

COSGROVE LAID TO LONG REST

Crowds Attending Funeral Tax Accommodations of Olympia.

Exercises Were Conducted in House Chamber of Capitol According to Ritual of the Methodist Episcopal Church—Long Procession Follows Body to Cemetery.

Olympia, April 1.—Yesterday afternoon in a driving rain storm, all that was mortal of the late S. G. Cosgrove, governor of Washington, was laid to rest at Masonic cemetery, near this city, following funeral exercises which were attended by hundreds of prominent citizens representative of all parts of the Northwest.

From early morning, when the remains were taken to the capitol to lie in state, until the last volley over the grave at the cemetery, the throngs of sorrowing friends overtaxed the accommodations that had been provided. Not one-quarter of those who assembled could gain entrance to the house chamber, where the services took place, and it required nearly all the express wagons in the city to transport the floral tributes to the cemetery.

The funeral sermon, an eloquent address, was delivered by Rev. C. E. Todd, of the First M. E. church, of Olympia.

Brief services were held at the grave, with military honors, taps and the firing of a salute.

HARRIMAN GIVES VIEWS.

Favors Government Supervision and Protection of Railroads.

Chicago, April 1.—Edward H. Harriman arrived here tonight. While his car was waiting to be hitched to a train for New York, he discussed the tariff, saying:

"If the government had revised the tariff or given the country a good currency law, or both, we would not have had the Landis decision, and we would not have had all this wasteful prosecution of corporations, nor all of this hostile legislation against railroads and the country would be going along swimmingly."

"I have been quoted as criticizing the government and our ex-president for having prosecuted me and the interests which I represent. I have never spoken bitterly regarding either and I have no criticism to make. The prosecutions were all right, for there is nothing about the railroads which I represent that I desire to conceal."

"I have been in favor of government supervision and regulation, but not just because it has come. I am on record in Washington as being in favor of this, and I told Mr. Roosevelt so early in his campaign. But, mind you, I told him I was in favor of regulation if combined with protection; but we have been getting regulation without protection, and that is bad for the railroads and bad for the people, for after all it is the people who have to pay for the mistakes of the government."

PREPARE FOR ROOSEVELT.

Lions and Elephants Reported as Invading Towns.

Mombasa, British East Africa, April 1.—The preparations for receiving Mr. Roosevelt here are nearing completion. Sir James Hayes Sadler, governor and commander in chief of the protectorate, who has been transferred suddenly to the Windward Islands, is much disappointed that he will not be able to receive the former president. This duty will devolve upon Frederick John Jackson, lieutenant governor of the protectorate.

Since the advent of the rains, lions have been terrifying the natives within four miles of Kilindini. An elephant made its way yesterday into the bazaar at Masingi and played havoc. The natives at Masingi have been assured that they need have no further fear, as Mr. Roosevelt is on his way to the protectorate to hunt. They are awaiting his arrival contentedly.

Uprising Plan Blocked.

St. Petersburg, April 1.—The police of St. Petersburg have nipped in the bud a plot to start an uprising in the Caucasus. Yesterday they arrested 70 men, including several army officers, who, as members of a revolutionary organization, were engaged in providing arms, ammunition and funds for the movement. A large number of military rifles and several thousand cartridges destined for the Caucasus fell into the hands of the authorities. The raid was made in the center of the city, in the Nevsky prospect.

To Increase Capital.

New York, April 1.—It is reported in financial circles here that all preliminary steps have been taken by the Standard Oil company of New Jersey for the increase of its capitalization from \$100,000,000 to \$500,000,000. The change is prompted by the desire of those in control of the affairs of the corporation to bring the nominal capital close to value which the shares of the company command in the open market.

Iowa Wet for Two Years.

Des Moines, April 1.—Constitutional prohibition was defeated today in the senate. This is the end of the matter for two years.

FOR CHILD PROTECTION.

Great Britain Puts Law Into Force to Correct Many Evils.

London, April 2.—What is termed the "children's charter" became effective in Great Britain today. The law is a source of keen satisfaction to all classes of society. "Baby farming" is subjected to strict supervision, and no child may be kept on premises that are overcrowded, dangerous or unsanitary. Foster parents found to be negligent, ignorant, drunken, immoral or criminal will be deprived of their charges.

Insurance companies are forbidden to insure the life of a nursing child, and any person convicted of cruelty resulting in the death of a child in which the person is financially interested may be fined 200 pounds (\$1,000) with five years penal servitude. Severe punishment is provided for death by overlying while the parents are under the influence of drink.

Children under 7 years may not be left in a room containing an open fire insufficiently protected. Begging or receiving alms on the streets and juvenile smoking are suppressed. Police-men must confiscate cigarettes and cigarette papers found in the possession of persons under 16 years of age, and tobaccoists selling such property to them are liable to a fine.

Throughout the country the authorities are busy arranging to enforce the law.

CONVICTS SEE DAYLIGHT.

Georgia Abolishes Lease System, to Their Joy.

Atlanta, Ga., April 2.—At sunrise today Georgia shook off the last rag of her convict lease system. The 1,600 human beings were led from the mines, choking kilns and damp factories into the sunlight, from the control of harsh and often brutal taskmasters into the service of the state. Georgia has no state penitentiary. For years her convicts have been sold to those who would buy.

The prisoners, most of them negroes, now will work on the public roads.

Though shackled and ironed, the convicts greeted the change with shouts of joy. Negro preachers were at most of the stockades and led the blacks in the impromptu praise services. Some convicts wept at leaving scenes which had been a part of their daily life for years.

The new system, it is believed, will not only improve the health of the convicts, but will assure Georgia the finest turnpikes in the South.

AHEAD OF STEEL TRUST.

Independent Steel Men Pay \$50,000, for Coal Land.

Pittsburg, April 2.—Anticipating the United States Steel corporation, which, it is said, had been intending to procure the property, a deal was closed today by independent steel concerns for 100,000 acres of Pittsburg coking coal land lying in Greene, Fayette and Washington counties, Pennsylvania, at a cost of \$50,000,000. The property was held by J. V. Thompson, of Uniontown, Pa., and associates.

The sale was made to a holding company, representing, it is said, every important independent steel company in the country except Jones & Laughlins, of Pittsburg, who are said not to be interested in the deal. Charles M. Schwab, of the Bethlehem Steel company, is said to be at the head of the new concern and it is rumored that John W. Gates was behind the deal.

C. P. R. Officials Adamant.

Winnipeg, April 2.—Officials of the Canadian Pacific railroad told the road's mechanics at a conference today that they would insist on a separate schedule for the east and west divisions of the road. The firemen joined the mechanics at the conference. Talk of the possibility of a strike is heard on all sides. It is expected that the miners will quit tomorrow. Today all the miners had a holiday celebrating their eight-hour day anniversary. It is expected that 1,000 men will go out at Lethbridge, Alberta, in the morning.

Has Conquered Plague.

San Francisco, April 2.—San Francisco celebrated officially the close of its campaign against the bubonic plague tonight by giving a public dinner to Dr. Rupert Blue and his corps of executive officers at the Fairmont hotel. At the close of the dinner Mayor Taylor, on behalf of the citizens of San Francisco, presented Dr. Blue with a handsome gold watch. Dr. Blue said San Francisco was now clean, and that her example in fearlessly attacking plague should be followed by other cities.

American Rule All Over.

Havana, April 2.—The last emblem of American domination over Cuba disappeared at noon today when the garrison flag at Camp Columbia fluttered down the pole and was replaced a moment later by the lone star red banner of the Cuban republic. The ceremonies took place in the presence of the garrison of Camp Columbia, consisting of two battalions of the Twenty-seventh infantry and three companies of engineers and one battalion of Cubans.

Texas Negro Lynched.

Waco, Tex., April 2.—Because he was accused of writing an insulting letter to the wife of a young farmer near Dawson, Joe Reddy, a negro 20 years of age, was hanged yesterday by a mob of 300 men.

A BRIEF DAILY REPORT ON THE WORK OF CONGRESS

Saturday, April 3.

Washington, April 3.—With no more than a corporal's guard present, debate on the tariff bill in the house proceeded drearily today. Every member is looking forward to the bringing in of a rule Monday which will provide an opportunity to vote on a limited number of schedules, with debate to be confined to five minutes for and against each amendment.

The Republicans who spoke today were practically unanimous for free hides. The taxes on the necessities came in for their usual share of criticism from both sides of the chamber.

The Supreme court of the United States alone shall have the right to determine the validity or constitutionality of acts of congress, if the bill introduced by Representative De Armond, of Missouri, becomes a law. Concerning the acts of the state legislatures, the Supreme or other high court of the state shall have the right.

Friday, April 2.

Washington, April 2.—That the Payne bill was filled with riotous imperfections designed to cover up the extravagances of the Republican administration; that it did not redeem party pledges, and that it sounded the death knell of the dominant party, were some of the criticisms passed upon the measure by the Democrats in the house today.

An interesting feature of the debate was the speech of Pablo Ocampo de Leon, the Filipino commissioner, who attacked the provision for free trade with the Philippine islands.

From the far South exactly opposite views were expressed regarding protection, Randall, of Louisiana, pleading for it on behalf of the industries of his state, while Spight, of Mississippi, and Clayton, of Alabama, wanted free lumber, free hides, free boots and shoes, free bagging and free cotton ties.

From the Republicans came the suggestions of a permanent tariff commission, and none seemed entirely satisfied with the bill.

Thursday, April 1.

Washington, April 1.—General debate on the tariff was continued in the house of representatives today and tonight. The Payne bill came in for its usual condemnation as a pretext and sham. Gaines, of West Virginia, and McCall, of Massachusetts, both members of the ways and means committee, defended the measure, although the Massachusetts member wanted something specific in it regarding the course to be pursued toward the Philippines.

The anticipated action regarding the fixing of a time for closing the debate was not taken, in view of the complex situation in which the Republican leaders found themselves.

The method of preparation, consideration and probable passage of the bill was the basis of a speech by De Armond, of Missouri. Good judgment, fairness and patriotism should be made the basis of the formation of a tariff law, he said, not mere partisanship. The Payne bill, he declared, should have been considered by the ways and means committee and not by the Republican members alone. The whole question now in the minds of those who have presumed to take charge of affairs in the house, he asserted, was not how to improve the bill, but how to get the bill through with the least change by the "dangerous commoners," the members of the house.

Wednesday, March 31.

Washington, March 31.—Debate on the Payne tariff bill today again turned largely on the lumber industry, with especial reference to one case to wood pulp, the schedule on which was championed by Mann, of Illinois, chairman of the special commission on the paper industry. There were attacks on free coal, free hides and free trade with the Philippines, and the cry for protection to special industries was as loud from Southern Democrats as from Northern Republicans.

Morgan, of Missouri, urged protection for the zinc industry. Brantley, of Georgia, said the prime purpose of the bill was not to raise revenue, as President Taft had urged, but to maintain protection. He would vote to restore the \$2 rate on lumber. Douglas, of Ohio, condemned the countervailing duty on coffee.

Rothermel, of Pennsylvania, favored lower duties on paper and wood pulp and scored the paper trust.

Mondell opposed free coal, free hides and the reduction on wool. Mann made an elaborate argument for free wood pulp and lower duties on paper.

Pujs, Democrat, of Louisiana, protested against reduced lumber duties and free trade with the Philippines and said he would move for a duty on Philippine rice.

Griest, of Pennsylvania, opposed free imports of Philippine tobacco.

Tuesday, March 30.

Washington, March 30.—The tariff debate waxed warm in the house today. A revival of the discussion of oil and lumber schedules was like setting a

Revenues Do Not Show Well.

Washington, April 1.—The monthly statement of the collections of internal revenue shows that during February the total receipts were \$17,605,165, a decrease as compared with February, 1908, of \$1,019,901. For the eight months of the current fiscal year the decrease is \$8,636,375, as compared with the corresponding period of 1908. Receipts from spirits for February decreased \$1,258,425 from a year ago. Tobacco shows a slight increase.

match to both products, for the subjects proved of absorbing interest to the members, who entered generally into the debate.

Vreeland, N. Y., Kitchin, N. C., Dies, Tex., Graham and Burke, Pa., were the main speakers of the day.

McKinley, California, said he believed the Payne bill, which admits 300,000 tons of Philippine sugar to the United States free of duty, is a wise one.

The action of the committee in removing the duty on hides was disapproved by Sterling, of Illinois. Weis, Wisconsin, replied that the 15 per cent duty so discriminated against the American tanner and leather manufacturer that they lost five dollars' worth of business on every hide and labor loses a dollar and a half on a day's work.

Byrd, Missouri, advocated the free admission of lumber.

Monday, March 29.

Washington, March 29.—The tariff question was again discussed in the house today. Not one of the many speakers favored the Payne bill entirely, while the Democrats found much in it to criticize. The maximum and minimum features of the proposed measure were especially obnoxious to them. Republicans urged higher duties on lumber, iron, pottery and zinc ore, as well as a duty on coal.

Cushman of Washington, the new Republican member of the committee on ways and means, pleaded for better protection to American lumber and for duty on coal.

Devoting his remarks largely to a discussion of the lead and wool schedules, Hamer of Idaho discussed the tariff from the Western standpoint. He declared the proposed provision to permit the entry from the Philippines, free of duty, of 300,000 tons of sugar, establishes a bad precedent, and declared that the proposed tariff reform may mean free lumber, which, he said, would be a concession to a cult of so-called political philosophers, but would not mean a dollar reduction to the consumer.

Scott of Kansas declared lumber should be put upon the free list, and that the duty on hides ought to be restored.

Sisson of Mississippi attacked the wool schedule, offering figures to show that the American consumer pays twice as much for wool goods as he would if there were no tariff.

Washington, March 29.—Objection was made by Hale that the finance committee was holding daily sessions on the tariff bill. The criticism came from Bacon, who referred to the fact that the Democratic members of the committee were excluded.

Joining the Democrats in their protests against the manner in which the tariff bill was being managed, Elkins, of West Virginia, declared himself and his state to be of the South, the interests of which, he said, were being "crucified."

Gore, in a sarcastic speech, said the Democrats had been given 14 minutes in which to examine the bill before voting on it in committee.

Anti-Jap Men Only Wait.

Washington, March 31.—While waiting to interview the president, Representative Kahn, of California, today made the following statement in reference to the attitude of the Pacific coast on the Asiatic question: "The present calm on the Pacific coast is no indication that the anti-Japanese sentiment is any weaker. We are merely waiting to see if the national government will make good its promises to keep the coolies out."

Retirement of Colonel Anderson.

Washington, April 2.—After a service of more than 38 years in the army, Colonel George L. Anderson, of the coast artillery corps, who has been serving in the inspector general's department at San Francisco, was placed upon the retired list today of his own accord. Colonel Anderson comes from Wisconsin and was graduated from West Point in 1874. He has been attached to the inspector general's department since 1901.

Pathfinder's Son Ousted.

Washington, March 30.—Major Francis P. Fremont, Fifth United States Infantry, is to be dismissed from the army as a result of his conviction by court-martial in Cuba on the charge of insubordination. President Taft having approved the sentence of the court today. Major Fremont is a son of "The Pathfinder," and is now stationed at Plattsburg barracks, New York.

Appoints Aid for Wickersham.

Washington, April 3.—President Taft today sent the following nominations to the senate: Assistant United States attorney general, Oscar Lawler, of California; United States marshal, Third division, district of Alaska, Harvey P. Sullivan, of Alaska, to succeed Henry K. Love.

Ask Chamberlain to Speak.

Washington, April 3.—Senator Chamberlain has been invited to deliver an address at commencement at the Natchez institute, May 25. The school authorities offer to change the date to suit the senator's convenience.

No Indorsement of Dividend Tax.

Washington, March 30.—Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh announced today that the administration had not yet indorsed the proposed plan to tax dividends declared by corporations.

ONE GREAT TRUST.

Harriman Would Put Every Railroad Under One Head.

Denver, March 31.—If E. H. Harriman could have his way, he would bring all the railroads in America into one giant combination, under one head, and begin immediately the expenditure of \$250,000,000 or \$300,000,000 in improving the weaker roads, both physically and financially. In this way he says he believes he could do the greatest good to the government, the people of the United States generally, to the shippers individually and finally to the owners of railroad stock.

Mr. Harriman spent two hours in Denver today as the guest of the chamber of commerce, then departed on his eastward journey.

"If we could, we would throw our cloak over the weaker lines throughout the country and begin immediately the expenditure of between \$250,000,000 and \$300,000,000 to improve them," said Mr. Harriman in an informal talk at the chamber of commerce. "It ought to be done immediately and I think I can qualify as an expert on these matters. This should be done openly and under some sort of government supervision. But we would all be put in prison if we tried it."

STRIKE THREATENS C. P. R.

Twelve Thousand Machinists Deadlocked on Negotiations.

Winnipeg, Man., March 31.—Alarming reports are current here that another big strike of machinists on the Canadian Pacific railway is imminent. The company, it is alleged, refuses to negotiate jointly with the men on the Eastern and Western systems, and as that is strongly favored by the men, a deadlock has been reached in the negotiations. Last night more delegates arrived from far Eastern and Western points and Grant Hall, head of the mechanical department in the West for the company, who was summoned to Montreal a few days ago, wired last night in very discouraging terms.

The present schedule expires in a few days and a new one must be at once agreed upon. If the men strike this time they will have the backing of the American Federation of Labor, with whom they affiliated this winter, and will be in a better position to secure funds to fight the company. Some 12,000 men will be involved from Moncton, N. B., to Vancouver, B. C.

SERVIA EATS CROW.

Accepts in Full Demands of Powers on Balkan Trouble.

Belgrade, March 31.—The formula agreed upon by the powers of Europe and Austria-Hungary for settling the dispute between the dual monarchy and Serbia was accepted by the Serbian government today. The formula was presented at the foreign office by the British, French, German, Russian and Italian ministers, and Srebia, through her minister in Vienna, will deliver to the Austrian government tomorrow a note to the following effect:

"First, Serbia declares that her rights have not been violated by the annexation by Austria-Hungary of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and accepts the powers' decision to annul paragraph 65 of the treaty of Berlin.

"Second, Serbia will not protest against the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

"Third, Serbia will return her military forces to normal conditions by discharging the reservists and volunteers and will not permit the formation of irregular troops or bands."

This note has been prepared at the suggestion of the powers and will be sent with the object of terminating all misunderstanding between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

Indian Leader Captured.

Guthrie, Okla., March 31.—Crazy Snake has been captured. He is being held under heavy guard at Thompson's farm, west of Checotah. This was confirmed by telephone message from Checotah at 1:30 this morning. He will be taken to jail in Muskogee at daybreak. Crazy Snake is badly wounded in the thigh. Nine prisoners were taken to Muskogee tonight and placed in jail there, and seven to Checotah. Frank Coker, a Seminole, has been arrested charged with the killing of Marshal Baum and Deputy Odom.

Cruisers Get Tangled Up.

Mare Island Navy Yard, March 31.—The cruisers Raleigh and Cincinnati sustained some damage today in Mare Island channel. The vessels had been moored abreast of each other and while the navy yard tug was attempting to move them, the propeller of one of the cruisers caught in the shaft of the other, causing a leak. The leak has been closed temporarily and a diver will be sent down to ascertain the extent of the damage.

Irish Very Land Hungry.

London, March 31.—Chief Secretary for Ireland Birrell re-introduced the Irish land bill in the house of commons today. The bill is in exactly the same form as when it was crowded out last session. The chief secretary said again that it would require an expenditure of \$915,000,000, at least, to satisfy the land hunger of the Irish and of this total parliament had still to provide \$775,000,000.

Buried in Mexican Mine.

El Paso, Tex., March 31.—Thirty-eight Mexican miners are entombed in the coal mine at Minor, Mexico, operated by the Coshuila Mining company, as the result of an explosion last night caused by fireamp. It is probable that all are dead.

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY

Some of the moon's mountains are 26,000 feet high.

Turkey exports goods to the value of about \$100,000,000 a year.

Princess Albert of Belgium is said to be the happiest wife in the courts of Europe.

There are more doctors per capita in New York city than anywhere else in this country.

"Trial Marriages" were discussed at the recent congress of Russian women at St. Petersburg.

It is only within the last ten years that tropical fruits like bananas and pineapples have had large sale in Germany.

The foreign commerce of this country fell off about \$500,000,000 last year. The greatest decline was noticed at the Atlantic ports.

Mrs. Keith Spalding, of Chicago, has given \$18,000 and forty acres of land to be used in establishing a tuberculosis sanatorium at Naperville, Ill.

The Australians eat an average of 129 pounds of sugar each year, the United States 89 pounds, Germany 36 pounds, France 32 pounds and Great Britain 81 pounds, but in the latter country the ratio is going up.

Owing to recent raids upon "blind tigers" by the police authorities, the city of Savannah, Ga., is the possessor of about 20,000 gallons of whisky, besides much beer, wine, champagne, etc. It can neither be sold nor given away.

Figures issued by Manchester University point to the fact that women graduates rarely marry. Out of 560 women who have taken degrees only sixty-four have married. Twelve of these married graduates of the same university.

Mrs. Russell Sage is said to pay the heaviest tax of any person in the city of New York. The tax books show that twenty New York women are assessed for upward of \$17,000,000, and more than a score of others are required to pay for \$250,000 to \$100,000.

Mrs. W. J. Beggs, now of Seattle, is said to have produced the only rose absolutely without thorns. She was for several years a neighbor of Luther Burbank in California, where she studied his methods. The bloom of this thornless rose is reported to be of unusual beauty.

The Grand Duchess Sergius of Russia is to found an establishment in Moscow which is to supply district nurses for the poor. The grand duchess, whose husband was killed by the terrorists, is to live in one of the buildings devoted to the work, and other titled men and women will also dwell near her and help in the work.

A bill has been prepared by Charles Francis Adams and introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature to provide that there shall be no alteration or change in the name of any public way, street, place or square, or of any public park, where the name altered or changed has been in use for twenty-five years, without the consent of the Highway Commission of the State. At a hearing on the measure representatives of many patriotic societies favored it.

The women of Paris have discovered a new method of stimulation in the tea cigarette. To make one about as much tea is required as would make two strong cups of tea. As many Paris women are reported to be smoking on an average ten a day, it is easy to see why the doctors should be taking measures to nip the fashion in the bud. They describe it as a horribly easy method of stimulation and sure to undermine the strongest constitution in a few months.

Canton, China, at present is full of robbers. It is said that in some parts the people are really afraid to go to rest at night, inasmuch as it is certain that thieves will enter and rob the place. Accordingly some one sits up, while others sleep. The following is a queer criticism of China's policy by a correspondent: "We have a police force, whose work consists mostly in sleeping at post or helping the nearby shopkeeper to chop wood or a neighboring blacksmith to blow his fire."

Mrs. George F. Lowell received more applause than any of the other speakers at the recent meeting of the Massachusetts Press Association. Her address was on woman suffrage, and in reply to a statement made by a speaker preceding her that the women of America could get the ballot or anything else they wanted, Mrs. Lowell said they could, provided they waited long enough. She reminded them that it took Massachusetts women fifty-five years to obtain the equal guardianship of children, and almost as long to get that of equal inheritance between husband and wife.

The legal adage de minimis non curat lex was apparently reversed in the Glamorgan County Court, held at Cardiff, Wales, recently, when a workman seriously sued his employers for compensation for injuries sustained while putting in a shop front, the injuries being the result of a flea bite. The claimant's solicitor asked for an adjournment, as he said his client was ill. The judge granted the adjournment, but was informed immediately that the claimant had been seen in the neighborhood of the court. Thereupon the judge called the case again and gave judgment for the defendants on the ground that the man might have been carrying the flea for half an hour before he went to work.