



JOHN D. BEFORE JUDGE.

Oil Magnate in Court for First Time in Nineteen Years.

In Chicago Saturday John Davison Rockefeller, billionaire, head of America's greatest trust, entered a court room for the first time in nineteen years. By the testimony of the oil king and his associates, all the information which Judge Landis has been seeking for the purpose of fixing the size of the fine he is expected to impose on the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, was obtained. It was announced immediately after the hearing that the court was through with Rockefeller as a witness.

These secrets were revealed by Rockefeller and his aids:

Standard Oil Company of New Jersey holds \$499,500 of the \$1,000,000 worth of the capital stock of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana.

Outstanding capital stock of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey amounts to \$98,300,000.

Net earnings of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey for the years 1902, 1904 and 1905 approximate \$179,800,000.

Dividends paid on the capital stock of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey during these years approximated 40 per cent a year.

Standard Oil Company of New Jersey holds "by far the major portion" of the stock of the Union Tank Line Company.

Union Tank Line Company, with a capital stock of \$3,500,000, is \$5,000,000 in debt and has paid no dividends since 1901.

Judge Landis probed into the secrets of Standard Oil, hidden for years, and obtained answers to all the questions he had asked the defending attorneys by the time he had examined five of the twelve witnesses who were in court. He then adjourned further hearing of the case until Monday morning, making it necessary for Rockefeller and the other witnesses to remain in Chicago over Sunday.

A sash of awe ran around the crowded room when Rockefeller, pined down by Judge Landis after he had claimed ignorance of much of the information asked, said that the dividends paid by the Standard Oil Company during three years covered by the Indiana indictment amounted to 40 per cent. This proved to be the sensational item in the testimony.

Thousands of persons besieged the Federal building fully half an hour before the arrival of Rockefeller. They entered the structure and fought their way past the outside guards to the sixth floor, where they were stopped at the entrance to Judge Landis' court room.

Scattered among the spectators were a score of secret service operatives. They wore no uniform, displayed no insignia of office, yet they pushed in and out among the members of the crowd. This led to confusion and a riot ensued. Lawyers demanding admission to the court were knocked down in the conflict which followed.

The majority of the spectators were in and seated when Mr. Rockefeller made his appearance at the end of the hall, attended by a few friends and his counsel. A passageway was opened for him and he walked slowly down the hall toward the court room, the crowd closing in behind him, eager to catch a glimpse of the so-called richest man in the world.

Mr. Rockefeller was shown to a seat to the left of the judge's desk. His presence in the court room was almost unnoticed by the spectators until he was well up the side aisle. Then a buzz went up from the sweltering crowd and a bustle and movement as each one tried to get a glimpse of the oil magnate.

There was no demonstration, however. Mr. Rockefeller looked curiously around him for a moment as he settled in his seat, and then commenced a whispered conversation with one of his attorneys.

SCHMITZ GETS FIVE YEARS.

San Francisco's Graffiti Mayor Sentenced to Penitentiary. Mayor Eugene E. Schmitz of San Francisco must spend five years in the penitentiary. Passing of sentence in Judge Dunne's court in the Golden Gate City was accompanied by a scene of wildest tumult. Convicted of graft, sentenced and disgraced, Schmitz hurled defiance at the judge, while the crowd that jammed the court room set up a tremendous cheer at the triumphant ending of one chapter of San Francisco's fight to overthrow the corrupt machine which ruled the city.

DEWEY FOR FLEET IN PACIFIC.

Thinks It Best to Have Ships There in Interest of Peace. An interview with Admiral Dewey in regard to the transfer of the battleship fleet to the Pacific ocean has thrown much light on the motives of the government in the movement.



ADMIRAL DEWEY.

"It is a pity we have not ships enough to keep powerful fleets in both oceans, but since we have not it seems that in the interests of peace it is best at this time that our fleet should be in the Pacific," said the admiral. "This cruiser transfer, or whatever you like to call it, is a mission of peace. I do not think it likely that this country will become seriously involved with any power. But if trouble should come by any chance it is well to be fully prepared for it."

"It is necessary for us to hold the balance of sea power on the Pacific. The defenses on that coast are not up to the standard of the Atlantic. That the nation that has this power controls the situation was proven in our war with Spain."

JAP INSULTS UNCLE SAM.

Official Washington Stirred by Slurs of Mikado's Admiral. The highest officials now in Washington have been stirred to strong indignation at the gratuitous insult handed out to the United States by one of the chief officers of Japan's navy and a man who stands close to the Mikado, in an interview printed in the Hochi at Tokyo. The slurs expressed by Admiral Sakamoto on the American navy in this interview are angrily resented by the military and naval chiefs and, it is believed, will add force to the ill-feeling that is being engendered against Japan all over the United States.

CRACK U. S. WARSHIPS GOING TO THE PACIFIC.

Admiral Sakamoto commanded the ill-fated battleship Yashima when she struck a mine and sank off Port Arthur in May, 1904. Subsequently he was made naval commandant at Dalny for the Port Arthur operations.

The transfer of the American battleship squadron to the Pacific coast has caused a storm. A significant feature of the affair is that all of the vessels will be stripped as though for battle, and will be supplied with a full supply of ammunition and arms.

In outlining the plans for the next session of the Australian Parliament, Premier Carruthers proposed the enactment of pensions for invalids, subventions to aid friendly societies to enable the poorer persons to purchase annuities. He argues that this policy tends "to uplift the community, increase the inducements to thrift and aid in the battle against improvidence."

Believing himself mistreated because his mother asked him to work, Charles McKinney, aged 14, committed suicide in Colona, Kan., by laying a shotgun against his breast and pushing the trigger with a stick. The charge took effect in his head and face, killing him almost instantly.

In accordance with the terms of an imperial edict, the opium dens in the native quarters of Shanghai, China, were closed. In spite of the edict opium is still sold. There were no disturbances. The foreign volunteers were held in readiness in case of emergency.

Of 3,000 officers of the regular army, Lieut. Joseph H. Pelet, a Missouri boy, is the youngest. He was born June 1, 1885, at Blackburn, Mo., and entered West Point in 1902. He is lieutenant of the artillery corps, and is serving in the Philippines with the Eighth battery.

There were 175,000 Spanish soldiers on the island when Cervera's fleet started out of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, but with the sinking of the fleet the war practically ended. Fortunately, the United States is so big and has such vast internal resources that it cannot be bottled up as were the Spaniards, but the necessity for power on the seas remains."

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Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$4.75; hogs, choice heavy, \$4.00 to \$6.15; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2, 90c to 92c; corn, No. 2, 52c to 54c; oats, No. 2, 41c to 43c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$7.15; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.75; wheat, No. 2, 90c to 91c; corn, No. 2, 53c to 54c; oats, No. 2, 42c to 44c; rye, No. 2, 51c to 53c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.55; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.05; wheat, No. 2, 93c to 94c; corn, No. 2, mixed, 55c to 56c; oats, No. 2, mixed, 46c to 47c; rye, No. 2, 38c to 39c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.15; sheep, \$2.50 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 94c to 95c; corn, No. 3, yellow, 55c to 57c; oats, No. 3, white, 46c to 47c; rye, No. 2, 38c to 39c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2, 90c to 91c; oats, standard, 43c to 44c; rye, No. 1, 38c to 39c; hay, standard, 70c to 71c; pork, mess, \$16.00.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$6.50; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$5.00; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$5.00; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$7.25.

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Toledo—Wheat, No. 2, mixed, 92c to 93c; corn, No. 2, mixed, 54c to 55c; oats, No. 2, mixed, 44c to 45c; rye, No. 2, 79c to 80c; clover seed, prime, \$9.30.

Bones of Prehistoric Bear. Directed by J. Holland of the Carnegie museum at Pittsburgh, after a thorough examination of prehistoric animals found in a cave near Holidaysburg, Pa., announces that the bones were those of an immense bear, unlike any now in existence, and which must have lived 20,000 years ago. The smaller bones found in the cave, and which were supposed to be the offspring of the bear, Dr. Holland says are those of the mammoth's young, in which the great bear must have captured and slain upon the mammoth herds. Hereafter it has been assumed that no animal was powerful enough to prey upon the mammoth. Besides these bones, there were in the cave the bones of numerous gigantic squirrels and other animals which are now extinct. Another similar cave has been found near Greensburg, Pa., and it is to be dynamited.

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COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

CHICAGO.

General conditions indicate that commerce is sustained at an unprecedented volume and without impairment of confidence in the outlook. Payments through the banks are now up to a daily average of almost \$50,000,000, surpassing all previous records, but there is no symptom of unusual financial pressure, credits being satisfactory and statistics as to defaulting during the last six months showing decreased numbers and liabilities.

Mid-year inventories and repairs to machinery caused but slight cessation in operations. Production is maintained close to the limit of capacity in the leading manufacturers, while the weather favors distribution and has appreciably stimulated widespread demand for seasonable merchandise, stocks of summer goods undergoing rapid reduction.

Raw material markets remain sharply drawn upon for fresh supplies, and prices stand at a higher level than a year ago, although hides, leather and brick exhibit recent declines in cost. Building work is unusually extended and calls for heavy absorption of lumber, quarry and planing mill outputs.

Bank clearings, \$218,652,065, exceed those of corresponding week in 1906 by 21.5 per cent.

Failures reported in the Chicago district for the six months ending June 30 number 534, against 688 for similar period in 1905, and 1906. Total liabilities over \$5,000,000 number 151, against 198.—Dun's Review of Trade.

NEW YORK.

Continued favorable weather conditions have made for further crop development, expansion in retail trade in light summer goods, and notable stimulation of hitherto lagging reorder business. One of the most favorable developments of the week has been the improvement noted in collections at many markets. The future outlook as to prices of goods is now generally optimistic, and manufacturers and wholesalers. Business failures in the United States for the week ending July 4 number 135, against 150 last week, 154 in the like week of 1906, 127 in 1905, 172 in 1904 and 154 in 1903.—Bradstreet's Commercial Report.

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REPORT ON THE CROPS

AMERICA'S GRAIN VALUED AT \$2,458,004,803.

Government Estimate Shows That Uncle Sam's Prosperity Springs from the Soil—Many a Dwindling Mortgage Will Be Paid Off.

That the prosperity of America springs from the soil is demonstrated once more in the government estimate of the grain crops of 1907. Those figures, based on the market prices to-day, place the value of the grand total yield of wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for the year at \$2,458,004,803.

Comparisons of the government estimate of this year with the similar prediction made a year ago shows a falling off of 38,000,000 bushels out of a total of more than 4,000,000,000 bushels, but it is believed the difference will be more than wiped out by the higher market value of grains, leaving a clean margin of gain for the farmer in spite of the tardy spring.

The government estimators have placed the probable yield of winter wheat for the current year at 374,155,000 bushels, valued at the present prices of 92 1/2 cents at \$345,157,087. The actual yield of wheat for spring wheat is 243,977,000 bushels with a value of \$224,772,907.

Wheat Crop Worth \$569,930,795. This places the total wheat crop at 617,822,000 bushels, worth \$569,930,795. The