Insured
Republican Victory in
New York.

HEARST SPOILS THE GAME

Has Strong Organization Through-
out State and May Reduce De-
mocracy to Third Place—
Fusion on Judges.

NEW YORK, June 10.—(Special).—The Democratic party in New York State is split up into so many factions and sub-factions that any successful campaign is admittedly out of the question, and the fight in the election board, New York elections are conducted on the bi-partisan principle. It is provided that at each polling place there shall be "two inspectors, one poll clerk and one ballot clerk chosen by the county committee of the party casting the highest number of votes in the state at the last state election," and "two inspectors, one poll clerk and one ballot clerk chosen by the county committee of the party casting the next highest number of votes in the state at the last state election."

James K. McGuire, ex-Mayor of Syracuse, and ex-state chairman, has pointed out that it is possible the Democracy may "entirely disappear" unless Hearst is put at the head of the ticket.

Cleveland Men Fight Murphy.

But despite all the lack of harmony that exists there is not much chance of Hearst's figuring in the state convention.

August Belmont, Alton B. Parker, Mayor McClellan and what is known as the "Cleveland crowd," are not only fighting Hearst but they are openly out for the defeat of Charles P. Murphy. Murphy does not know exactly where he stands, and an alliance between Hearst and himself is not beyond the bounds of probability. Murphy also is back of ex-Congressman Francis Burton Harrison for state chairman, while Belmont and McClellan are for Francis McGuire, of Albany. Senator McCarron, of Brooklyn, through his Standard Oil affiliations, will undoubtedly whip up a line for the Belmont slate, although he personally prefers Hearst, as it would help him locally.

State Committeeman Joseph Cassidy, the ruler of Queen's County has come out for Hearst, and will support him in the convention.

Ex-Judge D. Cady Herrick, who ran for Governor in 1904, wants to head the state ticket again, but has been informed by Belmont that he is out of it. Naturally, he is disgruntled, and his followers in Albany County threaten to knife the ticket.

Old Leaders Down and Out.

Ex-United States Senators David B. Hill and Edward F. Murphy, long powers in the state organization, are down and out, and will not make an effort to control the Democratic party.

National Committeeman Norman E. Mack, of Buffalo, expresses himself as favoring Hearst for Governor and Bryan for President. Mack has a personal grudge against Hearst, and no body would be surprised to see them get in line for him.

The leaders in the rural districts cut very little figure, and the bulk of them can be counted on to "go with the machine."

Leaders who are "looking ahead" view the situation with a great deal of anxiety. In many up-state counties and cities, particularly Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Schenectady and Albany, the Hearst organization seems to be on a very firm foundation, and these investigators are satisfied that McGuire spoke truly when he said that the Democracy would probably be third in the race.

No Chance for Democrats.

"In my opinion," said one man who has carefully looked over the field, we have no chance of making a successful fight, and will place ourselves in a position that will be very embarrassing in 1908. Everybody knows that McClellan was not elected by the votes of men who were Democrats, but by Republicans, who seeing that either Hearst or McClellan would win, gave their ballots to McClellan.

"This year the proposition will be reversed. Before election day it will be made clear that the race is between Hearst and the Republican nominee, and the conservative Democratic vote will be shifted to Governor Higgins or whoever heads the G. O. P. ticket. I would not be a bit surprised, despite the great Democratic majority in New York City, to see one candidate third in the list, while up state he would receive few if any votes.

If Hearst controls the minority election officials we will be in a nice condition, won't we? Our candidate for President will be obliged to run on a par with the Socialist and Prohibitionist nominees, and trust that the men who oppose us will see that we are given a fair count of the ballots.

"I would hate to see Hearst head our state ticket, but in my opinion it would be a great mistake to turn him down. We have everything to gain and nothing to lose by doing so."

Keep Out Hearst Judges.

In New York City a plan is on foot to prevent the Hearst men from electing any Supreme Court Justices by providing for a "Union ticket" made up of men elected by the Republican and Democratic conventions. Nothing definite has yet been decided on this subject, but leaders on both sides are confident that it will go through.

TAFT 'TWTX TWO STOOLS

Hesitates Between Judgeship and
Contest for Presidency.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, June 9.—The Taft presidential boom is getting a considerable impetus in the papers and in the public mind. The retirement of Associate Justice Brown of the Supreme Court is particularly responsible for this. It has been understood that Taft will be appointed to the vacancy if he cares for the honor. The presidential talk has been incidentally the subject of the Supreme Court appointment.

Secretary Taft is a presidential aspirant. This cannot be denied, and he is too shrewd a politician to make any move that will interfere with his prospects of securing the presidential nomination. Taft knows, and his rivals know that he is in a position to command strong support in an open field and Taft's chances are about as good as those of any other man. If Taft should accept a place on the federal bench he would forever surrender his chance of becoming President. That is why he hesitates.

If the vacancy on the Supreme bench were created by the retirement of the Chief Justice instead of an Associate Justice, it is believed Taft would promptly accept the appointment and forever settle his hope of becoming President, but the office of Associate Justice is not of such great importance, and Taft hesitates to cast away his chance of becoming President merely to become an Associate Justice.

The events of the next six months will go a long way toward determining the future of Taft. If there should be developments which would put him forever out of the presidential race, he will probably be named for the Supreme bench when the time comes. It is believed that if his boom continues to grow and thrive, he will probably pass up the judicial office in order to be unhampered when the next Republican convention meets.

By repeatedly advocating the purchasing of Panama canal supplies in foreign markets when they can be had cheaper at home, Taft has been severely reprimanded himself, but he is plugging along just the same as if nothing had happened, and inasmuch as Congress has now legislated on this subject, relieving him of all responsibility for canal purchases in the home market, this objection may be waived. At all events, the next six months will demonstrate how much harm has been done by his frank business-like policy.

The Fairbanks boom, the Root boom and the Cannon boom are not being actively agitated these days; presidential talk centers around Taft. But it is two years before the nominating convention meets and so much can happen in that time that it would be impossible for the shrewdest forecaster to predict what will become of the Taft boom before June 1908.

CAUGHT WITH THE BOMBS

Young Man Attempts to Wreck Sub-
way Power Station.

NEW YORK, June 10.—An attempt was made tonight to explode a bomb in a manhole of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company in front of the power-house, at East Seventy-fourth street, which furnishes current to the subway. One man, Joseph Bartky, 22 years old, was arrested, the police say, as he was about to light the fuse of the bomb as it lay on the manhole cover. Two companions who were with him escaped.

On Bartky was found three other bombs, all being of uniform size, the shape of a baseball, but a little larger. The prisoner declares that he and his friends had found the bombs at a pleasure resort today and brought them home to set off later. They went in front of the power-house to do this.

As the feed wires which pass through the manhole in question carry the main current for the subway, a wrecking of this would probably have put the main ground road out of commission for many hours.

Morality and the Public Health.

New York Sun.
In the public conveyances throughout the metropolis the health ordinances of the city require that there shall be posted notices to the effect that spitting upon the floor is unlawful and may be punished by a fine of ten dollars. Further, it has been or should be made a punishable offense to expectorate upon the sidewalks and streets, or upon floors of public buildings. The wisdom of these ordinances is now generally recognized for the reason that through the press, from the platform and by the dissemination of printed matter, the people at large have been educated to an appreciation of the dangers of the spread of tuberculosis or consumption. They have learned that the germs of this disease are contained by millions in the matter ejected from the lungs and throat of a consumptive in a single expectoration, which, drying, become mixed with particles of dust, float free in the atmosphere to be inhaled and thus made agents in the infection of others.

John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, summed the germs of tuberculosis when he paraphrased Bacon's epigram as "Cleanliness is indeed next to godliness."

The surgical practice of today and the tremendous strides that have been made in this department of science are based upon this maxim. Listerism and asepsis are only new words for cleanliness.

The astonishingly low death rate following wounds received by Japanese soldiers in the late war with Russia is accounted for in great measure by their extreme personal cleanliness. The orders of the medical staff were as implicitly obeyed as those given by the officers of the line. Before going into battle on the battle of the Sea of Japan and before the engagements on land every Japanese sailor and soldier was made to wash his body thoroughly and to be clean in underclothes. The moral life is just as essential to the protection of the body from disease as is personal cleanliness.

Robert Roosevelt Very Ill.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Robert Roosevelt, uncle of the President, is seriously ill at his country home, Letour Lake, Shaville, L. I. He is 79 years old, and anxiety is felt by relatives.

SAN FRANCISCO EXCURSION.

Very Low Rate Made by Southern Pacific From Portland for June 10.

POLICE CHIEF SLAIN

Riddled With Bullets While
Riding at Bielostok.

LIFE ATTEMPTED BEFORE

Evidently as a Diversion, Secret Service Men Were Attacked in Another Part of Town and Several Wounded.

MINISTRY NEARS ITS END.

Cabinet More in Accord With the Lower House Soon Expected.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 10.—In spite of the official denial, belief that the retirement of the Goremynkin Ministry is near at hand was reasserted today by the Reich, the Constitutional Democratic organization, which apparently is looking forward hopefully to the installation of a Cabinet more in harmony with the lower house of Parliament.

The liberal organs also give credit to a report that the Emperor is in deference to the sentiment of the lower house, has decided to suspend executions pending the enactment of a law abolishing them, but the rumor finds answer in the dispatches from Warsaw, where a man was hanged Saturday for an attack on a policeman and four have been condemned to death for sacking the town-hall treasury, and from Riga, where a court-martial of 26 members of the fighting band of revolutionists has condemned to death seven men, among them being the leader, known as "Napoleon," and 20 to imprisonment from three to fifteen years.

The elections in the Caucasus are everywhere going in favor of the Social Democrats.

The agrarian disorders are steadily spreading in widely separated localities, and the government, though it boasted of its ability to prevent disturbances this year, is unable to cope with them.

Bloody Riot at Warsaw.

WARSAW, June 10.—Six were killed in a riot here today. The disturbances are reported to have been confined to the workman, Marczewski, who was executed in the citadel Saturday morning for attempting to kill a police officer.

Foreign Loan Is Denied.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 10.—An official denial of the rumors that the government intended to raise a new foreign loan was issued today.

STRIKE RIOTS IN BRUSSELS

Ringleaders Are Arrested, When the Mob Charges the Prison.

BRUSSELS, June 11.—(Special).—Serious strike riots are reported throughout all Belgium, disturbed conditions prevailing in nearly every town. A center of activity is at Verviers, where yarn-spinners, machinists, brewery employes and other tradesmen are striking for a shorter workday and increased wages. A mammoth demonstration Sunday, and announced their intention of marching throughout the principal streets of the city and holding mass meetings on the square near the Veuxtemple monument.

The authorities prohibited this, but the strikers gathered early in the day and attempted to parade the streets. They were arrested by gendarmes and conveyed to the police station after a fierce fight, in which a number were injured on both sides. The mob, however, did not disperse, then attacked the police station, in which their leaders were confined, hurling volleys of stones at it and shattering every window in the structure. Gendarmes charged with drawn swords, amidst a hail of stones, hurried from windows and roofs of neighboring structures and from the street. They finally dispersed the mob, but only after many other casualties had resulted.

It was then decided to convey the prisoners to the city prison, and they were put into prison vans and started for there under a cordon of police. The mob attacked the escort and tried in vain to get to the vans. The police held their own, however, and got their prisoners to a place of safety. They then charged the crowds in all streets and made many arrests.

Rioting is also reported from a number of other points in the kingdom, but in every case the disturbances were quelled by prompt action of the authorities.

The First Lady May.

London Post.
With the title of Lady Mayores we are all familiar, and the more familiar since the monopoly which London and Dublin enjoyed for centuries has been extended of late years to such provincial centers as Manchester, Liverpool, Sheffield, Leeds, Birmingham, Bristol, Belfast, Cork and Cardiff. But the appearance of Lady Dookerel, a mover of the principal resolution at the annual meeting of the Women's Local Government Society, held at the London house of the Earl and Countess of Meth, Lancaster Gate, last week, reminds one that for the first time we have a lady Mayor. Lady Dookerel is the first woman in the British Islands to occupy the position of chairman of an urban Council. Lady Dookerel, who is the wife of Sir Maurice Dookerel, a member of the popular cabinet of Dublin, has been a member of the Blackrock Council since the passing of the local government bill, and her excellent administration has proved that she is now head of the Council, a position in which she has been placed by the voters of the men Councilors.

Quarrel Among the Unions.

ST. LOUIS, June 10.—The Building Trades Council yesterday declared a general strike on all buildings on which members of the Bricklayers and Stonemasons' International Union are employed.

Two Weeks Means the End of It!

Eilers Piano House Must Be Vacant Next Saturday or We Lose a Thousand Dollars to the Landlord

THIS RECEIPT TELLS THE STORY. READ IT!

"Received of Eilers Piano House check in my favor for \$1000 in escrow as follows: The lease executed by Thos. Scott Brooke, trustee, as lessor, in favor of Eilers Piano House, as lessee, covering the ground floor and basement of the building standing on the northwest corner of Park and Washington streets, in the City of Portland, Oregon, expired with the thirty-first day of May, 1906. It has now been mutually agreed between the lessor and the lessee that said lessee shall have to and including the 16th day of June, 1906, in which to move from and surrender up the possession of said premises to the lessor.----

"If, therefore, said Eilers Piano House shall move from said premises and deliver up the possession thereof to said Thos. Scott Brooke, trustee, by midnight of June 16, 1906, leaving said premises in the condition in which they are now, with the exception of the stock and goods, office furniture, store and office fixtures, belonging to the lessee, then said money shall be paid back by me to said Eilers Piano House. But if default be made in the performance of said agreement, or any of the conditions thereof by said Eilers Piano House, then in that event I shall forthwith endorse over and deliver to said Thos. Scott Brooke, trustee, said check so delivered to me. (Signed) J. COUCH FLANDERS"

We must sell pianos. We must sell organs. Pianolas must go. Everything connected with the big establishment from a door mat and window curtain, to the costliest of baby grands, concert grands and Weber Metrostyle pianola pianos must be disposed of before Friday noon, no matter what the sacrifice. Select a piano or organ now and pay for it whenever it best suits your convenience. We must get rid of everything in six days more. If tremendous price-cutting counts for anything all will be gone by that time. The best time to come is the first thing this (Monday) morning. No pianos will be held or reserved. Everything must go. First come, first served.

EILERS PIANO HOUSE

351 WASHINGTON STREET

GETS IN HOT WATER

Senate Angry With Beveridge About Statehood.

GAVE UP IN CONFERENCE

Present Conference Report Opposed to Will of Majority, Which Will Reject It—Whole Question May Be Deferred.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, June 10.—There is a general belief in Washington that Senator Beveridge of Indiana, chairman of the committee on territories, attempted to betray the Senate on the joint statehood bill, in order to put through a measure to which the Senate is manifestly opposed, but which is heartily endorsed by Beveridge and by the two-state bill in substantially the form in which it passed the House.

During the long statehood fight that occupied the first months of the present session, Beveridge exerted himself to pass the two-state bill in substantially the form in which it passed the House. The Senate was not favorable to that bill and Beveridge was defeated. Being chairman of the committee on territories, he is now in the hope of forcing the conference to accept the bill of the House of the new Foraker amendment, which permitted New Mexico and Arizona to vote separately on the question of statehood. Doubtless there would be no joint state made of these two territories.

Williams Forced Action.

The conferees had a series of sessions without reaching a conclusion. It began to appear that they were holding back the bill of the House, in order to force the Senate to accept it. This was the object of the entire statehood legislation. This led John Sharp Williams, the minority leader in the House, to inaugurate a systematic filibuster in the hope of forcing the conferees to report back the statehood bill. Williams had filibustered only a few weeks when the conferees committee reported a compromise that is not as satisfactory to anybody. It, in effect, would admit New Mexico and Arizona as a single state, of course making Oklahoma. The bill as reported does not accomplish this directly, but the effect is apparent, and no one was deceived.

The Senate is very desirous to determine a material majority of its members believes it would be unwise to admit Arizona and New Mexico as a single state. It is from present indications the conferees clearly means that Arizona and New Mexico will remain as territories for an indefinite time, just as the old Foraker amendment adopted by the conferees in 1890, an attempt will be made to pass a bill for the one state only, saying nothing whatever about the two big South-western territories.

May Admit One State.

The Senate is pretty angry with Beveridge for having "laid down" on the statehood bill and accepted a bill that he knew was not acceptable to the conferees. He will not be able to get his bill through the Senate will reject the bill as reported by the conferees committee. An effort will be made to compel the conferees committee to reconsider the bill and bring in a report that will admit but one state, leaving Arizona and New Mexico to remain under their present form of government. If such an agreement can not be reached there is prospect that the statehood bill will go over to be finally considered at the next session of Congress. The Republicans, however, do not want Congress to adjourn without admitting Oklahoma and Indian Territory, and if the present bill fails, an attempt will be made to pass a bill for the one state only, saying nothing whatever about the two big South-western territories.

Devery Consorts Return.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—The United States cruiser Devery, which was captured by the British in 1812, and was returned to the United States in 1815, was today returned to the United States.

OUR COIN REJECTED.

Presence of \$1,000,000 Worth Cause Loss to Canada.

Toronto Mail and Empire.

Our neighbors will soon have returned to them the small change that has drifted out of their circulation and has for years been tossing about in ours. The nickels, the dimes, the 25-cent pieces, the 50-cent pieces and the dollar pieces that bear, if not exactly the image and superscription, at all events the emblem of Uncle Sam, will vanish from the pockets and the tills to and from which they have come into operation. Doubtless there would be loss on equal terms with our own silver coin. Under an arrangement made by the finance department with the banks the latter are circulating all the American silver coins that come into their hands. At the beginning of the present month the plan for the expulsion of this alien money came into operation. All of the American pieces that reach the banks will be assorted and shipped to New York, where they will be received at the agency of the Bank of Montreal. It is not because they will be specially benefited by the riddance that the banks are helping the coin out. Though the amount of this American metallic money in Canada is estimated at \$1,000,000, it does not compete to any appreciable extent with bank currency, which is all in the form of notes of no less than \$5. It is true, if we give facility to the circulation of American coin, we invite there a large loss of money. Doubtless the silver of our neighbors were always refused in Canada.

It is the Dominion Government money, however, not bank money, that is displaced by American silver passing in Canada. And with the Dominion Government the loss is no mere interest charge. The Government loses the difference between the coin value and bullion value. The metal in a 50-cent piece costs the Government about 23 cents. The piece of bullion for which it pays out 23 cents is stamped into coin, which is accepted by the creditors, suppliers or employees of the Government as payment for 50 cents' worth of service, material for credit. If the \$1,000,000 of American silver had not been in the country, \$1,000,000 of Canadian silver would have been required. To provide this money the Government would have to spend about \$450,000, but as it would have got \$1,000,000 for it, there would have been a profit of \$550,000. This should not be foregone because of indulgence toward our neighbors, or because we are too careless to look after our own interests. By keeping its money here we were really contributing more than \$500,000 to the revenue of the United States. The people of the United States do not reciprocate. They take neither our coins nor our bills, whether of the Dominion Government or the chartered banks.

Auto Bursts a Tire.

Machine Is Overturned and Four Are Injured, Two Fatally.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Four Chicagoans were injured, two of them fatally, by the overturning of an automobile near Minneapolis, north of here, today. The accident was caused by the bursting of a tire. Those fatally injured were: Edward Salvage Pinger and Walter Steffins, the chauffeur.

Miss Margaret Pinger, a sister of John Pinger, brother of the young man, were badly bruised. The party was returning from a visit at the residence of Louis Swift, the packer, in Lake Forest.

Christian Scientists Shaken Up.

BOSTON, June 10.—Thirty-four Christian Scientists were injured through the overturning of a large eight-wheeled automobile in the Brighton district today. Every person on the car was injured.

The automobile was descending Commonwealth hill when the brake broke and the machine ran away down the steep grade. At the bottom of the hill the car jumped, tore through a fence and overturned. Most of the party sustained painful injuries, some more serious than bruises and scratches.

Independent Trunk Line.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—The North American tomorrow will say that a proposal is understood to have been put in tentative shape within the last few days to have the Pennsylvania Railroad sell its holdings of Baltimore & Ohio stock to the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company. It is proposed to establish an independent trunk line system by combining the Baltimore & Ohio, Philadelphia & Reading and the Jersey Central Railroads in one company.

This would make a railroad system connecting all the large cities of the United States from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore to the Atlantic seaboard to Chicago and St. Louis on the west.

Buried in Molten Iron.

Allentown (Pa.) Cor. Philadelphia Record. John Bieler, of Hokenesque, met a horrible death shortly after midnight at the Thomas Iron Works, where he was employed. He was working on a drier engine, and was standing near a furnace waiting for a blast which was about to be made.

In a moment there was a terrific explosion and the molten iron splashed out a hole above the mantelpiece, which broke out.

Bieler was struck with the full force of the explosion. He fell over, and the mass of molten iron and cinders flowed over his body.

His fellow-employees made heroic efforts to rescue him, but were unable to do so on account of the stream of molten iron. The flow from the furnace was stopped and efforts were then made to remove the man from his fiery bath; but the metal cooled slowly and hardened around his body. Death mercifully relieved him a few moments later. The body was burned to a crisp.

Decision in Patrick Case.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Recorder Goff is expected to hand down his decision tomorrow in Albert T. Patrick's second application for a new trial.

An application for a writ of error and a writ of habeas corpus are to be made if tomorrow's decision as to a new trial is adverse. The filing of such an application would act as a stay of execution, set for next Monday.

FOR MEN ONLY

WE TAKE OUR CASES UNDER ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE.

Our Fee \$2.50

CONSULTATION FREE

We Will Treat Any Single Uncomplicated Ailment for \$12.50 for the Fee.

BLOOD POISON, SKIN DISEASES, SORES, ULCERS, STRICTURE, VARICOCELE, HYDROCELE, NERVOUS DECLINE, WEAKNESS, PILES OR CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND PROSTATE.

WE ATTRIBUTE OUR SUCCESS TO:

- 1—Superior medical experience.
- 2—Thorough equipment.
- 3—Honest dealings with our cases.
- 4—By accepting no incurable cases.

Our methods are up-to-date and are endorsed by the highest medical authorities of Europe and America. Hence our success in the treatment of men's diseases. Remember, our specialty is limited to the diseases of MEN, and MEN ONLY.

We do not offer you any FREE TRIAL TREATMENTS, ELECTRIC BELTS, WORTHLESS CRAYONS, or other useless methods of treatment. Our ads are our own, and while others may copy them, they cannot imitate our superior methods of treatment. WE ARE THE LONGEST LOCATED AND OLDEST SPECIALISTS IN PORTLAND, having been located here 25 years. We do not advertise cheap, inferior treatment, but we give you all the results of years of ripe experience, gained in the treatment of many thousands of patients. We give you our skill and ability in the treatment of diseases of men for a fair fee, which may be paid in any way the patient desires. INVESTIGATE OUR METHODS AND LEARN THE TRUTH. WE ARE LIARS WE CLAIM TO BE, AND WHEN YOU PLACE YOUR CASE IN OUR HANDS YOU ARE SURE OF GETTING THE BEST TREATMENT THAT CAN BE OBTAINED ANYWHERE.

HOURS—9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Evenings, 7 to 8; Sundays, 9 A. M. to 12 noon.

ST. LOUIS Medical and Surgical DISPENSARY

COR. SECOND AND YANBILL STS., PORTLAND, OR.

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