

ances of hostility to Southern Pacific measure.

During the skirmishing between the two factions, while the doors were closed, other arguments than those immaterial were brought forward. The sum at which votes were rated was extremely insignificant, however. One member was offered \$100. Later \$50 was added to this. He remained obdurate, but the company did not make any further bid.

The scalpers' bill was the first on the Senate special file. This brought it up immediately after 2 o'clock. Dodge protested against it on the ground that it was not needed. "It is not called for," said he. "The people do not ask for it. Besides, the only portion of it that is for the people is the section forcing the railroads to redeem unused tickets, and I think that is unconstitutional."

Wade of Napa pointed to the fact that the fifth section of the bill provided for the imprisonment of a corporation. This, he thought, showed how utterly useless the bill would be.

Wade of Alameda here introduced an amendment to strike out sections 5 and 6. He was ruled out of order. Then the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole and the amendment was lost.

A call for the previous question shut off further amendments. The roll was called and the vote stood 36 to 35. At once a demand went up for a call of the House. There were 40 votes in favor of this to 32 against. Immediately the doors were closed and the roll called to find the absentees. These were O'Day, Dinkelspiel, Tomblin and Stansell. Warrants were made out for their arrest and the House proceeded to quarrel.

First, dispensing with the call of the House was demanded. Then an motion to adjourn would follow. Bruse wanted to discuss. Then Bledsoe, not being able to have the rules of the House dispensed with, asked that the absentees be excused for the day. He was ruled out of order. Reid of Trinity by this time became aware of the active interest Mrs. Cummings was taking in Assemblyman Hall. He, therefore, called the attention of the chair to the fact that the rule allowing only members' wives on the floor was being violated. He moved that the rule be enforced. The chair announced that only motions to adjourn or to dispense with the call of the House would be in order. Then they moved to adjourn some more. Secretary Brandon of the Senate who came in on business, waited with interest for the doors to open. Then an appeal had to be made to the House to let him go out.

In the meantime Mr. O'Day and Mr. Tomblin had been rounded up by the sergeant-at-arms. Dinkelspiel had come to the door of the Assembly, just after the call of the House had been demanded. Not being able to get in, he went to the Governor's office on some business he was interested in and did not come back till the trouble was all over. Mr. Stansell was known to be against the bill. O'Day was for it. There was only one man more to be found. This was Dinkelspiel. Both Callahan and Willard were absent. It was decided to dispense with the call of the House, and the roll was called with the following result:

Ayes—Ash, Bassford, Berry, Bettman, Bruse, Butler, Cargill, Coughlin, Cutler, Davis, Devine, Davitt, Dixon, Freeman, Gay, Guy, Healey, Kelsey, Laugenour, Lewis, Llewellyn, Meads, McCarthy, McKelvey, Merrill, O'Day, Pendle, Powers, Richards, Spicer, Switzer, Tibbitts, Thomas, Tomblin, Twigg, Weyse, Wilkinson, Zocchi. Mr. Speaker—39.

Noes—Bachman, Barker, Belshaw, Bennett, Bledsoe, Boothby, Bulla, Coleman, Dale, Dodge, Dunbar, Dwyer, Ewing, Fassett, Glass, Hall, Hatfield, Holland, Huber, Hudson, Johnson, Jones, Keen, Kenyon, Ladd, Nelson, North, Osborn, Phelps, Price, Reid, Robinson, Rowell, Sanford, Staley, Stansell, Wade, Waymire—38.

Excused and absent—Collins, Dinkelspiel, Wilkins—3.

This made 39 ayes to 38 noes. There was a pause. Then came the change that decided the bill. Hall and Laird changed their votes to "aye" and the bill was passed.

Its future is problematical. It will be sent to the Senate. The Senate will refuse to concur in the amendments and the bill will be sent back to the House. The House, however, will not recede from its amendments, and conference committees will be appointed by both houses. Neither Speaker Lynch nor Speaker Flint will be likely to appoint violently anti-railroad members on their committees, and as a result the various amendments will be thoroughly toned down and the poison extracted from their stings. Then a bill satisfactory to the railroad company will be passed, transmitted to the Governor, and then—Governor Budd is non-committal as to how he will treat the bill. It will be remembered, however, that he was elected on a violently anti-railroad platform.

In the evening the railroad again came up. This time it was in regard to the street-car system. The Committee on Corporations have reported a bill that refuses to allow two lines of street railway, under different managements, to use the same street for more than five blocks. Its section 3 repeals an act of 1878 fixing a penalty of \$250 charging more than the rate fixed by law for a ride.

Reid moved to amend the bill by striking out this amendment. He denounced the bill as an attempt to strengthen the street-car monopolies.

Thomas of Nevada protested that the bill was to allow the poor man to get to work more quickly, since it allowed cars to run at twelve miles an hour.

Wade of Napa spoke against the bill and for the amendment, as did a number of others, but the amendment received only 19 votes and was lost. There were 51 noes.

IN THE SENATE.

The Extortion Bill Killed by a Good Majority.

SACRAMENTO, March 4.—Senator Toner's bill to open up avenues of extortion in the government of the city and county of San Francisco came up on second reading in the Senate late this afternoon.

The Committee on Judiciary recommended an amendment to the bill, and this was first voted upon. The bill is entitled, "An act to repeal an act entitled, 'An act to provide and regulate the manner of receiving and paying fees, commissions, percentages and other compensation for official services in cities and counties containing having a population of over 100,000 inhabitants, and prescribing the duties of officers,' with reference thereto," approved March 11, 1893."

Its purpose is to repeal the act which secured passage two years ago through the efforts of Senator Fay. If the bill should pass it would allow the Sheriff of San Francisco and other officials to extort fees as was the custom two years ago and back of that date, and would make the revenues of the Sheriff's office exceed \$50,000 a year. It is a bad bill, but there is little likelihood of its passage now.

Senator McAllister declared that the easiest way to kill the bill was to defeat the amendment of the Judiciary Committee, because without that amendment the bill contained a fatal defect which would kill the bill itself.

"According to Senator Langford that is a vulgar way of killing a bill, sometimes practiced by the Assembly but never in the Senate," said Senator Ford, referring

to a verbal passage between Senators Langford and McAllister some days ago. "At this stage of proceedings it is not the method but the action which should be considered," retorted Senator McAllister. "The bill has reached the danger line."

The amendment was defeated by a vote of 17 to 13. This practically kills the bill unless Senator Ford can drum up recruits to support his motion for a reconsideration, which will come up to-morrow.

Bills were passed amending the law so as to secure a better protection for animals; appropriating \$3642 for the Woman's Relief Corps Home at Evergreen; providing a clerk in the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

McGowan's bill authorizing the formation of county insurance companies and regulating methods of business was slightly amended and went to third reading.

Senator Hart called up to-night the 3 per cent cink on the insurance companies and succeeded in having it made a special order for 3:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

IN THE HOUSE.

The Police Commissioner Bill Made a Special Order for To-Day.

SACRAMENTO, March 4.—Almost the entire morning was spent on the county government bill, which received many amendments. One of the most important of these was introduced by Thomas of Nevada, who wishes the Supervisors to be given the power to arrange their game laws without regard to the provisions of the general law. It was argued that California was larger than the whole of the New England States and that it was natural for Modoc County to need game laws differing from those of San Diego as it was for Maine's laws to be unsuited for Rhode Island.

Wade of Napa assured the House that the proposed amendment had been decided to be constitutional by the courts of his county, and the amendment was adopted, North of Alameda giving notice of reconsideration.

Special orders were postponed for a time at the request of Mr. Bruse in order that the Senate amendments to the general appropriation bill might be considered. Bulla of Los Angeles moved that the House refuse to concur in the amendments, explaining that he did so to save time.

Bledsoe of Humboldt wanted the amendments considered separately, but receded from his demand when a viva voce vote was taken. This left the chair in doubt. Bulla explained that if the House refused to concur conference committees would have to be appointed, when an agreement could be reached in regard to the proposed changes which would be acceptable to both houses.

A spirited debate ensued. It showed that very few, if any, of the members were willing to agree with the Senate in all the proposed changes, and Bulla's motion was carried by a heavy vote, only Coleman voting no.

The Senate was at once notified of the action of the Assembly. The Senators appointed a committee of conference consisting of Voorheis, Orr and Langford, and Bruse, Bulla and Laugenour were appointed by Speaker Lynch to assist in getting the bill into shape.

Immediately after recess Cutler asked permission to introduce Assembly bill 633, in order that he might present some amendments. This is the bill limiting the time for which the Police Commissioners can hold office. Cutler assured the House that the bill did not affect Mr. Gunst, nor would his amendments; but that the members could decide whether the two men who have been in office now for sixteen years were to stay forever.

The House consented to taking up the bill out of order. Cutler then introduced an amendment inserting a subdivision which will oust Tobin and Alvord the day after the bill receives the Governor's signature. The words inserted are in section 1 and provide that a vacancy exists in an office "at the expiration of four years from the date of an official's appointment or election unless a definite time therefor be fixed by the laws creating said office or commission."

The amendment was adopted. Another amendment making the act take effect immediately upon its passage was also adopted. Boothby of San Francisco giving notice of an intention to reconsider.

Cutler then asked that the bill be made the special order for to-morrow morning, immediately after the reading of the journal.

Dixon of San Francisco protested that the bill could not be back from the printer by that time.

"But it will be back then," Cutler said, with significant emphasis.

Upon this assurance the bill was set for consideration at that time.

As soon as the scalpers' bill had been passed in the Assembly the bill appropriating \$210,000 to pay the bounties due on coyote scalps came up. There was no discussion, the bill going at once to its final passage and its death.

The bill of Senator Voorheis authorizing the formation of districts for the construction of sewers and other sanitary purposes was also passed.

It was decided to reconsider the bill allowing the State Treasurer an extra clerk which was defeated on Saturday. Action was postponed till to-morrow.

Weyse's bill allowing County Treasurers to pay for the collection of county licenses was taken up as a matter of urgency and passed. The House then took up its special order file.

The bill relating to taxes, prepared by the Committee on Revenue and Taxation, was read the third time and passed.

The resolution of the Judiciary Committee that the question of a constitutional convention for 1897 be submitted to the people at the next general election was adopted without a dissenting vote.

Thomas's resolution that Congress be urged to allow the miners to work their properties in the Yosemite Valley was also adopted.

The bill proposing to give the Supervisors of San Francisco power to loan money in the sinking fund on real estate was considered by the San Francisco delegation to-day. They decided to return the bill without recommendation.

The bill providing for the erection of a pesthouse was reported favorably.

The Ways and Means Committee allowed fifteen appropriation bills, footing up \$327,032.46, this afternoon. The largest were \$100,000 for improvements at Folsom and Dwyer's bill appropriating \$100,000 for establishing at San Francisco a State asylum for the indigent sick.

The Whittier Reform School was allowed \$36,100, instead of \$329,150 asked for. The bill providing for six extra policemen at \$100 a month for the capitol building was recommended for passage, and \$1500 was recommended for a monument for E. G. Waite.

The bill allowing the Controller a revenue clerk was also favorably considered. The bill to establish a furniture factory at Folsom was killed.

Board for Yukon.

PORR TOWNSEND, March 4.—The steanship Whiting left her initial trip to-day for Alaska with a full cargo of freight and eighty passengers. Every steamer going north is loaded down with miners and adventurers rushing to the Yukon gold fields.

MANY PATENTS ARE INVOLVED.

IMPORTANT DECISION RENDERED BY THE SUPREME COURT IN THE BATE CASE.

AS TO FOREIGN INVENTIONS.

THOSE IN THIS COUNTRY, PARTICULARLY EDISON'S, WILL SOON BE UNPROTECTED.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The case of the Bate Refrigerator Company against Francis Sultzeberg & Co., upon which hinges the question whether American patents expire with foreign patents previously issued, was decided to-day in an exhaustive opinion by Justice Harlan. The court held that the invention for which Bate received a patent was previously patented in a foreign country and the United States patent expired with the foreign patents. Electric and other patents are involved by the decision in this suit.

The case involves the construction of section 4887 of the Revised Statutes, which provides that "every patent granted for an invention which has been previously patented in a foreign country shall be so limited as to expire at the same time as the foreign patent, or if there be more than one, at the same time as the one having the shortest term, and in no case shall it be in force more than seventeen years."

Among the patents affected are three issued to the Western Union Telegraph Company on applications filed by Thomas A. Edison, as follows: Patent No. 474,230, application filed April 27, 1877; Nos. 474,231 and 474,232, application filed July 27, 1877.

On March 7, 1893, patent 492,789 was issued to the same party on an application filed by the same party on September 5, 1877. These inventions became the property of the American Bell Telephone Company by the telephone consolidation contract, November 1, 1879. These Edison patents are claimed to be fundamental, and with the Berliner patent now in litigation, and which were filed in the Patent Office from 1877 to November, 1891, expire at the date of the expiration of the foreign patents. The inventions have been in use since 1878. The Edison inventions were patented in England, France and Canada in 1877, and in Belgium, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Germany and Spain in 1878, and in Prussia in 1882. They are free in foreign countries, and under the construction now given to section 4887 are made free in this country. Substantially the decision will affect in the same way the quadruplex telegraph patents which were applied for in October, 1874, and issued December 15, 1885. The incandescent-lamp patents filed by the General Electric Light Company are included in those which will be affected by the decision. The decision says:

Was the Bate invention patented abroad before it was patented in this country? If so the American patent expired with the foreign patent, and thereby the American public became entitled to the use of the invention from the time the foreign public was permitted to use it. Congress, in effect, by the existing laws, says to an inventor seeking to enjoy the exclusive use in the country of his invention for the term prescribed by law: "If your invention has not been introduced into public use in the United States for more than two years you may, on complying with the conditions prescribed, obtain an American patent, and you may, if you can, obtain foreign patents. But an American patent will be granted on the condition that if you obtain the foreign patent your invention shall be free to the American people whenever, by reason of the expiration of the foreign patent, it becomes free to people abroad; but in no case shall the term of the American patent exceed seventeen years."

The rule prescribed by the twenty-fifth section of the act of 1870 having been reproduced in section 4887 of the Revised Statutes and the latter section never having been amended we ought not after the lapse of nearly twenty-five years from the date of the act of 1870 to give to its twenty-fifth section or to section 4887 of the Revised Statutes, which took its place, any interpretation other than which the ordinary, natural meaning of their words import. Our answers, therefore, on the questions certified are that the inventions for which the United States patents to Bate were issued were under the facts stated "previously patented in a foreign country" within the meaning of those words in section 4887 of the Revised Statutes, and that the United States patent to him expired under the terms of that section at the expiration of seventeen years from its date. Let it be so certified to the Circuit Court of Appeals.

FAR-REACHING IN RESULTS.

Much Property Affected by the Bate Decision.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, handed down to-day, unanimously sustaining the decision of the lower court in the case of the Bate Refrigerator Company against Sultzeberg, is probably more far-reaching in its influence and affects a larger amount of property than any decision in the court since the "greenback" cases were disposed of.

This decision not only settled the controversy, but when the parties directly interested, viz.: the General Electric Company and the American Bell Telephone Company on the one side and the Westinghouse and the anti-Bell Telephone Company on the other side, but also disposed of a very large number of other patents which the public have assumed to have expired under the ruling of the lower court, but which would have been revived if the decision of the Supreme Court in this case had been the other way, and it also shortens the life of a great many patents which have not yet actually expired.

The decision is against the position taken by the General Electric Company and the American Bell Telephone Company and those associated with them on the appeal and affirms the decision previously rendered by the United States Circuit Court in this circuit.

This decision terminates three Edison patents for the carbon transmitter owned by the American Bell Telephone Company, by which it hoped to extend its control for twenty-five years more, as would have been the case had the decision been in their favor.

A considerable number of patents owned by the General Electric Company are also disposed of by this decision, including Edison's patent on the incandescent lamp, regarding which there has been so much litigation, and also his patent on the "multiple arc" system of distribution, and his patent on the socket for incandescent lamps, which was recently held to be valid by Judge Cox. Probably there has been no case argued before the Supreme Court since the war in the outcome of which so many lawyers are interested.

NOW MINISTER TO MEXICO.

Mr. Ransom Qualifies for His New Mission.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Within two

hours after Mr. Ransom of North Carolina ceased to represent that State as a Senator he had qualified as United States Minister to Mexico. The ceremony took place in the room of Assistant Secretary Uhl at 2 o'clock. Mr. Ransom will leave for home to-morrow to put his personal affairs in shape, and will return to Washington in the course of three weeks to receive his instructions before going to his post.

COPYRIGHT LAWS AMENDED.

Action of Great Interest to Publishers Taken by Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—An important measure of great interest to newspapers throughout the country was enacted in the closing hours of Congress. It amends the copyright laws so as to correct unduly harsh and oppressive provisions of the law as heretofore enacted.

Under the law any newspaper reproducing a copyright photograph and publishing it forfeited the plates of the copy and was liable to a penalty of \$1 for every copy found in its possession.

The measure as passed modifies materially the penalties imposed by the present law. It ends as follows:

Provided, however, in the case of any such arrangement for copyright or photograph made from any object not a work of fine arts, the sum to be recovered in any action brought under the provisions of this section shall be not less than \$100, nor more than \$5000. And provided further, in case of any such infringement of the copyright of a painting, drawing, statue, engraving, etching, print or model, or design for a work of the fine arts, of a photograph of a work of the fine arts, the same to be recovered in action brought, the provisions of this section shall not be less than \$250, and not more than \$1000.

One-half of all the foregoing penalties is to go to the proprietors of the copyright and the other half to the use of the United States.

VICTORY FOR YOUNG GRIFFO.

DECLARED A BETTER MAN IN THE RING THAN LEEDS OF NEW JERSEY.

TWELVE FIERCE ROUNDS FOUGHT AND BOTH MEN BADLY PUMMELED.

CGESY ISLAND, March 4.—One of the best cards ever put up by the Seaside Athletic Club was that prepared for its patrons to-night. Young Griffio, the Australian, was again to the fore to show his wonderful skill and a big crowd came from Philadelphia to see how Horace Leeds of Atlantic City, N. J., would make it with the antipodean. There was a good deal of quiet betting on the event and the Quakers with their money made Leeds a slight favorite, but even money was the prevailing price. Fully 4000 spectators were present. Tim Hurst refereed all the bouts and Bob Snell held the watch.

At 8:40 o'clock Marty McCue and Danny McBride entered the ring. In the fifth round both men warmed up and made things lively. McBride had the call at the end of the round and when the referee awarded the fight to him the decision was received with cheers.

Tom Denary of Australia and Solly Smith of California were the next pair. They met at 122 pounds for a ten-round go. The bout was declared a draw.

The fight of the night was then announced. Horace Leeds was the first to climb through the ropes, accompanied by his seconds. Young Griffio followed just at 10 o'clock. Griffio looked fat but in good condition, while Leeds, who is taller, looked trained to the hour. The bout was to be of twelve rounds' duration at 133 pounds.

Both men did some hard hitting, and in the twelfth round Leeds landed his left on the body. Leeds again led, Griffio on the face and Griffio jabbed Leeds in the face again.

Griffio was smiling when he tapped Leeds lightly on the face. Griffio hit Leeds on the ear. Leeds made a wild swing, but Griffio dodged once more. Leeds punched Griffio in the mouth and Griffio tried his shoulder once more.

The going then ended the fight amid shouts of "Griffio" and counter howls of "Leeds." Referee Hurst decided in favor of Griffio.

MONTREAL, March 4.—The Costello-Woods fight was declared a draw in the tenth round. The decision was rather favorable to Costello.

GOING ON A DUCK HUNT.

President Cleveland and Party Will Leave the Capital To-Day.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The lighthouse tender Violet, in which the President and party will take their duck-hunting trip to North Carolina, reached here to-day from Baltimore. It is believed that the President, Dr. O'Reilly, his physician, and two or three friends will begin their trip to-morrow. It is thought that the party will be absent at least ten days or two weeks.

Death of the Census Office.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Census Office ceased existence as a bureau to-day, and hereafter until the work of the eleventh census is completed will constitute merely a division of the Interior Department. The division now consists of ninety clerks, three special agents, with George R. Donnell of Mississippi, the former chief clerk of the bureau, as division chief at a reduced salary of \$2000.

Delay in the Hayward Case.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 4.—County Attorney Frank Nye was ready to begin his presentation of the Hayward case to the jury to-day, but Judge Smith was not ready to have him. The judge declared that he was not willing to jeopardize the life nor the health of Nye and the juror Meyer, and he believed it better to give both another day's rest. Accordingly the case was continued until to-morrow.

Slashed His Brother.

John Nunan, Army Street, Arrested for Assault on Murder.

There was a row in the family of Patrick Nunan, 1508 Army street, about 11 o'clock last night. One of the sons, Thomas, a teamster, had retired to bed when his younger brother, John, came home and began to quarrel with him. The father remonstrated with John and he turned his wrath upon him and struck him in the mouth. Thomas sprang out of bed to assist his father and John slashed at him with a razor. He inflicted a long deep gash over his heart and laid open his left cheek.

John then ran out of the house and the father notified the police. Thomas was taken to the City and County Hospital in the patrol wagon, where his wounds were stitched and dressed. Neither is dangerously injured.

Collided with a Train.

Probably Fatal Accident to Patrick Stevin, Harrison Street.

Patrick Stevin, 2755 Harrison street, was probably fatally injured about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the railroad crossing, Sunnyside. He was driving in a buggy with a young lady relative from the East and had just crossed the track when the train leaving the city at 3:40 p. m. came rushing along. The noise of the whistle frightened the horse and it backed toward

the track. The engine struck the buggy, smashing it into pieces and Mr. Stevin and the young lady were thrown violently to the ground.

Mr. Stevin, who is a tall, heavy man, was terribly hurt. He was thought to be dying, and the train backed down to the Valencia-street depot with him. There the patrol wagon was summoned from the Seventeenth-street station and he was taken to his home by Sergeant Burke.

Drs. Clinton, McPherson and another physician were hastily summoned. They found that his collar-bone was broken and there were severe wounds in his scalp. There was a frightful gash over the ear. Mr. Stevin is 67 years of age and it is doubtful if he will recover. He was a corporal in the Police Department three or four years ago, being placed on the pension list. He was greatly esteemed by all who came in contact with him.

The young lady was taken to Mr. Stevin's home by some citizens. She had sustained an ugly scalp wound besides internal injuries.

SWINDLING THE UNION PACIFIC.

SUCCESSFUL EFFORTS OF A BAND OF EXPERT CHECK-RAISERS.

NOTHING WITHSTANDS THEM.

RAILROAD DETECTIVES TRACING THE BOLD ROGUES, WHO FLEE WESTWARD.

DENVER, March 4.—One of the most systematic and ingenious check-raising swindlers that was ever successfully carried out in America has just been unearthed in this city, the victims being the Union Pacific Railway Company, nearly every bank in Denver and several dry goods and other houses. The method used by the swindlers shows them to be master criminals, as daring as they are dishonest.

Early last month the Union Pacific payroll left Omaha on its regular monthly trip to Salt Lake City, with the wages of the company's employes. Closely following the car came a gang of check-raisers, and its members left the marks of their skill with acid, ink and pen in nearly every town where Union Pacific employes reside. The full extent of their operations and the loss to the company, or those who took the raised salary checks, is not yet fully known, but enough has leaked out to show that the check-raisers have netted thousands of dollars by the swindle.

The full force of the Union Pacific detective corps is at work on the matter, as well as the police authorities in Denver and all the other towns on the line. The gang visited the hotels and saloons most frequented by the railroad men, where a large portion of the checks had been cashed or traded in and bought them up for cash.

In value the checks ranged from \$10 to \$100, but each one was fully raised to \$100, and passed for that amount at banks and stores. In every instance the raised checks were tendered for some small purchases, so that the gang got nearly the entire amount in cash.

In Denver the checks ultimately reached different city banks, where they were pronounced all right and forwarded to Omaha. The Union Pacific auditor then passed all the \$110 checks as being "O. K.," and commenced the balancing of the accounts. When the returned checks were compared with the stubs of the check-book the fact became apparent that the checks had been tampered with, and work was at once commenced by the railroad's detectives. It is supposed that the gang worked west to Salt Lake and then escaped to the coast.

OMAHA, Neb., March 4.—Startling developments in the case of the Union Pacific check-raising swindle to-day, which are calculated to alarm all corporations paying in checks. The discovery was made that the gang who operated on the Union Pacific system have a method of erasing ink with an acid which defies the best made paper, which is guaranteed to show the slightest presence of acid or other foreign substances.

The amount secured by the work of the gang is not yet known, but it is not as large as at first supposed. The fact is not regarded as of much importance, however, as compared with the new process which the gang has adopted, and which the company's chemists and detectives are now endeavoring to detect.

The paper on which the checks are printed has been regarded until now as being absolutely proof against manipulation, but the operations of the gang of experts shattered all the claims of the inventors of the paper that their invention is acid proof.

The checks which were raised failed to show a single erasure mark, and the amount of the check in figures in the right hand corner, as well as the written amount in the body of the check, were wiped out as completely as if a cloth had been used in removing dust from a table top. Not content with removing the figures, in one instance the name of the employe was removed and a new name substituted, showing they had mastered the secret completely.

Frank Brown, local treasurer of the Union Pacific Company, stated that he had never seen checks so flawlessly altered as in the Denver case. They had passed through his hands, but a powerful glass had failed to show the least manifestation, and if he had not known the checks were raised he would have sworn they were originally as made. It was his opinion that no other altered checks would turn up, upon the theory that the men had been able to clean up quite a sum and would leave for other fields to prosecute their rascality.

What is to be done is the question which is perplexing the minds of officials at the Union Pacific headquarters to-day. They argue that the puncturing of the amount of a check on its face by a machine invented for the purpose, can be filled out with papier mache, painted over and a new puncture made for a different amount. That chemically prepared papers are of no avail with the discovery of acids that will wipe out the most reliable ink as easily as dirt may be displaced with water.

The Burlington people are also excited over the paper, for they use the Underwood safety paper, and they have to go back to the old method of paying employes in currency, should no check paper be discovered.

SLASHED HIS BROTHER.

John Nunan, Army Street, Arrested for Assault on Murder.

There was a row in the family of Patrick Nunan, 1508 Army street, about 11 o'clock last night. One of the sons, Thomas, a teamster, had retired to bed when his younger brother, John, came home and began to quarrel with him. The father remonstrated with John and he turned his wrath upon him and struck him in the mouth. Thomas sprang out of bed to assist his father and John slashed at him with a razor. He inflicted a long deep gash over his heart and laid open his left cheek.

John then ran out of the house and the father notified the police. Thomas was taken to the City and County Hospital in the patrol wagon, where his wounds were stitched and dressed. Neither is dangerously injured.

Collided with a Train.

Probably Fatal Accident to Patrick Stevin, Harrison Street.

Patrick Stevin, 2755 Harrison street, was probably fatally injured about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the railroad crossing, Sunnyside. He was driving in a buggy with a young lady relative from the East and had just crossed the track when the train leaving the city at 3:40 p. m. came rushing along. The noise of the whistle frightened the horse and it backed toward

the track. The engine struck the buggy, smashing it into pieces and Mr. Stevin and the young lady were thrown violently to the ground.

Mr. Stevin, who is a tall, heavy man, was terribly hurt. He was thought to be dying, and the train backed down to the Valencia-street depot with him. There the patrol wagon was summoned from the Seventeenth-street station and he was taken to his home by Sergeant Burke.

Drs. Clinton, McPherson and another physician were hastily summoned. They found that his collar-bone was broken and there were severe wounds in his scalp. There was a frightful gash over the ear. Mr. Stevin is 67 years of age and it is doubtful if he will recover. He was a corporal in the Police Department three or four years ago, being placed on the pension list. He was