

And a cheap newspaper will be found to be no more satisfactory. No spavins on the Times-Republican. It is as "sound as a dollar" and is "not afraid of the cars."

Or if he does not read it he acts like the man who does read it. The T. R. educates the Roosevelt kind of citizens.

CANAL REPORT IS SUBMITTED

Commission Submits Statement of What Has Been Accomplished in Panama

SECOND STAGE NOW REACHED

Sanitary and Other Important Problems Having Been Solved, Actual Construction Will Now Commence—Labor Question Has Been Difficult—Plan of Reorganization.

Washington, Dec. 20.—The annual report of the Isthmian canal commission, covering the work accomplished prior to December 1, was submitted to the secretary of war today. The report is exhaustive. That portion of it dealing with the problems first met, and the methods of sanitation, is as follows:

"During the year the first stage of canal work, that of preparation, has virtually been past, and the commission finds itself in position to enter upon the second stage, that of actual construction of a lock canal at an elevation of 85 feet, authorized by congress in June last.

"Of these two stages the first was at once the more difficult and the more important. If not done thoroughly and intelligently in every part the actual work of construction would be handicapped from the start. It was necessary, as in the launching of any great enterprise, to create an organization with which to work. It was necessary also to make the isthmus, by thorough sanitation, a healthful place in which to work; to provide suitable quarters and food for employees; to construct proper terminal yards and railway tracks and intermediate yards for the handling of the vast quantities of material and supplies; to install a system of railway tracks thru the cut; to put the various levels in the cut in proper condition for the installation and operation of the maximum number of steam-shovels; to purchase and assemble the plant for constructing the canal; to work out all engineering problems; to perfect the government and create a system of accounts, and to formulate a preliminary plan for carrying forward the work in each department.

"Emphatic testimony to the thoroughness with which the preliminary work has been done was borne by the senate committee on inter-oceanic canals in its majority report, made to the senate on May 17, 1906, after an investigation which covered a period of six months, and included every detail of the work and every act of the canal officials.

Sanitation.

"The work of sanitation thruout the canal zone has been continued with great energy during the year. This most serious problem, which confronted the health department when it was organized two years ago was the elimination of yellow fever, which had been an important factor in the failure of the French company and was regarded as one of the most formidable obstacles to American success. This obstacle has been completely removed. Although there has never been so large a number of nonimmunes on the isthmus as during the past year, there has not been a single well-authenticated case of yellow fever during that period. The last case in Panama was on November 11, 1905. There was a single case in Colon on May 17, 1906, which was officially declared to be yellow fever, but the medical authorities were not clear that this diagnosis was correct. It did not result in the spread of the infection.

"The isthmus is now completely free of this disease, an achievement which demonstrates the efficiency of the health department. In combating other diseases the department has been scarcely less successful. The average daily sick rate among employees of the commission during October, 1906, was 25 per thousand, which is no higher than might be expected in an equal body of laborers engaged in construction work in any part of the world. During the same period the death rate among the whites was about 1 1/2 per thousand, and among the blacks nearly 63 per thousand.

The Labor Question.

"Another year's experience with negro laborers from nearby tropical lands and countries has convinced the commission of the impossibility of doing satisfactory work with them. Not only do they seem to be disqualified by lack of actual ability, but their disposition to labor seems to be as frail as their bodily strength. Few of them are steady workers. The majority of them work just long enough to get money to supply their actual bodily necessities, with the result that while the commission is quartering and caring for about 25,000 men the daily effective force is many thousands less. Many of them settle in the jungle, building little shacks, raising enough to keep them alive, and working only a day or two occasionally, as they see fit. In this way, by getting away from the commission's quarters, practical control over them is lost, and it becomes very difficult for foremen to calculate on keeping their gangs filled.

"The most serious question in regard to this class of laborers is that of feeding them, ordinary methods having failed to induce them to take sufficient nourishment to give them the physical strength necessary to enable them to work efficiently. To such an

extent is this true that the commission is seriously debating whether to make the basis of employment a certain rate per hour and board, or a certain rate per hour and deduct a fixed amount per day for board.

"The experiment with laborers from northern Spain has proved very satisfactory. Their efficiency is not only more than double that of the negroes, but they stand the climate much better. Since the 1st of January there have been about 900 of these at work on the canal, and of this number not one has died from disease. They have malaria in about the same degree as the white Americans, but not at all to the extent that the negroes have it, and there has not been a single case of yellow fever among them. Their general condition is about as good as it was in their homes in Spain, and they stand the climate very much better than the negroes. The chief engineer is convinced by this experiment that "any white man, so-called, under the same conditions will stand the climate on the isthmus very much better than the blacks, who are supposed to be immune from practically everything, but who, as a matter of fact, are subject to almost everything."

Plan of Reorganization.

"In harmony with the plan of procuring a more direct method of administering the affairs of the commission, an executive order was signed by the president on November 17, 1906, (Executive Order No. 1131), amending the executive order of April 1, 1905, under which the commission had been previously reorganized. The work is now divided among the following departments: The department of engineering and construction, the department of law and government, the department of sanitation, the auditing department, the purchasing department, the disbursing department, and the department of quarries and material. The head of each department is rendered directly responsible for the work carried on under his direction. They are all appointed by and report directly to the chairman of the commission, who, in turn, is responsible to the president thru the secretary of war, for the conduct of the enterprise as a whole.

"The principal changes effected over the order of April 1, 1905, are the abolition of the executive committee, the consolidation of the legal and governmental departments, and the separation of the sanitary department from the governmental department. In the absence of the chairman from the isthmus, the chief engineer, who is the head of the department of construction and engineering, acts for him in all matters requiring immediate attention, and his action remains effective unless disapproved of by the chairman.

"Respectfully submitted,
T. P. SHONTS,
Chairman.

"The honorable the Secretary of War."

MILLIONS FOR CARS

Pennsylvania Railroad Asks Bids for Furnishing 5,000 Cars at a Cost of About \$6,000,000—To Be Completed in Two Years.

Philadelphia, Dec. 20.—The purchasing agent of the Pennsylvania railroad has invited bids for the construction of 5,000 box cars. Their estimated cost is \$6,000,000. It is not expected that the cars will be delivered before the latter part of next year. With the placing of this order, the company will have ordered within the last two years nearly 60,000 additional freight cars of various types.

PARLIAMENT UNDISTURBED.

Rejection of Main Liberal Measure of Session, Serious Rebuff, However.

London, Dec. 20.—There will be no disturbance in parliament as the result of the action of the house of lords, in defeating the government education bill. Although the rejection of this, the main liberal measure of the session, is the most serious rebuff Bannerman's cabinet has yet suffered, it is not regarded as being sufficiently grave to necessitate an appeal to the country.

"The education bill was brought by Premier Campbell-Bannerman in the house of commons this afternoon. After a speech of considerable emphasis, defending the course of the lower house in rejection of the house of lords' amendments as a whole, and repudiating the claim of the peers that they have a right to lecture the commons on the subject, the premier announced that the government had decided to withdraw the bill. Prolonged cheering greeted the premier's declaration.

PATRICK NOT TO DIE

Death Sentence for Murder of Texas Millionaire, Commuted by Governor Higgins, of New York, to Life Imprisonment.

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 20.—Governor Higgins today commuted the sentence of Albert T. Patrick, convicted of the murder of William Marsh Rice, the Texas millionaire, to life imprisonment. The governor gave no reason for the commutation of the sentence, except that three of the seven judges of the court of appeals had strongly expressed the opinion that errors were committed at the trial, prejudicial to the rights of Patrick, and that the governor felt that under all the circumstances, the death penalty should not be inflicted.

Electricians' Strike Settled.

Schenectady, N. Y., Dec. 20.—The strike at the General Electric Works has been settled. The men return to work tomorrow. The men waived the issue which caused the strike, namely the reinstatement of three discharged draftsmen.

FRANCE BELIEVES IN AIR SHIPS

Government Commissions at Work Elaborating Plans for Meeting Future Conditions

HAVE GREAT EFFECT IN WAR

Battles Between Flotillas of Airships, One of Predictions Made—Captain Ferber, of French Army, Asserts That Human Mastery Over the Air is Virtually Achieved at Present.

Paris, Dec. 20.—So confident is the French government that the day is only a short distance off when aerial locomotion will be practical, that several commissions are actually at work elaborating plans for meeting in the various branches of public service, the solution of many new problems which a revolution will entail. Captain Ferber, of the French army, who is devoting all his time to aerostatics, and who conducted negotiations on behalf of his government with the Wright Brothers, agrees with Santos Dumont, that flying machines in a few years will be as common as automobiles are today. In the next war, he is convinced, there would be battles between flotillas of airships.

"Human mastery over the air," he said to the Associated Press, "is virtually achieved. None of the startling achievements of the past, neither steam, electricity nor telephone, can compare with what the future now holds in store for us. Not only will the life of individuals be revolutionized, but governments will be compelled to devise in almost every department, new methods to meet the changed conditions. This change will come with amazing suddenness, and France is taking precautions to meet it in the customs service. The present methods of watching the frontiers will be obsolete. Aerial patrols will be necessary to prevent smuggling contraband across the border. The police of all cities will have to be provided with flying machines to protect the people from new opportunities in crime which aerial locomotion will place in the power of criminals. It would seem that flying machines would enable anarchists to achieve any end by threats against not only rulers, but whole cities, but with the police sailing about in the air, it will be no more difficult to frustrate their plots than it is now on solid ground. In war, the intelligence service will be entirely conformed to the aerostatic division, and armed warships will guard the bivalences of armies."

Ferber believes the whole solution of the problem of aerial navigation lies in the question of equilibrium as the principle of flight, that is, area of aeroplane surface and speed are now demonstrated. Practical maintenance of equilibrium is yet in an experimental stage, and will only be achieved when the present crude and temporary expedients employed by Dumont are replaced by a co-ordinating central mechanism which will permit the operator with an instinctive touch of the helm to right his machine when it dips from one side to the other, as the bicyclist today maintains his equilibrium by instinctive inclinations of his body. Ferber has just completed an interesting series of experiments to prove that birds are powerless to fly until they have been taught.

OFFERS SELF AS SUBSTITUTE.

Appeal of Brother Leads to Pardon of Nebraska Convict.

Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 20.—G. F. King, a prominent business man of Rochester, N. Y., has appealed to Governor Mickey to permit him to take the place of his younger brother, who is a convict in the Nebraska penitentiary, while the brother goes home to see his sick mother. The governor was so moved at the request that he immediately pardoned young King and the latter left for Rochester last night.

The ex-convict has developed tuberculosis since his incarceration. Harry King, the convict, left home five years ago and was sent to prison for robbery. He kept his whereabouts secret from his family until he became bedridden from consumption. Then he wrote his brother and learned that his mother was on her deathbed.

TENNYSON FOR ENVOY.

Son of Great Poet May Become Ambassador to the United States.

London, Dec. 20.—It is now rumored that Mr. Bryce may, after all, decline to accept the Washington embassy, the offer of which has been under his consideration for some days. Mr. Bryce is 68 years old and this fact is in itself an obstacle of considerable importance in his decision.

Lord Tennyson is mentioned as the possible ambassador. He is 54 years old and has never been closely associated with either of the great political parties, tho his proclivities are unionist. He is a son of the great Victorian poet.

Alfred Tennyson, created a peer as the first baron by Mr. Gladstone. The present Lord Tennyson lived with his father, as his private secretary, and is the author of a memoir of the poet. He was unexpectedly chosen by Lord Salisbury to be governor of South Australia, in 1899, and was the first acting governor of the commonwealth of Australia in 1902 after the confederation of the six Australian states was accomplished. He subsequently had the governorship of Australia for two years and was generally popular. He married a granddaughter of Admiral Lord Sir Courtney Boyle.

ENTOMBED MINER CHEERFUL.

Rescuers Expect to Reach Him Late This Afternoon.

Rickreid, Cal., Dec. 20.—Hicks, the entombed miner, is still imprisoned. The rescuers are now working on a new line, and expect to reach him by 5 o'clock this afternoon. Hicks is in good condition and cheerful.

WILL OPPOSE GOMEZ

First Vice President of Venezuela to Assume Presidency Upon Castro's Death, Which is Expected Very Soon, But Bitter Struggle is Expected to Result.

Port of Spain, Dec. 20.—Latest Caracas advices indicate that President Castro is much worse even than claimed. He cannot live more than a week longer. Should he die First Vice President Gomez will immediately assume the presidency, and will be supported by a large section of the army. A very large element of the country, including Andinos, or the mountaineer supporters of Castro, however, will be opposed to Gomez. Castro has been making strenuous efforts to compose the differences between the Gomez party and a party headed by General Alcantara, president of the state of Aragua, but the endeavor has been a failure. Alcantara has been supported by some other presidents of the interior states in his opposition to Gomez. He has accumulated a large army and considerable war material, and is determined not to recognize Gomez, but to raise a revolution for the purpose of obtaining the presidency. Meanwhile a rebel force headed by General Rafael Montilla, which recently captured Barquisimeto, 120 miles from Caracas, is daily increasing in strength. The condition of Venezuela is deplorable. Outrages by bandits are increasing daily and the country is threatened with anarchy.

JETT'S NEW CONFESSION.

Says That He Killed Town Marshal at Jackson, Ky., Unaided.

Cynthiana, Ky., Dec. 20.—Curt Jett today surprised the commonwealth by confessing that he alone committed the murder of Town Marshal Cockrell in Jackson, four years ago, for which he is now on trial. Jett had made a previous confession, implicating Judge Hargis and Sheriff Ed. Callahan.

NEW INSURANCE DEAL

Company Formed in New Jersey for Purpose of Reinsuring New York Life's Excess—Necessary Under the New Law.

New York, Dec. 20.—Official announcement will be made in a few days, the Times says today, of the incorporation of the North American Life Insurance Company, under the laws of New Jersey, with a capital of \$200,000, and a surplus paid in of \$150,000, and with its principal offices at Trenton. The new company, it is stated, will do business on the non-participating plan entirely, and will confine its activities for the first few years to states other than New York.

This information is taken to mean the plan of the New York officials to provide for the transfer of its excess business under the new insurance laws had assumed tangible form. The official staff of the new company, it is stated, is to be started to take business in excess of \$150,000,000 which the New York Life Assurance Company, under the new insurance law, is allowed to write.

Secretary John C. McCall, of the New York Life Insurance Company, today denied there is to be any connection or business understanding whatever between the New York Life and the North American Insurance Company.

CHINESE SITUATION CRITICAL.

Agitation by Opium Dealers and Owners of Gambling Houses.

Beih, Dec. 20.—A dispatch from Tiao Tsin, published today, describes the situation as critical, owing to the agitation of southern Chinese opium dealers and owners of gambling houses, who discontinued as the result of suppression of the opium traffic. The Japanese have considerably strengthened the guard of their legation at Peking.

MEET CHINESE REBELS.

European Trained Chinese Soldiers From Nanking, Proceed to Front.

Nanking, Dec. 20.—About 2,000 Chinese soldiers from Nanking, armed with modern weapons and trained by European officers, accompanied by students of field artillery, have proceeded to the front to meet the rebels in Ping Kiang district.

FORMER ATTACKS PRESIDENT'S AGT

Ohio Senator Speaks in Behalf of Resolution Calling For Negro Investigation

EXERCISED AUTOCRATIC POWER

Resolution is Later Modified and Then Put Over Until After Holiday recess—Shaw Dismisses Life Savers—House Adjourns for Holidays to January 3—Washington News.

Washington, Dec. 20.—Immediately after the senate convened today Foraker's resolution looking into an investigation by the senate of the president's discharge of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, was taken up. Foraker addressed the senate in its support. He began with the broad declaration that the president misconceived his constitutional power when he discharged the troops and also misconceived the testimony on which his action was based.

Foraker said the president's constitutional power was simply to command the army and navy as commander-in-chief, while to congress the power to raise armies and make rules and regulations for their government. The regulations prescribed that no man could be summarily discharged without the right to be tried and the articles of war, he argued, prescribed minutely how these trials are to be conducted; that all punishments should be in accordance with the directions of the court martial. He contended, after reading at length, from the articles of war, that it was inconceivable the president should be absolutely without restraint. The president, he said, stated in his message that these soldiers were guilty of mutiny and had been discharged for saving their lives after the surrender. He followed this with the article of war as providing that court martial should direct the punishment. This was all to guard against the exercise of autocratic power. Congress, he said, had no right to investigate, but had limited the penalties, he said.

When Foraker concluded his remarks he received unanimous consent to modify his resolution so it now directs the senate committee on military affairs to investigate the circumstances leading up to the discharge of negro troops.

Lodge replied briefly to Foraker's speech. Scott remarked that as he has read the history of the Spanish-American war, the Tenth cavalry, colored, was largely responsible for the preservation of the rough riders. "If it had not been for the Tenth cavalry, we might not today have the privilege of having the gallant soldier and splendid president today in the white house," he added.

The resolution of Foraker goes over without action until after the holiday recess.

Life Savers Dismissed.

Washington, Dec. 20.—Secretary Shaw today announced the dismissal of Keeper Chauncey D. Pool, and Surfman Jacob O. Johnson, from the life saving service, following the report of Inspector Ballinger, of the twelfth district, of his investigation of the drowning of four men in the harbor at Holland, Mich., November 21, 1906. Secretary suspended them on military saving service after the life saving crew whose efforts to save the drowning men were unsuccessful. The conclusion is reached that while it appears quite probable the men could not have been saved, the failure of the crew to make a rescue attempt to rescue the drowning men is regarded as "unpardonable."

Land Allotment Conference.

Washington, Dec. 20.—Secretary Hitchcock was today in consultation with the president in regard to ordering withdrawal from allotment of nearly 4,000,000 acres of land belonging to the five civilized tribes of Indians, for the purpose of establishing a military reservation at the mouth of the St. Lawrence river, near the mouth of the St. Lawrence river, near the mouth of the St. Lawrence river.

House Adjourns to January 3.

Washington, Dec. 20.—The house adjourned today until January 3.

FOREIGN STUDENTS REBEL.

Expelled From Famous French Seminary, May Appeal to Embassies.

Paris, Dec. 20.—Teachers and students of the famous St. Sulphice Seminary were expelled today. Their superior, as a matter of form, insisted that the policeman lay a hand on his shoulder, as proof of violence used. Among the students were a number of British subjects and one American, who read an energetic protest, claiming that they were under agreement with the French government, by which, when the property of the old Catholic college employed by the Stuarts during the period of religious intolerance in England, and it was taken for a polytechnic institute, it was formally understood that as compensation the government would maintain twenty-five students sent from England to St. Sulphice. The foreign students announced their intention of calling the attention

of their embassies to the action of the local authorities. In several places in the interior troops were compelled to use force in order to open the doors of seminaries.

IOWANS CONFER WITH WILSON.

Inquire as to Standards of Butter Under New Law.

Washington, Dec. 20.—A delegation of dairymen, headed by George L. McKay, professor of dairying at the Iowa State College at Ames and F. A. Leighton, of Des Moines, had a brief conference with the Secretary Wilson concerning the standards of butter which are to be fixed by the regulations of the agricultural department under authority of the pure food law. They gave their views as to the amount of fats, water and other ingredients butter should contain and their reasons in support of the contention.

The secretary informed the delegation that the matter would receive careful consideration, and assured them they would be given absolutely fair treatment in the department's regulations.

BANKER BARLOW GIVES BONDS.

Held for Appearance Under \$1,000 Surety.

Mason City, Dec. 20.—Banker J. D. Barlow arrived yesterday afternoon at 2:15 from Thornton, where he visited his family, to confer with his attorneys, which he has retained in this city to defend him against the indictment made against him made by the grand jury.

Sheriff Holdren waived the formality of serving the warrant for his arrest, and the bonds of the former banker were placed at \$1,000 by the county officials. Nothing more in the case will now be done until January 2, when the district court is in session again, and at that time arrangements will be made for the trial to be held later. It is expected Cashier Ehlers, who it is understood is now at Oakland, Cal., will be in the city for the preliminary hearings.

PASSENGERS PANIC STRICKEN.

Electricity Accident in Des Moines Frightens People—F. T. Campbell Dying.

Des Moines, Dec. 20.—The end of a live trolley caught in the fender of a Sixth avenue car and sent thrills of electricity thru the passengers in the car and flashes of fire on the outside, causing the passengers to be panic stricken. No one was hurt.

Word was received here that Frank T. Campbell, a former lieutenant governor and former railroad commissioner, is dying at Lima, Ohio.

COMMISSION DIVIDED

Two Reports to be Made to Legislature by State Insurance Commission—Division Over Question of Deferred Dividends, and Limiting Expenses.

Special to Times-Republican.

Des Moines, Dec. 20.—The state insurance commission held a session all forenoon and at noon it was practically decided that two reports would be made to the legislature. The division is over the question of deferred dividends and limiting the expense of insurance companies. On all the main questions they are agreed, but could not get together on details.

Clarence E. Ladd, of Estherville, arrived in the city today and announced he is a candidate for the position of stenographer with the railroad commission.

RECEPTION FOR PASTOR VITUM

Parishioners at Grinnell Present Him With Purse.

Special to Times-Republican.

Grinnell, Dec. 20.—Crowded rooms were at the farewell reception of Rev. E. M. Vitum, and Miss Vitum last evening. Professor Parker, in his usual happy manner, voiced the church and community as to Mr. Vitum's work during his fifteen years' pastorate. At the close he presented the pastor with a purse will offering of about \$250.

Mr. Vitum occupies the pulpit until the first of the year, when he leaves for his new duties as president of Fargo College, N. D.

MERGE WOOLEN MILLS

Leading Mills of the South, Which Are in Combine Known as American Textile Woollens Company, Represent Capitalization of \$1,250,000.

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 20.—A merger of the leading woolen mills of the south, involving a capitalization of \$1,250,000, has been effected. The combine will be known as the American Textile Woollens Company.

DEATH OF MRS. LAUGHLIN.

Prominent Dubuque Woman Found Dead This Morning.

Dubuque, Dec. 20.—Mrs. J. J. Laughlin, a prominent woman here, was found dead this morning at her home.

DEDICATE MASONIC TEMPLE.

Elaborate Services to be Held at Dubuque Tonight.

Special to Times-Republican.

Dubuque, Dec. 20.—The Masonic order dedicates a temple with elaborate services here tonight. The grand lodge officers are present.

Mrs. Flora Louise Clement of Washington and Captain Sidney A. Cloman, military attaché of the American embassy at London, were married in Lakewood, N. J.

T. R. BULLETIN.

NOTICEABLE NEWS OF TODAY

TO RUSH FUEL TO FREEZING NORTH

Great Northern Making Up Train of Eighty Cars For Immediate Shipment

TO BE PUSHED TO GRAND FORKS

Hearing Before Commissioners Resumed in Chicago and Kansas City—Commissioner Prouty Predicts Two-Cent Fare on All Eastern Lines—Says Railways Admit Rates High.

Hearing Resumed in Chicago.

Chicago, Dec. 20.—Commissioners Harlan and Lane, of the interstate commerce commission, today continued the investigation into the shortage of cars on the railroads, which was begun in Minneapolis two weeks ago. W. B. Biddle, vice president of the Rock Island railroad, declared the conditions in the south at the present time are worse than those in the north. This was caused, he said, by inadequate terminal facilities in the south.

"I believe," said Biddle, "the railroads are doing everything in their power to relieve the existing conditions. The fault lies mainly with the shippers, who, having inadequate storage facilities at their places of business, use the cars for that purpose. In some cases cars stand for weeks at a time at the terminals because of the failure of shippers to handle them quickly."

"He said his company has about 35,000 freight cars, and that from 40 to 45 per cent of them are always in possession of other companies. Other cars had been ordered, but it is impossible to get them, for the makers of cars to keep up with the demand for freight equipment."

HEARING AT KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Dec. 20.—The interstate commerce commission car shortage hearing, begun in St. Louis, was taken up here this morning by Commissioner Prouty. J. R. Crow, president of the J. R. Crow Coal and Mining Company, of Kansas City, testified that S. T. Felton, assistant to President Winchell, of the Rock Island railroad, holds 10,000 stock in the Crow company. He admitted Felton had received stock without payment for it but said he obtained the stock before he was employed by the Rock Island.

Murdo Mac Kenzie, president of the American Live Stock Association, testified he had received many complaints from the southwest of financial loss resulting from shortage of stock cars, the reason for which he said was the "railroads used the cattle cars for other commodities."

PROUTY PREDICTS 2-CENT FARES

Commissioner Says Railways Have Admitted Rates Too High.

Kansas City, Dec. 20.—C. C. Abbott, of Vermont, member of the interstate commerce commission, who arrived here today from St. Louis to continue the car shortage hearing, said today in an interview, in speaking of the so-called rate war:

"I have no doubt that eventually passenger rates in all states east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio will be on a two-cent basis, and by eventually I mean of course within a reasonable time for such legislation to be enacted—if legislation shall be defied, which I doubt. All these changes, or will be, due to agitation for the passage of the rate law. No man can tell what the final effect of the state law may be until it has been worked out in the courts. The most important effect of the law has been the reducing of passenger rates east of Pittsburg and north of the Ohio river and in other communities. The commission has made no orders, and expressed no opinions, to account for this change, but the carriers have tacitly admitted their rates were too high."

Prouty said it was too early now to estimate the real value of the rate law. Up to this time the railroads, he said, has generally evinced a disposition not only to obey the law, but to accept any construction the commission put upon it. The commission has had no occasion to issue any constraining order or orders that would cost the roads much to obey. Until it does Prouty said it would be impossible to say what they will do.

Editor Pietro Cuneo, former consul to Turin, Italy, was stricken with an apoplexy at Upper Sandusky, O. His condition is critical.

Rev. J. G. Evans, pastor of Trinity M. E. church, Kankakee, Ill., celebrated his seventy-third birthday. Dr. Evans has been in the ministry fifty-three years.

along the Hudson river and elsewhere, to prevent their entering the field of competition in the production and distribution of either natural or manufactured ice. The methods alleged to have been pursued by the company, include the purchase, lease of traffic agreements, control of capital stock and other devices to restrict the output of both kinds of ice, and the limitation of the distribution and sale.

It is declared by the attorney general that on the Hudson river, the American Ice Company owns all seventeen of the 141 ice houses, and that it contracted with the Mountain Ice Company, operating in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, to restrict its sales in Brooklyn, whereby the free pursuit of the ice business in that borough was prevented; that it had like agreements with various independent concerns