



WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAR. 10, 1909.

It is reported in Washington that Wall street, the trusts, the Wisconsin reactionaries headed by Senator Stephenson and the defeated members of Congress from Wisconsin have in the last few days framed a game to beat Senator LaFollette for re-election. All the interests named are bitterly hostile to the fearless and pugnacious little man who has been such a thorn in the side of the trusts and the back politicians, their hired men, in his own state, and who has given the Senate oligarchy so much trouble since becoming a member of that body. It is said that Senator Stephenson, who is implacable in his hatred of LaFollette because the latter dared to oppose his re-election to the Senate, assured his fellow-conspirators that he himself and the representatives in the Senate of Wall street and the trusts would undertake to finance the movement to defeat his colleague. Well, in Wisconsin money talks and it appears that the longest pole knocks the persimmon. It cost Mr. Stephenson nearly two hundred thousand dollars to secure the republican senatorial nomination and heaven only knows how much to be elected by the legislature.

MR. BASCOMB SLEMP is in Washington to regulate and distribute the federal patronage in this state, if he can, under Mr. Taft's administration. In an interview yesterday he said: I believe the Virginia republicans will nominate a candidate for governor of their own party. I do not believe the rank and file of the party would agree to support a democrat, simply because he was not in accord with the management of his party. The nominee would probably come out of the southwest; would be a man who had been a republican ever since the days of General Mahone; a man born in the state of Confederate lineage and sympathies; a man of excellent family connections, an able lawyer, a good speaker, a man of high character and great achievements in the business world—a wealthy man. It is thought that Mr. Slemp will have to get a searchlight to find his candidate.

GEORGE E. NITZSCHE, of the University of Pennsylvania, underwritten by the fate of Andre and Wellman, is making preparations for a dash to the North Pole next July by means of balloons and an aeroplane. Nitzsche thinks that one balloon will carry two men and an operator, another will be used to carry a large quantity of gasoline for fuel and still another the provision and apparatus. The aeroplane he proposes to use as a scout. The island of Spitzbergen he plans as a starting point, and there the steamship is to await the return of the expedition.

WHEN former Vice-President Fairbanks addressed the Indiana legislature on Monday he said: "I cannot conclude without a word of caution in regard to the peril of centralization. We are moving forward toward centralized power never dreamed of by our fathers." Mr. Fairbanks made no such declaration when he was vice president; was he afraid of his ranking officer?

IT WAS announced in the Gazette yesterday that the French Chamber of Deputies had passed a bill to impose a tax on incomes. Such a law has been in force in England for years and has worked most admirably. There is some talk of an income tax law being passed at the special session of Congress to meet next Monday. Such a tax would be the fairest ever imposed.

THE New York American says that President Taft has given William Storer the choice of either the London or Paris embassies. Mr. Storer seems about to come to his own again since the retirement of Mr. Roosevelt who placed him in the Annapolis Club and declared him to be an undesirable citizen.

EX-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT is said to have combined with Secretary Root to control the New York state republican machine and to have Chairman Parsons elected United States senator to succeed Mr. Depew. It appears to be hard for Mr. Roosevelt to "keep out."

MR. J. O. OGDEN ARMOUR is quoted as saying that meat will be cheaper this summer. It is to be hoped so.

From Washington. [Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.] Washington, Mar. 10. Word came from the camp of the House insurgents today to the effect that they would persist in the fight to reform the Reed rules despite the fact that the movement has not the approval of President Taft. "No insurgent has said his mind so far as we know," said Representative Marck, of Kansas, one of the insurgent leaders today. "We still favor a change in the rules. We are sorry that the president is not with us, but that is his prerogative. It is possible, to take from the speaker the vast power held by him and lodge it in the House. We believe that this can be done without interfering in the least with tariff legislation." A meeting of the insurgents will be held tomorrow evening in the room of the

committee on insular affairs. Friends of Speaker Cannon say that a number of insurgents have come over to the Cannon side as a result of President Taft's position and they are confident that the speaker will be re-elected and that no change will be made in the rules. Signs are clear that there will be a battle over the lumber tariff no matter what action is taken by the ways and means committee. A report, apparently official, that the committee has decided to recommend a reduction in the duty of from \$2 to \$1 per thousand feet has served to fill the air with belligerent talk. A representative of big lumber interests in the far northwest declares that if Congress make such a cut Washington and Oregon will go democratic. An Ohio republican congressman is equally strong in his declaration that unless the \$1 rate is cut out and lumber placed on the free list he and dozens of his associates will fight to the finish. Congress removed a three-cent tax from coffee in 1871 in compliance with a general protest against "taxing the poor man's breakfast table." That slogan has served so often in political campaigns as to give general credence to the report that the committee will leave coffee on the free list. If a provision to tax coffee should go into the tariff law the added cost to the consumer would be considerably more than 4 cents a pound. The coffee imported in 1907 amounted to 982,000 pounds and it was valued at eight cents a pound. A tariff of four cents would it is claimed add to the amount of capital a broker would require in his business and for the interest he would have to pay to the banks for the use of the increased capital be would seek reimbursement from the consumer. Another trouble about the tax on coffee is the fact that it would not be a revenue producer for about two years. Brazil, which is in the coffee business, has a tremendous stock on hand and the stocks held in Europe would be rushed into this country just before the tariff took effect. The tariff would be just as much clear profit to the speculators. There was this sort of condition in the wool business when the Dingley bill placed about a 45 per cent duty on wool, which had been free under the Wilson law. Just before the Dingley rates took effect wool from all the world was dumped into the United States and three years elapsed before the market settled down to a normal basis.

With the million dollar appropriation for the prevention of fraud upon the public domain immediately available, Land Commissioner Donnet is busy today organizing his forces to clean up old business in the land office and to get at the bottom of new frauds said to have been committed in the northwestern states. The field force of the land office will be immediately increased by the addition of 200 trained men who will be put at work this summer in the northwest where cold winters make it necessary to do most of the outdoor work in the summer months. Representative McKinley, of California, is anxious to see all questions relating to racial troubles settled by the federal court. This suggestion was made by President Taft in his inaugural address, and McKinley says, if it is adopted, it would meet with the approval of the people of the Pacific coast. "California is a law abiding state," said McKinley, "and if the Japanese controversy was brought up to the Supreme Court, she would abide by the result without a murmur. What we want out there is a speedy settlement on the matters involved and we think that if the federal courts could get the cases they would dispose of them in short order."

Remaining silent on the subject of changes in the Interior Department under his administration, Secretary Ballinger today gave out an interview outlining in a general way two policies he intends to follow. He said: "I know of only one policy that pertains to an administrative officer and that is to administer the law as he finds it and enforce the highest efficiency on the part of his subordinates. The Interior Department, I think, deals with more statutory laws than any other and its most complicated and difficult labors are confined to the protection and disposal of the public domain, with which I feel considerable familiarity because of my service as commissioner of the central land office and general knowledge of western conditions." It is understood here that Commissioner of Indian Affairs Leupp will not be retained in office and that Commissioner Denney of the general land office will remain at his post.

If the new tariff bill, being prepared by the House, does not provide for a two-cent tax stamp on bank checks, it was learned today that a provision to this effect will be added by the Senate. The duty on lead is cut in the new bill 50 per cent. Provision will be made for the importation every year of 350,000 tons of Philippine sugar free of duty. A similar concession will be made to the tobacco interests of the islands. The revenue problem is still worrying the tariff makers. With the aid of experts the members of the ways and means committee are busily engaged in figuring out just what amount of revenue may be expected from the schedules as they are now tentatively framed. If the result is not satisfactory some of the schedules will have to be revised. It is for this reason that there is still so much uncertainty about the final shape that the measure will take when reported. The last printed draft of the bill left coffee free, but it is yet possible that the committee may find it necessary to put a tax on this article in order to raise revenue. The sentiment of the committee is against this, however, and it will be avoided if possible. It is reported on good authority that the tax on beer is to be increased 50 cents per barrel. From this the committee expects to raise \$16,000,000 additional revenue. It is also stated that zinc is to be taxed 12 cents per pound.

"I never wiped my face on the speaker's door mat and still I have managed to get through a number of important bills," said Representative Campbell, of Kansas, at the White House today. "I want to say that I think the president took the right stand in refusing to aid the insurgent forces," continued Campbell, "for, although I do not believe the rules are all that they should be, and was at one time classed as an insurgent myself, I do not think that the republicans have any business going to the democrats for one tool to work with. If we cannot manage our own affairs in the House, we should not go to the democrats for assistance. There will be no fight either at the extra session or next December for the president's stand will undoubtedly settle the matter."

Senator Root, in a speech last night at the Republican Club, in New York, declared for a federal law that will protect foreigners in this country in their life and liberty as it protects their property. He said that the continuation of happy relations with the nations depended on the United States keeping its pledged word in this respect. Senator Bailey, of Texas, visited the White House today, for the first time in seven years. He merely called to pay my respects to the new president," he said. "It is a mighty glad change has taken place." "How do you like the new president?" the senator was asked. "Any change would be an improvement," he replied, "but I think that Mr. Taft is a mighty fine man."

The question of ratifying the treaties to service on the battleships in the navy was renewed today by Secretary Meyer, who has some doubt of the constitutionality of the amendment to the naval appropriation bill providing for their return to the ships. He has submitted the question to the attorney general and is awaiting a reply before taking any action in carrying out the provisions of the amendment. At least one quarter of the administration, the news of the abandonment of the government's case against the Standard Oil Company before Judge Anderson, at Chicago, and the acquittal of the defendants, came as no surprise. Members of the Interstate Commerce Commission have never been confident of the government's success in this proceeding. In fact, it is understood that when the alleged violations were first brought to the attention of the commission that body held that the proof of guilt was insufficient. The matter was then taken up by the then Commissioner of Corporations Garfield, and it was upon the data collected by him that President Roosevelt ordered the department of justice to bring suit. So far as has been ascertained, Attorney General Wickens had little or no part in the decision to abandon the case. It is believed that District Attorney Wilkerson acted upon his own initiative in the matter.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Leupp left today on his annual contract tour of the middle west and south. He will make St. Louis and other southern cities to make arrangements for the supplies for the various divisions of the service. He expects to be away two weeks. Dissatisfied with the verdict of a court acquitting naval surgeon Francis S. Nash, of malpractice in the treatment of naval cadet Stephenson, Secretary of the Navy Meyer has taken up for reconsideration of the case and if he finds it legal, will order a retrial of the surgeon on some other charge, probably that of gross negligence. He expressed his opinion that, had this been the original charge, the court, the finding would have been different. The case arose in connection with Nash's use of a needle of silver in treating Stephenson for eye trouble. It was necessary to bring him to Washington to be placed under the care of a specialist as a result of the treatment. He is now almost recovered. Thomas J. Penel, the oldest employee of the White House, who was doorknoper on the night that President Lincoln was assassinated and let him out on the fatal trip to the theater, died today of old age. Penel was 86 years old, and had been at the White House for 45 years.

undoubtedly settle the matter. Eimer W. Loving, the caddy to whom President Taft took a fancy while he was at Hot Springs, Virginia, resting after the campaign, left Washington today for the University of Virginia to take a college course, which will be given him by the president. Young Loving made an impression on the president and was appointed confidential messenger to Taft. Later, the president noticed that he was studying at night and offered him the chance of going to college. "I have seen the president in nearly every other walk of life and wanted to look in on him at his desk in the White House," said Rev. John Wesley Hill, of New York. "When I got into his office," continued Dr. Hill, "I told him that I was reminded of the old negro preacher who set out to tell his congregation that they would 'now visit the holy city of Jerusalem and see her bulwarks,' but said instead that they would visit the city and 'see how the bull works.'" Hill, said the president with a laugh, you see him working now." Dr. Hill was one of the spell binders that accompanied Mr. Taft during his campaign in the West.

Two thousand cards bearing nine very simple precautionary measures by observing which the travelling public will avoid accidents and be enabled to give first aid to those injured in railroad accidents, will be sent to the various railroad and street car companies of the country by the National Red Cross Society tomorrow. "Never cross in front of a standing or moving train without first making sure that there is no danger" is one of the rules and the others are equally simple. The cards bear likenesses of President Taft, who is also chief executive officer of the American National Red Cross. The railroads will be requested to put them in stations and cars. Ambassadors and ministers representing foreign missions in Washington were formally presented to Secretary of State Knox today. The diplomats were headed by the ambassador who filed into the diplomatic reception, followed by the ministers and charges. At the end of the line was the new minister from Haiti, H. Sannon, who was last to be recognized by the former administration.

J. J. Schmidt, a Chicago butcher, was yesterday found guilty of using diseased horse flesh in the manufacture of sausage. The conviction of Schmidt is the first one under the state law, which imposes a penalty of a fine of \$1,000, a year's imprisonment in the county jail or both. The defendant was charged with selling sausage made from horse meat to a restaurant in Chicago. Schmidt was fined \$1,000 and sentenced to six months in jail.

When the census appropriation bill is laid before the House again it will contain several modifications from the bill as it was voted by President Roosevelt, particularly as regards the appointment of the temporary census force. These modifications will practically place the temporary census force under civil service rules, and each member of the force will be appointed only after a competitive examination.

The Pennsylvania legislature last night defeated the local option bill by a vote of 136 to 66.

Virginia News. S. Russell Smith, treasurer of Culpeper county, has sold his fine farm about a mile from Culpeper Courthouse for \$35,000 to Charles Forbes, president of the Culpeper Milling Company, of Culpeper.

Lexington Prebtery held a called meeting at St Anson yesterday and dissolved the pastoral relations of Rev. H. M. Moffett with the Glenville (W. Va.) church, that he may accept a call to the Leeburg church.

While members of the State Corporation Commission will not discuss the matter, there is a general impression that the commission will shortly issue an order allowing a maximum rate of two and a half cents a mile for passenger traffic and a thousand mile ticket at two cents a mile.

George A. Pugh, formerly ticket agent of the Southern Railway at Danville, pleaded guilty in the Corporation Court of that city yesterday to the charge of embezzlement of \$2,300 from the company. The jury fixed his punishment at one year in prison, which is the minimum penalty. No witnesses were examined in the case.

A farmer's institute was held in the courthouse at Manassas yesterday. Prof. J. A. Drake of the division of farm management, Department of Agriculture, delivered an address on "Soil Improvement." His afternoon subject was "Commercial Fertilizers." Prof. F. W. Howe, of the bureau of experiment stations, spoke on "The Preparation of Spring Crops," and on "The Importance of Introducing Agriculture into the Public Schools." Mr. J. W. Roberts, of Fairfax, presided.

UNWRITTEN LAW INVOKED. The unwritten law was extended yesterday in Nashville, Tenn., to cover editors who attack private or public men by General Meeks, of counsel for defense in the trial of Col. Duncan Cooper, Robin Cooper and John D. Sharp, for the murder of former United States Senator E. W. Carmack. The invocation was sprung during General Meeks' speech to the jury. Previously he had expressly disclaimed the belief that any editorial attack justified killing the writer. But when warmed up to his subject, with a burst of eloquence he said: "You talk of the liberty of the press. Why? Why, gentlemen, no man lives who believes more firmly in the liberty of the press than I do, but when a man in an editorial position turns the liberty of the press into license and undertakes to defame and defile you and your family, what are you going to do? The prosecution will tell you you have your recourse in the courts. Yes, and you get a judgment for \$25,000 against a man not worth the price of a plug of tobacco. Is that satisfaction? Oh, gentlemen, I tell you that the streets of this, our city, have run red before with the blood of men who improperly used other men's names in public print."

General Meeks devoted five hours to the speech. He pointed the defendants as the finest types of southern aristocracy and breeding, declared no crime had been committed when Senator Carmack was shot to death and closed with a dramatic appeal to the jury to "turn loose this gallant old soldier." Colonel Cooper.

Armed Intervention Probable. St. Petersburg, March 10.—Aimed intervention by the British and Russian governments in Persia is a question of days, in the opinion of Russian officials. The announcement made in the British House of Commons, yesterday that a state of civil war exists in Persia, was followed immediately by preparations to land a British force in southern Persia to protect the Indian cable port of Bender Abbas, to which point the Turkish rebels are marching. In the meantime the Russian government has penetrated northern Persia with an armed force under pretext of guarding the Russian consulates.

The Market. Georgetown, D. C., March 10.—Wheat 11-15

News of the Day.

Cyclones yesterday did much damage in Alabama and Georgia. The czar has signed an order abolishing the use of drums in the Russian army in time of war. The Missouri Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision costing the Standard Oil Company of Indiana and the Republic Oil Company of Ohio from the state, but allowing the Waters-Pierce Company to stay.

One of the most important opinions that has come from the Interstate Commerce Commission recently is that just announced by Chairman Kapp, in which it is held that hereafter express companies will no longer be required to ship beer C. O. D. Hilton Rowan Helper whose suicide in Washington, yesterday, was mentioned in the Gazette of that day, was the author of the "Impending Crisis," a book belonging to the index expurgatorias in the south before the war, its sale having been forbidden. He was the author of several other books.

Washington has the fourth highest death rate of American cities, according to an advance outline of the eighth annual report on statistics of mortality just issued by the Census Bureau. The large cities with highest rates were Denver, 486.6; New Orleans, 332; Newark, N. J., 291.6; Washington, 280.

Ruth Bryan Leavitt, eldest daughter of William J. Bryan, was yesterday in Lincoln, Neb., granted a divorce from W. H. Leavitt. Mrs. Leavitt and her mother appeared in the court of Judge Corah, and both alleged that Leavitt had not contributed to the support of his wife. There was no defense. Mrs. Leavitt was granted the custody of the two children.

By adopting a resolution forwarded to them from the New York branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association, the pharmacists of Washington put themselves on record last night as ardent supporters of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, in his dispute with the Department of Agriculture regarding the deleterious properties of benzate of soda.

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The Market.

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Today's Telegraphic News

Priest and Woman Assassinated. Newark, N. J., March 10.—Rev. Erasmus Anson, pastor at St. Stanislaus Polish Catholic Church, was assassinated in the parish rectory this morning by three men. The housekeeper of the rectory, Miss Antonia Tomasi, was also shot. The priest died on the way to St. Barnabas Hospital in a police ambulance. The woman will die. The cause of the shooting has not been learned. The men who shot the priest escaped. The dead priest came here from Paterson, N. J., three months ago. He was assistant rector at St. Stanislaus' Polish Catholic Church, on Beach street, Paterson. About a year ago, there was trouble among the paragoners of St. Stephen's Church, but it is declared that Father Anson had no part in the existing differences between the two factions that caused the trouble. The sound of the shots attracted Father Kuepper, another pastor at St. Stanislaus, from his room, on the second floor. He found his fellow priest dying from a bullet wound in the breast and promptly administered the last rites of the Catholic Church, after which he did the same service for the wounded housekeeper.

Four arrests have been made in the shooting of Father Anson. Alexander Sandyczyk, a former Newark policeman, is among the prisoners. Michael Poluch and a woman, Antonia Sawczyk, are also under arrest. The names of the other prisoners have not been given out by the police.

Father Anson was shot three times, through the body. At St. Barnabas Hospital at noon it was stated that Miss Tomasi has only a slight chance of recovery. She was shot twice through the body. When Father Anson came here, he made several changes at St. Stanislaus of the local parish. He discharged the woman organist, and made changes in the trustee board. This also precipitated a row and several weeks ago the police had to be called out to prevent a disturbance at the church.

Stirling Granted a Divorce. Edinburgh, Mar. 10.—Judge Guthrie, who presided in the notorious Stirling divorce case, today handed down his decision in granting John Alexander Stirling a divorce on his cross complaint. Mrs. Clara Elizabeth Stirling, formerly an actress, of Washington, D. C., sued her husband for divorce, naming Mrs. Mabel Atherton, a famous English beauty, as co-respondent. Stirling replied with a cross suit saying that his wife had been unduly intimate with Lord Northland. At the hearing of the case, a national evidence was produced which crowded the court room daily and showed, at least, a very lax moral code among the section of English society which figured in the case. Under the Scotch law, Judge Guthrie's decision goes into effect at once, and Mrs. Stirling loses all title to her marriage settlement. Stirling can claim a life interest in his wife's property. Stirling was given the custody of the only child. Judge Guthrie entirely discredited the claim of Mrs. Stirling's counsel, that Stirling had plotted to drive his wife to seek the consolation of Lord Northland's society and said that the correspondence in evidence between Mrs. Stirling and Lord Northland was of the most guilty character possible. Mrs. Stirling's counsel announced that the decision would be appealed to the higher courts. Judge Guthrie caustically commented on the selfish idle lives lived by the persons who figured in the case, and said there was little of legitimate interest in the sordid tale. The mental endowments of Mrs. Stirling and Mrs. Atherton, he remarked, could not be reckoned high.

The Carmack Murder Trial. Nashville, Tenn., March 10.—Such long speeches as being made to the jury in the closing hours of the trial of Colonel Duncan Cooper, Robin Cooper, and John D. Sharp, charged with the murder of former Senator Edward W. Carmack, that today it is not believed Attorney General McCarr will be able to make the concluding speech before Saturday. As Judge Hart will take a day to prepare his charge to the jury, the latter will not get the case before next week. Counsel Job Garner began his argument for the state today, and it is expected that he will conclude in time to permit Gen. W. S. Washington, of the defense, to start his address. Interest in the case continues unabated.

Steamers Collide

Newport, R. I., March 10.—The steamer Horatio Hall, of the New York and Portland line, was sent to the bottom today as the result of a collision in the fog with the H. F. Dimmock, a freighter, bound from Boston to New York. The Hall which had a few passengers on board with a very heavy cargo of general freight, was smashed below the water line, and her captain, Jewell, at once sent her ahead at full speed, bringing her up on the beach at Gay Head, at the entrance to Plymouth Sound. He then sent a wireless telegram for help, which was picked up by the revenue cutter Gresham which at once started for the scene. No one was killed or injured.

Tornado and Fire.

Cuthbert, Ga., March 10.—Seven persons are dead today and a score seriously injured as the result of the destruction of the business section of the town by a tornado which struck last night without warning. The storm tore down telegraph wires and blocked the railway lines, so that the first authentic news was not available for the outside world until a late hour this morning. The dead are negroes, the shacks of the black quarter suffering the heaviest. The loss in the business section is estimated at \$250,000. The water and lighting plants were destroyed and the town is in grave danger from fire.

Steamer Burning.

Liverpool, March 10.—The big cotton steamer Meehanian, from New Orleans to this port, is on fire, in the Mersey river, and the total destruction of the steamer and cargo is threatened. She carries nearly 5,000 bales.

The New York Stock Market.

New York, March 10.—The decline that marked the opening in the first few minutes was followed by a moderate rally, but the attention extended to tariff revision and many reports as to what the tariff changes will be induced general selling and caused some further concessions in prices in the last half of the first hour. After an hour's business prices of many leading issues showed net declines of fractions to one point.

Case Against Standard Oil Abandoned

Chicago, March 10.—The government abandoned its case against the Standard Oil Company today. After Judge Anderson had dismissed all the counts referring to shipments from Chicago, Ill., Assistant United States District Attorney Wilkerson asked the court if it were true that out of the evidence thus far presented it was impossible to convict the defendant. The court replied in the affirmative, and Wilkerson then said, "Then there is no use of going on. The government rests its case here." Counsel for the defendant moved that a verdict of acquittal be immediately returned and the court called the jury into the room, to pass on this. A verdict of acquittal was then rendered.

Suicide of a Lover.

Philadelphia, March 10.—Rejected by his sweetheart, Harry Knight, 23 years old, of Plainfield, N. J., shot himself through the heart in the front yard of the girl's home here, early today. Miss Nellie Mitchell, the girl to whom Knight had been paying attention, heard the shots, and, running to the yard, found her lover dead on the grass, a smoking revolver clutched in his hand. Miss Mitchell refused to discuss the tragedy, but a letter found in the dead man's pocket implies that the young man was to marry another.

Preparing for War.

Constantinople, March 10.—The Porte today finally authorized the Serbian government to transport war stores through Turkey's territory. The Serbian officials took advantage of the permission, and loaded 45 tons of dynamite at Salonika, which was dispatched toward Belgrade, overland. It is admitted that the chances of a conflict between Serbia and Austria are increased by the Porte's action.

McKinley's Funeral Expenses.

New York, March 10.—With the return to private life of former President Roosevelt, it has been possible to secure the details of the expenditures made in connection with the illness and death of former President McKinley, which have been so carefully covered up for seven years that even the auditing officials of the government have known but approximately how the \$45,000 appropriated by Congress was expended. Not in the history of the federal government has there been more care taken to keep the exact disbursements from the public as in this instance, and the itemized accounts, as approved by the then Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw, are somewhat surprising. The object of this great secrecy was to avoid a repetition of the extreme unpleasantness which followed the illness and death of President Garfield and to prevent a discussion of the character of the general claims. The total expenses aggregate \$42,551.88. The government appropriated \$45,000.

JOSIE MANSFIELD.

Josie Mansfield, the famous beauty of the 70's, for whom Edward S. Stokes early in 1872 killed "Jim" Fisk, is a resident of Watertown, S. D., where she is penniless and dependent upon charity for support. She is known as "Mrs. Mary Lawler," and she is about 70 years old. She is helpless as the result of a stroke of paralysis.

Upon taking up her residence at Watertown seven years ago she made her home with her brother, M. D. Flint, an old and respected resident. He built a neat little cottage for his sister and gave it to her to live in during the remainder of her life and to call "home." Through an oversight he neglected to deed the property to her.

About two years ago Flint died suddenly of heart disease, and the aged woman's little home was thrown into the other property sold to the highest bidder, leaving Mrs. Lawler, as she is known, helpless and homeless.

Recently she enlisted the aid of Watertown parties, who for several weeks have been engaged in raising the fund for her by voluntary contribution, the plan originally having been to send her to a home for the aged.

Despite her age she yet retains traces of her former beauty, and her refinement of manner has made friends of all with whom she has come in contact since taking up her residence in South Dakota.

THE SAME OLD RULES.

As stated yesterday President Taft insists that there shall be no interference with the prompt revision of the tariff, in accordance with the pledge given in the republican platform. While he is understood to be in sympathy with the movement for a revision of the rules of the House, he is afraid that the campaign of the anti-Cannonites will interfere with the work of the special session. If there were no great tariff fight on hand, Mr. Taft probably would favor the revision of the rules; but he regards the tariff programme as too important to be jeopardized at this time by any great fight over House methods. Accordingly, he prefers to have the "insurgents" postpone their contest rather than split the party organization and delay the tariff bill.

It was made clear at the White House yesterday evening that President Taft would not help the insurgents in their fight at the special session against Speaker Cannon.

COURT OF APPEALS.

The following is a summary of yesterday's proceedings in the Court of Appeals: J. Thompson Brown vs. Lynchburg National Bank. Further argued and submitted. Cornell & Co. vs. Steele. Argued and submitted.

The next cases to be called are Norfolk and Portsmouth Traction Company vs. O'Neill; Hundley, et al., vs. Neal; Oyster Inspector; Randall, et al., vs. Harrison, et al.; Potomac Power Company vs. Barchell; Jordan & Davis vs. Annex Corporation, et al.; Branch vs. Bailkey; City of Portsmouth vs. Houseman, and Lake Drummond Canal and Water Company vs. Johnson.

We have received the prospectus of the State Normal and Industrial School for Women at Harrisonburg, an institution provided for by the last General Assembly and which is to be opened next September. The buildings are handsome and well arranged and the faculty embraces a large number of well known educators, with Mr. Julian N. Burruss as president.

Many Sufferers from nasal catarrh say they get splendid results by using Ely's Cream Balm. For their benefit we prepare Ely's Cream Balm. Except that it is liquid it is in all respects like the healing, helpful, painless Ely's Cream Balm that has been used for many years. It contains no other dangerous drugs in it. The soothing spray is a remedy that relieves at once. All kinds of general aches and pains, some further concessions in prices in the last half of the first hour. After an hour's business prices of many leading issues showed net declines of fractions to one point.

City Council.

There was a brief meeting of the City Council last night. But little business was transacted, most of which was of a routine nature.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN. No new business was presented in the Board of Aldermen and the action of the Common Council on all the papers received was concurred in. Among the papers received from the lower board was a petition from a committee of the Columbia Fire Company asking permission to operate a lunch counter at King and St. Asaph streets, during "Home Coming Week," and to be relieved of the license tax. The petition had been referred to the finance committee.

Mr. Ballenger thought it should have been sent to the street committee, and gave his reasons for such a disposition of the request. He, however, later withdrew his objections and the action of the Common Council was concurred in.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Council was in session about twenty minutes last night and the business transacted was practically without debate. All of the members were present except Messrs. Reisbell, of the First ward, and Brumback, of the Second.

The report from the committee on public property recommending that \$200 be appropriated to paint the halls and put glass in the doors of the offices in the City Hall was adopted. Petitions from Walter O. Davis to erect a small frame building in the rear of 223 south Pitt street and of Mrs. T. L. Rishell to erect a frame porch at 219 south Pitt street were granted, the consent of the adjoining property holders having been obtained.

The petition of the Columbia Steam Fire Engine Company for space at or near the corner of King and St. Asaph streets on which to erect a lunch stand during home coming week and asking the license for such stand be remitted was referred to the finance committee. Mr. Spinks introduced a resolution directing the committee on light to furnish at the end of the present fiscal year an itemized account of all electric current furnished customers by the Alexandria Electric Company. This resolution was passed without discussion or opposition.

No further business coming before the board Council adjourned.

OFFICIAL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN. At a regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen of the city of Alexandria, Va., held March 9, 1909, there were present: J. R. N. Curtin, esq., President, and Messrs. H. B. Hart, J. H. Harbury, Ballenger