

LAND BATTLES AT PORT ARTHUR

TIEN TSIN, May 22.—Since Friday there has been severe fighting on the land side of Port Arthur between General Stoessel's garrison and an attacking Japanese force.

The Japanese tried to carry the outlying defenses of Port Arthur by a direct charge late on Friday night. They were driven back with a loss of nearly 400 killed and wounded.

ALEXIEFF REPORTS JAP DISASTERS

ST. PETERSBURG, May 21.—Admiral Alexieff has telegraphed to Grand Duke Alexis the following report which he received from Rear Admiral Witgert by mail on Thursday night:

"Three of the enemy's battleships and three cruisers appeared to the eastward on Sunday morning. Their movements were watched from the batteries and Golden Hill. After crossing the meridian of Port Arthur the squadron went to the eastward and appeared to be getting into battle formation.

"An explosion was observed upon the third battleship, the vessel of the two-funnelled Fuji type. The ironclad stopped, heeled to starboard, and sunk by the bow, sending up a quantity of steam.

"The damaged ironclad then disappeared below the horizon with the attendant cruisers, escaping from the grasp of our flotilla. Meantime night had fallen, the wind had freshened, and there was a rough sea.

"The ship which blew up in Kerr Bay was evidently a cruiser, to judge by her funnels and fighting top on the mizzenmast, which are visible at low water.

"According to reports from the coast three torpedo boats were seen in Kerr Bay, and it is believed that they were damaged by our light artillery."

It is announced that the Japanese attack at Kerr Bay on May 14 failed. The engagement at Sanheilly on May 16 resulted in a check on the advance of the Japanese, who lost heavily.

Capt. Herman Luytjes Kuhns, enrolling clerk of the executive council of Porto Rico, who died suddenly of apoplexy at the official residence of the secretary, Charles S. Hartzell, his brother-in-law, will be remembered by many prominent men in government circles as the proprietor of the Hurford House, in Canton, Ohio.

There were entertained thousands who made the pilgrimage to the Republican Mecca in the memorable campaign of 1896. In Canton, Ohio, Captain Kuhns had to prominence in social, business, and manufacturing life, and gained renown in the military service of the United States.

Captain Kuhns was quartermaster of the Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, known as the "President's Own," in the Spanish-American war. He never recovered from the effects of the exposure and hardship incurred in that campaign.

He was identified in Washington until about a year ago with the American Bicycle Company.

BOARD OF TRADE HAS GREAT TIME AT RIVER VIEW

Dines on Planked Shad, Plays Ball, and Enjoys Holiday.

MACFARLAND PRAISES

The Commissioner Recounts What Organization Has Done for District.

What did the Board of Trade do yesterday? The Board of Trade went to River View en bloc and ate planked shad.

Did the members have a good time? Well, never better; just ask anybody who participated, including the guests.

Combined Benefactions. The weather was ideal for the outing, the crowd was congenial, the fish was excellent, including the roes, which were numerous, and so were the fillers, both solid and liquid.

It was the eleventh annual event of the kind, and none has been more successful. Upward of 400 members of the board, together with their guests, made the pilgrimage and enjoyed not only the feast, but a day's sport.

Half of the number went down on the Pentz at 10 o'clock, and made the preliminary arrangements for the dinner.

A dozen or more of the members donned their aprons, and went into the kitchen, supervised the preparation of the meal, and gave orders to the colored cooks for baking the shad.

Others went out upon the field and indulged in the great national game, and showed how much better players they are than the Senators.

It was the old-fashioned school boys' game, where the diamond was full of fielders and there were so many shortstops that they could not see each other.

But every man had a chance, and more than that a circus. There were many pairs of torn trousers, a number of bruised shins and lame limbs when the "game" was over, but everybody had a good time.

Late Comers Hungry. The remainder of the party went down on the 2 o'clock boat and were met at the wharf by the early arrivals.

At 4 o'clock the gong sounded. The scramble for seats looked like the season's first fight at college. But there was room for all, a plenty to eat and to spare.

The entertainment committee, which went into the kitchen to supervise the cooking of the dinner, had done itself proud. It appeared upon the dining floor and officiated as amateur waiters, assisting the colored professionals.

Good Things to Eat. The following indicates what the members of the board and their guests ate, excepting the poetry, the creature author of which is not known:

MENU. Time and tide, 'tis said, wait not for us. But the boat will surely, if the boiler busts.

So take your time in eating and fill 'till the brim, And don't hurry the waiter, or you'll go away a grim.

To begin with, Snap-Header Soup, Spring of '93 Onions, Olives, Irish shade, Redishes, cochineal jackets, Shad Roe, guaranteed butter and boneless.

Slim Asparagus, strong Butter Sauce, Sliced (very thin) Tomatoes, yaller sauce.

GEORGIAN EDSEL LIFE WHEN BANKS FAIL

Recent Disaster to Financial Interests and Continued Illness Prompts Prominent Citizen to Shoot Himself.

MACON, Ga., May 21.—R. H. Plant, president of the two defunct national banks, committed suicide this afternoon by shooting himself in the head with a pistol.

Plant was prominent throughout the entire country. He was long considered one of the wealthiest men in this section, having interests in many of the leading enterprises in Georgia.

There were three men present, he said, who desired the gratitude of the Board of Trade and the citizens of Washington generally, for their assistance; they were Mr. Cleaves, the clerk to the Senate Committee on Appropriations; Mr. Courts, clerk to the House Committee on Appropriations, and Mr. Barney, clerk to the House District of Columbia Committee.

Mr. Macfarland commended the work of the committees of Congress which were instrumental in providing for the District. In closing he said it was gratifying to know that at all times, whether at the Capitol or elsewhere, the Commissioners could always rely upon the public spirited efforts of the members of the Board of Trade to advance the common interests of Washington.

Deserving of Praise. There were three men present, he said, who desired the gratitude of the Board of Trade and the citizens of Washington generally, for their assistance; they were Mr. Cleaves, the clerk to the Senate Committee on Appropriations; Mr. Courts, clerk to the House Committee on Appropriations, and Mr. Barney, clerk to the House District of Columbia Committee.

After the dinner there were numerous games and sports, the most interesting of which were the "sack" and the "three-legged" races. The course was straight away across the lawn, the company lining up on either side to watch the fun, to cheer and to jeer.

Event No. 1 was a sack race in which there were two entries, Billy Henshaw and Sam Stinemetz. Billy went to the post an odd-on favorite, for everybody thought Sam was getting too old to run.

Billy took the hopping gait. Sam ran "pitty-patter" and came in under the wire perspiring hard, fully two lengths in front of the favorite. Layers of odds were heavily hit.

Next came three-legged race in which there were three team entries. Billy Henshaw and John Heyle, Sam Stinemetz and Morgan Stinemetz, and A. C. Hendell and R. L. Connor, who were classed as two-year-olds. Joseph J. Clamer acted as starter and Ed Droop was timekeeper.

Youngsters Win. The first two heats were declared to be fouls because Henshaw interfered. On the third trial both Henshaw and Stinemetz fell and the youngsters won easily amid great shouts of laughter.

After these events there were various other sports for two hours, and amusements including a game of cards under the direction of Percy S. Foster. A. B. Osmith entertained the party with whistling selections which were excellent.

Mr. Lincoln sang a number of "coon" songs and made a few remarks. Music was furnished by a colored quartet.

A ball game between a picked nine of the board and a "scrub" team resulted in the defeat of the regular team by a score of 11 to 7.

At 7 o'clock, after a day of recreation and full enjoyment, the members boarded the steamer and reached Washington at 8 o'clock.

DETECTIVE AND COUNSEL PASS LIE IN COURT

BEDFORD, Ind., May 21.—Detective Reed, of the Pinkerton agency, who arrested James McDonald for the murder of Sarah Schaefer, after all the other clues had failed, was on the witness stand all day.

Reed, who was cross-examined by Judge Palmer, whom he had appointed as McDonald's lawyer, and the case passed between them, so heated did the questioning become.

Evidence was introduced by neighbors to show that McDonald had the clothing he wore the night of the murder washed a day or two afterward.

BODY FLOATING OFF BATTERY.

NEW YORK, May 21.—While patrolling the sea wall at the Battery Police-man Johnson discovered the body of a man floating a short distance offshore. He secured the body and it was removed to Pier No. 8, North River.

When taken to the morgue, at the end of the sea wall, a body was found. When the clothing was searched at the morgue two pieces of paper were found on one which was written: "Schwartz, 12 Belmont Avenue, Westchester, N. Y." The body apparently had been in the water only a few hours.

ELECTRIC CAR KILLS HORSE.

CAR No. 46 of the Maryland branch of the City and Suburban line, collided with a horse and wagon standing in front of 27 G Street northwest about 5 o'clock yesterday evening, killing the animal almost instantly and breaking the shafts of the wagon.

The horse was owned by the Columbia of the District of Columbia, and was the property of P. J. Neer, furniture dealer at Seventh and H Streets northwest.

MAYOR FINED FOR FIGHTING.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., May 21.—Arraigned in police court on the charge of fighting in the public street, Mayor Allan A. Moss, William T. Moss, his brother, who is a lawyer, and Robert W. Perkins, former member of the Virginia Legislature, were fined \$40 each. The fight grew out of politics.

NEW WANT AD BRANCH.

A new Times Want Ad Branch office has been opened, 122 1/2 St. N.W., at the northwest corner of the Eleventh Street and Pennsylvania Avenue southeast. Want advertisements for the Daily and Sunday Times will be received at the regular office rates.

PROMINENT SILVERSMITH DEAD.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 21.—William H. Criss, formerly president of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, and widely known throughout the jewelry trade of the country, died yesterday. Mr. Criss was born in Newport, R. I., in 1819.

DEATH RECORD.

Beckett, Henry B., 1029 Lee's st. n.w. Butler, Leon, 7 months, 128 1/2 St. n.w. Cartwright, James, 55 years, 2116 1/2 St. n.w. Carnahan, Thomas L., 20, 1150 4th st. n.e. Johnson, Virginia C., 69, 121 1/2 St. n.w. Lewis, Louis P., 59, 1743 G st. n.w. Luria, William L., 39, Govt. Hospit. Inane. McShane, John E., Govt. Hospit. Inane. Taylor, Sarah E., 29, Sibley Hospital. Wallace, William, 79, Highland flats. Whalen, Susan, 79, 421 2d st. n.w. Williams, James J., 2, 25 C st. n.w.

one of the wealthiest men in this section, having interests in many of the leading enterprises in Georgia. He was also owner of a stable of fine race horses, which won many rich purses on the tracks of the country. His death has created a serious loss.

Plant was president of the First National Bank of Macon, and a director of S. C. Plant School in both of which he failed Monday for more than \$1,000,000.

EXTENSIVE PLAN OF CHURCH UNION

M. P., M. E., Congregational and United Brethren.

Proposition Comes Before Methodist Protestants This Week—Eminent Speakers Will Discuss It.

Developments at yesterday's session of the general conference of the Methodist Protestant Church at the North Carolina Avenue Church disclosed a proposition to include the Methodist Episcopal Church in the contemplated union of the Methodist Protestant denomination with the Congregational and United Brethren Churches.

In fact, a vital step toward such amalgamation was taken in the acceptance of a memorial prepared by the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church for reference to the present general conference, which provides for immediate consideration of the proposition.

The memorial of the sister denomination was presented to the conference through the Rev. Dr. F. T. Little, president of the Maryland Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church. It recommends the appointment of a commission by the Methodist Protestant Church to confer with a similar commission to be chosen by the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to consider the question of merging the two denominations into one body, or to form some plan of union.

Will Go to Los Angeles. In submitting the memorial Dr. Little made the announcement that a copy will be presented at the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now in session at Los Angeles.

There is every indication, he said, that the proposition will be given exhaustive consideration by that conference.

Owing to the fact that the matter of a denominational union with any of the churches concerned has not come before the conference officially, discussion of the proposition was put off for a day or two.

Negotiations looking toward a union have so far been carried on in an unofficial capacity, and the conference takes recognition of it will be deferred.

The memorial was therefore placed in the hands of President Tagg, to be referred by him to the proper committee.

Far-Reaching Movement.

The addition of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the plan of union makes the present union movement the most far-reaching in the history of the denomination, and the intention of being put into execution. A union of this nature, however tentative it may be at first, would make the churches concerned in the largest and most powerful religious body in the world.

If the plan is carried into effect, it would perhaps mean eventually the consolidation of all the Protestant churches.

The Rev. M. L. Smith, of West Virginia, conducted devotional exercises at the opening of yesterday's conference.

The financial report of the secretary was submitted and referred to the finance committee, and later reported back.

Announcement was made that a report had been received from Mrs. R. T. Wilson, secretary of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, and it was referred to the committee on missions.

The report of the Western Maryland College was referred to the committee on education.

Shortly before adjournment a motion was made that copies of the syllabus adopted by the joint union committee be printed and distributed among the delegates.

The financial report of the secretary was submitted and referred to the finance committee, and later reported back.

Announcement was made that a report had been received from Mrs. R. T. Wilson, secretary of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, and it was referred to the committee on missions.

The report of the Western Maryland College was referred to the committee on education.

Shortly before adjournment a motion was made that copies of the syllabus adopted by the joint union committee be printed and distributed among the delegates.

The financial report of the secretary was submitted and referred to the finance committee, and later reported back.

Announcement was made that a report had been received from Mrs. R. T. Wilson, secretary of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, and it was referred to the committee on missions.

The report of the Western Maryland College was referred to the committee on education.

Shortly before adjournment a motion was made that copies of the syllabus adopted by the joint union committee be printed and distributed among the delegates.

ROOT ARGUES MERGER CASE

Defends Plan to Distribute Assets.

HE DISCUSSES THE DECISION

Defines Effect of Supreme Court Ruling in Northern Securities Case.

NEWARK, N. J., May 21.—Elliott Root began the session of the second day in the hearing of arguments in the suit of Edward H. Harriman, Winslow S. Pierce, the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, against the Northern Securities Company, in the United States circuit court this morning.

Mr. Root started his argument yesterday afternoon, continuing for an hour and a half. After Richard V. Lindabury, for the complainants, had finished his plea, he outlined the argument for the defense, and elaborated some of his points. He went along the same line this morning.

Distinguished Counsel. The case has gathered a distinguished group of counsel, and all were present this morning. It was settled this morning that the rest of the session today should be devoted to the closing portion of Mr. Root's argument, and to the plea of Thomas Thatcher, who asked yesterday to be heard in behalf of Eric Paterson, a holder of bonds, in the possession of the Equitable Trust Company. W. G. Guthrie, counsel for the complainants, and John G. Johnson, of Philadelphia, for the defendants, are to divide the time of the court at the session in Trenton, Monday, beginning at 10 o'clock. Each one of the latter expressed his belief that he could finish in his half of the allotted time.

Supreme Court Decision. Mr. Root, in resuming his argument, addressed himself to certain questions suggested by the court at the close of the session yesterday afternoon. Counsel referred to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Government case, saying that the decision had done little more than to restrain the Northern Securities Company from exercising the right of control over the railroad companies whose stock it had held, enjoining it from acquiring more stock or from voting upon stock in its possession, and enjoining the roads involved from paying dividends on their stock.

The Attorney General, he said, had asked that the court order the return of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern stocks to those who had deposited them in exchange for securities, and that the court had not granted this request.

Judge Bradford asked if the decision of the court had not been limited to the concern of the Government in the transactions in litigation, and Mr. Root replied that the interest of the Government had been covered fully by the orders contained in the decision, so far as the court believed it extended.

Price of Stock. Mr. Root, for the second time in his argument, referred to the difference in the price of the Northern Pacific stock since it was put in and in that lay the only reason for the demands of the complainants. It had been agreed, he said, that it should go in at a certain price, but, since then, Northern Pacific stock had gone up and Great Northern had gone down.

That was the only reason, asserted counsel, why the complainants were asking for the return of their Northern Pacific and Great Northern stocks to the equitable pro rata division of all the assets of the Northern Securities Company.

Referring to the decision in the Government case again, he said that there was no reason to believe that the distribution of the assets according to the plan since adopted by the Northern Securities Company.

Mr. Root, for the second time in his argument, referred to the difference in the price of the Northern Pacific stock since it was put in and in that lay the only reason for the demands of the complainants. It had been agreed, he said, that it should go in at a certain price, but, since then, Northern Pacific stock had gone up and Great Northern had gone down.

That was the only reason, asserted counsel, why the complainants were asking for the return of their Northern Pacific and Great Northern stocks to the equitable pro rata division of all the assets of the Northern Securities Company.

Referring to the decision in the Government case again, he said that there was no reason to believe that the distribution of the assets according to the plan since adopted by the Northern Securities Company.

Mr. Root, for the second time in his argument, referred to the difference in the price of the Northern Pacific stock since it was put in and in that lay the only reason for the demands of the complainants. It had been agreed, he said, that it should go in at a certain price, but, since then, Northern Pacific stock had gone up and Great Northern had gone down.

That was the only reason, asserted counsel, why the complainants were asking for the return of their Northern Pacific and Great Northern stocks to the equitable pro rata division of all the assets of the Northern Securities Company.

Referring to the decision in the Government case again, he said that there was no reason to believe that the distribution of the assets according to the plan since adopted by the Northern Securities Company.

Mr. Root, for the second time in his argument, referred to the difference in the price of the Northern Pacific stock since it was put in and in that lay the only reason for the demands of the complainants. It had been agreed, he said, that it should go in at a certain price, but, since then, Northern Pacific stock had gone up and Great Northern had gone down.

That was the only reason, asserted counsel, why the complainants were asking for the return of their Northern Pacific and Great Northern stocks to the equitable pro rata division of all the assets of the Northern Securities Company.

Referring to the decision in the Government case again, he said that there was no reason to believe that the distribution of the assets according to the plan since adopted by the Northern Securities Company.

Mr. Root, for the second time in his argument, referred to the difference in the price of the Northern Pacific stock since it was put in and in that lay the only reason for the demands of the complainants. It had been agreed, he said, that it should go in at a certain price, but, since then, Northern Pacific stock had gone up and Great Northern had gone down.

That was the only reason, asserted counsel, why the complainants were asking for the return of their Northern Pacific and Great Northern stocks to the equitable pro rata division of all the assets of the Northern Securities Company.

Referring to the decision in the Government case again, he said that there was no reason to believe that the distribution of the assets according to the plan since adopted by the Northern Securities Company.

Mr. Root, for the second time in his argument, referred to the difference in the price of the Northern Pacific stock since it was put in and in that lay the only reason for the demands of the complainants. It had been agreed, he said, that it should go in at a certain price, but, since then, Northern Pacific stock had gone up and Great Northern had gone down.

That was the only reason, asserted counsel, why the complainants were asking for the return of their Northern Pacific and Great Northern stocks to the equitable pro rata division of all the assets of the Northern Securities Company.

Referring to the decision in the Government case again, he said that there was no reason to believe that the distribution of the assets according to the plan since adopted by the Northern Securities Company.

Mr. Root, for the second time in his argument, referred to the difference in the price of the Northern Pacific stock since it was put in and in that lay the only reason for the demands of the complainants. It had been agreed, he said, that it should go in at a certain price, but, since then, Northern Pacific stock had gone up and Great Northern had gone down.

That was the only reason, asserted counsel, why the complainants were asking for the return of their Northern Pacific and Great Northern stocks to the equitable pro rata division of all the assets of the Northern Securities Company.

Referring to the decision in the Government case again, he said that there was no reason to believe that the distribution of the assets according to the plan since adopted by the Northern Securities Company.

DISCOUNTS NURSES' WAGE GRIEVANCES

Dr. White Says No Injustice Has Been Done.

BETTER SYSTEM IN VOGUE

Readjustment of Salaries a Benefit to Employees of St. Elizabeth's Hospital.

Dr. William A. White, superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane, in a statement to a representative of The Times last night, said he was greatly surprised at the stir which has been published of those who are making over a change in the wage scale.

"Instead of there being a general cut in the salaries," he said, "a greater percentage of the employees are receiving more money. To offset the list which has been published of those who have lost pay it would be easy to furnish a corresponding list of those who are now being paid more. The latter list would be longer. Besides many of those who are now complaining at the change in the wage scale are to be recharged their old pay next month.

Supervisors' Approval. "I had explained this to the supervisors, and they had all expressed their approval of it, seeing the reasonableness of readjusting the old wage scale to place it on a better working basis. Naturally those whom the new wage scale pinched would agitate the matter, but they will soon find that no injustice to them is intended.

"The readjustment of a wage scale for 500 employees is naturally a matter which might cause tribulation at first, but from my point of view it was necessary that things should be placed on a more business-like footing.

"As far as cutting all the salaries, that is far from our intention. The same money, or more, will be paid out. Charge nurses are to receive a greater amount and promotion will be by a regular system, so that a man or woman may know just what he or she may expect at the end of a certain period of faithful duty and indications of efficiency.

"As for a change in the quality of the food in concerned that is absolutely untrue. The use of butterine is not due to me. It was in use before I came, and I certainly found it being used as a regular supply on my arrival at the hospital. There has been some slight change, it is true, in the technical form of issuing these supplies, but that also is in accordance with a system which we consider most business-like.

"The action of some of the employees in holding a meeting was a great surprise. Apparently they were unwilling to wait until the new scale was more clearly understood and placed in full operation."

Mr. Root, for the second time in his argument, referred to the difference in the price of the Northern Pacific stock since it was put in and in that lay the only reason for the demands of the complainants. It had been agreed, he said, that it should go in at a certain price, but, since then, Northern Pacific stock had gone up and Great Northern had gone down.

That was the only reason, asserted counsel, why the complainants were asking for the return of their Northern Pacific and Great Northern stocks to the equitable pro rata division of all the assets of the Northern Securities Company.

Referring to the decision in the Government case again, he said that there was no reason to believe that the distribution of the assets according to the plan since adopted by the Northern Securities Company.

Mr. Root, for the second time in his argument, referred to the difference in the price of the Northern Pacific stock since it was put in and in that lay the only reason for the demands of the complainants. It had been agreed, he said, that it should go in at a certain price, but, since then, Northern Pacific stock had gone up and Great Northern had gone down.

That was the only reason, asserted counsel, why the complainants were asking for the return of their Northern Pacific and Great Northern stocks to the equitable pro rata division of all the assets of the Northern Securities Company.

Referring to the decision in the Government case again, he said that there was no reason to believe that the distribution of the assets according to the plan since adopted by the Northern Securities Company.

Mr. Root, for the second time in his argument, referred to the difference in the price of the Northern Pacific stock since it was put in and in that lay the only reason for the demands of the complainants. It had been agreed, he said, that it should go in at a certain price, but, since then, Northern Pacific stock had gone up and Great Northern had gone down.

That was the only reason, asserted counsel, why the complainants were asking for the return of their Northern Pacific and Great Northern stocks to the equitable pro rata division of all the assets of the Northern Securities Company.

Referring to the decision in the Government case again, he said that there was no reason to believe that the distribution of the assets according to the plan since adopted by the Northern Securities Company.

Mr. Root, for the second time in his argument, referred to the difference in the price of the Northern Pacific stock since it was put in and in that lay the only reason for the demands of the complainants. It had been agreed, he said, that it should go in at a certain price, but, since then, Northern Pacific stock had gone up and Great Northern had gone down.

That was the only reason, asserted counsel, why the complainants were asking for the return of their Northern Pacific and Great Northern stocks to the equitable pro rata division of all the assets of the Northern Securities Company.

Referring to the decision in the Government case again, he said that there was no reason to believe that the distribution of the assets according to the plan since adopted by the Northern Securities Company.

Mr. Root, for the second time in his argument, referred to the difference in the price of the Northern Pacific stock since it was put in and in that lay the only reason for the demands of the complainants. It had been agreed, he said, that it should go in at a certain price, but, since then, Northern Pacific stock had gone up and Great Northern had gone down.

That was the only reason, asserted counsel, why the complainants were asking for the return of their Northern Pacific and Great Northern stocks to the equitable pro rata division of all the assets of the Northern Securities Company.

Referring to the decision in the Government case again, he said that there was no reason to believe that the distribution of the assets according to the plan since adopted by the Northern Securities Company.

Mr. Root, for the second time in his argument, referred to the difference in the price of the Northern Pacific stock since it was put in and in that lay the only reason for the demands of the complainants. It had been agreed, he said, that it should go in at a certain price, but, since then, Northern Pacific stock had gone up and Great Northern had gone down.

That was the only reason, asserted counsel, why the complainants were asking for the return of their Northern Pacific and Great Northern stocks to the equitable pro rata division of all the assets of the Northern Securities Company.

Referring to the decision in the Government case again, he said that there was no reason to believe that the distribution of the assets according to the plan since adopted by the Northern Securities Company.

Mr. Root, for the second time in his argument, referred to the difference in the price of the Northern Pacific stock since it was put in and in that lay the only reason for the demands of the complainants. It had been agreed, he said, that it should go in at a certain price, but, since then, Northern Pacific stock had gone up and Great Northern had gone down.

That was the only reason, asserted counsel, why the complainants were asking for the return of their Northern Pacific and Great Northern stocks to the equitable pro rata division of all the assets of the Northern Securities Company.

AUCTION SALES.

THOMAS DOWLING & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 612 E. St. N.W. Public Sale of Choice Horses, Monday, May 23, 1904.