

The Spokane Press.

GEORGE PUTNAM, Manager.

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TELEPHONE MAIN 375. 616 FRONT AVE.

ELBERT H. GARY'S JOKE.

Every time you think of Elbert H. Gary you are entitled to laugh. Mr. Gary is a solid citizen, has money in both pockets and is chairman of the executive committee of the United States Steel corporation.

Mr. Gary says that his concern is not a monopoly, and that all the time there is "tremendous competition going on between our mills." "No man need fear that monopoly is making any headway in this country."

It is to be presumed that Mr. Gary is sane, but the whole thing smacks of vaudeville. One could almost expect to see Charles Schwab emerge from the wings and give Gary a nasty slap with the time-honored weapon of the stage—the slapstick.

The steel trust owns 112 great lake vessels. It fixes the carrying charges on iron ore, not only for its own vessels, but for all vessels in the iron ore trade. It fixed the rate so low that only modern carriers could make a living. The little fellows—the men who owned 200-ton boats—were forced to quit the trade.

The steel trust fixes the prices of coke, steel, iron ore, limestone, and, owning its own docks and a railroad from Pittsburg to Lake Erie, dictates freight rates and dock charges.

It makes the prices on its product, and can do these things because it is the majority owner of nearly all, if not all, things that enter its business.

It is a monopoly—the greatest that the world has ever known. Times are good, and it is a passive monopoly. It has not yet been compelled to show its teeth.

Some day we are to know whether this giant organization of capital is greater than the government.

In the meantime one may safely laugh at Mr. Gary and his highly scientific competition.

FACTS ABOUT A STRANGE PEOPLE.

Up in Manitoba, close to the home of Jack Frost, a little band of religious fanatics set out in search of Christ, whom they believe to be on earth again. They endured some hardships and finally came to their senses.

That is a condensed statement of an episode in the lives of the Doukhobors, the strangest people who ever settled in a Canadian province.

Most of the crazy stories about these people that appeared in eastern newspapers contained some facts and an abundance of skillful lying, so much so that Obed Smith, the Canadian commissioner of immigration at Winnipeg, has felt impelled to issue an official statement about these people.

If you ever tire of the world, of business, of lying and deceit, and all the nerve-racking features of life in town or city, go to the grassy prairies of Assiniboia—out of the world.

There are 19 villages or communes have sprung up. Their inhabitants are peaceful, contented, and, although intensely ignorant, undoubtedly moral.

None of them eat meat. Justice in each commune is dealt out by a village father, who is chosen by reason of his knowledge and managing ability.

A common purse exists, and no one cares for wealth. They are literally the "little brothers" to each other that they call themselves.

They are healthy, strong, and only ask to be let alone.

One could almost hope that they may be let alone—that strife and competition and the swifter living should be kept far from this home of peace—this abode of content.

The Doukhobors are doomed. Already the schoolmaster has reached them; the ambitious settler is building his home; the emigrant, who has a breath of a city still in his nostrils, wants a wife from the ranks of the peaceful.

The end of peace is in sight. Education arouses ambition, and the mingling of the blood of Doukhobor and civilization will soon put the stamp of modern times on this Tolstoyan part of the northwest.

LONDON SOCIETY WOMAN TORTURED HER CHILD.

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF ILL TREATMENT OF A CHILD EVER RECORDED IN ENGLAND—THE INHUMAN MOTHER'S LIGHT SENTENCE.



she had seen the mother knock the little girl down by striking her in the face with her clenched fist.

Others swore that Mr. Penruddocke had several times said she didn't care whether Connie lived or died. Once, when she had been told that her daughter had been riding a donkey and that her brother had held her on its back, the mother remarked that it was a pity the child had not fallen off and broken her neck, and had ordered her son not to hold Connie on again.

Miss Wright, one of the child's former governesses, testified that Mrs. Penruddocke had told her to put the little girl to bed in a room next to one which was occupied by



LONDON, Dec. 10.—It is hard to say whether the most remarkable thing about the trial of Mrs. Penruddocke for cruelty to her 7-year-old child, which just ended, was the unique series of tortures which were inflicted upon the little girl, or the fact that the mother who devised them was a woman of high social position and not a vixen of the slums. At any rate, the affair will rank as one of the most extraordinary cases of ill-treatment of a child that ever has been recorded.

Testifying in court before a jury, little Connie Penruddocke declared that "Mummy" had systematically tortured her by thrashing her with nettles, by making her stand on one leg in a tree for hours at a time, by forcing her to eat mustard and pepper and by obliging her to run about out of doors when it was raining, scantily clothed.

Mrs. Annie E. Penruddocke, whom her little daughter accused of ill-treating her in this way, is the wife of a rich Wiltshire landowner and magistrate, who was formerly a member of parliament. She is 39 and appeared in court stylishly dressed. Mrs. Penruddocke has six children, but her daughter Connie, aged 7, is the only one whom she ever has ill-used. The charge against her was brought by the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Mrs. Penruddocke says that she punished her little daughter in the hope of breaking her of a habit caused by physical weakness. Her counsel, Sir Edward Clarke, pointed out that a French expert, Dr. Chavasse, had indicated in one of his works a course such as Mrs. Penruddocke had followed as the only one likely to cure the weakness from which Connie suffered. But no attempt was made to prove that the "treatment" had done any good.

There was, however, no lack of evidence to show that Mrs. Penruddocke hated the child, whether that feeling was the result of the little girl's malady or not. One of the many nurses formerly in the Wiltshire "lady's" service stated that

another of the children who had measles. When she replied that there would be danger of Connie's catching the disease, the mother replied: "So much the better. She will be done with, then."

The witnesses stated that not satisfied with cutting off most of her child's hair when a chance visitor had praised it, she tied a string around what was left of it and fastened it to the girl's shoulder in such a way that her head was held in a painful position.

She once put a wasp down her child's back. She rubbed her face with nettles. She beat her. A doctor, called as a witness, reported that he had examined Connie and found 15 large weals, besides numerous evidences of severe pinching, on her flesh. Sometimes Connie had nothing but one potato for dinner. One day, half-starved, she ate the food that had been left for the dog.

The trial has aroused intense feeling and the courtroom has been crowded with fashionable people. The appearance of Connie Penruddocke herself to testify against her mother made a great sensation. The little, golden-haired girl was quiet and sad faced. She volunteered no information, but answered the questions put to her carefully, and the cross-examination of Sir Edward Clarke, one of the sharpest lawyers in the country, could not shake her testimony.

The jury's verdict convicted Mrs. Penruddocke of ill-treatment, but not with neglect. She was sentenced to pay a fine of \$250 and ordered to place Connie in other hands, where she will be sure of kind treatment. Magistrate Penruddocke, the father, was censured

severely for allowing such cruelty to be practiced in his house.

In vivid contrast to this "censure" of the defendant, magistrate comes the sentence which a London judge pronounced on the same day upon two poor men, a small contractor and one of his drivers, for working a horse with a wounded foot. They got a month's and a fortnight's hard labor, respectively.

FORESTERS.

The Joan of Arc court of the Catholic Order of Foresters will hold election of officers this evening. At that meeting Mrs. Felicitas Schmidt, who has been a delegate to the national convention at Chicago, will make her report.

INTERPRETS HIS DUTY.

Mr. Green, the former Stockholm officer, takes exception to the term "spite work" in a mention of his attitude to Mr. Lilienthal, who is quoted as wondering why Mr. Green did not complain of the Stockholm and other gambling.

He is adverse to extended talking with reporters, but says that the reason he did not complain during his incumbency as special officer was that he was then in the employ and receiving his salary from a gambling house where he had been specially appointed by the city.

He says that his interpretation of his duty was that he was to protect the patrons and the house from crime and disorder and this he endeavored to do faithfully.

KNIGHTS ELECT NEW OFFICERS

At the regular meeting of the Knights of Columbus the following officers were elected for the coming year:

Grand knight, John F. Sullivan; deputy grand knight, W. R. Orndorff; chancellor, L. M. Patton; warden, Phil McArdie; recorder, James Stewart; financial secretary, J. E. Moran; treasurer, J. H. McCabe; inside guard, J. J. King; outside guard, D. J. Sweeney; trustee, Thomas Conlon; lecturer, Dr. H. B. Luhn; advocate, James Geraghty.

These officers will be installed with impressive ceremonies at the meeting held on the first Monday in January.

The Knights of Columbus were organized June 29 and already have a membership of 150.

LADY WOODMEN.

The Beta circle of the Women of Woodcraft will give an entertainment tomorrow evening for the benefit of the friends and members of the lodge.

WAIVED EXAMINATION.

J. C. Bennett, who faces the charge of criminal assault, waived preliminary examination, and his case goes to the superior court, bonds being fixed at \$750.

RAILROADS.

Construction work has commenced on the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient railway.

General Superintendent H. A. Kennedy is expected to return to Spokane Friday.

The Great Northern is handling from two to three cars of silk in bon on the eastbound limited.

The Pacific Coast Lumbermen's association has secured a reduction in the matter of rates for shingles, 3 cents per 100 pounds.

The shortage of certain iron and steel goods in proportion to the demand is chiefly due to great prosperity of the railroads.

The line of O. R. & N. boats between San Francisco and Portland started yesterday and will leave every five days hereafter.

The head-on collision at Peach Springs, Cal., on the Santa Fe, which resulted in the death of Engineer Peter Peterson, was due to an oversight in train orders.

Superintendent Gilbert of the Northern Pacific issues another circular, calling the attention of the men to certain precautions which are considered an auxiliary to safety.

Four trainmen were killed and five others severely injured on the Erie at Talmage, O., in a head-on collision, due to a mistake in train orders. The accident took place on a very sharp curve.

The Frisco system is actively engaged in the building of the line between Brady and San Antonio, Tex., which will connect with the Mexican Central railway. A union station will be erected.

The Spokane schools are making an effort to secure half rate for more students, and it is possible that the Washington Street Railway system will grant their demands for a special car rate.

The passengers on the through trains of the Northern Pacific will not be disturbed from their sleep on account of the changing of conductors. A receipt will be taken and one conductor will transfer to another, the same as is done by the Southern Pacific lines.

The Pennsylvania railway has ordered from the Baldwin Locomotive works 250 high-class freight locomotives, an item of \$3,250,000. This is the largest order ever given to a single concern by a railroad company and it is equally marvelous in view of the fact that the Pennsylvania railroad has always made its own engines. All of the engines must be delivered within the first six months in 1903.

MEDICAL LAKE SOAP

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It's soothing, healing, purifying qualities are especially beneficial to babies and young children—a necessary toilet article for every household—you will never be without it once you have proved its charming efficacy. Druggists sell it—25 cents a cake.

Buy Medical Lake Ointment, 25 cents a box, and use it for all eruptions of the skin. It will improve the complexion and is invaluable for Sunburn, Windburn, Eczema, Itching Piles, Mosquito and all Insect Bites. Not greasy or sticky—is immediately absorbed.

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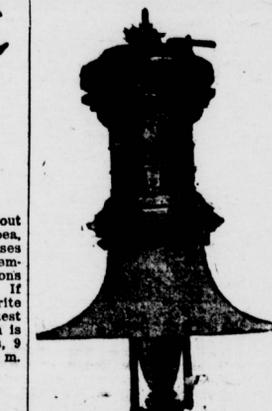
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Daily Spokane Time Schedule Daily Dep. Effective June 22, 1902. Arr.

7:45 P.M. MAIL TO AND FROM COEUR D'ALENE DISTRICT, Farmington, Gardfield, Colfax, Pullman, Man, Moscow, Pomeroy, Wathburg, Dayton, Walla Walla, Pendleton, Baker City, and all points EAST. 6:25 P. M. EXPRESS—For Farmington, Colfax, Pullman, Fullman, Moscow, Lewiston, Portland, S. a Francisco, Baker City all points EAST. 6:25 P. M. EXPRESS—From all points EAST, Baker City, San Francisco, Portland, Colfax, Gardfield and Farmington. A. M.

*Except Sunday.
Short line to California, San Francisco-Portland route. Steamers sail from Astor dock, Portland, at 8 p. m. every five days.
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