# SMOOT REPORTS IN.

## MAJORITY AGAINST HIM.

### Senate Minority Do Not Question His Right to Seat.

Washington, June 11.—The majority and minority reports of the Committee on Privileges and Elections in the case of Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah, were to-day presented in the Senate, the former by Senator Burrows, declaring that Mr. Smoot is not entitled to his seat, and the latter by Senator Foraker, taking the opposite view. At the same time Senator Bailey, who is a member of the committee, said that while he concurred in the views of the majority that Mr. Smoot is not entitled to his seat, he was of the opinion that "Mr. Smoot could not be deprived of his seat under the Constitution, except by a resolution of expulsion."

In accordance with Senator Burrows's request an extra number of copies of the reports and of the hearings in the case was ordered printed. Mr. Burrows also gave notice that he would call up the case "at the earliest possible moment consistent with the public business," and Senator Foraker expressed his approval of this announcement.

Senator Smoot was present in the Senate chamber when the reports were presented. He smiled when Senator Bailey made his statement. Under the plan suggested by the Texas Senator, a vote of two-thirds would be necessary to vacate the seat of the Utah Senator.

The majority report, signed by Senators Burrows, Dolliver, Dubois, Pettus, Bailey, Overman and Frazier, gives the following reasons in part for declaring Senator Smoot not entitled to a seat:

That Mr. Smoot is one of a self-perpetuating body of men, known as the First Presidency and Twelve Apostles of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, commonly known as the Mormon Church; that these men claim Divine authority to control the members of said Church in all things, temporal as well as spiritual; that this authority is, and has been for several years past, so exercised by the said First Presidency and Twelve Apostles as to encourage the practice of polygamy and polygamous cohabitation in the state of Utah and elsewhere, contrary to the constitution and laws of the state of Utah and the law of the land; that the said First Presidency and Twelve Apostles do now control, and for a long time past have controlled, the political affairs of the State of Utah, and have thus brought about in said state a union of Church and State, contrary to the constitution of said State of Utah and contrary to the Constitution of the United States; and the said Reed Smoot comes here, not as the accredited representative of the State of Utah in the Senate of the United States, but as the choice of the hierarchy which controls the Church and has usurped the functions of the State in said State of Utah.

Instances of plural marriages are cited, and the report adds:

It is morally impossible that all these violations of the laws of the State of Utah by contracting plural marriages could have been committed without the knowledge of the First Presidency and the Twelve Apostles of the Mormon Church. Furthermore, it is shown by the testimony of one of the Twelve Apostles and of other witnesses that "under the established law of the Church no person could secure a plural wife except by consent of the President of the Church."

One interesting chapter of the report is devoted to the charge that testimony was suppressed by Mormon leaders, through the sending out of the country of apostles and other officials, who were charged with taking plural wives since the manifesto.

Another chapter is devoted to the manifesto, and the statement of one witness set forth that "the manifesto is only a trick to beat the devil at his own game."

The majority report characterizes as "wholly untenable" the position that because Smoot himself does not practise polygamy, and there is no evidence to show that he has personally and individually encouraged the practice in others, he ought not to be condemned because of the acts of his associates. The report continues:

In the judgment of the committee, Mr. Smoot is no more entitled to a seat in the Senate than he would be if he were associating in polygamous cohabitation with a plurality of wives.

The report discusses the political domination of the First Presidency and the Twelve Apostles of the Church, which is described as most injurious to the interests of the state.

The final chapter of the report, just preceding the conclusions of the committee, quoted at the beginning of this abstract, is devoted to the oath of vengeance administered to those who go through the ceremony known as "taking the endowments." The committee says it was proven that an oath was administered expressed substantially in this form:

You and each of you do covenant and promise that you will pray and never cease to pray Almighty God to avenge the blood of the prophets upon this nation, and that you will teach the same to your children and to your children's children unto the third and fourth generation.

"There can be no question," declared the committee, "in regard to the taking of the oath of vengeance by Mr. Smoot. He testified that he went through the ceremony of taking the endowments in the year 1880, and the head of the Mormon Church stated in his testimony that the ceremony is now the same that it has always been.

"An obligation of the nature of the one before mentioned would seem to be wholly incompatible with the duty which Mr. Smoot as a member of the United States Senate would owe to the nation."

Attached to the minority report, signed by Senators Foraker, Beveridge, Dillingham, Hopkins and Knox, is an extended statement of the investigation conducted by the committees continuing over three years, together with an abstract of all of the material, relevant and competent testimony offered from the point of view of these Senators. The report of the minority, outside of the statement, is brief, but touches upon all of the points believed by the minority to be essential. Concerning the character of the Utah Senator, who has been on trial for his membership in the Senate, the minority says:

Aside from his connection with the Mormon Church, so far as his private character is concerned, it is, according to all the witnesses, irreproachable, for all who testify on the subject agree or concede that he has led and is leading an upright life, entirely free from immoral practices of every kind. He is not a polygamist; has never had but one wife, and has been noted from early manhood for his opposition to plural marriages, and probably did as much as any other member of the Mormon Church to bring about the prohibition of further plural marriages.

So far as mere belief and membership in the Mormon Church are concerned, says the minority, Reed Smoot is within his rights and privileges under the guarantee of religious freedom given by the Constitution of the United States, for there is no statutory provision, and could not be, prohibiting either such belief or such membership.

The minority says there remain but two grounds on which the right or title of Reed Smoot to his seat is contested, and these are as follows:

That he is shown to have taken what is spoken of in the record as the "endowment oath," by which he obligated himself to make his allegiance to the Church paramount to his allegiance to the United States; and,

That by reason of his official relation to the Church, as one of its apostles, he is responsible for polygamous cohabitation, which yet continues among the Mormons, notwithstanding it is prohibited by law.

As to the "endowment oath," it is sufficient in this summary to say that the testimony is collated and analyzed and thereby shown to be limited in amount, vague and indefinite in character, and utterly unreliable, because of the disreputable and untrustworthy character of the witnesses.

After quoting testimony of various witnesses on the subject of prosecutions, the minority says:

The conditions in Utah since Reed Smoot became an official of the Mormon Church in 1900 have been such that non-Mormons and Mormons alike have acquiesced in polygamous cohabitation on the part of those who married before the manifesto of 1890, as an evil that could best be gotten rid of by simply tolerating it until in the natural course of events it shall have passed out of existence.

With this disposition prevailing everywhere in the State of Utah among all classes—the Gentile or non-Mormon population as well as among the Mormons—we are of the opinion that there is no just ground for expelling Senator Smoot or for finding him disqualified to hold the seat he occupies because of the wact that he, in common with all the people of his state, has not made war upon, but has acquiesced in a condition for which he had no original responsibility. In doing so he has only conformed to what non-Mormons, hostile to his Church, as well as Mormons, have concluded is, under all the circumstances, not only the wisest course to pursue, but probably the only course that promises effective and satisfactory results.

# WHIP HARD AT WORK.

## Mr. Watson Seeks Full Attendance for Vote on Railway Rate Bill.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 11.—The House will again be forced to vote on a rule to send the Railway Rate bill to conference to-morrow. The rule will be asked for soon after the reading of the journal, and a repetition of the scene when the conferrees were first appointed and an effort was made to instruct them on certain amendments by Democratic members of the House is expected. In anticipation of this report, Mr. Watson of Indiana, Republican whip, was busy to-day consulting Republican members with a view to getting a full attendance to-morrow. Mr. Hepburn, chairman of the House conferrees, is confident that the House will vote in favor of a rule to send the bill to conference without instructions. The Speaker will name the same conferrees on the part of the House.

# BILLS HANG IN HOUSE.

## Pure Food and Immigration Both Favored by the President.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 11.—Two of the most important measures considered at this session of Congress still remain on the House calendar, and, although the House leaders insist that they will receive favorable action, the continuous delay constitutes a source of anxiety to their friends. These measures are the Pure Food bill and the Immigration bill, with the educational clause added by the Senate. Contrary to some published reports, the President is strongly in favor of the enactment of both of these measures, and has so expressed himself to the Speaker, saying that he regards the Pure Food bill as the more important, but that he believes both should be placed on the statutes before Congress adjourns.

The President has always been an ardent advocate of pure food legislation, and in his first message to Congress expressed himself as strongly in favor of restricting immigration with a view to maintaining the high standard of living and the good wages now enjoyed by American workingmen. The President has privately expressed the opinion that the most efficacious method of restricting immigration and keeping out of the United States undesirable immigrants would be to require the most thorough investigation by our consular agents of the history, both moral and physical, of all intending immigrants, and to compel steamship companies to provide for each immigrant so much cubic space on board ship as to render the steerage immigrant business unprofitable. But while the President regards drastic provisions of this character as a desirable end, he also regards the educational examination as a long step in the right direction, and hopes to see it enacted.

Representative Gardner to-day introduced in the House a new immigration bill which embodies the essentials of both the Senate and House measures, which commands the unanimous support of the Republican members of the Committee on Immigration and which was drawn after a long consultation with and to meet the recommendations of the Speaker. The Speaker has promised a day, and, if necessary, a rule for this bill, and it is hoped that he will make good his promise and permit the measure to become a law at an early date. If the House passes this measure no serious difficulty will be encountered in conference.

Representative Hepburn declares his belief that the Pure Food bill will be passed by the House in the near future, although there is apparently some difference of opinion on the subject between Colonel Hepburn and the Speaker, as the former says he is all ready for a rule to cover the bill itself and the five committee amendments, while it is maintained in the Speaker's room that the members of the committee are not sufficiently agreed upon the provisions of the proposed measure to make it possible to frame a satisfactory rule.

# STATEHOOD COMPROMISE.

## Leaders of Both Houses Say Agreement Is Virtually Reached.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 11.—The leaders of the two houses of Congress are again discussing the terms for a statehood compromise, and say that an agreement has been virtually reached. The programme under discussion provides for the withdrawal of the conference report now before the two houses and another meeting of the conferrees, at which a report will be framed by which provision will be made that the question of statehood for Arizona and New Mexico be voted on at the November election and delegates to a constitutional convention be elected at the same time.

This proposition obviates the objections presented by Senator Foraker, who has all along maintained that it would be worse than a farce to ask the people of Arizona and New Mexico to go to the expense of holding a constitutional convention before they knew whether they were or were not to accept the joint statehood proposition. Mr. Foraker has, moreover, maintained that to nominate and vote for a large number of state officials at the same election at which the voters passed on the question of statehood would tend to prevent a free and fair expression on the statehood question itself, as all the friends of the nominees and all the influence of the officeseekers would be thrown for statehood on selfish rather than broad grounds.

It is maintained that Speaker Cannon has accepted this proposition, which is generally regarded as a complete backdown for him, but he declines to say whether he has accepted it or not.

# OPPOSES INDIAN BILL.

## La Follette Leads in Attack on Conference Report.

Washington, June 11.—Senator La Follette, in the Senate to-day, made the statement that he had been informed that an assistant to the commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes had assisted a legal firm in preparing the Indian roll and had then passed upon the roll in his official capacity. He also said that a brother-in-law of the Senator who had reported the legislation preparing a court system for Indian Territory had been appointed a member of the court thus created. These statements were made by the Wisconsin Senator in a speech in opposition to the conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill.

The conference report was accepted, however, regardless of this opposition and that of other Senators, the expression of which consumed the greater part of the day's session. The particular conference provisions to which objection was made were those relating to the enrolment of the Choctaw Indians, the settlement of the claim of ex-Senator Butler, of North Carolina, and other attorneys in connection with the Colville reservation, in Washington, and the adjustment of the business of A. J. Brown as administrator of certain Seminole Indian children.

Early in the day the Senate passed the Diplomatic Appropriation bill, carrying $3,154,594, and the oath of office was administered to William Pinckney Whyte as successor to Senator Gorman, of Maryland. There was also a brief discussion of Senator Tillman's resolution providing for an investigation, among other things, of the affairs of the Chicago National Bank. Senator Aldrich, chairman of the Committee on Finance, promised that the resolution should be taken up to-morrow by that committee.

# PREPARE MEAT BILL.

## House Committee's Proposed Substitute Meets Opposition.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 11.—In response to the general demand for prompt meat inspection legislation the House Committee on Agriculture to-day began in earnest the preparation of a bill which it will submit to the House as a substitute for the Beveridge amendment. Chairman Wadsworth and several other members of the committee are unalterably opposed to some of the provisions in the Beveridge amendment and would like to change it materially, but they are meeting with opposition from other members of the committee, who believe that the proposed Beveridge law is a good one and that the people will not be satisfied unless it is reported practically as it stands.

The committee spent the entire day going over the bill, except for a few minutes' interruption when a delegation of business men from St. Joseph, Mo., were heard relative to the condition of the packing houses in that part of the country, which they said were models of cleanliness. At the end of the session to-night members of the committee said that fairly satisfactory progress on the bill had been made, but that no agreement could be reached without still further consultation.

Representative Adams, of Wisconsin, one of the members of the committee more favorable to the Beveridge amendment than to any of the four other substitute bills, said: "We hope to reach a conclusion on the bill to-morrow. The committee is using the Beveridge amendment as a basis in framing up the measure to be reported. Careful consideration is also being given to the four other measures before the committee. No decision has been reached on the question of the cost of inspection, and that will likely be left as the final point for consideration, as it will cause much discussion."

Chairman Wadsworth, it was said to-day, is determined to make a stand for the payment of the cost of inspection by the government. Several other members of the committee share his views on this point, and there is some danger of a split in the committee. In this event, it is probable that the compromise suggested by Judge W. H. Cowan will be accepted as a way out of the difficulty. Instead of specifying that either the government or the packers shall be responsible for the inspection expenses, Judge Cowan's bill provides for an appropriation of $2,000,000 by the government, all over this to be paid for by fees collected from the packers.

Still another proposition before the committee is one advanced by Representative Henry, providing that the packers shall defray the cost of inspection the first year, leaving it necessary for some further legislation to be passed in the light of a year's experience. Those opposed to this proposition maintain that the Beveridge amendment, placing the cost of inspection on the packers, can be adopted, and that if it is found to work unsatisfactorily it will be an easy matter for Congress to make some other provision at the end of a year. They are afraid, however, that if the law is left in such shape as to make necessary further legislation next year the demand which has followed the exposure just made will have abated, public attention will be occupied with other things, and the packers will find it easy to gain their end, the defrayment of the cost by the government, without its attracting much public attention or energetic opposition.

## EFFORTS TO PROTECT BRITISH.

### John Burns Tells Plans to Force Careful Inspection of Canned Foods.

London, June 11.—John Burns, President of the Local Government Board, speaking on the subject of canned foods in the House of Commons to-day, said that the Local Government Board was doing everything that could be done by administrative action "in this serious matter." Representations, he added, had been made to the Foreign Office in regard to effective inspection in the country from which the largest supply of canned meats comes. Mr. Burns added:

In the event of this being insufficient, I shall ask the House to grant further, and, if necessary, legislative powers to the board. I rely with confidence upon the House granting it such authority.

## SWISS VOTE FOR FOOD INSPECTION.

### Balloting Affected by the Recent Disclosures in This Country.

Berne, June 11.—The disclosures in the United States relative to canned meats figured in yesterday's election on the new Food Inspection bill. The returns show that the bill was carried by a large majority. A number of interpellations have been introduced in the National Council concerning the measures which the government intends to take relative to American canned meats.

In Switzerland the first step toward legislative action may be taken by means of popular initiative, and laws passed by the Federal Assembly may be vetoed by the popular voice. When a petition demanding the revision or annulment of a measure passed by the Legislature is presented by 30,000 citizens, or alteration is demanded by eight cantons, the law in question must be submitted to a referendum.

## ARMY STILL INVESTIGATING MEAT.

Washington, June 11.—Although announcement was made recently by General Sharpe, commissary general of the army, that, so far as his inspectors had been able to discover, there was no complaint to make regarding the filling of government meat contracts by the packers, it was ascertained to-day that the subject is still receiving the most careful consideration of the War Department officials.

## SPLIT ON NIAGARA FALLS BILL.

### House Committee Objects to Senate Amendments—Will Stand Pat.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 11.—Trouble is in store for the Niagara Falls preservation bill, which was sent to conference to-day. Members of the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors who framed the bill object to two of the Senate amendments and the House conferrees say they will stand firmly in opposition to these changes in the bill.

One of the amendments provides that Lake Michigan and the other Great Lakes shall at no time become the subject of international negotiations, and the other, offered by Senator Knox, that nothing in the bill shall be construed as to withhold power from factories now under construction. One of the House conferrees said to-day that these provisions seriously weakened the bill. Objection is made especially to the Knox amendment which, it is asserted, will allow an unlimited amount of water to be consumed by factories now under construction.

## WANTS TUBE SERVICE AT ONCE.

### Postmaster Willcox Visits Washington in Attempt to Hasten Its Construction.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 11.—Postmaster Willcox of New York was in Washington to-day conferring with the Postoffice officials relative to the pneumatic tube extensions to be authorized under the Postoffice appropriation bill, now in conference.

Mr. Willcox is anxious to have the work on the new tube service begun as soon as possible, and talked with the Postmaster General to-day about the plans. The bill authorizes the construction of twenty miles of additional tube service in Manhattan. Mr. Willcox returned home to-night.

## TILLMAN REOPENS BANK CONTROVERSY.

Washington, June 11.—The Tillman-Hopkins controversy of a few weeks ago concerning the status of the affairs of the Chicago National Bank was revived in the Senate to-day by an inquiry, made by Senator Tillman, concerning the status of his resolution for an investigation of the course of that bank, of which John R. Walsh was president. The inquiry was directed to Senator Aldrich, chairman of the Committee on Finance, who said that his committee would take up the resolution to-morrow.

# FOR TRAVEL EXPENSE.

## The President to Have $25,000 Annually if New Bill Is Enacted.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 11.—Representative Watson, of Indiana, introduced in the House to-day a bill appropriating $25,000 a year for the travelling expenses of the President. This is to take the place of the like provision in the Sundry Civil bill which was lost in the House on the point of order raised by Representative Williams, the Democratic leader. It is believed that the Watson bill will pass both houses, and it is generally thought that it ought to.

Members of the House who have been looking into the matter find that this sum is none too large to cover the President's travelling expenses, if it be large enough. Nor is it true that it would practically increase his salary by the amount named. Should the Rate bill as finally enacted provide that no free transportation may be granted, and should Congress fail to provide for the travelling expenses of the President, it would be tantamount to a reduction in the President's salary of at least this amount, or else he would be obliged to refrain from travelling.

It is pointed out that the President cannot travel as can a private citizen. He must take with him a secretary, a stenographer, two Secret Service men, three newspapermen at least, and he often has as his guests several prominent citizens of the various states through which he passes. He has had the Governor and his entire staff entirely across a state. Moreover, the President's long and expensive trips are largely official. They are beneficial to the country from the increased knowledge of conditions which they afford him and from the pleasure which it affords a large number of people to see and hear the President, who could not otherwise enjoy such opportunity. As far as the President himself is concerned, while he enjoys his trips, they usually entail upon him a large amount of hard work.

It is estimated that the trip which President McKinley made to the Pacific Coast shortly before his death, if paid for at schedule rates, would have cost not less than $50,000, and the trip of President Roosevelt to the coast, made three years ago, would have cost a like sum. Large cities, nearby points and wealthy organizations can easily obtain the presence of the President because they can afford to invite him to travel at their expense, but the small towns, the less prosperous universities and other institutions which are always endeavoring to induce him to address them could not afford to extend such invitations, and they would be the losers were no provision made for the travelling expenses of the Executive.

The railroads have always been glad to place at the disposal of the President a train and all the transportation he would accept. They get back any expense to which they may be put in the excursion tickets they sell to people who come for miles to see and to hear the President. Moreover, railroad men regard it as the best possible way of advertising to have the President's train to go over their roads, so much so that it requires the exercise of great tact and diplomacy to plan an itinerary for the President which will not give offence to any road seeking to carry him and his guests. It is, however, distasteful to the President to accept such courtesies, and there seems to be no good reason why the government should not pay his expenses. Moreover, the Rate bill will, in all probability, make it impossible for the roads to extend these courtesies, even if they could induce the President to accept them, which is doubtful.

It is not generally known that the President is obliged to devote a considerable portion of his salary to entertaining distinguished foreign guests. There is no entertainment fund provided for the Executive, and a single dinner given in Mr. Roosevelt's administration to a royal visitor is known to have cost the President $1,000. The President once remarked, speaking of the cost of travelling with his suite, that if he had a bad year of princes he would not be able to travel at all, and this remark appears to have produced its effect with members of the House.

Even if $25,000 a year is provided, the President is liable to find himself out of pocket in those years when he makes long or numerous trips, but that sum would go a considerable way toward covering the cost.

# FILIPINOS AT SCHOOL.

## Half a Million Pupils Present at Opening Sessions.

Manila, June 11.—The public schools opened to-day throughout the islands. It is estimated that half a million pupils attended the sessions, though the accommodations are limited to about four hundred thousand.

Governor Ide dedicated the new high school at Lucene, Province of Tayabas. He made a short address, advising the people to educate their children. He said that the future of the islands depended on the way in which the rising generation met its responsibilities, and that education best fitted them for the duties they would be called to assume.

## OPPOSITION TO FRIARS IN LUZON.

### Governor Ide Asked to Expel Three Capuchins from the Island.

Manila, June 11.—There was a demonstration by the people of Lucena against the Capuchin monastery last night. Governor Ide, who arrived at Lucena to-day, was met by a delegation which presented a petition asking for the expulsion of three Capuchin friars from Sariaya. The people reminded the Governor of the promise of former executives to cause the withdrawal of friars from the islands, and said that the promises of Americans were not kept. Governor Ide ordered that the friars be protected, and promised to consider the petition.

## HOPE FOR SHIPPING BILL.

### Senators Think They Have Brought the Speaker to Their Views.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 11.—Several Senators interested in the Shipping bill believe they have presented sufficiently forceful arguments to the Speaker to induce him to cause the enactment of the measure at this session of Congress. The Speaker himself remains non-committal on the subject. It has long been known that a word from the Speaker would result in the reporting of the bill by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and Representative Grosvenor, chairman of that committee, has industriously sought to enlist the support of the Speaker for the measure, but thus far without success. If it obtains a day in the House the measure will doubtless be enacted.

If the Speaker changes his position in this the eleventh hour, it will come as a surprise to most of the friends of the measure, but several Senators who have recently discussed the matter with Mr. Cannon believe they have effected his conversion.

## WORK FOR EARLY ADJOURNMENT.

Washington, June 11.—In an effort to bring about an adjournment of Congress by July 1 or earlier Senator Allison, chairman of the Senate Republican steering committee, will call the committee together either on Wednesday or Thursday to consider the programme for the remainder of the session.

If the steering committee carries out the wishes of several leaders the date to be agreed upon will be June 28. In the House there is a disposition to adjourn before July 1 if possible, and it is likely that any reasonable programme could be agreed upon between both houses.

## STATEMENT ON COTTON REPORT.

Washington, June 11.—Assistant Secretary Hays of the Department of Agriculture to-day gave out the following statement regarding the cotton acreage report of June 4:

The department is convinced that the estimated planted acreage in cotton of about 28,686,000, issued June 4, is near the truth, but the increase of 1,686,000, or 6.2 per cent, it should be understood, is not all of this year. The Census Bureau's final report of the crop of 1905, was about 400,000 bales more than was estimated by the Bureau of Statistics on December 4 last. Due weight must be given to the source of information, and fully one-third of the estimated increase reported last month is attributable to rectification of last year's work to bring it into harmony with the census report of the amount of cotton ginned in the respective states.

The statement was approved by Secretary Wilson.

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# DESERTER WAS SHOCKED.

## Sailors Were Not Godly Men—Executive Clemency Asked.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 11.—President Roosevelt was asked to-day to pardon J. Matthews Fortner, a young man of Pickens County, South Carolina, who was recently arrested at a theological school in Greenville for deserting from the navy in 1902. Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, and Representative Johnson, of South Carolina, made the plea for executive clemency and told the President a remarkable story.

In 1902 J. Matthews Fortner was on a South Carolina farm, struggling to save enough money to pay for his education at college. He was very desirous of entering the ministry and had worked for years with this object in view. The goal of his ambition, however, receded as time flew by, and at the date the narrative opens he had about given up all hope of accumulating the required funds. A recruiting officer for the navy stopped in a nearby town one day and Fortner, having occasion to visit the place, was attracted to the office by the flaming circulars hung on the wall. He talked with the officer and was soon persuaded that the navy would give him the chance to achieve his long cherished aim. He asked particularly about the religious training of the sailors, and was informed that it was all that could be desired. The company he would be thrown among, the officer assured him, would be that of godly men, and all the influences surrounding his life would be those that any Christian gentleman would gladly accept.

Fortner thereupon enlisted and was sent aboard the Lancaster. His awakening was sudden and horrifying. Instead of being Christian gentlemen, the jackies that he met indulged in much profanity, tobacco and strong drink, and seemed to care very little about their souls. They also made it rather warm for the gentleman who thought he had a call to preach, and the upshot of the whole affair was that within a very short time Fortner disappeared and was marked down on the records as a deserter. After leaving the Lancaster Fortner went back to the farm, saved money for a year or so, and by dint of the most grinding economy and working like a slave at night he saved enough money to pay for his course in the theological branch of Furman University, at Greenville. There he went to school, and there he was arrested a little while ago for desertion. He is now in prison, awaiting trial for the offence.

Senator Gallinger and Representative Johnson asked the President to pardon Fortner, but the latter decided to take no action at present. The law would have to take its course, he told his visitors. If the court martial which is to try Fortner convicts him, the President said, he might take up the case, and if he decided that there was sufficient reason for taking such action might exercise the clemency requested.

## GOULD SPEEDING CASE ADJOURNED.

### Put Off Until To-morrow at Request of Counsel—Others Pay Fines.

It was expected that Frank J. Gould, who was arrested on Sunday for violating the speed law with his automobile, on the Albany Post Road at Dobbs Ferry, would appear before Police Justice Hugh A. Thornton yesterday, but at the request of his lawyer, F. V. Millard, the hearing was adjourned until to-morrow. It was said that Mr. Gould would fight the case.

Several other New Yorkers were fined at Dobbs Ferry yesterday for speeding. Louis E. May paid a fine of $25, as did a Mr. Van Dusen. A man wearing diamonds, and who gave his name as John Brown, was also arrested on Sunday. He put up $25 cash for appearance, but forfeited his bail.

## TO SEEK ANOTHER STAY FOR PATRICK.

Canton, Ohio, June 11.—Justice Day, of the United States Supreme Court, received a telegram to-day from ex-Senator William Lindsay, of Kentucky, saying that he would call on Justice Day, in an effort to get a stay for Albert T. Patrick, of New York. Mr. Lindsay had not arrived at a late hour this evening.

## COWBOYS GIVE BRUTE A LESSON.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Meers, S. D., June 11.—Forced by her husband to drive the livestock to their new claim, Mrs. Joseph Lairginer, in delicate condition, barefooted and scantily clad, fainted here. It was found that her husband had beaten her with a board and purposed to go on and leave her to die. Thirty enraged cowboys hung him to the limb of a tree until nearly dead, when he agreed to get a physician. The physician came, but Lairginer disappeared.

## TRAINER'S HAND TORN BY TIGER.

### Animal Was Being Operated on for an Abscess on the Paw.

While dressing an abscess on the leg of a Bengal tiger at the Frank C. Bostock arena, at Coney Island, Hendrickson, the tiger expert, and a French trainer, Tanalias, had a narrow escape from death yesterday. Tanalias was so badly injured that he was removed to the Coney Island Reception Hospital, where it was found that he had received a laceration of the right hand which may cause the loss of his arm.

The accident occurred despite the extreme precautions which are usually taken when a wild animal is operated upon. Attendants armed with irons stood in front of the cage when the signal was given by Hendrickson, the trainer of the group of tigers, to make an incision in the abscess. The knife aroused the tiger's temper and before Tanalias could withdraw his hand the animal had inflicted a deep gash.

The tiger is one of a group of fourteen trained by Hendrickson. It had suffered from an abscess on the paw since its arrival in this country, several weeks ago.

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# MAY LYNCH ASSAILANT.

## Negro Brutally Attacks Women Returning from Church.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Baltimore, June 11.—A Negro who, after robbing the home of J. E. Townsend, near Marion Station, on the New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk Railroad, assaulted Mrs. Robert Barnes and Miss Frances Powell, daughter of Lewis Powell, yesterday, was captured at Cape Charles City to-day and an attempt will be made to lynch him if he is brought to Princess Anne, the county seat of Somerset County, to-night.

The young women whom the Negro attacked were returning from service at the Episcopal church, near Kingston. Mrs. Barnes was wheeling a carriage containing her baby. They had to pass through a skirt of woods. When they reached a lonely spot the Negro leaped out from behind bushes with a large knife in one hand and a revolver in the other. He pulled the baby out of the coach and threatened to kill it.

The mother pleaded with him to spare the child. Compelling the women, under threats of death to precede him into a thicket, the Negro then handed the baby to its mother and assaulted Miss Powell. Then he compelled the latter to hold the infant and assaulted the mother. He beat the women when they resisted him, and when a wagon passed along the road near the thicket he swore he would kill both women and baby if they made any outcry.

## MISS BOOTH TUCKER TO MARRY.

Minneapolis, June 11.—The engagement of Commander Booth Tucker, of London, international secretary of the Salvation Army, to Colonel Reid, at present in charge of the Salvation Army forces in Ireland, was announced here to-day. The wedding will take place in London and will be private. The date has not been settled. The announcement was made by Major Merriwether, of the Salvation Army here, a friend of Commander Booth Tucker.

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