THE MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL.

PRICE TWO CENTS. SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 25, 1901. 24 PAGES—FIVE O'CLOCK.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

HARD WORDS FOR DR. CLARK

Physicians and Patients Unite in Denouncing Methods of the City Hospital House Physician.

Historical Society

Stories of Amazing Neglect of Sick Persons ---Carelessness in Operations---Brutal Roughness With Patients.

Now that the grand jury has taken up the investigation of the alleged abuse and mismanagement of the city hospital, it is expected that the affairs there will come to a focus very speedily. Since The Journal publication of a few days ago, reciting the charges made against the hospital management, evidence has been coming in fast tending to strongly corroborate both the general and specific charges recited therein of neglect of patients on the part of Dr. Clark and disregard of the established medical rules of such institutions. It is not always possible to use names, however, in connection with the publication of these statements. This is especially true of the medical men. The physicians, while willing to tell what they know, are extremely chary about the use of their names, pleading the customs and prejudices of the profession. All profess a willingness to appear before the grand jury, however, and they uniformly unite in the opinion that things are in bad shape at the hospital, and that the time is ripe for an investigation and a change of management there.

Outside of the profession people having some knowledge of affairs there are willing to testify openly. Among these is Alderman D. P. Jones, president of the council, who is in a position to speak feelingly on one or two phases of life in the contagious ward at the hospital.

Mr. Jones relates the following story of the experiences of a member of his household, as related to him by the person concerned:

Some time last March Edith Erickson, one of the servant girls at my home, came down with diphtheria. I have three children and it was out of the question to keep her at the house. The contagious ward at the city hospital was crowded, I learned, but a place was finally made for the girl. I supposed she would get the very best of treatment there and dismissed the matter from my mind. A week or ten days after her admission the girl's sister, who was employed in my family, went down to see her. She was allowed to talk with her through an outside window. The girl came back home all broken up over what her sister told her of her treatment. She said that she was half-starved, badly treated generally and had not had the least bit of medical attention since her admission to the hospital.

I immediately called up Dr. W. E. Leonard, one of the medical inspectors of the department of health, and asked him to investigate the matter, and see that the girl had proper medical attention. This, I understood, he tried to do. But the days went on and bad reports continued to come in from the girl. Finally, after another week or so, I drove down to the hospital resolved to get her out of there if it was possible. I saw Dr. Clark and stated my wishes. He said he would see what the girl's condition was and I waited for his report. In a few minutes he came back and said she was practically all right and that it would be perfectly safe for me to take her home with me. The nurses fixed her upon and I sent her home and we gave her a room by herself in the rear of the house. She began to improve from the start and in a few days was well enough to resume her duties.

The girl came back to us weak, emaciated, despondent and with a pitiful tale of the treatment she had received at the hospital. She had received no medical attention all during the time she was there, she told me. Her throat had never been swabbed, nor even looked at. The food was very bad, the place filthy and full of vermin and the nurses were careless and neglectful. They read novels and amused themselves in other agreeable ways, she said, and compelled those of the patients who were able to be about to do much of their work. She herself, being a servant, and not very sick, was imposed upon in this respect more than the others, she told me. She also said that during all the time she was in the hospital none of the other six or eight diphtheria patients in the ward received any medical attention.

Miss Erickson's Story.

Edith Erickson told a Journal representative that she was not examined when she was received, but was given the anti-toxin treatment by the nurse and her throat sprayed several times. The next day Dr. Clark came and ordered the spraying discontinued as unnecessary and gave her nothing else. The only treatment she had for her throat was the gargle, whose use was begun by the nurse before the doctor saw her.

Although her case was not severe, she was sick enough to be kept in bed for a week. During a considerable part of that time she suffered from severe headaches and had the nurse ask the doctor for something to relieve it, but no attention was paid to her request. Another complaint which received no attention was of the draughts. At the head of Miss Erickson's bed was a window with a pane of glass broken out and stuffed with rags. As the doors of the ward were always open this made constant draughts. This exposure brought on rheumatism from which she suffered seriously after leaving the hospital.

On the night of her arrival Miss Erickson was given a bath and another the day she left, but none in the meantime. Her bed was changed once in the two weeks. As soon as she was up she was expected to assist with the work, waiting on the patients in bed, sweeping and washing dishes. While she was there Dr. Clark visited the place but once a day, although supposed to come twice, and once he did not come at all for three days.

In concluding her story of her experience, Miss Erickson said: "I tell you I have no love for the city hospital."

MISS MALMBERG'S EXPERIENCE

One of Mrs. Lowry's Maids Tells an Unpleasant Story.

Patients who have spent a few weeks in the contagious ward of the city hospital during the past winter and spring are not among those who attribute the present criticisms of the management of that institution to prejudice or personal feeling. Among the patients none had a better opportunity of seeing and judging the kind of care and treatment the patients received than Molly Malmberg, a young woman in the employ of Mrs. Thomas Lowry, who was discharged from the hospital on Sunday.

Miss Malmberg, when seen by a Journal reporter, told a straightforward story of her experiences at the hospital. Her story was corroborated by the butler, to whom had been intrusted making the arrangements for her care and who had seen her frequently during her long stay at the hospital. The story was told freely in order that it might be used to bring about an improvement in affairs.

When the danger of contagion made it necessary to send a member of her household to the hospital, Mrs. Lowry arranged that Miss Malmberg should have a private room and receive special care if her case required it. She was taken to the hospital very ill, and on her arrival another patient was taken from a small room over the kitchen to make a place for her. Fresh linen was put on the bed, but the room received no other attention. Before this an attempt had been made to put her in the ward with other patients, but she declined to go to bed, sitting on the stairs until other arrangements had been made. She protested to Dr. Clark when he came to see about her and put her in such a room. He replied roughly: "You ought to be glad to get a bed at all to sleep in."

The anti-toxin treatment was given to Miss Malmberg immediately after her reception and she was given a cup containing a gargle mixture with directions to use it every fifteen minutes. There were no instructions for its use and no attention was paid to her to know whether she used it at all. The contagious hospital was then crowded and there were but two nurses for all the patients. After a few days these were removed and one careless and lazy nurse took her place, who did practically nothing for the patients. During the eleven days Miss Malmberg was in bed, the nurse simply came in to bring her food three times a day. At first she was bathed regularly and her hair combed, but after the change of nurses this was not done.

No Medicine.

All the time she was in bed no medicine was provided for her and Dr. Clark never prescribed any. He never came into her room to her certain knowledge, but for one day and one night she was very delirious. During the night she attempted to escape by the window and the nurses had a severe struggle with her. They telephoned Dr. Clark, as she was afterward told by a nurse, but he did not respond and they gave her a dose of morphine to quiet her. The next morning she was still delirious but thinks Dr. Clark came in at that time. Two or three other times he loked in at the door but did not examine her. She was provided with spring water because that was paid for specially in her case, but the city patients drank the water from the hydrants. There was but one bathroom and one set washbowl for the use of all the patients.

After getting up, Miss Malmberg's throat did not clear and the nurse, now a competent but overworked one, became alarmed. Her reports to Dr. Clark had no effect and finally Miss Malmberg wrote to Mrs. Lowry telling her of the way she was being neglected. The butler at once went to the hospital and saw the girl in the yard outside of the contagious building. He looked into her throat and found it in a very bad condition. During all of this time inquiries were being made daily from Mrs. Lowry's and Dr. Clark was reporting that Molly was getting along nicely and needed nothing.

Could Not Depend on Clark.

Learning that Dr. Clark could not be depended upon in the least, no further attention was paid to him. Medicine was sent in by another physician and a doctor who visited the contagious ward to see a special patient examined Miss Malmberg's throat and agreed to take care of her, if nothing was said to Dr. Clark about it. He prescribed for her and visited her daily. On account of the long neglect, the healing of her throat was very slow and she was in the hospital nearly five weeks.

Interest in the patients and a friendly feeling toward an overworked nurse, who in one case did not get to bed for forty-eight hours continuously, led her to assist in the care of the patients as soon as she was able. In this way she became acquainted with the treatment accorded to others.

No Doctor for Five Days.

There were frequently days that Dr. Clark did not visit the ward and once for five days neither he nor any doctor from the hospital came near, although the nurse telephoned for Dr. Clark repeatedly. During this prolonged absence a little child sent to the hospital with measles developed diphtheria and came very near death's door.

One Disease After Another.

It was not uncommon for patients to have one contagious disease after another, from not being properly isolated.

When partly recovered, Miss Malmberg gave up her room to a patient for whom they had no private room, on condition that she could stay with the nurse so long as she was there. In a few days both she and the nurse wer turned out to make room for someone else and for the rest of her time she slept with a child suffering from diphtheria.

Clark Swears at Her.

Miss Malmberg knew she was not getting the treatment stipulated and paid for, and on at least one occasion, when this was called to Dr. Clark's attention, he swore at her. He was always rough, both in manner and language, with the nurses and city patients.

It took nearly all of the nurse's time to see that patients got their meals and the most ordinary care. The convalescent patients washed the dishes, cleaned the rooms and waited upon the other patients.

Dishwashing by Patients.

The dishwashing was done in some cases by patients peeling with scarlet fever. The food furnished was very ordinary and uninviting, and the nurse, no matter how willing, had not time to prepare special diet dishes. Miss Malmberg spent much time making eggnog for those who needed something different from ordinary food.

Cases of Neglect.

Miss Malmberg gives many specific instances of neglect of other patients. One of these, an old man named Swanson, had an ulcer on his back that the doctor who treated him before he was taken to the hospital had directed should be dressed twice a day. This was allowed to go a week without attention.

Another man had been sent to the general hospital with pneumonia. He was taken with diptheria and sent to the contagious ward. He had entirely recovered from this and been discharged, but his case had meanwhile developed into consumption and he needed continued hospital care. Being unwilling to send him back to the general hospital, he has been

Continued on Seventh Page.

MONEY FOR MINNESOTA

Government Settling for the Equipment of Troops.

LARGE SUM TO BE PAID

Auditor for the War Department Passes Upon $22,285.

LAMBERT IS SEEING ABOUT IT

He Says Legislation by Congress Will Be Necessary to Secure the Amount Still Due.

From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington.

Washington, May 25.—The auditor for the war department to-day passed on the account of the state of Minnesota for payment for equipment of troops who served in the Spanish war, amounting to $22,285. This is about one-third of the amount due the state on account of expenditures for that war, nearly all of which will be paid after examination during the coming summer. Former Adjutant General Lambert, who is here looking after claims, said that it would be necessary to secure legislation by congress before the auditor will have authority to order the payment of about $15,000 of the $50,000 still due, and a bill for its payment will be introduced next winter. Under the act of the legislature, $10,000 of the payment ordered to-day will be expended for the improvement of the state camp grounds at Lake City.

DANISH BUTTER FRAUD. Several months ago Consul Freeman reported from Copenhagen that a Danish inventor had invented a process for preserving butter. Immediately the consul's mail began to show letters from nearly every important dairy district in the United States, asking about the process and how it could be obtained. Subsequent investigations show him that the invention was a fraud, and he now says as much in a supplementary report to the state department, from which I quote in part:

The alleged inventor applied for a patent, but his application was rejected. The sealed package of butter which was presented as a test of the process bore a notary's certificate as having been sealed up in 1900, but it was proved that the butter had been preserved only a few weeks, the date, "February, 1901," having been surreptitiously changed to read "February, 1900."

STATISTICS OF SMALLPOX. During the past six months smallpox has been unusually prevalent in the United States, and what is strange is the fact that it has appeared more widely in the western states than ever before. It is the usual thing for this disease to break out in the south, but aside from two states, that section has been free from it this year. The public health reports show that since the middle of last November, Colorado has had 2,197 cases, Indiana, 572; Kansas, 3,996; Minnesota, 3,038; Ohio, 1,780; and Wisconsin, 579. In North Carolina there were 834 cases and in Tennessee 4,281. In the country as a whole there have been within the past six months 24,150 reported cases, as compared with 10,738 for the similar period a year ago. It is said that no other country in the civilized world has reported so large a number of cases of this disease during the same length of time. The extent of the outbreak is explained in Washington as being due to a growing opposition to vaccination.

HANSBROUGH DENIES ONCE MORE. Senator Hansbrough, who returned from New York Thursday, again denied reports of fabulous winnings on Wall street. When asked about it to-day he said:

"I didn't break Wall street; neither did Wall street break me." He attributes the stories of his winnings to newspaper writers who wanted to fill space in dull times. Relative to the statements that Senator Wolcott had "tipped" his friends in the senate on a prospective combination, Hansbrough said he had seen Wolcott but once, across the street, since congress adjourned. He also said that he had seen Former Senator Pettigrew within a week, and of his own knowledge could say that the South Dakotan had not bought a share of stock. As to Pettigrew's connecting himself with the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, Hansbrough said he was positive Pettigrew was not contemplating any such action. Senator Hansbrough will return to New York to-night for three or four days. He expects to start for North Dakota the latter part of next week.

—W. W. Jermane.

Washington Small Talk.

Postmasters appointed to-day: Iowa—Baker, Jefferson county, Asenach Baker. Wisconsin—Viking, Pierce county, Gunda Olsen.

The controller of the currency approved the application to convert the Central Dakota bank of Arlington, S. D., into the First National bank of Arlington, with a capital of $25,000.

Rural free delivery service has been ordered established at Stockport, Van Buren county, Iowa, July 1, with J. J. Donnard as carrier. Also at Van Dyne, Fond du Lac county, Wis., with John McArdle as carrier.

SLAP AT BOOKER WASHINGTON.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 25.—By a vote of 101 to 7 the Philadelphia conference of the African M. E. church, which is holding its annual session in this city, struck from the president's report the reference in the speech of C. W. Justin Carter of Harrisburg, to Booker T. Washington as "one of the greatest negroes in the world."

EDISON AND KIDNAPPERS

Young Daughter of the Wizard Is Threatened.

BOLD BLUFF FOR MONEY

Edison Commanded to Place a Large Sum in a Lonely Spot.

HIS HOUSE GUARDED CAREFULLY

Inventor Makes Light of the Matter, but His Wife Is Seriously Disturbed.

New York Sun Special Service

New York, May 25—Little Madeline Edison, the pretty 12-year-old daughter of Thomas A. Edison, the wizard of Menlo Park, is the latest proposed victim of kidnappers.

It leaked out to-day that about two weeks ago Mr. Edison received a letter in which a demand was made for a very large sum of money to be placed in a lonely spot in the Orange mountains. The result of a refusal to comply with the demand was to be that at the earliest opportunity, Madeline, the youngest of the family and her father's especial pet, would be kidnapped and held for ransom in many times the sum first demanded.

That some serious peril threatened the Edison family is shown from the fact that for two weeks past Menlo Park has been carefully guarded. For two weeks now several detectives have been hard at work in the vicinity of Menlo Park. Two of them have made their headquarters at the Central Hotel in Orange and have taken turns in standing watch and ward over the residence of the wizard.

Partial confirmation of the truth of the story is given by the strange demeanor of Mrs. Edison when she was seen by a reporter. On being asked whether it was true that a threat had been made to kidnap one of her children, Mrs. Edison appeared to be greatly agitated and finally refused to either confirm or deny the story. Her manner left the impression that the story was only too well founded.

Mr. Edison himself affected to make light of the matter, and exclaiming: "Oh, there's nothing in that at all," at the same time made no specific denial that he had received a threatenig letter.

The grounds of the Edison mansion, which stands on a lofty knoll surrounded by dense shrubbery, fairly bristled with guards last night. A dozen men armed with rifles and accompanied by several dogs patroled the grounds under command of Chief Watchman Nimand. Two reporters who attempted to visit the house were halted at 150 yards from the front door. A shrill whistle which was repeated from sentry to sentry showed that a complete cordon of guards encircled the house. The officers said they were on guard for kidnappers. They said Mr. Edison had received a letter threatening to steal his children unless a reward was paid.

SOME MORE CREED REVISION

WIS. BANK ROBBED

Nitroglycerin Used by Thieves at Mineral Point.

$80,000 IN CASH TAKEN AWAY

A Reward of $1,000 Offered, but There Is No Clue to Work Upon.

Mineral Point, Wis., May 25.—The First National bank of this city was robbed early to-day, the robbers getting away with $20,000 or more, mostly currency. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

Entrance was effected through the shingled roof of the building, which is a one-story structure, thence from the attic to the vault by digging away the arched brick. From the inside the vault door was forced open and a so-called burglar-proof safe was blown open with nitroglycerin.

Everything indicates that the robbery had been carefully planned in advance. Officers are scouring the immediate country and the telephone and telegraph wires are kept busy, but as yet there is no clue. Business will be interrupted but temporarily.

Later Reports Say $30,000.

A later report says the amount secured by the robbers is $30,000. A reward of $1,000 is offered for the arrest of the guilty men. It is thought the robbery was committed by two suspicious characters who were seen across the street from the bank a month ago, at which time it is supposed they planned the affair. As there are no night trains out of Mineral Point, it is thought the robbers came from a near-by town and later drove back and caught a train which took them to one of the small towns on the Mississippi, where they are now hiding.

The large amount of cash was to be used in paying off the miners and laborers to-day. The robbers probably timed their visit to a day when they knew the funds would be large.

McGARRY ACQUITTED

Dubuque Man Gets Off on His Second Trial.

Dubuque, Iowa, May 25.—The jury in the case of John McGarry, charged with the murder of Attorney Lavake three years ago brought in a verdict of not guilt. This was the second trial.—Speaker and Mrs. D. B. Henderson have left for the east, and on next Wednesday will sail from New York for their tour of Europe, which will occupy about three months.

NEW JOB FOR KRUPP.

Berlin, May 25.—Switzerland has awarded to Herr Krupp a contract for equipping the entire Swiss field artillery with Krupp guns, and the Krupp works are again under full time.

IOWA STATE U. C. T.

Council Bluffs Gets the Next Meeting and the New Counselor.

Special to The Journal.

Sioux City, Iowa, May 25. — The Iowa grand council of the United Commercial Traveler's association will meet next year at Council Bluffs, Sheldon and Ottumwa having been defeated to-day in a brisk contest for the convention. The officers are: Grand counselor, J. F. Helwing, Council Bluffs; grand junior counselor, J. R. Treanor, Mason City; grand past counselor, W. E. Trexler, Des Moines; grand secretary, D. E. Morron, Sioux City; grand treasurer, C. N. Bragg, Des Moines; grand conductor, A. E. Bray, Council Bluffs. Minor officers went to Cedar Rapids and Sheldon.

The delegates to the supreme council were instructed to ask that a prayer be inserted in the ritual and that a Memorial day be set aside for the fourth Sunday in November, when the dead will be honored.

ALEX McKENZIE IS LIBERATED

North Dakota Man Imprisoned in California Receives Pardon at the Hands of President McKinley.

McKenzie First Purges Himself of Contempt by Complying Fully With the Order of the Court and Turning Property Over.

Washington, May 25.—The president has pardoned Alexander McKenzie, now confined in the jail at Oakland, Cal., for contempt of the circuit court of appeals for the Ninth circuit. Yesterday the attorney general made the following report to the president by wire:

Have delayed report in the McKenzie case to make personal investigation as to wherein he is still in default and in order that the effects of your act of clemency, should you be so disposed, might not be defeated by contentions as to the fact of compliance by McKenzie with the court's orders. The court advises me two specific things are yet to be done. I therefore now report in lieu of previous one prepared by me under mistaken information as to fact of compliance, that, in view of McKenzie's health and the recommendation by the court whose writs he disobeyed, that his sentence be commuted so that he may be released when the contempt is purged by full compliance with the writs of supersedeas issued by the United States circuit court of appeals of the Ninth circuit. If you will telegraph me your decision I will direct release when court advises me of compliance.

Last night the following telegram was received from Judge Morrow:

McKenzie has this day fully complied with the order of the circuit court of appeals by turning over to the defendants the remaining property which came into his hands as receiver in the cases in which he stands committed for contempt.

The attorney general thereupn sent an additional telegram to President McKinley advising the immediate and unconditional pardon.

Upon receipt of the president's telegram notifying him that the pardon had been granted, the attorney general, by wire, instructed the jailer at Oakland to immediately release the prisoner.

McKenzie, who had been appointed receiver of a number of gold mines in Alaska by Judge Noyes of the district court of Alaska, refused to turn over certain gold dust, the products of the mines, when ordered to do so by the circuit court of appeals at San Francisco. He previously, by order of the court, had returned to the defendants all the property which had come into his possession except this gold dust. For his failure to turn in this latter he was imprisoned for contempt of court. McKenzie claimed that he was following the advice of his counsel. The amount involved was over $100,000.

ALECK'S DUST

His Bad Leg Caused the Stern Judges to Relent.

From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington.

Washington, May 25.—This morning Attorney General Knox wired the warden of the jail at Oakland, Cal., to release Alexander McKenzie from custody at once in compliance with commutation of sentence, which has the effect of full pardon, issued yesterday evening by President McKinley.

It seems, as a result of the president's consultation with the judges of the court of appeals at San Francisco, that McKenzie has had in his possession some $8,000 in gold dust taken from the mines for which he has been receiver, and deposited in the Seattle mint. As a condition precedent to their apporval of pardon, the judges insisted that this dust should be turned over to them by McKenzie. Yesterday afternoon the formal transfer was authorized by McKenzie, whereupon Attorney General Knox, who was quickly apprised of it, wired the president recommending the pardon. The president acted immediately upon receipt of the recom- general that a pardon should be issued. mendation, and instructed the attorney Following is a copy of the telegram received by the attorney general this morning:

The president has commuted the sentence of Alexander McKenzie to take effect at once and directs that you take necessary steps to secure his release from imprisonment.

—Cortelyou, Secretary.

May 15, the three judges who tried McKenzie, recommended to the president that on account of his ill-health McKenzie be pardoned upon condition that he fully comply with the order of the court by surrendering the gold dust at Seattle and paying over an additional sum belonging to the defendants. Yesterday the attorney general made the report cited above and the pardon followed.

A letter received in Washington last night contained evidence that McKenzie was in a serious condition physically. In 1897 he fell down an elevator shaft in a building in New York and injured one of his legs. Since that time he has had to have constant massage treatment, of which he was deprived while in confinement. On the day the letter was written a consultation of five physicians was held in the Oakland jail. Two were appointed by the court, two were McKenzie's own doctors, and the fifth was called in by the other four. They found that the injured leg was three times the size of the sound one. The presumption is that the report of his condition is what induced the judges to relent somewhat in their attitude toward the prisoner. Senator Hansbrough, who returned from New York, Thursday, was at the department of justice yesterday and to-day, and was much gratified on learning of the president's action.

—W. W. Jermane.

STUDENTS IN A DUEL

New York Sun Special Service

Rochester, N. Y., May 25.—What appears to have been a bloody duel between two of the cadets attending the state industrial school here was revealed through a hasty summoning of the coroner to take the ante-mortem statement of a dying lad at the school hospital. The report given by one of the boys says that Wednesday morning, just after reveille, two cadets had an altercation which resulted in their drawing knives and engaging in a bitter fight.

Arthur Colby, 17 years of age, of Canton, St. Lawrence county, is now lying at the point of death as a result, with a long, irregular knife wound in his side. The boys have a rule among themselves never to tell anything that takes place inside their institution, no matter how serious the case may be, and the best that Coroner Killip could get from the lips of the dying boy was that there was a friendly scuffle in which he got hurt. Others who were present at the time did not see the fight, and it is with the greatest difficulty that anything can be found out.

The cadet who used the knife with such deadly effect is Henry Caraher of Utica, who is now confined in the guardhouse under double guard. The point of his weapon entered Colby's back on the left side, the knife blade going between two ribs and penetrating the pleura. Colby was taken immediately to the hospital, where he has been suffering from internal hemorrhages ever since. He cannot live. As soon as Colby dies Caraher will be arraigned for manslaughter.

J. J. HILL'S GIFT

Ten Thousand Dollars for the Relief of Stricken Jacksonville.

Special to The Journal.

New York, May 25.—A stock company to rebuild Jacksonville is what seems probable at the present time, although the company does not contemplate owning the city.

Senator Call of Jacksonville hopes to organize a corporation for the purpose of lending money to persons who wish to build or rebuild in the ruined city.

These plans the senator has submitted to J. J. Hill, the railroad magnate, who was so impressed that he offered the senator his personal check for $10,000 to be used in whatever way it was thought best. Senator Call's plan is to form a corporate association under the laws of New York or New Jersey. It is planned to issue bonds, a portion of the proceeds from their sale to be set aside as a sinking fund.

It is Senator Call's idea that money be loaned only for rebuilding purposes and in amounts not to exceed an extreme limit of $5,000 in one loan, thus giving to the fund extensive circulation.

Edwin H. Van Antwerp of Yankton, S. D., has been appointed examiner of surveys in the land office at $5 a day. He was recommended by Senator Gamble and Representative Burke.

More Corruption at Manila

Manila, May 25—12:20 p. m.—Captain Michael Spellman, Lieutenant Delbert R. Jones and Surgeon Dudley W. Welch, of Company G, forty-third infantry, stationed at Maasin, Southern Leyte, have been arrested on charges of trading in permits to ship hemp from the closed port. They will be tried by court martial. It has not been determined whether Manila hemp buyers are directly implicated.

Boston & Montana Co. Will Sell

Lowell, Mass., May 25.—By a unanimous vote the stockholders of the Boston & Montana Mining and Smelting company have voted to dissolve the company and sell the properties. This action is the result of an offer of $5,000,000 for its mining properties.

Mgr. Ireland 'an Isolated Personality'

New York Sun Special Service

Vienna, May 25.—The Politische Correspondenz learns from an important clerical dignitary in Rome that while Cardinal Gibbons lives no new American cardinal will be appointed. It is also asserted by the Rome correspondent that Archbishop Ireland, who recently made a strong declaration in favor of the restoration of the temporal power of the pope, has lost many friends by his abandonment of his former attitude on this question, and is now practically on isolated personality in the church.