to secure effective railroad rate legislation.

President's Record.

When Senator Bailey gained the floor, he charged that the Montana senator's ebullition was due to the fact that he had not been mentioned by Senator Rayner in his speech yesterday as one of the President's special ambassadors. He defended his own record, on the ground that durfing his congressional service his party had been in power only the first four years. If, during the time the Democrats were in the minority, he had introduced a bill to regulate the railroads, the Senator said, he would have been performing an act of buncombe. He repeted charges of inconsistency on the part of the President in his legislative programme, saying that the "absolute rate," first contended for, had been deserted for the "maximum rate" and that the President had changed his position on the subject of suspension of rates pending a reversal by the courts.

Taking up a statement made by Mr. Carter that the President had during his campaign for the Presidency displayed matchless courage in defying the railroad power of the country, Senator Bailey said of the President's attitude in that election:

"Has the senator from Montana examined the record on that question, as he did the record of the senator from Maryland and myself? What will the Senate say when I tell the senator from Montana that in his messages of 1902 and 1903 the President was as silent as the grave upon the question of regulating the railroads; that, standing in the presence of the American nation, pending the great contest of 1904, he spoke never a word in its favor, either in his letter of acceptance or in his speech of acceptance. Only after his election in 1904 did he challenge the railroad powers in mortal combat. Did the senator from Montana know that when he declared that the President had exhibited the marvelous courage in defying it prior to his elevation?"

Senator Carter replied that in a public address, delivered in the city of Minneapolis before his nomination, the President had in clear, distinct and unequivocal terms announced his position upon the subject, and likewise upon necessary anti-trust prosecutions and legislation.

In reply Senator Bailey said he did not know the President had discussed the railroad question in his speech at Minneapolis, but he had examined the President's public messages prior to the election and had found nothing of that character in them.

Surrender of President.

Senator Bailey said that the President's secretary had written to the editor of a publication known as "Freight" in the summer of 1904, declaring that in his letter of acceptance the President would "speak out" on the railroad question. He said the President's promise had not been redeemed. Continuing, he said:

"I do not say that the President put it in his letter, and then, when his astute political advisers told him that the railroads would not contribute, that he cut it out. I will not say that, although there are many men uncharitable enough to say it. I only put before the Senate and the country the fact that his secretary said the President would speak on it, and he did not speak on it.

"Perhaps those insurance companies which were contributing the trust funds of widows and orphans to secure his election owned so many of those railroad bonds that they deterred not the President, but the President's advisers, from incorporating in his letter a message of hostility against the railroads immediately preceding the election.

"Mr. President, I love a brave man. I love a fighter and the President of the United States is both on occasion, but he can give up with as much alacrity as any man who ever went to battle, either civic or political. He fights furiously when it is a physical contest, I grant you, because that is a question of courage as well as endurance, but he seems to have no endurance in these political contests here. Why, he was going to revise the tariff and his friends called him off, and then that great voice that was filling the nation with a demand for tariff revision suddenly sank into the gentleness and weakness of a whisper.

"Then he was going to have the railroads regulated, and it was announced that Congress would be convened in extraordinary session to deal with it, but the great leaders assembled with the President, prayed with him a little while, and no call was issued for an extraordinary session of Congress. He waited until the regular session, and five months of that has elapsed and still no legislation. And when we do get a bill, God save the country from such a bill as it will be."

Man of Comon Clay.

"If the President had been this heroic figure which the Senator from Montana would have us believe he was, you know what he would have done. He would have summoned these Republican leaders to a conference, from the House and the Senate, and he would have said to them: 'Gentlemen, I am not talking to you now as the President of the United States, I am talking to you as Theodore Roosevelt, the Republican. I am talking to you as a Republican. I want to tell you that I happen to have learned that unless you pass a good bill, the President of the United States intends to veto it.' And they would have passed a bill fulfilling in some degree the laudable expectations of this people. If Congress had failed to do it, and he vetoed the bill they passed and then convened them in extraordinary session to pass a good one, he would have written his name side by side with the names of Jefferson and Jackson and Lincoln, and others among his illustrious predecessors.

"But, Mr. President, let us have no more talk in the Senate and talk in the country about this iron man. He is clay, and very common clay at that."

TILLMAN READS LONG STATEMENT

President Declares Remark Attributed to Him is "Deliberate Falsehood.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, May 12.—During the consideration of the railroad rate bill in the Senate to-day Senator Tillman made an attack upon the President. He referred to the Long amendment, saying that he did so with the purpose of making an explanation. He said that senators probably would be surprised to know that he had been in conference with the President. He then, contrary to his usual practice, read a statement of his negotiations regarding the bill, as follows:

"On Saturday, March 31st, I was informed by ex-Senator William E. Chandler that President Roosevelt had sent to him a note asking him to call at the White House that evening; that he had obeyed the call and had been told by the President that he desired through him to get into communication with me as the senator in charge of the railroad rate bill, and with Senator Bailey, representing the Democrats of the Senate, for the purpose of ascertaining whether there could be such united action among the friends in the Senate of the Hepburn bill as would make a sure majority in its favor and against injurious amendments.

Mr. Chandler said the president named various Republican senators who he thought were true friends of the bill, but said that it might require all the Democrats to defeat obnoxious amendments. Mr. Chandler said the President had stated that he had come to a complete disagreement with the senatorial lawyers, who were trying to injure or defeat the bill by ingenious constitutional amendments, naming Senator Knox in addition to Senators Spooner and Foraker; that the President stated carefully and deliberately the basis upon which he thought there should be co-operation viz.—an amendment expressly granting a court review, but limiting it to two points: (1) an inquiry whether the commission had acted beyond its authority ultra vires, and (2) whether it had violated the constitutional rights of the carrier. Mr. Chandler stated that the President repeated that he had reached a final decision that the right of review should be thus limited; that thus far he would go and no farther; that his decision would be unalterable."

Saw Attorney-General.

Proceeding, Mr. Tillman declared that Mr. Chandler had said that the President had assured him that he would be in favor of a restriction against the issuance of ex parte injunctions to meet the wishes of Senators Tillman and Bailey.

After informing Mr. Bailey of the purport of the Chandler interview, Mr. Tillman said that on the next day he had told Mr. Chandler that in his and Mr. Bailey's opinion there would be no difficulty in coming to an understanding on the basis proposed by the President. "On the evening of Monday," he continued, "Mr. Chandler told me he had so assured the President and asked him not to be disturbed by the newspaper itmes growing out of the talk about Senator Long's amendment published in the newspapers as one agreed upon at the White House conference on Saturday."

Mr. Tillman then said that he and Mr. Chandler had continued their conferences and on April 5th the ex-senator had gone to the White House to make a favorable report to the President. On April 8th, Mr. Chandler told him that he had conferred with Senator Allison asking him to intervene in the conferences then in progress, and that the Iowa senator had agreed to do so.

Later Mr. Allison had seen the President. On April 13th Mr. Chandler had advised that he (Mr. Tillman) and Mr. Bailey see the attorney-general. Consequently they had met that official on the 15th, finding themselves in perfect accord with him except as to a small difference in the matter of injunction. "There was absolute acord from the first on the proposition that the court review should be limited to the inquiry whether the commission had exceeded its authority or violated the carriers' constitutional rights," Mr. Tillman said.

Mr. Moody had then agreed to supply the senators with a memorandum of his views and had done so, "and we have the original of it," said Mr. Tillman.

The next day, Mr. Tillman said he had seen Mr. Moody and had assured him that twenty-six Democratic votes could be secured for the compromise proposed and had told him that it would be necessary to get twenty Republican votes.

"It was understood," the statement continued, "that we should work together to get the votes necessary to pass the compromise. The Attorney-General had expressed doubt of getting enough Republican votes to assure the acceptance of the Bailey non-suspension proviso, but had said that he felt sure of the Overman amendment."

Mr. Moody had, he said, assured him that it was the fixed purpose to insist upon the Long amendment, and he (Mr. Tillman) had had no suspicion of a change of front until May 4th, when the President had his interview with the assembled newspaper men.

Change of Attitude.

The reading of the statement evoked many smiles and some laughter from senators. There was especial merriment over a statement of assurances by the South Carolina senator that the President need not be alarmed over newspaper reports. He had, he said, told the Attorney-General that there was no danger of the result as to the bill if the President should adhere to his plans. He then had the clerk read the Moody memorandum, covering the points agreed upon as the basis of amendments.

Mr. Tillman's time expired before he had completed his statement, but he was permitted to proceed by unanimous consent. He said that he and ex-Senator Chandler had been informed at the same time of the President's change of attitude. They had gone together to Mr. Bailey, and all three had repaired to the residence of Mr. Moody, "the fourth conspirator," and had found him apparently entirely innocent of knowledge of the change.

He admitted that he had hesitated about entering upon the negotiation with the President because of his "just indignation for a past wrong," but he had concluded to pocket his pride in the interests of a great cause. He also said that Senator Allison had promised him twenty-two votes on the Republican side, hence he had felt justified in his assurances to the President's representatives.

Mr. Tillman further said that if the President had stood fast to his original declaration, "we would have won out. As for his treatment of me I shall say nothing."

He closed by asking whether or not the President should be entitled of the glory of the legislation which was conceived in a Democratic convention. He would leave the answer to the people of the country.

Deliberate Falsehood.

Some time after Senator Tillman had completed his statement, Mr. Lodge came into the Senate chamber. He said he had not heard Mr. Tillman, but that he had read portions of his statement. He said he could hardly believe that part in which Senator Chandler was quoted by Mr. Tillman as saying that the President said he had "come to a complete disagreement with senatorial lawyers," mentioning Senators Knox, Spooner and Foraker. Senator Lodge, continuing, said he had gone to the official stenographer and obtained the exact sentence used by Senator Tillman, and had called up the White House on the telephone, that being the most rapid way of reaching the President. Senator Lodge continued:

"I read the sentence to the President, and he said in reply that the statement which I read to him—attributed to him by Mr. Chandler—was a deliberate and unqualified falsehood.

"Senator Foraker's name was never metioned at all in the conversation; that Senator Spooner's name was only mentioned by him to express a cordial approval of Senator Spooner's amendment. As to Senator Knox, he said that he did not agree with a portion of his proposed amendment, but thought that he made a very strong argument for granting affirmatively the jurisdiction or authority of the court.

"I think," Mr. President, "that it is a mere act of justice to allow this statement to go out with that which was read and attributed to the late senator from New Hampshire."

As Mr. Lodge seemed to have concluded, Mr. Bailey asked if the senator would tell the Senate whether it was admitted by the executive that the alleged conference took place.

Mr. Lodge made the remark in closing that it must be obvious to the senator from Texas from what he (Lodge) had read, that the President admits fully that he had a conversation with ex-senator Chandler on the subject, "as he has had with dozens and scores of senators of both parties in this chamber."

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Here are more different patterns than you'll likely find elsewhere, and every fancy pattern and many black and blue ones are exclusive with us—tailored exceptionally.
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DEMOCRATS ARE MORE HOPEFUL

Consideration of Bill in Committee of Whole Has Materially Improved It.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—The advocates of effective legislation for the governmental regulation of railroad charges are hopeful of the results which have been obtained in the Senate this week. The rate bill is now practically complete. The House will almost certainly agree to the bill as it passes the Senate, and the President has made it very clear that the bill will receive his approval.

The opponents of a strong law on the subject, giving the Interstate Commerce Commission anything like absolute power over railroad rates, are pleased. Their delight is manifest on every hand, and their pleasure is written on their faces in capital letters. It is somewhat disconcerting to the advocates of effective legislation on the subject, this pleasure manifested by Mr. Aldrich and his friends. The sincere advocates of a rate bill would prefer that the opponents of the bill should be more cast down.

More Satisfactory.

The result of consideration of the amendments to the bill in committee of the whole of this week has been to improve it very materially. The outlook on last Saturday night was anything but reassuring to the Democrats and few Republicans, who wanted enacted a law which would really regulate railway charges. The President had given his adherence to the so-called Allison amendment, which was not drawn by Mr. Allison, and which he absolutely repudiated on the floor of the Senate on last Monday. This amendment gave to the Circuit Courts of the United States absolute jurisdiction over rates, without the slightest limitation. A Federal Court could suspend by injunction any order of the commission as soon as entered and cause the order to remain in abeyance until the case was finally passed on by the court.

The bill now provides that this jurisdiction, while not limited in such a way as to violate the constitutional inhibition against taking private property for public uses without due process of law, shall in effect be limited by requiring that cases from the commission shall take precedence over other cases on the docket, when the review and injunction are sought, and the hearing on the application for the same shall be had before the rate goes into effect.

This is a compromise, but it is one which is far more satisfactory than any hoped for by the Democrats a week ago. It is sincerely believed by honest advocates of rate legislation that the result will be fairly satisfactory to the shippers. It is said to be satisfactory to the carriers.

Other Features.

Senator Daniel said to-day he thought this amendment was the solution of difficulties encountered when the Senate took up this feature of the subject. While Senator Martin voted for the Bailey amendment to limit the jurisdiction of the courts in the matter of granting interlocutory decrees suspending the orders of the commission, Senator Daniel voted against it, holding that Congress could not under the Constitution limit a right which lies at the basis of our system of equity. The senator believes that the amended bill will, in effect, prevent the evils which were feared by the advocates of rate regulation by the government. The feature allowing a hearing on the subject of the order of the commission before it goes into effect is specially liked by all the advocates of the bill.

There are other features which commend themselves to the Democrats and such Republicans as voted with them to knock out the very objectionable features contained in the Allison amendment and amendments proposed by the so-called railroad senators. The restoration of the imprisonment penalty for offering or accepting a railroad rebate especially commends itself, although, in view of the fact that all the evidence showed that the present law against rebates is being violated every day, the Senate could scarcely refuse to strengthen its own law on the subject when asked to do so.

The inclusion of a feature against the wholesale distribution of free transportation to government officials, shippers and others, is also regarded as commendatory. The amendment which brings sleeping car companies, and express companies under the provisions of the law is eminently satisfactory to the advocates of rate regulation by the government.

Got There By Accident.

The amendment which includes in express companies under the term of carrier as understood in the bill got there by an accident. Senator Platt, of New York, president of the United States Express Company, who is so old and infirm he can scarcely get to his seat in the chamber, and who has admitted that he stays in the Senate only for the reason that he wants to protect his personal interests, did not go to the Capitol Wednesday. He sent his secretary up shortly past noon to ascertain whether there was any likelihood of his own presence being required. The secretary spent some time looking around, and, returning to Senator Platt's home, told the aged senator that everything was moving along smoothly and that there was no danger of any anti-express company legislation. In an hour after the secretary left the Senate chamber the express company amendment had been brought within the scope of the bill. It was a clear case of somebody being asleep at the switch.

The bill has been improved. While it still contains a court review provision, which prevents it, probably, from giving the shipper the immediate and entirely effective relief he may demand, it is a step in the direction of legislation, for which, right or wrong, there was such a decided popular demand. There is no occasion for any hysterical demonstrations of delight on the part of advocates of rate legislation. That this is true is borne out by the fact, noticed in the outset, that the railroad people are so well pleased with the bill in its present form.

OFFICIAL RECORD OF NAVIES IN CIVIL WAR

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The navy department has issued the advance sheets of series 1, volume 20, of the official records of the Union and Confederate navies, compiled by Charles W. Stewart, superintendent of the library and naval war records. This publication covers the period of time from March 15 to Dec. 31, 1863, giving the operations of the west gulf blockading squadron. The period was one of the greatest importance to the naval historian, covering as it doos the operations of Farragut and Porter, the operations at Port Hudson, the destruction of the Queen of the West, the Sabine Pass and Rio Grande expeditions, naval operations in defense of Donaldsville, and is given additional value by reason of the cuts illustrating the type of war vessel used in each navy.

SPEAKER UMPIRE AT BIG BASEBALL GAME

Nobody Ventured to Dispute His Rulings—Guest of Board of Trade.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—Speaker Cannon was the guest of honor at the annual outing of the Washington Board of Trade, held this afternoon at Riverview, on the Potomac. In addition to delivering a most felicitous speech, in which the speaker, among other things, said he was "glad to be rid of the Senate, even though for a day," He was selected to umpire a base-ball game. After two innings Mr. Cannon retired in favor of ex-Senator Thurston, of Nebraska. While filling the position of umpire, however, the Speaker's rulings were accepted as final, no point of order or even of appeal being entertained.

WOULD EXTERMINATE REBELLIOUS NATIVES

Governor of Samar to Ask for Determined Movement Against Pulajanes.

MANILA, May 12.—The following dispatch has been received from Acting Governor Cinco, of the Island of Samar:

"A band of twenty-four Pulajanes, having five rifles and other weapons, entered Inabangan by the barrio Wright, named in honor of former Governor-General Wright, to-day, killing one and wounding seven residents, burning and looting thirty-six houses and taking over twenty residents prisoners. Troops, constabulary, policemen and volunteers are pursuing the band."

George Curry, governor of Samar, who is here on his way to Baguio, province of Benquest, the summer capital, to consult with Governor-General Ide, says that all the presidents of Samar will shortly call on the governor-general and endorse the policy of extermination of the rebellious natives, which is supported by the peaceful inhabitants of Samar.

Governor Curry has received a cable message from President Roosevelt congratulating him upon his escape at the fight with Pulajanes at Magtaon recently.

ASSAULTED WOMAN, CAUSING HER DEATH

Man Entered Her Home, First Choking Her Husband Into Insensibility.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, May 12.—A powerfully built man early to-day entered the home of August Hupfer, seventy-six years old, choked him into insensibility, and assaulted Mrs. Hupfer, fifty years old, causing her death. The police arrested on suspicion James McPartland, a night watchman employed at the building on East Seventy-fifth Street, where the Hupfers lived. Mr. Hupfer said that McPartland borrowed his revolver last night. Later a man who said he was the watchman came to the Hupfer flat and was admitted by Mrs. Hupfer. The visitor sprang on Hupfer, and after throttling him, assaulted Mrs. Hupfer. The woman was dead when a physician arrived. McPartland was in hiding when arrested. The police say that nine years ago he was convicted of a similar offence, which caused the death of an old beggar woman, and was sent to Sing Sing for seven years.

HON. JOHN GOODE LAUDS VIRGINIA

Paid Tribute to Commonwealth, Characterizing State As Cradle of Americanism.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, May 12.—Former Congressman John Goode, of Virginia, was the principal speaker to-night at a reunion of the "Virginians" of New York, at the Waldorf Astoria, in the celebration of the two hundred and ninety-ninth anniversary of the settlement of Jamestown. Mr. Goode sketched the story of Virginia, and paid a glowing tribute to the Commonwealth. He characterized the State as the cradle of Americanism.

"It was there," he said, "the young republic was given its first jury and its first court. It was within her borders that the American principles that have made the republic what it is to-day, first found voice."

TRICKS OF TRUST TO ROB PUBLIC

(Continued from First Page.)

a town and I wanted to get rid of him."

The witness named five towns in Illinois where he had convinced customers that the oil of the Standard Oil Company is superior, while, as a matter of fact, it was inferior.

Bribed Railway Employes.

The witness gave specific instances where he had bribed railroad employes while he was in the employ of the Standard Oil Company, to get information regarding shipments made by the Royal Oil Company.

He said he had paid a freight hand of the Iowa Central $2 a month to get this company always urged agents never to remember names or facts while obtaining information about rivals. The witness then detailed a plan he used to make trouble for the Standard Oil Company. He would induce a business man to give him a fake order for oil and then show it to the agents of the Standard Oil Company, who would give him a present to get him to buy oil from the Standard Oil Company.

WOMAN ROBS STORES WITH AID OF CLERKS

Detroit Police Unearth a Remarkable Conspiracy That Worked Successfully.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

DETROIT, MICH., May 12.—A plan for robbing two large down-town stores on a large scale was uncovered by Detectives Morrissey and Stavlo last night when they arrested and locked in Central Station three women, two of them clerks in the stores, on charges of grand larceny.

The women gave their names as Lena Witebsky, Edith Michaud and Anna Paulle. The Michaud woman lives at No. 562 St. Paul Street, St. Paul, and is connected with a well-known family there. The other two live in Minneapolis and are also well connected.

The first intimation that anything was wrong was obtained in the pawn shops, where many of the stolen articles were sold. The pawn brokers gave the names of the women who had sold them the goods, but it took several days to gather sufficient evidence to warrant the arrest of the trio. When they were finally locked up, however, it is said that two of them broke down and told the officers how they worked the scheme.

The plan, say the police, was well carried out. It seems that two of the women secured positions, one in each store, as clerks. The third would make a purchase of some cheap article, and in a day or two, by the help of the clerk, would exchange it for something worth much more. By a continual exchange, sometimes trading one cheap article for two or three of more value, they gradually gained possession of a large amount of valuable goods, consisting chiefly of shoes, waists, dresses and other articles of wearing apparel.

The goods were slightly soiled after being taken from the stores, so as to ward off suspicion of prospective purchasers. They brought a good price in the second-hand stores, and the women found a ready market for all their loot. The police are unable to place a value on the goods, but expect to recover still more. The total is believed to be several hundred dollars.

Sweetheart.

When skies are blue
And hearts are true,
And all the world's serene,
I homage pay
By night and day,
To one dear girl, my queen—
Sweetheart, my sweetheart!

By every wile,
But without guile,
I seek to win her heart;
With tale and jest
I do my best
To exercise my art—
Sweet art, my sweet art!

And though a frown
May cast me down,
And cause my heart to smart,
Yet it is best
And but adds zest
If sweets are somewhat tart—
Sweet tart, my sweet tart!

JAMES L. O'KEEFFE.

CARL SCHURZ GROWS WORSE

Physicians Hold Out But Slight Hope That He Will Survive Night.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Physicians who remained in attendance throughout the night announced this morning that there was no improvement in the condition of Carl Schurz, the publicist and former cabinet member, who is gravely ill with a complication of diseases at his home here. At 7:30 o'clock Dr. Jacobi gave out the following regarding the patient:

"The night passed without much change. The heart and pulse respond to medication. There are occasional attacks of difficult breathing. No improvement."

During yesterday Mr. Schurz appeared for a time brighter and stronger, and Andrew Carnegie was admitted for a brief period to the sick room, as was also Edward L. Proctorious, Mr. Schurz's partner in the ownership of the Westliche Post, of St. Louis. The improvement was, however, of short duration.

Shortly before eleven o'clock the following bulletin was issued by Mr. Schurz's physician: "Mr. Schurz is worse."

A turn for the worse in Mr. Schurz's condition occurred during the forenoon and his physicians announced that he was growing weaker and that they had but slight hopes that he would live through the day.

SULTAN SUBMITS TO DEMANDS OF ENGLAND

Imposes Conditions, However, Which Great Britain is Not Likely to Accept.

(By Associated Press.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 12.—The Turkish government has accepted the demands of Great Britain conditionally, and it is anticipated that this is only a preliminary to the complete acceptance of the British demands in regard to the Tabah boundary question.

LONDON, May 12.—The foreign office has not yet received advices that the porte has definitely acceded to the British demands, but the latest official dispatches from Constantinople intimated that the sultan was preparing to submit.

It is said at the foreign office that there can be nothing "conditional" in the acceptance, as the demands of Great Britain are the irreducible minimum.

The change in the sultan's attitude must have taken place very late last night or early to-day, for the grand vizier's visit to the British ambassador, Sir Nicholas R. O'Conor, at eleven o'clock last night, had no immediate result, except to emphasize the fact that the attempts of Turkey to arrange a compromise were useless.

The grand vizier's proposals were as unacceptable as were those of Tewfik Pasha's, the foreign minister, on the previous day, and Sir Nicholas again pointed out the futility of suggesting modifications of the British demands, which constituted the absolute minimum.

MISSING INSTRUCTOR SEEN IN CHICAGO PARK

Harvard Tutor, Charged With Murder of Wife, Said to Have Been Identified.

(By Associated Press.)

CHICAGO, May 12.—The Inter-Ocean today says: Professor Erich Muenter was seen yesterday in Garfield Park by a man who knew him well in the days before he went to Harvard University.

The identification is positive and Charles O. Edstrom, an organ factory employe, told the police that he met Muenter in the park and could not be mistaken as to the identity of the man. Edstrom knew Muenter when employed as janitor in an apartment house near the Ingleside residence in which Muenter lived when he was a student and teacher at the University of Chicago.

Edstrom is a foreigner and reads no English papers and had not heard that his former friend was accused of wife murder. Yesterday he recognized a man sitting on a bench in the park as Muenter. They talked of incidents of the days when they often met each other and Edstrom is emphatic in his declaration that the park visitor was the Harvard instructor.

STRIKING AT SALOONS IN SAN FRANCISCO

(By Associated Press.)

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—Mayor Schmitz to-day directed that persons made homeless by fire be concentrated in two great camps, one in the Potrero and the other at Golden Gate Park. The action has been made necessary for sanitary reasons. At present every vacant lot is covered with tents of homeless campers. Last night and to-day have been the coldest since the earthquake of April 18th.

The liquor question was again discussed to-day by the authorities, and it was proposed that the charter of the city be amended so that a saloon license, which has heretofore been $100 a year, shall be raised to $500. Before the fire there were 4,000 saloons in San Francisco. To-day the Board of Police Commissioners issued an order that all private clubs cease dispensing liquors to members.

Washington Affairs.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—Postmasters appointed:

Virginia—Bowers Hill, Norfolk county, Julian T. Clayton, vice W. W. Kane, removed; Sandy Ford, Bedford county, John W. Oyler, vice J. W. Huddleston, resigned.

North Carolina—Joye, Burke county, George W. Sanders, vice Hugh Taylor, removed.

Demonstration in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 12.—The Social Democrats and other proletariat organizations have ordered a demonstrative one day's strike on the Russian day, May 14. It will, however, be of a peaceful character and no efforts will be made to compel the workmen who do not desire to participate to leave their work.

Is Now Explained.

That noise which sounded like a cross between a seismic disturbance and Sulzer clamoring over the floor of the House was the Cannon boom for the presidency loosed in Danville, Ill., yesterday—New York Herald.

Book News And Reviews

A new phase in the whims and fancies of "the American heiress" is ingeniously set forth in "A Little Sister of Destiny," by Gelett Burgess, a novel bearing the imprint of Houghton, Mifflin and Company. Being possessed of a spirit of adventure and an ambition to spend her money to the advantage of others, Mr. Burgess's heroine seeks out and befriends, in true fairy godmother style, people in the various walks of life into which she enters in disguise. Her kindness is none the less sincere because of the spirited adventures which she encounters, and her charitable intentions none the less serious because of the entertainment which she derives from this novel form of amusement.

Mr. Burgess's light touch and opulent fancy are afforded ample opportunity in untangling the strange adventures and love affairs which weave themselves into this most modern of romances. A highly original series, imaginative, pleasant and altogether enterfaining.

• • •

Eight essays, dealing with the moral aspects of modern business and legal proceeding come from the press of Houghton, Mifflin and Company, under the title, "Moral Overstrain," by George W. Alger. These essays will furnish the basis for much debate. The directness and earnestness of Mr. Alger's writing, his uncommonly clear and candid insight into the business life of to-day are backed up by a wealth of concrete illustration. The wide discussion of "graft"; the malign influence of corporate wealth in our State and national legislatures; the irresponsible use of money and power by trustees; and a very timely word on the literature of exposure are, in the main, the subjects dealt with. A good idea of the scope of the volume may be gleaned from the titles of the essays. They are: Moral Overstrain; Sensational Journalism and the Law; Unpunished Commercial Crime; Generosity and Corruption; The Literature of Exposure; The Citizen and the Jury; Criminal Law Reform; and Some Equivocal Rights of Labor. Mr. Alger is an active lawyer in New York city.

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"Chatwit, the Man-Talk Bird," was a magpie who, as the title suggests, learned the language of man while in captivity, and afterwards escaped to the wilds to astonish beasts and birds alike with his weird accomplishment. Chatwit leads a chequered life, matching his wit and cunning against the forest creatures who are leagued against him. Other characters in the story are the mountain lion, the bear, the coyote, the buzzard, etc. Their plots and counterplots have a human interest. The tale is of the class of humanized animal stories which recent years have made familiar, and we see no reason why readers who are fond of this type of fiction should not be interested in "Chatwit." (Harper & Brothers, New York; Bell Book and Stationery Co., Richmond.)

Philip Verrill Mighels, author of Bruvver Jim's Baby and Chatwit; the Man-talk Bird, is soon to start on a Western trip, which has for one object a most romantic adventure, involving a search for a lost mine. Mr. Mighels believes he has hit upon a clue which may lead to the discovery of certain very valuable deposits known to exist, but of which all trace has been lost for some years. This expedition will take the author into a number of Nevada mining camps, where he expects to gain some valuable literary material to incorporate in a Western novel, along the same general lines as his big success, Bruvver Jim's Baby, upon which he is now at work.

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The announcement has been made in some of the Chicago papers that the "Rev. E. Beach" is the author of a book called The Spoilers, of which the keynote is said to be that "there's never a law of God or man runs north of Fifty-three." Rex E. Beach, who really wrote the book, is not the least surprised of those who have observed this pastoral addition to his name. While he pleads guilty to "certain vague longings to annex anything that comes his way," he has never had any ecclesiastical aspirations, and he modestly declines the honor thrust upon him. Since the "Rev." has been prefixed to his name, Mr. Beach has been considerably embarrassed by invitations to address Sunday schools and to do other things of a ministerial nature not in his line. He has also received several kindly admonitory letters, advising him to study The Pilgrim's Progress for its chastening effect on his style, as well as protests from good, well-meaning people who do not consider that The Spoilers is just the book for a clergyman to write.

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The Harpers are printing this week a large new edition of The Marriage of William Ashe. They are also ordering a second edition of Mrs. Ward's forthcoming novel, Fenwick's Career in advance of publication, since the advance orders have already proved so large as to more than exhaust the original edition.

Captain John W. Bush is considered to be a little improved after a critical illness.

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It may then produce dyspepsia, catarrh, and marked tendency to consumption, before manifesting itself in much cutaneous eruption or glandular swelling.

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