THE LIMON BURNING came establishes a precedent as to extra-dition between Cuba and foreign coun-tries.

Louise Frost's Parents Talk of the Affair.

No Inquest Will Be Held on the Remains of Porter-Discussed in Deaver.

LOAD LIFTED OFF THEIR MINDS

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 17 .- "Well, no other parents will suffer from that brute's

These were the first words spoken by Mrs. Frost today when asked for an ex-pression on the punishment of the negro-who confessed that he was the murderer

of her child. "Of course I was not consulted as to the punishment to be meted out, and I did not know what fate awaited him," whe continued. "I did not care, just so he was removed from the face of the earth. Nothing can atone for the death of my baby, and I did not have the feeling of revenge which so many people said ought to possess me. My one tho was to save others the pain we suffered. Whatever was done with that brute was right, no matter what. Certainly he did not suffer what Louise did, and she was innocent, while he was guilty. Maybe I would have some plty wore I not her mother. No one but a parent of an outraged and murdered child can know just

how I feel." The murdered child's father, Robert W.

The murdered child's father, Robert W. Frost, returned to Denver today from the scone of the lynching.

"A great load has been lifted off us," he said, "and as for me, I don't care who condomms me for starting the blaze. No other father will have to do what I did on account of that 'nigger,' and, as I said before, if the brute had been lynched for his first offense in Kansas, my buby would be allied today, and our hearts. would be alive today, and our hearts would not be broken."

Church to protest against the work of the Limon mob and to discuss the question of a restoration of capital punish-ment. Governor Thomas has promised to address the meeting. The movement to reinstate capital punishment in the statutes of Colorado has received a great impetus. An amendment is now being drawn and its advocates will make an aggressive fight for its enactment at the coming session of the Legislature. By this bill hanging will be made the pen-alty for murder and possibly also for as-saults such as that committed upon Louise Frest previous to her murder.

No steps have been taken to prosecute any members of the mob which burned young Porter at Limon last night, and it is unlikely that any will be taken. Clergymen interviewed unnulmously deprecate the mothod used in the Limon lynching, but some of them frankly said that the negro should have been hanged

No Inquest Will Be Held.

LIMON, Colo., Nov. 17.—No inquest, it is said, will be held over the remains of Preston Porter, Jr. In fact, the Coroner can find no remains upon which to hold an inquest. A few men remained late last night at the spot out on the prairie where the murder was committed and avenged and renewed the fire again and again until every vestige of the negro was gone. The fron rall to which the was gone the ron rail to which the victim was bound will be left standing as a wurning to all inclined to deeds similar to that for which young Porter was burned. A mound of earth has been piled up around the iron rall, covering the sabes, and it will remain as a monument

ing the cremation, but many of them went to the scene before the fire was lighted and the negro was taken out in a carriage for inspection.

THE LEAVENWORTH ESCAPES. Convicts Estell and Cravens Eluded

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Nov. II.—Two of the convicts, Estell and Cravens, who escaped from the state pentientiary Fricordan of guards and escaped from a barn in which they had been sur-

Some time last night they succeeded in evading the officers and went to Brigh-ton, where they hid in the barn of Robert Moore. This afternoon, Mrs. Moore en-tered the barn and saw the convicts. Leaving her little boy to watch, she started for a neighbor's and met some of the prison guards, whom she told where the men were. The guards sent for as-elstance and began firing into the barn. which was comuletely riddled with buck-shot. Not being able to force the con-victs out, a handkerchief saturated with coal oil and lighted was thrown into the barn from the shelter of a near-by crib a few moments the barn was a sheet of fames. Nothing was seen of the convicts, and unless they are buried under the burning hay they have made their escape. Peace officers from the city have gone to aid in rusning the men down, and all guards have been armed with Krag-Jorganson carbines obtained from the Federal prison at Fort Leavenworth.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Nov. II.-A special to the Tribune from Cheyenne, Wyo., Three cowboys, John and Albert Alder-

ice and Tobias Borner, fought a duel in the mountains near Oite. Wyo., last Thursday. Three horses were killed and the Alderice brothers were seriously wounded. John received a ball in each arm, and Albert was shot in the stom-ach. It is slieged that the two families have been at war for some time, and further trouble will probably ensue.

Bank Robber Confessed.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17 .- James H. Dunlap, the leader of several bands of bank burglars, one of which robbed the Northamp ton. Mass., bink of \$190,000, confessed to-day at Watseks, Ill., to looting Pates' bank at Wellington, Ill., March 23 last. He has been in juil in Watseks ever since last April, when he was captured in Chicago, but until today denied his guilt. Finally be pleaded guilty, and was atreme limit for robbery

Immoral Matter by Express.

CHICAGO, Nov. II .- The first conviction under the Federal statutes for receiving indecent literature by express from an-other state was had in the United States District Court here today, when a jury returned a verdict of guilty against Ber-nard Stein, keeper of a book store here. The books in question were shipped from Philadelphia Postoffice Inspector MaAfee, Western agent of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, was instrumental in curing the conviction

Country Bank Blown Open. QUINCY, Ill., Nov. 17.-The vault of the Bank of Bluff, Scott County, was blown epen early today by robbers, who, it is reported, secured \$300. The robbers ec-caped on a hand-car to Chapin, where

they stole a horse and buggy of the Town

Marshal and drove northward

Cuban Extradition. WASHINGTON, Nov. II.—The State Degariment today delivered to William Dupuy, as agent of the government of Cuba,
papers to secure the delivery into his
custody of Loys Darrell, now held under
arrest at Beera, Portuguese East Africa,
for the murder of a soldier in Cuba. The

VICE IN NEW YORK. Bishop Potter's Letter to Mayor Van

Wyck.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.-Bishop Henry C. Potter, of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of New York, has sent a letter to Mayor Van Wyck in reference to vice in this city, and especially on the East Side. This letter is the one promised some weeks ago, when the bishop publicly anweeks ago, when the bishop publicly announced that one of his rectors had been
grossly insulted by the commanding officlais of a certain police station, and that
he proposed to take up the matter in a
manner which the heads of the police
force should feel.

Bishop Potter first calls attention to the
work that is being done at the ProCathedral, 130 Stanton street, in endeavoring to improve the condition of the pools.

ing to improve the condition of the poor of the Baset Side tenement district, in which it is located, and says it has been recognized as an important factor in promoting the virtue and good order of the community in which it ministers. He goes on to tell how, when the clergymen called at the police station of the precinct to complain of the notorious condition of affairs, one of them was told by the police captain that he lied, and that when disheartened by such an experi-ence, the clergyman dayled his complaint to a higher authority in the police, he was met with insolent decision. The bishop

continues: "I am not, I beg to say, unmindful of the fact that the existence of vice in a the fact that the existence of vice in a great city is practically an inevitable condition of the life of such a community. am not demanding that vice shall be stamped out' by the police or any other of angels, and not of men. But I approach you, sir, to protest with all my power against a condition of things in which vice is not only tolerated, but shielded and encouraged; by those whose sworn duty it is to repress and discour-

"And, in the name of unsullied youth and innocence of young girls and their mothers, who, though living under conditions often of privation and the struggle for a livelihood, lfave in them every instinct of virtue and purity that are the ornaments of any so-called gentle woman in the land, and before God and in the face of the citizens of New York, I protest, as my people have charged ma to do against the habitual insult, the persistent menace, the unutterably defli-ing contacts to which, day by day, be-

ing contacts to which, day by day, because of the base complicity of the police
of New York with the lowest forms of
vice and crimes, they are subjected.

"And, in the name of these little ones,
these weak and defenseless little ones,
Christian and Hebrew slike, of many
races and tongues, but of homes where
God is feared and his law revered and
the virtue and decency honored and exemplified, I call upon you, sir, to save
these people, who are in a very real way these people, who are in a very real way committed to your charge, from a living hell, defiling, deadly, damning, to which the criminal supiness of the constituted authorities set for the defense of the decency and good order, threatens to doom

Bishop Potter, in conclusion, says he has no methods to suggest for the bettering of the conditions; these are in the hands of the Mayor. He says his letter is in accordance with instructions laid on him by the convention of the Episco-pal church of this diocese, and he leaves the matter in the Mayor's hands.
Mayor VanWyck at once replied to the
bishop in a letter in which he had passed
the bishop's communication to the District Attorney, and then adds:
"I wish here to assure you that I will

"I wish here to assure you that I will exert every power which the law has given to right the wrongs and to do away with the —dittons of which you complain and to secure a hearty and efficient co-operation by the police department with all who are working to do away with public violations of law and decency. I stand ready at all times to assist and oc-operate with you in this matter."

Mayor Van Wyck's letter to the District Attorney requests him to co-operate with

Attorney requests him to co-operate with Bishop Potter and the police depart-ment in the movement. In a letter to the Board of Police Commissioners the Mayor encloses a copy of the bishop's letter and directs the Commissioners to at once con duct a searching investigation into the conduct of the two police officials who the bishop says insulted the clergymen. He also directs them to at once do away

graph is: I wish it distinctly understood that to this end I shall use to the utmost limit all the power vested in me, and that I shall hold to personal responsibility those manner.

THE CRUSADE BEGUN. New York Anthorities Act on Bishop Potter's Advice.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.-District Attorney Gardiner, to whom Mayor Van Wyck, upon the receipt of Bishop Potter's let-ter, directed a communication that steps be taken by the District Attorney's office to suppress the vicious conditions exist-ing on the East Side in the "Red Light" district, today secured 50 warrants re-turnable tomorrow. Mr. Gardiner's as-sistants secured 100 warrants when Superintendent McCullagh presented his evidence and affidavits against the disorderly resorts on the East Side, which resulted in three arrests. In speaking of the crushde, Mr. Gardiner said:

"We will start where Bishop Potter says things are in such a bad way, on the East Side, and if necessary then form. an attack in other parts of the city. They are scared pretty badly now on the East Bide since my detectives have turned their attention in that direction."

The poolrooms and gambling houses were open today as usual, undisturbed by the wide advertisement of the Tammany crusade against vice. The only seeming effect of the publicity that has been given to Mr. Croker's declaration was that doorkeepers in the best-patronized resorts for betting on the races have performed their duty in something more than the perfunctory manner that ruled earlier in the week, and patrons who were not known had to go through the form of satisfying the guards before being admitted. No person who had money and wished to bet found any real difficul-ty in placing wagers, bowever, and the down-town poolrooms were more than ordinarily busy. The downtown gambling houses, nearly all of which are known day games, were open in the afterno In the gambling establishments of the Tenderloin and hotel district, it was said that there was no idea that a general closing would be ordered and interference by the police was not anticipated.

Unburied Dead at Galveston GALVESTON, Tex., Nov. 17.-The

GALVESTON, Tex. Nov. 17.—The United States surveying corps today Berbers, the survey s burying parties sent out after the storm

> Endorsed for Its Purity. Evans' Ale has an appointing flavor, and a delicious fragrance; it is a nutritive al-that gives a sent peculiar to itself—try it Order from your dealer or write to the browery, Hudson, New York.

West Virginia Town Burned. PHILIPPI, W. Va., Nov. 17.—Pire broke out this morning in the Valley Hotel, and destroyed a large perition of the busi-ness area of the city. The loss in \$100,000.

Postmaster-General Will Not Bestgn. WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Postmaster-General Smith tonight gave an unqualified denial to a published report that he inTRAGEDY IN PARIS

COUNT DE CORNULIER SHOT AND KILLED HIS WIFE.

Surprised Her While Visiting the Apartments of Another Han, Said to Be Her Lawyer.

PARIE Nov. 17.—Count de Cornulier this afternoon surprised his wife, the Countess de Cornulier, visiting the apartments of a gentleman on the Rue de Provonco. The Count met the Countess on the stairway and fired three shots at hea

the stairway and first three ands at the She died on her way to a hospital. The Count was arrested.

The family is a prominent one. The Countess' brother is an army Colonel, and the Count is well known in the highand the Count is well known in the high-est Parisian society. He is 43 years of age. His wife was 31 years old. She was formerly Mile. Genevieve Beneau de Vian-ney. A suit for separation was pending between the Count and Counters.

has been reached between the commit tee arbitrating the labor union troubles which allows all cigar workers to return to their benches except the members of the International Strippers' Union. No trouble occurred today.

HILL'S RAILROAD DEAL.

Consolidation of Transcontinental Interests.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 .- The Mail and Express today prints the following:
Two gigantic railroad deals, involving
the Northern Pacific, Great Northern and
Union Pacific, on the one hand, and the Atchison and Southern Pacific systems, on Atchison and Southern Pacific systems, on the other hand, have just been completed and will shortly be announced. This statement is officially made by one of the highest executive officers of the Northern Pacific Company, who admits his com-pany is about to pass under the control of the Great Northern, according to the long-cherished plan of J. J. Hill, of the letter read.

latter road,

Mr. Hill is acting in close harmony with
J. Pierpont Morgan, who is the chief factor in the management of the Northern The shooting of the Countess & Cornu-Pacific, and it is for the purpose of put-liar created consternation in social circuit ing through the big combination that

CHAIRMAN OF SOUTHERN PACIFIC BOARD.



CHARLES H. TWEED, OF NEW YORK.

Charles Harrison Tweed, who, on September 6, was chosen chairman of the board of disectors of the Southern Pacific Company, is one of the ablest members of the American In his career the dominating force of worthy ancestry is well illustrated. From the Win-throps and Dudleys and Sargents of colonial days have descended attributes that have won for their possessor high place as a layer and man of affairs.

Mr. Tweed was born in Calair Ma. Section of affairs.

for their possessor high place as a layser and man of affairs.

Mr. Tweed was born in Calais, Me. Reptember 28, 1848. His father was the Hon. Harrison Tweed. His mother was a Pond, of an old New England family. In their ancestry were numbered Governors John Winthrop and Joseph Dudley, of the Massachusetts Bay colony, and others whose names form part of the records of the Nation's beginning. For him a professional career was decided upon early. He was fitted for college at Bristol Academy, at Taunton, Mass., and, entering Harvard, was graduated in 1805 at the head of his

Beginning the study of law under the Hon. Edmund H. Bennett, of Boston, he attended Beginning the study of law under the Hon. Edmund H. Bennett, of Boaton, he attended, later the Harvard Law School, and then continued his studies and began his practice with the well-known firm of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate. In 1874 he became a partnar in that firm, remaining such until 1883, when he retired to become general counsel for the Central Pacific Railroad Company, the Chesapeaka & Ohio and associated corporations. Upon the organization of the Southern Pacific Company he became its general counsel. On February 17, 1906, he was steeted vice-president of the Central Pacific Company, and in September, chairman of that company's board of directors.

Mr. Tweed is fond of out-of-door sports and of social life. In college he was a humber of the Haste Pudding Club and of Phi Bets Kappa. In his New York life he belongs to sev-

of the Hasty Punding Club and of Phi Bets Kappa. In his New Tork life he belongs to several clubs, including the University, Metropoliton, Harvard, and Players, the Riding and Down Town Clubs, and the Seawanhaka and Corinthian Yacht Clubs. He is also a member of the Royal Ciyde Yacht Club, of Glasgow. Ha was married in 1881 to Miss Relen M. Evarts, daughter of the Hon. William M. Evarts. Mr. Twoed is pre-emiently a man of affairs. In him are found united, in a remarkable

degree, the sound judgment and discrimination of the thoroughly educated lawyer of high secciations and extended practice, the enterprise of the New England merchant of the early days of our Republic who sent his ships into all seas in search of trade, and the conserva-tism of a banker. He is a prodigious worker, rivaling in this respect the late C. P. Hunt-ington. He not only loves work, but has great physical capacity for it and works easily.

a daughter of Count Charles de Cornuller 14 years ago, and three children are the result of the union. The marriage proved in unhappy one, and acting upon the advice of her father, the Countess sepa-rated from her husband four years ago, and had since lived in a private home at

Recently a decree was rendered giving her possession of the children. The Count then began espionage, and today discov-ered that the Countess frequently visited M. Lecceux, one of her formatily visited M. Lecceux, one of her former admirers. Count de Cornulier claimed that a Haison was maintained between the couple, but the best information is that M. Lecceux acted as the legal adviser of the Count-

acted as the legal advaser of the Countries. It is stated that her father choss him to manager her affairs.

Yesterday, the Count watched M. Lecoeux's home, but the Countess did not pay a visit to her adviser. Today, fluding her landau before M. Lecoeux's door, the Count secreted himself on the stairing her landau before M. Lecoeux's door, the Count secreted himself on the stairway and when the Countess descended, fired three times without a word, each shot taking effect. His wife never re-gained consciousness after the shooting. ing in the ambulance, which was sum-

lying in the ambulance, which was summoned to take her to the hospital.

The Count was exceedingly ceilm upon surrendering himself, saying: "I did it. I am her husband." He was the first to give aid to his wife after she fell, and asked that a priest be sent for, serted that he did not intend to wife, but wanted to create a scandal.

THE COBLENTZ AFFAIR.

May Lead to Anti-Semitic Trouble in French Army Circles.

PARIS, Nov. 17 .- The Cobients affair is ing an issue likely to lead to further anti-Semitic feeling in army circles. A few days ago M. G. Lebaudy, the well-known turfman, issued the usual invita-

a duel with swords was fought this afternoon. In the second assault Captain Cohients received a slight laceration of the
forearm, and in the fourth assault be
was twice wounded in the same arm, one
of the sword thrusts penaltaling the coof the sword thrusts penaltaling the cowas twice wounded in the same arm, one of the sword thrusts penetrating the cubital nerve, after which the witnesses stopped the contests. The commanding officer of the Fontainbleu school has forbidden the officers at that institution and the pupils particiating hereafter in Le-

baudy's hunts. LONDON, Nov. 17 .- The reconstructed British Cabinet hald its first meeting at the Foreign Office this morning, under the grestdency of Lord Sallabury, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Cham-berlain, was the only absentee. The object of the meeting was to arrange the business of the coming brief Winter ses-

The Tumps Strike. TAMPA, Fla., Nov. 17 .- An agreement power system.

cles, where both the Count and Countess the Northern Pacific voting trust has been dissolved.

The Countess was a woman of unusual beauty, and she was often seen at the theaters, race courses and other resorts the and Morgan recognize that the laws of certain Western States would not perfamily is highly respected. She was read to such a thing.

Mr. Morgan and Mr. Hill, acting with the Deutsche Bank, of Berlin, which has always been a large owner of Northern Pacific stock, have recently greatly added to their holdings of Northern Pacific shares, until they now have a majority in the great pool. This is to be turned in the great pool. This is to be turned over to the Great Northern, giving the latter control of its rival. The Great Northern, it is believed, will pay for this huge block of Northern Pacific stock by the Issue of new Great Northern comation stock or by means of a new se-

curity yet to be determined.

The dissolution of the Northern Pacific voting trust, which becomes effective Janmary I next, instead of a year later, a originally proposed, will permit the distribution of the stock of the compan

as above proposed and enable famis J.
Hill to take control of the property.
Mr. Hill and several of his friends will
enter the directory of the Northern Paciffe, some of Mr. Morgan's associates in the Northern Pacific will be elected di-rectors of the Great Northern, and Union Pacific interests will also have representatives in the boards of the other two Northern railroads.

It is in furtherance of this colossal deal that Mr. Hill has decided to re-tinguish the presidency of the Great Northern to his son, Samuel Hill, who is eral manager of the comp will remain chairman of beard of directors.

Mellen Denies It. PAUL, Nov. 17.-President Mellen the following statement to the

Globe tonight: "If there is any truth in that story, I am wholly ignorant of it. I am inclined to disbelieve it from beginning to end. In my mind, it is nothing but a rebash of an cld story that has been going the rounds for the past three years, and to which there has never been discovered the least foundation. I left New York tion to the officials of the school at Fontainbleu to take part in a hunt. Captain Coblentz, with other officers, accepted the invitation, but when he appeared the Lebaudys abandened the school account of the incident at the Auteuil races November 4 and its outcome.

As a result of this treatment, Captain Coblectz cent seconds to Roger Lusaricho, a brother-in-law of Lebaudy, and a duel with awords was fought this afternoon. In the second assault Captain Co-noon. In the second assault Captain Co-noon Lamout, and I am satisfied in my own mind that he never gave out any

Consumption Cured. Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Ashima and all Throat and Lung Affections; also a positive and radical cure for Newvous Debility and all Nervous Compiaints. Having tested the wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desting to relieve human suffering. I will send free of charge to all who with it, this teclips. In German, Fraction or English, with religible, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, det Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

The Walla Walla Council is unable to come to a conclusion in the matter of a franchise for an electric light and

ANOTHER WILL RESIGN

MINISTER LEISHMANN IS ALSO COM-ING HOME.

Exhausted the Possibilities of His Position in Switzerland-Minister Harris' Resignation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The resigna-tion of Addison C. Harris, Minister of Austria-Hungary, has not yet been re-ceived at the State Department, but it has been known for some months past that it would be forthcoming, Mr. Harris

having expressed his desire to return to his law practice. A report is now current that John G. Leisbmann, United States Minister to Leisbmann, United States Minister to Switzerland, also is about to resign his position, having exhausted its possibili-ties as a field for his activities. Mr Leishmann is from Pennsylvania.

BIG REVENUE RECEIPTS. The Annual Report of Commissioner Wilson.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 .- The annual WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1800, shows a collection exceeded but once in the history of the bureau. The receipts were \$25,312,107, being \$19,316,107 in excess of the estimated amount, and \$21,531,534 more than during the previous year. The percentage of cost of collection was 1.55 as against 1.08 for last year, being the smallest in the history of the

being the smallest in the history of the Internal Revenue Service. Commissioner Wilson estimates that the receipts from all sources of internal reve-nue for the current fiscal year will approximate \$25,60,000. A number of amendments are to be made to the war revenue. The clause of the law which perhaps has given more trouble than any other is that which requires a tax of 10 cents on a "certificate of any descrip-tion" required by law not otherwise speci-fied in the act, it is recommended that this paragraph be abolished. Receipts given for withdrawing deposits

from banks other than savings banks, says the report, should be taxed. Receipts do not require stamps under the law, and do not require stamps under the law, and it was found impossible to rule that when depositor went to a bank personally and withdrew his deposit or a portion of it by tendering a receipt for the same, that such receipt was any more taxable than any other receipt. As a result the use of receipts in lieu of bank checks in this manner is constantly increasing.

"Of course," says the report, "this is an evasion of the tax, but to evade the tax in a lawful manner cannot be pre-

It is recommended that where any one instrument is in the form or combiner the characteristics of two or more instruments, it shall be subject to but one stamp tax, and that the highest imposed

elther of the instruments. a large number of medical preparations which have been held by the United States courts to be exempt from taxation under the clause exempting uncompound-ed chemicals, which are nevertheless put up under a patent or trademark, and for which proprietary rights are claimed. It which proprietary ngms are claimed it is believed, says the report, that Congress intended to tax all patent, proprietary or trademark medicinal preparations allke, and it is recommended that the law be changed so as to effect this end.

It is recommended that the law be hanged in regard to legacy taxes so as o reach the estates of allen propertycolders who reside abroad. Agricultural ales should be accounted. fairs should be exempted from taxation It is advised that either the tax on comercial brokers be repealed or else others the same class of business be included

receipts from the various sources during the year were:

| Dirits | 100,368,817 | 110,085,283 | 120,086,281 | 110,085,283 | 120,086,281 | 120,085,283 | 120,085,283 | 120,085,283 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,085,285 | 120,0 *465.953

*Decrease. FAVORS TO THE STANDARD OIL. Author Lloyd Defends His Charges

of Discrimination.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The Indusrial Commission today made public an affidavit made by Henry D. Lloyd, au-thor of "Wesith Against Commonwealth." in response to charges made by John D. Archibold, of the Standard Oil Company. in his testimony before the commission, in his testimony Mr. Archibeld comment-ed upon the character of the book and the motives of its author, saying it was one-sided and unreliable and intimating that Mr. Lloyd has been paid to make something out of the oil company through the prosecution of the Rice case against

company. the company.

All these charges are denied by Mr.
Lloyd, who says the statements made by
him are based entirely upon official and
court records. He charges direct connection between the Standard Oil Company and the Old South Improvement Company, of Pennsylvania, and says oc-currences since the publication of his book indicate the continuance to the Standard Oil Company within recent imes of rallroad favors made to the improvement company. In this connection, he refers to the testimony taken by the Interstate Commerce Commission hy the Interstate Commerce Commission in Boston in 1898, as going to show that the Boston & Albany Railroad is "underbilling cars of oil trust to such an extent that in some cases half of such shipments in Massachusetts went free." Mr. Lloyd also says:
"The evidence taken in the investigation in the early part of 1900 by the Canadian Parliamentary Committee, if correctly reported seems to indicate that the Old

Farliamentary Committee, if correctly reported, seems to indicate that the Old South improvement Company system substantially has been extended by the Canadian railroads to the oil trust and that these railroads have been putting the rice of transportation down for favored customers and up for others, just as the Supreme Court of Oblo found the refi-ronds of that state doing for the same organization in 1885."

THE SIGNAL CORPS. What It Accomplished in Alaska

and the Far East. WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Brigadier. General A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, in his annual report says that the Signal Corps exceeded in amount of work and variety of duties performed the record of any previous year. Referring to Alaska and Canada, where

he endeavored to make arrangements for telegraphic communication with the mili-tary posts in Canada, General Greely says Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Pre-mier, showed marked interest in the matter, and an appropriation was made by the Canadian Parliament for extending the Canadian telegraph line down the banks of the Yukon to the Alaska boun

banks of the Yukon to the Alaska boundary.

General Greely approves the recommendation of the Commanding General in Alaska for a cable from Skagway to Valdes and from Skagway to Seattle, pussing outside of Vancouver and Queen Charlotte Islands to avoid international complications. This would be about 1800 miles long and cost about 1800.000. He reserved the connections as albeiotately necessaries the connections as albeiotately necessaries. gards the connections as absolutely necessary for the use of the Government in

The report shows that the telegraphic service in Cuba is more satisfactory than ever before, and is conducted at a greatly reduced tartif from that charged under



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given as follows:
"On June 30, 1859, there were in exist, ence only 125 miles of telegraph line, which connected division headquarters with the various garrisons and outposts on the Island of Luzon. On June 30, 1900, there were in existence no less than 3475 miles of Signal Corps land lines and cables, besides Mu miles of field lines, conbies, besides see miles of heid lines, con-structed during the year, but which are no longer in existence. On June 30, 1900, there were in operation 2007 miles of tele-graph lines and cables, with 406 telegraph and telephone offices, of which no less than 361 connected directly with the headquarters of the Commanding General at Manilia.

The total number of messages sent and received during the year aggregated

Although the Signal Corps is called noncombatant, General Greely refers to the fact in the Philippines for the past year the percentage of strictly war cas-ualties exceeds that of the Army as a whole. Of a force of 202 there have been killed, wounded and captured 12 men. In connection with the proposed Ameri-

can Pacific cable, General Greely calls at-tention to the need for amended interna-tional cable regulations, and says that the various defects brought to notice by the Spanish-American War could be referred for correction to an international cable conference. He renews his recommenda-tion for an American cable from the United States to the Philippine Islands.

Dowle's Contract Laborers

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—There was a hearing at the Treasury Department to-day before Assistant Secretary Taylor on the action of the immigration officials at the action of the immigration officiels at Philadelphia in refusing entry to a party of Birmingham lacemakers who had come to this country under the patronage of Alexander Dowle, the divine healer. Dowle was represented by Attorney Packard, of Chicago, who advocated the claim that the immigrants were to estab-lish a new industry in this country and, therefore did not come under the protherefore, did not come under the pro-visions of the alien contract labor law. Several members of the American Lace-makers' Association testified that they can produce the same sort of lace that Dowle's immigrants propose to make. Commissioner Powderly was present and Secretary Gage listened to part of the testimony. A decision is expected some time next week.

Changes in Agricultural Department Changes in Agricultural Department.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—An important
change, having for its object the unfication of certain branches of the work,
has just been made in the United States
Department of Agriculture. Four divislons have become affiliated, namely, vegetable physiology and pardens and grounds.
By a closer union of these several
branches, it is believed that much good
can be accomplished in co-operative work. oran be accomplished in co-operative work.

B. T. Galloway, who has been chief of the division of vegetable physiclogy and pathology for more than 12 years, becomes superintendent of gardens and grounds and director of the office of plant in-

WANTS PORTLAND TO LEAD Common Rates to Seal the River

Would Not Be Wise.

CORVALLIS. Or., Nov. 16 .- (To the Ed-Hammond asks as the substance of his several letters, "Would it not be to the interest of Oregon generally, and to the western portion particularly, if common rates be extended to the mouth of the Columbia River?" And a careful reading of his letters published indicate that to be the question. Then he intimates that The Oregonian is not representing the entire state when it falls to agree that the establishment of common-point rates to Astoria would necessarily be to the best interests of the entire state. Probably little interest in that question is taken by the majority of the people of the state, and particularly by those living in the interior. But those people who de have more or less business over the rall-roads and other freight carriers wel know that the nearer you can bring the point of general distribution to the con-sumers, the better it is for those con-sumers. If you step the ships at Astoria, soon your river will be closed to deep-sea vessels, and the interior consumers would have another 100 miles of local rate to pay. Major Sears has stated the matter so clearly that it cannot be misunderstood, although all do not agree that Portland can afford to sleep on it. It is generally recognized throughout

the state that the Supremacy of Portland is in fact an element in the progress and prosperity of the interior tributary to that city. All the country south to the Siskiyous, all of Eastern Oregon, much of Idaho, and Western Washington are trib utary to Portland, and whatever tends to increase Portland's facilities for distribution is of material benefit to great inland empire back of it. It is a novel idea that common-point rates, ex-tended to Astoria, should be of any bene-fit to this inland country. The point requires proof before credence. The simple question asked of a competing railroad management is no proof. The opinion of a railroad manager, however able, is not proof, when it is taken into consideration that this manager is in strong competi-tion with the only railroad system in the Northwest which is in a position to and

does keep rates equal and uniform.
The O. R. & N. is today, and has been for a number of years, the best friend to the people of this state that they have ever had. Wherever the lines of the G ever had. Wherever the lines of the G.
R. & N. reach other freight carriers are
obliged to give a living rate. Occasionally, the public gains an insight into the
methods of some combination which has
a tendency to engender hostility towards
air railroads and combinations. The question of rebates is one which the people
will, in due time, and in a proper manper set straightened out.

ner, get straightened out.

The question naturally arises, Why has there been so great an effort to get the indersement of public organizations for this common-rate hobby? Why should representatives of a combination go to this or that board of trade, or city council, to get resolutions through, wh organizations, in the nature of things, annot understand, indorsing the cor mon-rate proposition to any particular point? The fact that lumber cannot be shipped over transportation lines on a common-point rate, or on an equivalent rebate contract with profit, may be a solution of the myterfous reasons who this Astoria rate is so carnestly desired. The writer is of the opinion that there in lies the reason for this contention. The Astoria Railroad Company know very well that it cannot extend its roadinto timber districts and then ship lum ber out 130 or 140 miles from a common-rate point at a profit, in competition with lumber manufactured at a common-rate

Corps accomplished in the Philippines is point. If the Southern Pacific or the O. R. & N. Co. would make a sufficient re-bate on lumber shipped from Clatsop County, I have a strong impression there

would be no more heard about this com-mon-point rate. But one thing is certain, and that is, that the people of the interior, who keep informed on the industrial and cor cial conditions of the Northwest, desire above all shings that Portland shall re-main the point of distribution for the territory of which it is the natural conter; that the channel of the river be kept open for deep-sea vessels, as it now is. And if people unfortunate enough to have two or three elephants on their hands can get a private rebate to enable the placing of lumber in the markets of the Inland Empire, in competition with lumer manufactured at common-rate points, and at a profit to themselves, that no one else will complain.

A. BUNKER. and at a profit to themselves, it is likely

Miss Kellor's Kymograph Experi-

ments.

Frances Keller in Harper's Bazar.

Among the more complicated instruments used for ascertaining emotional
conditions is the kymograph. This has been used and was designed for physicians to secure the respiration and changes incident to disease. My studies in criminal sociology involve the application of psychological method to sociology, and seek to throw light upon the influence of heredity and environment in producing orime. I began my studies by making a series of anthropometric and psycholog-ical measurements upon women students. I selected these to represent the normal class. Last Summer I made the same tests upon white women crimicals in Northern institutions. This Spring negro women were measured in Southern orisons, and this year negro students are to be measured. This makes possible com-parisons between negro and white students, negro and white criminals, and between students and criminals. The anthropostudents and criminals. The anteropo-metric tests include about 40 measure-ments of the body; the psychological in-clude measurements of the five physical senses, of the mental faculties, of reac-tions and co-ordinations, and of the emotions. It is asserted by most writers that criminals are degenerate, diseased and inferior morally and mentally, and that they possess qualifies, as vanity, harred, fealousy, etc., in excess of so-called normal individuals. These statements are hased upon observations slove, and my tests were devised for the purpose of actually testing these alleged condi-tions. In addition to these measurements, full social facts regarding the parents, family and training of the crim

Disfigured Skin

wasted muscles and decaying bones.

What havoc! Scrofula, let alone, is capable of all that,

and more. It is commonly marked by bunches in the neck, inflammations in the eyes, dyspepsia, catarrh, and general debility.

It is always radically and permanently cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. "I was a sufferer from scrofula from birth. My eyes were so affected that I was almost blind for days at a time. My neck began to swell so that I could not breathe freely. Medicines falled to do me any good until I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Today I have excellent health." Miss Kirr-TIE MCGUIRE, Silver Creek, Ky. "I was troubled with scrofuls and came near losing my eyesight. For four months I could not see to do anything. After taking two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla I could see to walk around the house and when I had taken eight bottles I could see as well as I ever could." Suar A. HAIB-

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