

The Great Tontine

by HAWLEY SMART
Author of "Broken Bonds," "Bound to Win,"
Etc.

CHAPTER XXII.—(Continued.)
Hemmingby was right in the prediction about the nurse. She kept her face as much as possible turned away from him, and addressed herself to Ringwood in low, measured tones, which struck the manager as having been deliberately adopted. He was disappointed, for he had reckoned upon her voice to recall this woman to his memory. As yet it had told him nothing, and he felt pretty sure that she would allow him to hear a little of it as might be. Clearly, if possible, he must force her to talk.

"No," observed the manager; "the old cruttid don't recollect me a bit; and yet, poor old chap, he and I have been friendly for the last twenty years; but I suppose, ma'am, there are many of his old friends he don't recognize?"

"He recognizes very few of them now, sir," rejoined the nurse, in the same low, mechanical tones.

"He knows Mr. Pogram, of course," said Hemmingby carelessly.

"Who said anything about Mr. Pogram?" piped the octogenarian, from the depth of his cushions. "He never comes near me now; why should he? What does he want with a worn-out old fellow like me? But I'd like to see him, I'd like to see him."

A gleam of surprise flashed for a moment across the manager's face; but, transient as it was, the woman, who from under her downcast lids was steadily watching him, saw it, and flinched nervously with her apron in consequence.

"It strikes me," continued Hemmingby, "that my old friend there is not quite so deaf as you make him out to be, Mrs. —"

"Mrs. —," she replied. "Excuse me; I told you just now that, though he really is very deaf, he exaggerates his deafness a good deal when out of humor. The name of Pogram would, of course, attract his attention."

"Pogram?" quavered the invalid again; "I want to see him about that right of foreshore in front of Rydland Terrace. If he don't buy it, somebody else will, and build on it, likely as not. It will send his rents down in the Terrace if he lets any one build between him and the sea."

"There was a twinkle in Hemmingby's eye, which did not escape Mrs. Clark, as she replied:

"Why, your head is as clear for business, Mr. Crabbe, as ever it was; if you would only take an ear-trumpet, I believe, when you have got through the winter, you might resume your old place in the office. Don't you think, ma'am, he will come round with the spring a bit?"

The nurse shook her head, but made no further reply.

"Well, Ringwood," said the manager, rising, "you were sent down here to see Mr. Crabbe, and so put an end to a foolish rumor; I suppose you are satisfied now, and quite ready to vouch that he is alive, and in tolerably good case, for his age?"

"He was accompanied by Ringwood, to leave the room when, to the intense astonishment of the latter, he turned swiftly round, crossed to the deaf man's chair, put his hand lightly on his shoulder, and whispered into his ear. Ringwood saw the invalid start as if the manager had bit him; but before he could observe more, Hemmingby hurried him into the lane, and led the way rapidly back to Rydland."

"Well," said Ringwood, "what do you make of it all? and what, in heaven's name, possessed you to whisper into a deaf man's ear?"

"I can't explain matters more briefly," rejoined Hemmingby, laughing, "than by telling you what I said. It was merely this—A leech overdone, Bob; but you can have twenty pounds a week at the 'Vivacity' whenever you like to join the profession."

"Why, you don't mean to say—" exclaimed Ringwood.

"Yes, I do," interrupted the manager. "Bob Pogram plays old Crabbe, and well he does it. As for the nurse, I still can't put a name to her; but would back her also to be theatrical."

CHAPTER XXIII.
As the footsteps of the visitors died away Bob Pogram sprang from his chair, and, throwing his rug and wrappers upon the ground, exhibited the comic picture of a young man partially made up to represent an old one.

"It's all up, Kitty," he exclaimed. "I told the governor it was madness to continue the deception; but he was obstinate and refused to admit that he was beaten. Of course, neither he nor I ever reckoned upon Hemmingby turning up in this way; I wish I had taken your advice. You said the minute you saw your old manager that it was best to say old Mr. Crabbe was too ill to receive visitors; that if he once played our little comedy before him he was certain to detect one, if not both of us; but I had bemuddled so many, that I was not enough to think I could deceive him. What do you think he whispered into my ear before leaving, Kitty?"

"I don't know," she replied; "but it does not much matter. I saw that he had recognized you some little before that; whether he made me out also I cannot say; but that, I suppose, is not of much consequence now."

"Do you know what all this means, girl? Do you know that this means penal servitude for me? Why Hemmingby should turn against us in this fashion I cannot imagine; he could not have come here with that barrister fellow by accident. At all events, it is too risky for me, and I mean to be out of Rydland tonight."

Bob Pogram, as, having resumed his own clothes, he walked quickly back to Rydland, rapidly turned over in his mind all the details of his projected flight. There was but one difficulty that he saw

in the way of his stealthy retreat, and that was his father. To draw a good big sum from the bank, and slip quietly away from Rydland, was easy enough; but the bidding good-bye to his father was a different matter. Influenced entirely by his own selfish fears, he determined to spare the old lawyer that ceremony.

He kept carefully out of his father's way, but employed a part of his time at "The Crown" in writing a short note to him, in which, after explaining his own flight and his reasons for it, he strongly recommended the old man to follow his example. He further reminded him that he had already obtained two dividends from the "Tontine," by the fraudulent representation that old Crabbe was alive, and, consequently, placed himself at the mercy of Lord Lakington, or anybody else who chose to denounce him.

Hard as old Pogram was, he a little broke down under his son's note. It has been said that every human being must have something to love, that it is a necessity of our existence, and such love as lawyer Pogram was capable of giving he had centered on his son.

However, the old lawyer quickly recovered himself, and after the first half-hour, faced the situation as undauntedly as ever.

In the course of the afternoon there was a rumor afloat in the town that old Crabbe was dead, and inquirers at Mr. Pogram's office were told it was true that the old man had died very suddenly and unexpectedly.

CHAPTER XXIV.
It was quite open to question whether Lord Lakington was not as much dismayed at the explosion of the great Pogram fraud as the old lawyer himself. He was grateful to his nephew, no doubt, for preventing his falling a prey to a most audacious imposture; still the fact remained, that he, Viscount Lakington, was left in just as precarious a position regarding income as ever.

Although the Viscount might argue to himself that it was his nephew's bounden duty to marry money, wherewith to prop up the economy that would eventually fall to him, yet he had an inward conviction that Jack Phillimore would please himself about choosing a bride; and though he might talk of speaking to his daughter concerning the palpable love-affair going on between herself and her cousin, yet he knew that he had tried Beatrice's obedience to its utmost limit when she consented to marry Robert Pogram. His lordship was now thinking for himself; and now occurred to him that idea which had flashed across Ronald Ringwood on the discovery of Finnigan.

"Why," he exclaimed, "I can marry Miss Chickester and settle the 'Great Tontine' that way. I will do it, and with as little delay as possible. I had better, perhaps, take Beatrice into my confidence at once; it would be as well to have her on my side, and she can, if she chooses, aid me materially. Girls object at times to youthful stepmothers, but she and Miss Chickester appear to get on well together. Besides, if she means realizing her present love-dream, who the second Lady Lakington is can be of little consequence to her."

About two or three days afterwards the Viscount, rather to his amazement, was informed by his daughter that Miss Chickester was grateful to him, and all of them, for their kindness; she thoroughly appreciated and thanked Lord Lakington for the honor he had done her, and she was willing to meet his views about the "Tontine" in any way, but that arrangement could never be; and the Viscount consequently had to once more ponder in his study over that, to him, stupendous problem of "What is to become of me?"

It speedily occurred to him that the next thing to try was to effect a compromise. Miss Chickester had stated her readiness to meet his views in any way but matrimony, and he would therefore write to Carbuoke, and propose a division of the big lottery, stipulating further, as part of the arrangement, that there should be no prosecution of the Pograms, as Miss Phillimore's name would be almost sure to be mixed up in such a trial.

When the servant one day announced Mr. Ringwood, there was no little flutter in the drawing-room in the Victoria Road. Mary felt that from that interview she should be able to decide as to whether Ringwood really cared for her or not.

"I have come, Miss Chickester, I regret to say, to break bad news to you," said Ringwood; "and if Mrs. Lyme Wregis will excuse us, I should prefer that you alone heard my evil tidings in the first place. Terence Finnigan is dead."

"Poor Terence!" replied the girl. "I am sorry for him; though when existence has become so merely mechanical as his was, one cannot but feel that death is deprived of all its terrors."

"By his death your share in the 'Tontine' becomes void; and I am sorry to inform you—and it is the more especially so that Mr. Carbuoke wished me to point out to you—that the agreement between you and Lord Lakington being still unsigned, it is not worth the paper it is written on."

"I understand," replied Mary, quietly. "You mean to say that Lord Lakington takes the whole 'Tontine,' and that my prospect of being an heiress has melted into thin air."

"That, I regret to say, is the exact state of the case; and very, very hard luck for you it is."

"Well, Mr. Ringwood, I am not going to pretend to you that I am wholly indifferent to the loss of four thousand a year; but after all, remember, I only stand in the same position that I did three or four weeks ago; and never having had the spending of such an income, I very partially realize the loss of it. I shall always feel that I can never be sufficiently grateful to you for all the time and trouble you have wasted, first in my aunt's behalf, and then on my own."

"I have something more to say to you, —of little moment, it may be, to you, but a very great matter to me. I have loved you sincerely, and hoped to make you my wife, almost from the beginning of our acquaintance. If I have never ventured to tell you so before, the 'Tontine' must be my excuse. I was always in possession of the facts of the case, while you were not; and I dreaded not so much what the world might say as what you might think, when, supposing I had the good fortune to win you, you should discover that I had known of the possibility of your being an heiress all along. I could not face that; and I swore to keep aloof from you until this lottery was decided one way or the other. I could have

even dared to put my fate to the test had you won the whole and become a great heiress. There would, at all events, have been nothing underhand about my wooing then. Whatever answer you may give me now, you must, at all events, acquit me of mercenary motives, and feel sure that I love you for yourself. I love you very dearly, Mary; do you think you could love me well enough to be my wife?"

"You have taken me so by surprise that I hardly know," faltered the girl; "but, believe me, no one can more thoroughly appreciate the delicacy of your conduct that I do, and it is that which makes me now hesitate. Your wife, Mr. Ringwood, ought to be a woman who not only loves you dearly, but can enter fully into the career which I am sure is before you; and unless I feel certain I could be all this to you, I would say you 'may,' whatever my own feelings might be. Will you give me a little time to think over it? Come and see me to-morrow, and I will honestly answer your question."

"It is more than I dared to hope for," replied Ringwood, as he raised her hand to his lips; "please make my adieu upstairs, and till to-morrow, good-bye."

That the finishing of the "Great Tontine" resulted in a double wedding it is almost superfluous to add; but that Lord Lakington, under the strenuous pressure of his nephew and daughter, was induced to settle ten thousand pounds upon Mary Chickester as a wedding gift is a fact that deserves to be recorded, the Viscount after the somewhat manner of those who have been spendthrifts in their youth, developing a laudable ambition for the accumulation of riches in his mature age.

(THE END.)

PIPES THAT GROW ON VINES.

Meerschaum Said to Have a Rival in a South African Gourd.

Since the department of agriculture, through its bureau of foreign plant investigations, brought to the notice of the smokers of this country the fact that pipes could be grown that would wear well and smoke sweet and cool, great interest has been manifested in the enterprise.

This wonderful plant, known as the calabash gourd, says the Dallas, Tex., Farm and Ranch, is a native of South Africa, and produces, in the form of fruit, calabashes which are being made into the highest quality of pipe bowls. Annually many thousands of pipe gourd are exported, both in the rough and in the finished pipe.

The plants grow very fast, one plant producing from 100 to 200 bowls. It is about five months from the time the seed is planted until the fruit can be gathered.

Constant attention must be given to the plants when under cultivation, so as to insure a crop of suitable shapes for pipes. Many farmers of South Africa make a special study of growing the correct shapes.

The gourds require a hot, dry soil, with rain at the proper season to bring them to perfection. The curved stem of the calabash forms a light and appropriate shape. This is the gourd of commerce.

Curiously enough these gourds bear a resemblance to the capacious bowled meerschaum so popular in Germany. The calabash pipe not only yields a very sweet and cool smoke, but it colors beautifully. Its life is about as long as that of a briar pipe. It makes a very high polish. These pipes are usually lined with commercial meerschaum, although the cheaper grades are lined with tin. In South Africa they sell for \$1 to \$50, according to the finish and style.

The present market price of these pipes is rather high, owing to the fact that no two of them are of the same size and shape, necessitating the making of the mountings by hand. The industry in South Africa is such that there are shipped annually from 150,000 to 200,000 pipes.

The ease with which these gourds can be grown is such that it is thought American smokers will not be slow to appreciate this latest and best thing in pipes, which seems destined to oust the meerschaum.

Impossible Combination.
They were talking of the strange-sights to be seen in a great city, and one man paid his tribute to New York. "I don't believe one of you could think of any combination of circumstances that hasn't at some time occurred on the streets here," he said.

"I reckon I know of one that's never occurred there," said Hiram Fowle.

"What's that?" asked the other, curiously.

"I guess," said Hiram, slowly, "that you've never seen, nor ever will see, a brass band going in one direction and the left of the folks going the other."

Ought to Have Known.
"Paw," queried little Tommy Toddlies, "what's a parasite?"

"How long have you been going to school, young man?" asked Toddlies, Sr.

"Four years," answered Tommy.

"Well," continued the old man, "there is something wrong with our educational system if four years of schooling hasn't taught you that a parasite is a person who lives in Paris."

Canada's Railways.
Statistics of Canadian railroads for 1907 show that the capital invested was \$1,171,837,808, on which the net earnings were \$42,989,537. There were 22,452 miles of road in operation, of which 1,076 were double track. The increase in freight traffic over 1906 was 5,860,426 tons, and the gain in passenger cars carried, 4,147,537. Locomotives increased 573, freight cars 17,649 and passenger cars 823. Persons killed numbered 587, and the injured 1,998.

A Sure Sign.
"Was it a bad play?"

"It must have been bad. None of the debutantes would let their mammas go."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

ADVICE TO CONGRESS

Taft Favors Corporation Tax and Income Tax.

AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION

Urges Senate to Adopt Provision as House Has Already Done in Tariff Bill.

Washington, June 17.—President Taft yesterday sent the following message to congress:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives—It is the constitutional duty of the president, from time to time, to present to the consideration of congress such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient.

"In my inaugural address, immediately preceding this present extraordinary session of congress, I invited attention to the necessity for a revision of the tariff at this session, and stated the principles upon which I thought the revision should be effected. I referred to the then rapidly increasing deficit, and pointed out the obligation on the part of the framers of the tariff bill to arrange duties so as to secure an adequate income, and suggested that if it was not possible to do so by import duties, new kinds of taxation must be adopted, and among them I recommended a graduated inheritance tax as correct in principle and as certain and easy of collection.

"The house of representatives has adopted the suggestion and has provided in the bill it passed for the collection of such a tax. In the senate, the action of its finance committee and the course of the debate indicate that it may not agree to this provision, and it is now proposed to make up the deficit by the imposition of a general income tax, in form and substance almost exactly the same character as that which, in the case of Pollock vs. Farmers' Loan & Trust company, 157 U. S. 429, was held by the Supreme court to be a direct tax, and therefore not within the power of the Federal government to impose unless apportioned among the states according to population.

"This new proposal, which I did not discuss in my inaugural address or my message at the opening of the present session, makes it appropriate for me to submit to congress certain additional recommendations.

"The decision of the Supreme court in the income tax cases deprives the national government of a power which, by reason of previous decisions of the court, it was generally supposed the government had. It is undoubtedly a power the national government ought to have. It might be indispensable to the nation's life in great crises.

"Although I have not considered a constitutional amendment as necessary to the exercise of certain phases of this power, a mature consideration has satisfied me that an amendment is the only proper course for its establishment to its full extent. I therefore recommend to the congress that both houses, by a two-thirds vote, shall propose an amendment to the constitution conferring the power to levy an income tax upon the national government without apportionment among the states in proportion to population.

"This course is much to be preferred to the one proposed, of re-enacting a law once judicially declared to be unconstitutional. For congress to assume that the court will reverse itself and to enact legislation on such assumption will not strengthen popular confidence in the stability of the judicial construction of the constitution. It is much wiser policy to accept the constitution and remedy the defect in due and regular course.

"Again, it is clear that by the enactment of the proposed law, the congress will not be bringing money into the treasury to meet the present deficiency, but by putting on the statute book a law already there and never repealed will simply be suggesting to the executive officers of the government their possible duty to invoke litigation.

"If the court should maintain its former view, no tax would be collected at all. If it should ultimately reverse itself, still no taxes would have been collected until after protracted delay.

"It is said the difficulty and delay in securing the approval of three-fourths of the states will destroy all chance of adopting the amendment. Of course,

Bonilla May Lead Revolt.
New Orleans, June 17.—Dispatches received by local business houses say that La Ceiba and the Northern coast provinces of Honduras are in open revolt and have sent emissaries to New Orleans to persuade Manuel Bonilla to return and take possession of the government. Davilla has applied to the United States, and the United States gunboat Paducah is patrolling Ceiba harbor to prevent sanguinary outbreaks. General Bonilla is in New Orleans now. He denies that there is anything significant in his departure.

Illinois Primary Law Invalid.
Springfield, Ill., June 17.—The Supreme court of Illinois today declared unconstitutional the state primary law, and as a result the state is without a legal method of nominating candidates for office. It is thought a special session of the legislature will be called to enact a new law. The decision of the Supreme court is the result of an attack made upon the primary law by candidates defeated in the state primaries last summer.

Eclipse Seen by Peary.
Washington, June 18.—Although preparations were made at the United States naval observatory here to take observations of the eclipse of the sun yesterday, the cloudy weather spoiled the plans. The eclipse here was but partial, the only place where it was total being near the North pole. Few, if any, white men, with the exception of Commander Robert E. Peary and his crew, now in search of the North pole, had an opportunity to observe it.

Kansas City, June 17.—Governor Hadley today vetoed the bill providing for an expenditure of \$20,000 for a Missouri exhibit at the Seattle fair. The governor said the state needed the money more for educating its citizens and for the poor.

Russians Fire on British.
Viborg, Finland, June 19.—The British steamer Wodburn was fired upon last night by a Russian torpedo boat near the Island of Blorke, for approaching too close to the bay on the Finnish coast, where Emperor Nicholas and Emperor William met today. The projectiles from the torpedo boat pierced a steam pipe and one member of the crew of the British vessel was wounded. The incident shows the extreme nervousness for the safety of the czar.

Russian Thugs Slay Six.
Kiev, Russia, June 19.—A band of armed men who visited today the estate of a local landholder and were refused a large sum of money, shot the landowner, his mother, three peasants and a servant. The bandits escaped.

no one can speak with certainty upon this point, but I have become convinced that a great majority of the people of this country are in favor of vesting the national government with power to levy an income tax.

"Second, the decision in the Pollock case left power in the national government to levy an excise tax which accomplishes the same purpose as a corporation income tax, and is free from certain objections urged to the proposed income tax measure.

"I therefore recommend an amendment to the tariff bill imposing upon all corporations and joint stock companies for profit, except national banks, otherwise taxed, savings banks and building and loan societies, an income tax measured by 2 per cent of the net income of such corporations. This is an excise tax upon the privilege of doing business as an artificial entity and of freedom from a general partnership liability enjoyed by those who own the stock.

"I am informed that a 2 per cent tax of this character would bring into the treasury of the United States not less than \$25,000,000.

"The decision of the Supreme court in the case of the Spreckles Sugar Refining company against McClain seems clearly to establish the fact that such a tax as this is an excise tax upon property, and not a direct tax on property, and is within the Federal power without apportionment according to population.

"The tax on net income is preferable to one proportionate to a percentage of the gross receipts, because it is a tax upon success and not failure. It imposes a burden at the source of the income at a time when the employer is well able to pay and when collection is easy.

"Another merit of this tax is the Federal supervision which must be exercised in order to make the law effective over the annual accounts and business transactions of all corporations. While the faculty of assuming a corporate form has been of the utmost utility in the business world, it is also true that substantially all of the abuses and all of the evils which have aroused the public to the necessity of reform will be made possible by the use of this very faculty.

"If now, by a perfectly legitimate and effective system of taxation, we are incidentally able to possess the government and the stockholders and the public of the knowledge of the real business transactions and the gains and profits of every corporation in the country, we have made a long step toward that supervisory control of corporations which may prevent a further abuse of power.

"I recommend then, first, the adoption of a joint resolution by two-thirds of both houses, proposing to the states an amendment to the constitution granting to the Federal government the right to levy and collect an income tax, without apportionment among the states, according to population; and second, the enactment as part of the pending revenue measure, either as a substitute for or an addition to, the inheritance tax, of an excise tax upon all corporations, measured by 2 per cent of their net income."

JAP SPIRITS FALL.
Shower of New Indictments Depress Hawaiian Strikers.

Honolulu, June 18.—Following the indictments of several of the Japanese strike leaders Friday last, the territorial grand jury returned additional indictments today against Y. Soga, F. Makino, M. Negoro, K. Kawamura, Y. Tazaki and Yanashira, for conspiracy to commit murder and to incite others to crime.

An indictment for assault was found against Sugawara, who is accused of attempting to collect funds for the strikers by violence.

In addition to these indictments, 13 of the striking Japanese at the Wipahu plantation were indicted for an assault upon a police officer and rioting. In view of the vigorous action of the authorities, the strikers are much depressed.

The replevin suit brought to recover the papers seized in the office of the Jiji by High Sheriff Henry was dismissed.

Japanese Consul Uyeno is investigating the alleged destruction of the safe of Editor Soga, which was broken open by the authorities.

Forty-five delegates from the Japanese union on the island of Hawaii, representing 9,000 laborers, have just completed a session lasting four days and nights. They resolved not to strike, nor help the Oahu strikers, but to present a statement of their demands and trust to the fairness of the planters.

They ask for a 10-hour day at \$1, for time and a half pay for overtime and Sunday work and for quarters equal to those of the Spaniards and Portuguese. These demands will be presented to the Planters' association Monday.

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RAILROAD NOW SURE

Deschutes Right of Way Approved by Secretary Ballinger.

PROVIDES JOINT USE OF TRACKS

Protest of Power Company Falls and Harriman Has Accepted Condition About Dam Site.

Washington, June 19.—Secretary Ballinger will not reconsider his recent decision dismissing the protest of the Deschutes Power & Development company against granting right of way upon the Deschutes river to the proposed railroad. He today denied a motion for review of that decision, which motion was filed by the above-named company. Simultaneously he approved all remaining parts of location filed by E. H. Harriman's Deschutes Railroad company, as well as maps of the Oregon Trunk line, which also sought a right of way through the Deschutes canyon.

This action removes the last government obstacle in the way of construction of these two roads, it having previously been agreed by both companies to use the same right of way through narrow portions of the canyon which will not accommodate two tracks.

The secretary's action today put an end to all protest against railroad right of way by private parties, and, if they hereafter seek to interfere with railroad construction, they must do so through the Oregon courts.

The right of way contemplates construction at water grade. The railway company agreed to elevate the tracks if in the future it becomes necessary to do so to avoid interference with any irrigation work the government may build along this river. The railroad company has accepted this stipulation.

CANADA TAKES POWER.
Claims Right to Fix Rail Rates Across Boundary.

Ottawa, Ont., June 19.—The Canadian Railway commission ruled today that it had jurisdiction over the rates charged on through traffic originating in Canada and destined to a point in the United States, or originating in the United States and destined for Canada.

The ruling was made in the case of an application by the Dawson board of trade for an order declaring that rates charged by the White Pass & Yukon railway were too high. The railway carries traffic by boat to Skagway and by rail across part of Alaska to Dawson, traversing both American and Canadian territory. No decision on the rate question was rendered, but the railway was ordered to file a schedule of its through freight tariffs for approval or modification.

If the ruling is sustained on appeal, all through traffic across the United States and Canadian international boundary line will be under the jurisdiction of the Canadian railway commission.

IN WARLIKE MOOD.
Tokio Papers Make Most of Strike Difficulty in Hawaii.

Tokio, June 19.—Special dispatches from San Francisco to Japanese newspapers are so worded as to indicate that conditions obtaining in the Hawaiian islands, growing out of the Japanese sugar plantation strike, are extremely serious. They declare that the Japanese on the mainland, as well as those in the islands, are deeply incensed over the treatment accorded their countrymen by the Hawaiian planters, and they say that relations are strained almost to the breaking point.

The publication of these inflammatory dispatches is again arousing an anti-American feeling among the Japanese lower classes. The sensational papers are seizing the opportunity of commenting editorially in a manner calculated to increase this feeling of hostility.

Thugs Make Odd Mistake.
Montgomery, Ala., June 19.—A second attempt was made late last night to do bodily harm to detectives of the Law and Order league, who have gathered evidence against dealers in soft drinks. The detectives arrived in the city last night from Nashville, where they were rushed after being attacked here last week. Last night a son of Deputy Sheriff Harry McCord was called away from the jail and severely beaten before the thugs realized their mistake. Deputy Sheriff McCord is in search of his son's assailants.

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