FEARS DELAY ON TARIFF

PRESIDENT TALKS WITH HOUSE LEADERS.

Urges Need of Expedition in Consideration—Disaffection Proves Widespread.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, March 30.—The tariff situation in the House shows no improvement, and efforts made to-day to obtain some unanimity of sentiment revealed even wider disaffection than has hitherto been apparent. The President was so concerned over the reports which have reached him in the last twenty-four hours that he summoned the House leaders to the White House and had a brief conference with them, urging on them the necessity of expedition in the consideration by the House of the Payne bill.

Speaker Cannon and Representatives Payne, Dalzell and Dwight responded to the call of the President, and assured him they were doing all in their power to expedite the consideration of the bill. They suggested that, in view of the disaffection in the Republican ranks, he could probably assist them greatly by reasoning with recalcitrant Republicans who place their individual fortunes above the interests of their party and who refuse, in some instances, to vote for a rule or to enter a party caucus.

President Taft declined to commit himself as to his future policy in this regard. He repeated what he has said in the past regarding the Congress taking care of its own troubles, and reminded the leaders that he had scrupulously kept out of the fight, although he was anxious that, in so far as possible, they should expedite matters at their end of the Capitol.

A report that Senators Aldrich and Hale were participants in the conference gave it an unwarranted importance and sent newspaper correspondents scurrying about for news of the consultation, but the report proved to be unfounded, and the importance of the conference to have been greatly exaggerated.

Many of the state delegations held meetings to-day with a view to formulating specific demands. The Illinois delegation determined to contest those schedules embracing hides, lumber, coal and tin plate, but finally agreed to abide by any rule presented by the leaders or to enter a party caucus.

The Minnesota delegation decided to hold out as long as possible for a separate vote on the lumber schedule.

The Michigan delegation decided to oppose the countervailing duty on coffee, the tax on tea and the removal of the duty on iron ore. They also agreed that the bill would be strengthened if a high duty were imposed on long, staple cotton.

The Kansas delegation determined to contest the removal of duty on hides, the imposition of a duty on tea and to insist on an increase in the tax on beer.

The Iowa delegation will oppose free hides, the tax on tea and the duties on shoes and hosiery. The delegation will also demand an increase of the tax on beer. Other delegations will caucus to-morrow.

So far as affecting any unanimity of sentiment, the delegation caucuses appear to have been a failure, although a concrete expression of the several demands will doubtless be of service to the leaders in gauging the sentiment of the House.

HOUSE SHOWS INTEREST.

Various Schedules Attacked in Course of Discussion.

Washington, March 30.—When the session of the House to-day got well under way the tariff debate waxed warm. The indications were when the body met at 10 o'clock in the morning that the proceedings would be dry and uninteresting, but a revival of the discussion of the oil and lumber schedules was like setting a match to both products, for the subjects proved of absorbing interest to the members, who entered generally into the debate.

To Mr. Vreeland, of New York, was accorded the duty of explaining the position of the independent refiners, who want the countervailing duty on crude petroleum retained, while Mr. Kitchin, of North Carolina, in an exhaustive treatment of the question, pleaded for the placing of lumber on the free list. He got into frequent colloquies in the course of his three and a half hours' talk with both Republicans and Democrats.

Among others who spoke in the day session were Messrs. Cox, of Ohio; Sterling, of Illinois; Hughes, of Georgia; Bates, of Pennsylvania; Parker, of New Jersey, and Richardson, of Alabama.

Reiterating that he was partly responsible for retaining the countervailing duty on crude and refined petroleum, Mr. Vreeland said that while to many people oil and Standard Oil seemed synonymous, there were 500,000 American citizens bringing to the surface every day nearly $500,000 worth of crude petroleum who had no more to do with the Standard Oil Company than had the farmer who raised wheat to do with the miller to whom he sold it. Mr. Vreeland said the schedule was based on hundreds of petitions from independent oil producers, and that the removal of the countervailing duty would not benefit the Standard Oil Company, but would seriously injure the business of the independents.

Asserting that the Payne tariff bill was a revision downward and not upward, Representative Bates spoke in favor of a protective tariff. "The difference between a revenue tariff and protection is that increase which will stop ruinous competition," he said. "Tinplate at a duty of 1 cent a pound means," he said, "the employment of 17,000 American workingmen. It means annual wages of $10,000,000 a year, and a net saving to the American people by reason of a lower price paid for tin for the last twelve years of nearly $40,000,000."

Mr. Kitchin, of North Carolina, accused those favoring a duty on lumber, including some of his Democratic colleagues, of having been scared by Mexican, Canadian and Australian lumber ghosts. He declared that, as a matter of fact, each of those countries shipped to the United States a little over 1,000,000 feet a year, while the exports to Mexico by the United States reached an average of 110,000,000 feet a year and to Australia 100,000,000 feet.

The night session of the House, in accordance with the special rule, convened at 8 o'clock, Mr. Borland, of Missouri, being the first speaker.

Characterizing the Payne bill as a "manufacturers' measure exclusively," Mr. Borland protested against its enactment into law. He declared the bill "not only picks the pockets of the American consumers, but it sandbags the American producers." The framers of the Payne bill, he asserted, hoped to make up the admitted deficit by the growth of business in subsequent years.

Saying that he would present an amendment which proposed to give the President more power for governing the maximum and minimum provisions of the Payne tariff, Mr. Lowden, of Illinois, discussed this feature of the new tariff bill.

NO COUNTERVAILING TAX.

Finance Committee to Strike Provision from Payne Bill.

Washington, March 30.—Recognizing that Brazil is powerless to suspend her export tax on coffee, because, for the next few years at least, this tax, is indissolubly linked with her foreign debt, the Senate Committee on Finance to-day decided to strike out of the Payne bill the countervailing duty proposed. Members of the committee said to-day that if the Payne provision was adopted, in effect, it would place a duty on coffee imported from Brazil equal to the export tax assessed by that country, and the consumer would be compelled to pay the difference in cost.

Secretary Knox sent to the committee some data supplied to him by the Brazilian embassy, which contradicted the theory of the Ways and Means Committee that if the countervailing duty was adopted it would force Brazil to remove the export tax so far as it applied to importations by the United States.

Incidentally the Senate Committee is seeking information about the alleged American syndicate credited with having four million bags of coffee in storage to be held for a rise in price. A member of the committee said to-night that no fortunes would be made by the members of such a syndicate at the expense of the American breakfast table if the committee could prevent it.

FOR FULL SIZE TOBACCO PACKAGES.

Dawson Introduces Bill—Thinks Provision Has Cost Consumers $45,000,000.

Washington, March 30.—What is designated as a "joker," said to have cost the consumers of tobacco in this country nearly $45,000,000, was found in the existing revenue laws by Representative Dawson, of Iowa, who introduced a bill to-day to correct the error.

Under the Dingley tariff law the two-ounce packages of certain tobaccos sell to the consumer at five cents each and the four-ounce packages for 10 cents. In 1898 a war revenue tax of six cents a pound additional was levied on tobacco. At the same time, in order to serve the convenience of the trade, authorization was given for the reduction of the size of the packages from two, three and four ounces to one and two-thirds, two and a half and three and one-third ounces.

In due time the war revenue tax was repealed. Somebody forgot, Mr. Dawson believes, to restore the packages of tobacco to the original sizes, and hence ever since 1902 the consumer of tobacco has been paying the equivalent of the war revenue tax to the manufacturers of tobacco.

M'CALL WANTS PHILIPPINES FREED.

Washington, March 30.—Representative McCall, of Massachusetts, believes that the Philippine Islands should have their independence and that they should be neutral territory. Accordingly he has introduced a resolution requesting the President to open negotiations with the various nations of the globe looking to an agreement for the neutralization of these islands, and for the recognition of their independence whenever it is granted by the United States.

The preamble to the resolution sets forth that the argument for not giving the islands their independence has been that if the United States abandoned them some other nation would take them. This danger, it is set forth, can be removed by agreement among the nations.

TO TAX MORE ARTICLES

SUCH IS SENATE DESIRE.

Finance Committee Discusses Silk Schedule—Elkins Lectured.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, March 30.—The Republican members of the Senate Committee on Finance are making every possible effort to ascertain whether it is not possible greatly to increase the number of articles upon which specific duties can be levied in the new tariff bill. All of to-day's session was devoted to consideration of Schedule L—silks and silk goods—and most of the discussion related to ways and means of providing specific rates on the articles in this schedule. There are many ad valorem and compound duties in the silk schedule, and there has been frequent complaint that the government suffers greatly because of the inability of its customs officers to ascertain proper appraisement values.

A dozen or more silk experts from New York, Connecticut, New Jersey and other Eastern states were examined to-day by Senator Aldrich and his colleagues. Members of the committee admit that the American silk manufacturers are not getting the full measure of protection which the Dingley rates afford them because of the undervaluation of imported articles. There are many practical difficulties in the way of providing specific rates, but it is believed that the committee will evolve a plan which will greatly diminish the list of articles now taxed under compound rates.

Pulp and paper will be considered by the Finance Committee to-morrow.

There is considerable interest over the prospect of a quarrel on the Bacon resolution when the Senate meets on Thursday. Mr. Bacon's resolution provides that the minority members of the Finance Committee shall sit with the Republican members of that committee in order that they may have an opportunity to examine or cross-examine witnesses. It was reported to-day that Senator Bacon offered this resolution in response to suggestions from Democratic members of the Finance Committee.

It is no secret that the Republican Senate leaders are angry at Mr. Elkins because of the statements made by him yesterday. He was told to-day that, despite his complaint, the Republican members of the Finance Committee would frame the new tariff bill and that Democratic Senators would not be called on to assist the Republican sub-committee in its deliberations.

Moreover, it was made clear to Mr. Elkins that the Republican leaders regarded his course as inimical to the interests of his party and as calculated to aid and abet the Democrats in delaying the early enactment of a tariff law. It is understood that the talk with Senator Elkins was plain and blunt, and that he was told in emphatic language that in the matter of committee assignments West Virginia was better favored than almost any other state.

GETS $200,000 FOR LANDS.

Government Recovers from Utah Fuel Company by Compromise.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, March 30.—Attorney General Wickersham announced the first big victory of his administration of the Department of Justice to-day. By means of a compromise of the case of the United States agt. the Utah Fuel Company the government recovers $200,000 for lands fraudulently procured, although the frauds were perpetrated by men no longer connected with its management. The company has pleaded guilty to the charge of conspiracy to defraud and paid a fine of $8,000, and has, moreover, paid back to the United States $192,000 for the lands fraudulently obtained, 1,440 acres in extent. This is the largest sum of money ever collected by the United States in a land case. The Utah Fuel Company, by the way, is a subsidiary company of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad.

The facts that the lands on which this recovery is made had been mortgaged to the Morton Trust Company, of New York, to secure a bond issue of $2,000,000; that most of those bonds were in the hands of innocent purchasers, and that any decree for the recovery of lands would have been subject to the lien of this mortgage played a part in inducing the government to compromise the case second only to the price received for the lands. It is further stated that the individuals indicted with the Utah Fuel Company did not appear to have been guilty of any intentional fraud or to have profited individually by the acts which led to the procurement of title to these lands by the predecessor of the Utah company.

TREATY COUNCIL TO-DAY.

Knox, Root and Canadians to Discuss Senate's Addendum.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, March 30.—An important conference will be held at the Department of State to-morrow by the Secretary of State, the former Secretary of State, Senator Root; Mr. Aylesworth, Attorney General of Canada, and Mr. Gibbons, expert adviser of the Canadian government, over the amendment to the Canadian boundary waters treaty which the Senate added to that convention when it ratified it.

On the outcome of this conference depends the fate of the treaty which cost so much time and effort on the part of Mr. Root and the British Ambassador. If the American officials construe the amendment, or, rather, the amendatory resolution, as do the Canadians, the British government will accept the convention as amended, although there may be necessary an exchange of diplomatic notes defining the constructions which both parties to the convention place upon it. This resolution was adopted, it will be recalled, because there was no other way to dispose of the opposition of Senator Smith, of Michigan, and in the closing hours of the session the opposition of a single Senator was sufficient to prevent ratification. Until the Secretary of State and his associates learn the position of the Canadian authorities they cannot judge as to the likelihood of an agreement being reached.

TO NAME PORTO RICAN COMMISSION.

President Promises to Have Conditions in Island Investigated by Board.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, March 30.—President Taft will appoint a special commission within the next three months to go to Porto Rico to study the general condition of affairs in the island. This is the result of representations made by Luis Munoz Rivera, Cay Coll Cuchi and Eugenio Benitez Castanos, Commissioners of the House of Delegates of Porto Rico, and Tulio Larrinaga, Resident Commissioner of Porto Rico in Washington, at the White House this afternoon. The Secretary of the Interior, Aichard A. Ballinger, accompanied the commissioners.

The immediate troubles which brought these commissioners to Washington was the failure of the Legislature to make appropriations to carry on the government of the island for the year 1909-'10, the Executive Council and the House of Delegates blaming each other for such failure. The President, in announcing that he would appoint a committee to look into the troubles of the island, said: "It is necessary that you first come to an agreement with the members of the council to pass the appropriations for the coming year."

MAY MAKE WILEY'S WORD LAW AGAIN

Secretary Wilson Trying to Find Out Whether Pure Food Board Still Exists.

Washington, March 30.—Secretary Wilson to-day submitted to the President and Attorney General Wickersham the questions whether the referee board of the Department of Agriculture is abolished under the provisions of the last sundry civil bill directed against the various commissions created by President Roosevelt.

This referee board, headed by President Remsen of Johns Hopkins University, was appointed by President Roosevelt to consider appeals from the decisions of Dr. Wiley in pure food cases. It was asserted in Congress that there was no authority or cause for the appointment of this board and no appropriation for the payment of its members was made. If the board is abolished, Dr. Wiley will again become supreme in authority on all matters connected with the pure food law.

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CUBAN OCCUPATION ENDS.

President Gomez Thanks General Barry—Sailing To-morrow.

Havana, March 30.—Major General Thomas H. Barry, commander of the Army of Pacification, accompanied by his staff, the American Minister, Edwin V. Morgan, and the American Consul General, J. L. Rogers, visited the Palace this afternoon to inform President Gomez officially of the departure on April 1 of the last contingent of American soldiers and bid a cordial farewell to the President. The President was surrounded by the members of his Cabinet, the justices of the Suprême Court, the officers of the army and a large number of Senators and Representatives.

General Barry informed General Gomez that the task for which the Army of Pacification came to Cuba two and a half years ago was now happily concluded. He thanked the President for the courtesies which had been extended to the troops by the Cuban government and the Cuban people, whose friendship throughout was most gratifying and was heartily recipirocated. He closed with the warmest wishes for the success of the re-established republic. President Gomez said in reply:

It is pleasing to me to acknowledge the great aptitudes and qualities of the Army of Pacification under your command, which has brought to a happy conclusion its honorable mission in watching over our country in the difficult days, now happily past, and in maintaining and reaffirming the most friendly relations with our people, in whose name I assure you your efforts have been crowned with the most flattering success. I pray you, General, to express to your valiant soldiers the extreme gratitude and admiration which the government and the people of Cuba have for them.

General Barry left the palace after toasts had been drunk to the Cuban Republic, the Army of Pacification and its commander.

At 11 o'clock to-morrow morning the garrison flag, which has floated over Camp Columbia since October, 1906, will be hauled down in the presence of the troops, who, after this ceremony, will go by trolley cars to the Arsenal, and then aboard the transports Sumner and McClellan. These vessels will sail early the next morning for the United States. A large number of the officers of the Cuban army and of the Rural Guard will gather at the Arsenal to witness the embarkation and give the troops a hearty farewell.

FOR INDIAN HISTORY.

J. P. Morgan to Invest $250,000 in Ethnological Work.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, March 30.—J. Pierpont Morgan has become interested in the preparation of a history of the American Indian. It is understood that he will invest a quarter of a million dollars or more in the work, which will be one of the most comprehensive of its kind ever attempted by ethnologists. There will be twenty volumes, and it is estimated that each set will be worth at least $5,000.

E. S. Curtis, the historian and ethnologist, who is compiling the work, appeared before the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs to-day and told the members he had been engaged on the work for several years. Mr. Curtis, who is an expert photographer, has a splendid collection of Indian photographs. This collection attracted the attention of Mr. Roosevelt over a year ago, and he persuaded Mr. Curtis to exhibit the pictures at one of the Washington clubs. Mr. Morgan saw the collection, and became so interested in the idea of a history of the American Indian that he volunteered to pay all the expenses of Mr. Curtis and a corps of men working under him, stipulating only that they should prepare a full and complete history, including illustrations.

It will be four or five years before the actual work of publication begins. It is understood that the edition will be limited, and that the plates will be destroyed when enough copies have been printed to supply leading libraries here and abroad and a few of Mr. Morgan's personal friends.

ABLE MEN FOR JUDGES.

Mr. Taft Insists on Uprightness Also—Will Consult Congressmen.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, March 30.—The assertion is being made by several members of Congress that the President has adopted a new policy regarding the filling of places on the federal bench; that they are to be "taken out of politics," and that Senators and Representatives are not to be consulted regarding them. Such assertions must be taken with several grains of allowance for the disappointment of men who have urged the appointment as judges of men who have not come up to the high standard which the President has set for this class of officials.

The President has not undertaken to take judicial appointments out of politics, and he will gladly receive recommendations from Republican members of both houses of Congress. What he has sought to make clear is that he will appoint to judicial positions only men of the highest standing, both as to proven legal ability and character; that he will consult with the members of his party and will heed their recommendations, provided they present to him names of such men, but that if they ask him to appoint men of mediocre ability, insufficient experience or even slightly blemished reputation he will reject their recommendations and will select the best men he can find, regardless of party affiliations.

SONNECK MAY GO TO VIENNA.

Credentials of Blumenberg to Musical Congress Likely To Be Cancelled.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, March 30.—That the credentials sent to Marc Blumenberg, of New York, as American delegate to the International Musical Congress, to be held this summer, will be cancelled, and that a new commission will be made out to O. G. Sonneck, chief of the music division of the Library of Congress, is the prediction made by a high authority at the Department of State to-day. The Secretary of State is only waiting to hear from Representative Bennet, of New York, on whose recommendation Mr. Blumenberg was originally appointed, before taking this step. Mr. Sonneck is the secretary of the American branch of the International Musical Society, under whose auspices the congress will be held. He purposes going to Vienna in that capacity, and the authorities at the Department of State are said to have decided, in the light of representations made to them by musicians of high standing in all parts of the country, that he would worthily represent the United States at the musical congress.

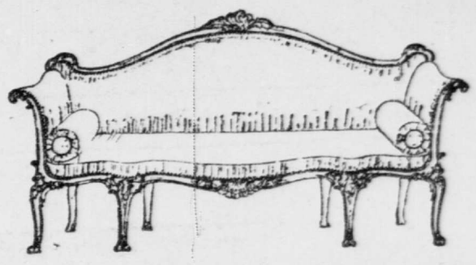
TO GO AHEAD WITH OIL PROSECUTION.

Wade H. Ellis Says "Silence Will Be Watchword of New Administration."

Chicago, March 30.—Wade H. Ellis, assistant to the Attorney General of the United States, who is here to confer with District Attorney Sims in regard to pending federal prosecutions, said to-night that the government would go ahead with the prosecution of every indictment against the Standard Oil Company.

"Judge Anderson's decision in the case against the Standard Oil Company of Indiana will have no bearing on the other cases," said he, "except as it may have established precedents to cover other cases that may come up."

Mr. Ellis said that silence would be the watchword of the new administration's "trust busting" efforts.



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IN HONOR OF DR. ELIOT

Continued from first page.

spirit and influence of one group to another. He regarded the great growth of Harvard and the development of all American universities as coincident with the development of the power of the United States.

"Not warlike power," he added, "but the power of industries, the power of professions, the power of thoughts, hopes, anticipations and faith. Since my determination to retire as president of Harvard I have been listening to a chorus of approval. I have been greeted everywhere with approval during my travels of the last six weeks. Everybody likes a veteran. They agree with me that it is wise that younger hands than mine should take the helm. I do not retire because I am weak, for I feel capable of much hard work to come. I look forward confidently and with delight to the ever new progress which the administration of my successor will bring about."

The dinner was given by the Harvard alumni of Washington. President Taft, on arriving at the banquet hall late in the evening, was greeted with a rousing chorus of "Here'e to good old Yale, drink 'er down!" and with nine reverberating Harvard "'Rahs!"

The dinner had a decided dash of college spirit, and rollicking songs and parodies abounded. One of these, a paraphrase of "Mr. Dooley," addressed to Dr. H. W. Wiley, the pure food expert of the Department of Agriculture, caught the fancy of President Taft and he joined in the chorus of "Dr. Wiley" with rare good humor. Dr. Wiley sat directly next the President and listened with glee to the take-off on his recent utterances about the terrors of "soft drinks."

The guests included Senator Lodge, Postmaster General Hitchcock and Secretary of the Navy Meyer.

THE QUEENSBORO OPEN

Continued from first page.

Tribune pointed out that if the contract specifications had been carried out the Queensboro Bridge would be overloaded. Boller & Hodge, and Professor Burr, of Columbia, who were retained by the city to examine the bridge, upheld the contentions of The Tribune.

Boller & Hodge, in their report, said it would be unsafe to operate any elevated trains, and recommended the removal of the inner tracks entirely. The sidewalk, instead of being built on projecting arms from the upper deck, was laid on the outside of the elevated tracks. Professor Burr advocated the removal of a great amount of the dead load, and said that this and a reduced headway of trolley cars might make it safe to run elevated trains a thousand feet apart. The first estimated dead load of the bridge was about 84,000,000 pounds, but the changes in the plans raised that, according to a booklet issued by the Pennsylvania Steel Company, to approximately 120,000,000 pounds.

Minor changes have been made in the dead load since the reports were received from the experts. Steel work valued at nearly $1,000,000—a dead loss—was stripped away and a much shallower pavement substituted. The Boller & Hodge report reduced the dead load of the bridge by 2,000 pounds a linear foot; allowing a maximum live load of 6,000 pounds to the foot.

BOY'S MARBLE COST HIS LIFE.

After his legs were crushed by a northbound Broadway car on that thoroughfare, near the corner of 60th street, last evening, eight-year-old John Duffy, of No. 113 West 60th street, was placed in an automobile that was passing and hurried to Roosevelt Hospital, where he died about an hour later.

The boy had been playing with a dozen companions, and was pursuing a favorite marble when he darted in front of the rapidly approaching car. He was a son of John F. Duffy, an employe of the Dock Department.

Edward Kelly, the motorman, was arrested after the removal of the boy to the hospital on a charge of felonious assault, and he was locked up in the West 68th street station. When the police learned of the boy's death the charge was changed to homicide.

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ARREST H. G. ROBINSON

CHARGE OF INTOXICATION

Discharged in Night Court—Police Hold Complaint Against Him.

Horace Greeley Robinson, who said he was a banker, was arrested in the Hotel Martinique, at Broadway and 33d street, last evening on a charge of intoxication preferred by Edward Fisher, a house detective. Magistrate Cornell discharged him in the night court. Robinson said that he had just returned from a trip to India and Egypt on the White Star steamship Cretic.

When searched in the Tenderloin police station Robinson had in his possession $38 and a pawn ticket for $150. He told a story about being fleeced on the way across by card sharpers to the amount of $2,000. He said that he had luncheon at the Waldorf with his wife and had gone to the Martinique to see the manager in regard to a loan that the latter wished to make to build an addition to the hotel. Before sailing for India Mr. and Mrs. Robinson had lived at the Martinique.

Mrs. Robinson, who has been living during her husband's absence at the Hanover apartments, at No. 823 West End avenue, said later in the evening that she had not seen her husband and did not know that he had returned from his trip.

Robinson, who is a member of the firm of Robinson & Robinson, which succeeded the firm of Monroe & Monroe, with offices at No. 90 Wall street, came into prominence about a year ago, when Louis Robinson, said to have been one of the members of the firm, was arrested, charged with "aiding and abetting in grand larceny." Detective McConville told the Court that Horace Greeley Robinson was in California, selling stock of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, Limited, and that Inspector McCafferty had been advised that he was doing so without authority. Louis Robinson, in court, said his two sons, Horace Greeley Robinson and Manning Robinson, at that time in Paris, composed the firm.

There is a complaint at Police Headquarters against Horace Greeley Robinson in connection with the firm of Monroe & Monroe, of No. 25 Broad street, and its handling of stock of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company. According to the police records, Robinson was agent for Monroe & Monroe, and travelled through the West selling what purported to be Marconi stock. In December, 1907, the members of Monroe & Monroe disappeared and the concern went into total eclipse. Then came complaints that the certificates of the stock Robinson was peddling were not delivered. They never were delivered. Monroe & Monroe are wanted, too.

NIXON SELLS ENTIRE HOLDINGS.

Enters Into $2,000,000 Deal in Goldfield Consolidated—Gets Banking Interests.

Goldfield, Nev., March 30.—It was announced to-day that Senator George W. Nixon, president of the Goldfield Consolidated Company, had disposed of his entire holdings in the company to George Wingfield, who in turn transferred most of his banking interests to Senator Nixon. The price of the Nixon holdings is said to be $2,000,000.

Associated with Mr. Wingfield in the deal, it is said, are Henry C. Frick, of Pittsburg; Hayden, Stone & Co., of Boston, and the Crockers, of New York.

MRS. POTTER PALMER IN LAND DEAL.

Chicago, March 30.—The "urgent business," which recently recalled Mrs. Potter Palmer to Chicago as she was about to sail from New York to Europe, is believed to be the purchase of 125 acres of land in Indiana Harbor, Ind., by Adrian C. Honore, on behalf of the Potter Palmer estate. The transaction became public to-day. The purchase price is estimated at from $625,000 to $750,000.

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