

C. F. U. GUARDS SUFFRAGETTES

UNION MEN HELP POLICE KEEP ORDER IN HARLEM.

Meeting and Canteen Allowed, Since They Had the Effect of Appeasement—A Laugh Was Permitted When Mrs. Commander Barked at the Packing Box Room.

Notwithstanding their disastrous defeat of a week ago the suffragettes from a second session of Harlem last night, and 2,000 of the inhabitants assembled on Seventh avenue just above 125th street to hear them talk.

The peace of last night was not due to any lack of spirit on the part of the Harlemites, but to the overwhelming force of the attacking party. The unorganized mob had no chance against almost a dozen well trained emancipated women, aided and abetted by ten policemen in brass buttons, twenty policemen in plain clothes and a squad from the Central Federated Union.

Mrs. Commander, whose eloquence enlisted the sympathy of the C. F. U. on Sunday, said that the organization furnished at least enough members to prove that labor is on the side of woman, but as those who were present were scattered through the crowd it was impossible to distinguish them from the citizen coated officers of the law.

At any rate, the combination had such absolute control of the 2,000 that even the shouting and canteen, which continued without intermission at the first Harlem meeting, were suppressed except when a suffragette paused for a second or two to take breath, and then they had the effect of tumultuous applause.

The platform consisted of two large packing boxes whose combined height was three feet. Mrs. Loebinger, the first speaker, leaped lightly to the upper box with the assistance of a policeman, and when Mrs. Commander's turn came, she and the bluecoat exchanged a gleaming glance. The crowd gave a shout of derision, which brought down upon them the wrath of the guard of honor, and then a thoughtful person slightly shifted the upper box so that Mrs. Commander was enabled to put her foot upon the lower one and thereby mount the upper.

When she was fairly on she threw out her left arm to steady herself, and then she came in contact with the arm of Mrs. Borman Wells's Merry Widow. The police at this point permitted a little decorous laughter.

Mrs. Wells was almost as agile as Mrs. Loebinger, and the crowd hailed her with the loudest demonstration of the evening. The police, assuming that it betokened admiration, let it last for a minute.

Mrs. Wells made her usual speech regarding the needs of the new York and other conditions which she considers a blot upon American civilization. She wore a brown velvet, and her brown sailor was trimmed with white lace. She carried her hands in her pockets and adopted an easy conversational tone which seemed to please her hearers. The guard of honor almost took a recess while her speech was in progress. When she had said all she wanted to say, she thanked the crowd for their attention, and they shrieked back as with one voice, "Don't mention it, Mabel."

Mrs. Loebinger didn't fare quite so well. In spite of the fact that she paid a magnificent tribute to the police force, saying that they were not appreciated by the citizens of Greater New York, she was favored with hoots and yells whenever the police relaxed their vigilance for a second, and several demands were made for the hook.

Mrs. Commander made a few remarks about the scab labor of the unfranchised women wage earners, which were listened to with a patience engendered by the presence of the iron hand of the law.

Just before Mrs. Wells brought the meeting to a close at the House appointed a select committee of the House appointed to investigate the reasons for the high price of print paper, planning to visit some of the big paper mills of the country. Chairman Mann of the committee said today that the committee will probably pay its first visit of this kind to the plant of the International Paper Company at Palmer's Falls, N. Y., next Saturday. There testimony will be taken, and mill managers will be questioned as to the increased cost of production.

At the hearing to-day John Norris of the New York Times submitted a compilation of telegrams from 171 newspaper publishers showing that there is an increase of a proposed increase of about \$14 a ton for print paper and that this increase has come about in the last year.

HARRIMAN'S APPEAL.

Government Counsel Asks That It Be Advanced for Early Hearing.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Counsel for the Government to-day asked the Supreme Court to advance for early hearing the appeals of Edward H. Harriman and Otto H. Kahn from the order of Judge Holt that they must answer certain questions asked by the Interstate Commerce Commission in its inquiry into the relations between the Union Pacific and the Illinois Central and other roads. The motion also provides for the advancement of the appeal of the Interstate Commerce Commission from Judge Holt's decision declining to order Mr. Harriman to answer certain other questions regarding the extra dividend by the Union Pacific. The court took the motion under advisement.

Payne Anti-Injunction Bill to Be Passed.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The Payne anti-injunction bill, which is among the measures that will be passed at this session of Congress, has been placed in the hands of a subcommittee of which Representative Littlefield of Maine is chairman. The full committee on the Judiciary will take it up for consideration probably later in the week.

WANTS CONGRESS TO ACT.

The President calls the Republican Whip Again to the White House.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Representative Watson, Republican whip of the House, had another conference with the President this morning in regard to the legislative program for the rest of the Congress session. While no agreement was reached Mr. Watson learned that Mr. Roosevelt expects the House to make an honest effort to enact the legislation which he has recommended in special messages within the last three months.

ACCUSED OF CRUELTY TO CREW.

Former Master of Collier Abrenda to Be Ordered Before Court of Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Acting Secretary of the Navy Newberry today ordered a court of inquiry to be convened at Norfolk Navy Yard, on the arrival there of the collier Abrenda from San Juan, P. R., to investigate charges of tyrannical and cruel treatment made by the members of the crew against George Worley, formerly master of the collier. Several months ago, while the collier was going from Hampton Roads to San Juan, one of the seamen killed a mate with a hatchet, completely severing his head. The seaman was acquitted in San Juan on the ground of self-defense. Then seventeen members of the crew of the Abrenda made a complaint against Worley, charging that he was tyrannical and cruel in his treatment of his crew. Worley has been in the naval service for several years and has had an excellent record.

Politicians at the White House.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Harry S. New of Indiana, chairman of the Republican national committee, was President Roosevelt's guest at luncheon at the White House to-day. Frank E. Hitchcock, manager of the Taft political bureau in Washington, and Newell Sanders, chairman of the Republican State committee of Tennessee, talked politics with the President to-day.

CURRENCY CONFERENCE TO-DAY.

Republican Leaders Believe the Vreeland Bill Will Be Made a Party Measure.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—More than 100 signatures have been secured to the call for the Republican conference on the subject of emergency currency legislation which will be held to-morrow night. Many members who have not signed the call will attend the party gathering, and the belief is expressed by the leaders that the Vreeland bill will be adopted as a party measure and be passed in the House.

A strenuous effort was made to-day to get Speaker Cannon's endorsement of a new plan for emergency currency. This plan was framed by Representative Hill of Connecticut along the lines of a speech made on the subject early in the session by Representative Seneca E. Payo, the Republican floor leader. It was discussed at a conference held to-day by the Speaker, Chairman Fowler and Representative Prince of the House Committee on Banking and Currency. It was proposed as a compromise.

Messrs. Fowler and Prince are among the most persistent opponents of the Vreeland bill. They were informed by the Speaker that the disposition to be made of currency legislation would be decided at the conference to-morrow night, and he intimated that Messrs. Fowler and Prince should submit the Payne bill to the conference.

The so-called Payne compromise provides for bond secured circulation, whose life shall be limited to two years. The first section of it reads as follows: That for a period two years from and after June 1, 1903, any national banking association which has circulating notes outstanding secured by deposit of United States bonds to an amount equal to its capital stock actually paid in, may make application to the Comptroller of the Currency for authority to issue additional circulation to be secured by the deposit of United States bonds or certificates of indebtedness authorized by the act of June 13, 1888, which the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to use for the purposes of this act.

At a meeting of the House Committee on Banking and Currency to-day the Vreeland bill was tabled. The measure was not discussed on its merits. Chairman Fowler had the votes to bring it and he was instrumental in tabling the latest Vreeland bill as he was in the case of the Aldrich bill and in that of the first bill offered by Mr. Vreeland as a substitute for the Senate measure.

ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION.

An Effort to Be Made to Draft a Bill Which Will Be Satisfactory.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Representative Townsend of Michigan, who is insistent that Congress shall pass an anti-trust law at this session, was in conference on the subject to-day with Solicitor-General Henry M. Hoyt of the Department of Justice. The conclusion was reached, it was understood, that the civic federation bill, which has been construed to legalize the boycott, presents a number of constitutional obstacles that it will be impossible to overcome in the short time now remaining before adjournment.

An effort will be made to draft a bill aimed at unreasonable restraints of trade, which it is hoped will be satisfactory to the Administration and the leaders in the House. The civic federation bill is approved by few members of the House and stands no chance at all of favorable action in the Committee on the Judiciary.

INCREASE IN PRICE OF PAPER.

House Committee to Visit the Paper Mills to Learn the Cause.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—In order to learn all about how to manufacture paper to select committee of the House appointed to investigate the reasons for the high price of print paper is planning to visit some of the big paper mills of the country. Chairman Mann of the committee said today that the committee will probably pay its first visit of this kind to the plant of the International Paper Company at Palmer's Falls, N. Y., next Saturday. There testimony will be taken, and mill managers will be questioned as to the increased cost of production.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Bulletin

A GROUP OF FAMOUS TRAINS.

Chicago and New York are connected by no more potent agency than the high-grade train service of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Running on schedules which many years of experience and study have demonstrated to be the most accommodating, and equipped with all the special features which add comfort and enjoyment, as well as convenience, to the journey, the trains performing this service every day in the year are the famous trains of the country.

The "Pennsylvania Special" was the first train to make the run every day in eighteen hours, and since June 11, 1903, it has made this schedule with unparalleled regularity. It leaves New York at 3.55 P. M. and arrives in Chicago the next morning at 8.55. This is the busy man's train. It makes the trip over night and is so completely equipped that the business man may continue his correspondence en route or enjoy the comforts of his club.

"The Pennsylvania Limited," the world's standard passenger train for thirty years, is still one of the finest and most completely appointed Pullman trains in existence. It leaves New York at 10.55 A. M. and arrives in Chicago at 8.45 the next morning.

There are other thoroughly equipped express trains at 7.55 A. M., 1.55, 4.55, 5.55 and 7.55 P. M.

For the accommodation of the traveling public the Ticket Office at 263 Fifth Avenue, New York, is open until 10.00 P. M. every day, Sundays and Holidays.

TAWNEY'S COMMITTEE BEATEN

HOUSE RESTORES MONEY FOR GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Committee on Appropriations Defeated for the Third Successive Term—Tests of Structural Materials May Be Made in Other Than Government Laboratories.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—For the third successive term friends of liberal appropriations for the Geological Survey can over the Committee on Appropriations in the House of Representatives to-day. Incidentally they also condemned the appointment by President Roosevelt of an advisory board of engineers to tell the Geological Survey how to spend the money appropriated.

Two hundred thousand dollars carried in the bill for this year for gauging streams and determining the water supply was omitted by the Committee on Appropriations. In committee of the whole to-day a compromise was effected by appropriating \$100,000 for gauging the streams and determining the water supply of the United States and for the investigation of underground currents and artesian wells and reports upon the best methods of utilizing the water resources.

The appropriation for investigating structural materials was reduced by the Committee on Appropriations from \$100,000 to \$50,000.

Mr. Tawney, chairman of that committee, explained that an item of \$7,500 was inserted in the bill of 1902 on the express promise that tests would be completed within that year. Survey officials came back in 1907 and 1908 and secured \$100,000 to continue the work and to purchase the necessary machinery therefor. It appeared now, Mr. Tawney said, that the money had not been spent for that purpose, but to pay professors in State and private institutions for making tests in their laboratories. These tests were largely commercial, not for the use of the Government nor of materials belonging to the United States, and it was up to Congress now to definitely separate this commercial testing for private use.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Barthold of Missouri contended, the Government was saving 10 per cent. on the cost of its buildings the result of tests made under the direction of the architect of the Treasury. The reports in this morning's papers of two fires, attended by large loss of life, accentuated the demand for the discovery of some satisfactory building material capable of resisting fire.

After two hours debate an amendment restoring the amount of appropriation to \$100,000 on this item of the bill was adopted. Mr. Norris of Nebraska then moved to strike out the prohibition against conducting the tests in other than Government laboratories or by other than Government employees.

It appeared in further discussion that the advisory board of engineers had been appointed by the President to guide the technical work of the survey and Mr. Tawney wanted to know by what authority the President had acted.

Mr. Barthold expressed the opinion that the President's action was deserving of the highest commendation. It gave to the Government the services of the most eminent men in their profession without cost, except the infinitesimal sum allowed for traveling expenses.

Mr. Sherry of Kentucky objected to a commission being appointed by the President or anybody else without warrant of law. "All bad tendencies in Government start by being undertaken for a good purpose," he declared.

The limitation was struck out and the advisory board saved.

Mr. Daize of Pennsylvania moved to increase the appropriation for testing coals, lignites and other fuel substances from \$150,000 to \$250,000. This amendment was also adopted. Thus the action of the Committee on Appropriations was practically set aside on all items at issue in the geological surveys.

SENATE RATIFIES TREATY.

It Provides for Marking Boundary Line Between the United States and Canada.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The treaty providing for the marking of the boundary line between the United States and Canada was ratified in the Senate this afternoon. The convention was sent to the Senate by the State Department on April 13. It had been signed two days before by Secretary Root and the British Ambassador, James Bryce. The Committee on Foreign Relations reported it after some delay and when it came up in the Senate for the first time it was rejected by a vote of 45 to 40. The Senate then passed the treaty after an explanation was made to the Senator he acquiesced. No other opposition was offered.

It is agreed by the treaty that each of the contracting parties shall appoint without delay an expert geographer or surveyor to serve as commissioners for the purpose of "more accurately defining and marking the international boundary line between the United States and the Dominion of Canada."

Bucket Shop Conductor Sentenced.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Percy Wade of the firm of Wade & Hedges, stock brokers, was sentenced to serve thirty days in jail to-day by Justice Barnard. He was convicted on an indictment charging him with conducting a bucket shop. Wade's attorney requested that he be released on bond of \$500. The trial of five other brokers arrested at the same time as Wade will be deferred until the Court of Appeals takes action on the appeal.

RELIEF FOR TORNADO VICTIMS.

President Congratulates the Red Cross for Its Prompt Action.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—In response to a letter written by Miss Mabel T. Boardman of the executive committee of the American National Red Cross to President Roosevelt detailing the steps taken to relieve suffering caused by the recent tornado in the South President Roosevelt responded as follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2, 1903.

MY DEAR MISS BOARDMAN: This is first class. I wish to congratulate and thank you, and through you the Red Cross for its prompt action. With high regards, Sincerely yours, THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Six Red Cross nurses, in addition to the eighteen now at Hattiesburg, Miss., will be needed. They will leave New York at once. Substantial relief in the way of clothing and other supplies not furnished by the army is being gathered at various points. Cleveland has already sent a large number of boxes and will follow suit at once. Advice from the South about the suffering is great and the destitution in the path of the tornado almost total. Contributions of money should be sent to the American National Red Cross, room 311, War Department, Washington, D. C.

The Senate passed without reference or dissent to-day the House joint resolution appropriating \$200 for relief of the cyclone sufferers of Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana. The funds are placed at the disposal of the Secretary of War, who is authorized to procure in open market or otherwise food and medicines and medical aid.

Contributions from this city for the Southern relief may be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, treasurer, New York State branch, 500 Fifth avenue.

The attention of the public is called to a notice from Major Simpson, Red Cross representative, that 2,000 men, women and children are in need of clothing and that women and children can best be provided for by gingham, calico and muslin piece goods. Farmers having articles of ship are requested to send them directly to Major W. L. Simpson, Red Cross representative, Hattiesburg, Miss., and to the American National Red Cross, 500 Fifth avenue, of the articles shipped and time of shipment.

COL. STEWART'S SECOND EXILE.

Finds Awaiting Him at St. Francis Barracks Orders to Return to Fort Grant.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Col. William F. Stewart of the Coast Artillery Corps, who has been in exile at Fort Grant, Arizona, an ungarnered post, since October last, and who several weeks ago was ordered to St. Francis barracks, St. Augustine, Fla., found awaiting him on his arrival at St. Augustine yesterday new orders from President Roosevelt countermarching his transfer from Fort Grant to St. Francis barracks and directing him to return to Fort Grant. This action was taken by President Roosevelt at the request of the Senators and Representatives from Florida, who objected to Col. Stewart being sent to St. Augustine.

Col. Stewart had become involved in difficulty with the War Department because of his alleged unfitness to command troops. From command at Fort Williams, Fla., the War Department transferred him to the command of Fort Barrancas, Florida. Here again he also stirred up a row, and an officer of the Inspector-General's department was sent there to investigate the case. On the basis of the report made by the officer Col. Stewart's transfer to Fort Grant, an ungarnered inland post, was ordered by President Roosevelt.

After this transfer was made Col. Stewart was offered the alternative of going to Fort Grant or applying for retirement. He went word to the Department that he would apply for retirement if the President would release him from the rank of Brigadier-General. He was sent to Fort Grant on October 2 last and had been there up to last Tuesday. Several weeks ago it was reported by President Roosevelt to transfer Col. Stewart to St. Francis barracks. The President has definitely decided that he shall remain on duty in command of an ungarnered post until he is declared unfit for duty by the chief of Coast Artillery Corps.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The gunboat Duquesne has arrived at target ground off Cape Cruz, the gunboat Paducah at Curacoa, the cruiser Des Moines and the gunboat Eagle at Guantanamo, the collier Alexander at San Francisco, the collier Brutus at Norfolk and the destroyer Chauncey at Cavite.

The gunboat Montgomery has sailed from League Island for Newport, the tug Uncas from Guantanamo for Port Antonio, the tug Fortune from Santa Cruz of Bragancia, the dispatch boat Dolphin from Guantanamo for Washington, the gunboat Albany from San Diego for Pichilingue, the tug Rocket from Norfolk for Washington and the destroyers Whipple, Hopkins, Stewart, Hull, Lawrence and Truxtun from San Pedro for Santa Cruz.

Lilley Withdraws Request for Reopening of Submarine Case.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Representative George L. Lilley of Connecticut, author of the charges that resulted in the appointment of a committee to inquire into the submarine scandal, has withdrawn his request that the case be reopened in order that he might have an opportunity to have additional witnesses summoned. In a telegram received to-day by Chairman Boutwell Mr. Lilley said that on the advice of his counsel he had decided to withdraw his request for further hearing.

Waters-Pierce Case Advanced.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The Supreme Court to-day advanced and assigned for argument on October 13 the appeal of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company from the judgment of the Supreme Court of Texas affirming the value of the lease aggregating \$1,800,000 imposed on the company for continuous violation of the Texas anti-trust laws and appointing a receiver to take charge of the company's property in that State.

Proposed New Building for Census Bureau.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Senator Carter of Montana to-day introduced a bill to purchase the present site of the census office and erect thereon a suitable building for the permanent census headquarters. The site is just west of the Capitol grounds, and contains about 118,000 square feet. It is proposed by Mr. Carter's bill to acquire it at a cost not exceeding \$430,000 and erect a building on it at a cost of \$250,000.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—These army orders were issued to-day: Capt. Jacob E. Bloom, commissary from general hospital, Washington barracks, to Boston; Capt. Richard H. McMillan, First Field Hospital, to Fort Leavenworth; 1st Lieut. H. B. Mitchell, Second Infantry, from San Francisco to Fort Ashmun; The retirement of 1st Lieut. Wiley P. Mangum, Jr., Eighth Cavalry, is announced.

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CRETONNE ARTICLES FOR SUMMER FURNISHINGS

(FANCY NEEDLEWORK DEPARTMENT, THIRD FLOOR) CRETONNE FURNISHING IN A VARIETY OF SUMMER-LIKE EFFECTS, CONSISTING OF LOUNGING PILLOWS, SCRAP BASKETS, SCARFS, TABLE COVERS, SHOE AND LAUNDRY BAGS, GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, ETC.

THIS DAY (TUESDAY), ASSORTMENTS OF DOWN-FILLED LOUNGING PILLOWS,

TAPESTRY COVERED \$2.85 CRETONNE COVERED \$1.85 & 2.45

34th Street, 35th Street and 5th Avenue.

A NAME FOR EACH HOTEL.

Breslin's "Mr. Francis" Was Imperial's "Mr. Saunders"—Booked as a Beat. On Tuesday last a young man who registered as Harvey O. Francis of Battle Creek, Mich., took a room and bath at the Hotel Breslin, Twenty-ninth street and Broadway. He ate well and ran his bill up until on Saturday he owed the hotel \$37. On his way out on Saturday Francis stopped at the desk and deposited for collection a check for \$35 and incidentally cashed two, for \$18 and \$10. He did not come back, but the check did, and thoroughly in accord with the representative of the Department in the preliminaries for such a test of the constitutionality of the law as was therein suggested. It is hereafter expected that definite action looking toward a test case will be taken within a short time.

CENTRAL AGENT A SUICIDE.

A. B. Schurter Found an Undertaker, Then Shot Himself at the Netherland. Arthur B. Schurter, a ticket agent in the office of the New York Central at 1216 Broadway, shot himself in the head Sunday night in a room at the Hotel Netherland, Fifth avenue and Fifty-ninth street. His friends say they know no reason for the suicide. His accounts with the railroad are said to be all right. On Saturday Schurter called on an undertaker, A. G. Attoll, of 42 West 102d street, and asked about the expense of burial. "You will hear from me in a day or two," he promised.

OHIO TO QUELL NIGHT RIDERS.

State Troops in Armories Ready to Go to Kentucky Border Counties. COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 4.—State troops are held in readiness here and in Cleveland awaiting a call of the Adjutant-General to move into Brown county, along the Ohio River, where night riders have destroyed Burley tobacco in the fields and have burned warehouses of tobacco buyers. Adjutant-General Critchfield, on his return to-night from Brown county, where he was led over the ground by Sheriff Cahill and saw the inability of the county to deal with the situation, went into conference with Gov. Harris, Gen. A. B. Sheaks and Col. B. L. Bargar. Later the Governor called Assistant Attorney-General Miller into conference to discuss the provisions of the Guthrie act, which were also issued for the purpose of understanding the Guthrie act's limitations that he might be enabled to "act promptly if occasion arises."

NIGHT RIDERS DEFEY SOLDIERS.

Outlaws Burn Kentucky Tobacco Barn Militiamen Were Guarding. FRANKFORT, Ky., May 4.—Defying Gov. Wilson and his State troops, Night Riders early this morning dashed by the soldiers and burned a warehouse of Jim Stogden, near Benson, four miles from this city, where the Governor is now staying. It was given out that the barn was struck by lightning, but it is said that the troops saw the fire and did not advance on the Night Riders, fearing they would be ambushed. The electrical storm came up four hours after the warehouse had been destroyed.

PITCAIRNERS ARE DECEITFUL.

Descendants of English Mutineer Swindle Ship Captain in a Fruit Deal. SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—The Pitcairn Islanders, who are descendants of the mutineers of the Bounty and Tahitian women, have swindled another ship master, Capt. Mallett of the ship Hawaiian Isles, from Australia, says that he stopped at the island to get some fruit from the simple Pitcairners and suffered by the bargain. It was Sunday morning when the ship lay to off the island and in a few minutes dozens of the bearded inhabitants were on board begging for civilized food. They struck a bargain to send the captain a load of fresh fruit in exchange for a boatload of provisions. A quantity of bread and meat was sent to the island in consequence. But the captain soon learned that the Pitcairners never worked on Sunday; it was against their religious scruples. As the ship could not delay until Monday the fruit was not obtained. There are some sixty men and one hundred and twenty women on the island.

KNEIPP LINEN MESH UNDERWEAR

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