FINAL BIG EFFORT.

Western Lines Determine to Organize Their Passenger Association.

TRANSCONTINENTAL LINES

Threaten to Organize Independently if Some Agreement Is Not Reached.

AN OPEN WAR IN RATES

Between the Missouri and Chicago Will Result if Such Move Is Made.

CHICAGO, April 4.—The Western lines are about to make another effort to put their passenger association into effect. For the last five weeks absolutely nothing has been done, and as the rates in some portions of the association thereby are becoming demoralized it is a case of necessity to have the association in working order. It is possible that if the Western lines do not get together in a short time that the transcontinental lines may call a meeting to consider the advisability of forming an association of their own, which shall be entirely independent of the Western lines. No steps towards organizing such an association have been taken, nor are any likely to be taken in the immediate future, but the disposition of the transcontinental lines to form an association will prod the Western lines into action. The main obstacle in the Western lines at present is the squabble between the Alton and Wabash roads over the East St. Louis rates. It is likely that a meeting of the Western lines will be called next week, and if no action is taken then the transcontinental lines may try their hands at forming an association of their own. There is much dissatisfaction expressed over the condition of passenger rates between Chicago and the Missouri river. Much demoralization is said to exist at Kansas City, and there is bitter feeling all around among the lines interested. It is predicted freely that if the Western lines do not form their association and the transcontinental lines form theirs, that an open war in rates between the Missouri river and Chicago will result. The situation is bad now, and will soon be much worse if the Western association is not speedily put upon its feet.

A meeting of the division committee of the emigrant clearing house of the Western lines was held today, and arguments were made by the different roads on the subject of a proposed redivision of the emigrant business. A new division has become necessary on account of the opening of the Billings route, and one or two other changes which have taken place. No action of any kind was taken today, the orators consuming the entire session.

AWFULLY MEAN

But After All She Only Happened to Be a Little Ahead.

Chicago Tribune.

"I haven't seen you with Alice lately," remarked the girl whose roses matched her cheeks. "Is it that your street gowns do not harmonize, or can it be a matter of temper?"

"You have not seen us together, nor will you," firmly replied the girl with the velvet sleeves; "it is not a matter of gowns, but of principle. Alice is a cat—a mean, spiteful, malicious cat."

"Humph! Her fur seems to be in very good condition, judging from what I saw."

"Don't tell me what you saw unless you met her in a high wind without a veil trying to be a Gibson girl. You didn't? Well, then, just listen while I tell you what she did."

"Dear me, I hope it is something very bad," fluttered the girl whose roses matched her cheeks. "I haven't been very well of late, and the doctor says my system needs toning up."

"It is. You know that Jack Bittersweet has jilted Julia? I never could understand what he saw in her anyhow myself, but he kept her from poaching on other people's preserves so—"

"She's taking it very hard, too. The reason I know it is that she is making desperate efforts to secure Jim, and no girl who had not suffered a keen disappointment would—"

"M'hm. Well, I was at Alice's when the news came that it was off. You know, before he became engaged to Julia, Jack used to divide his attentions pretty evenly between Alice and myself. Well, I knew Alice, so I told her plainly that I thought we ought to punish him for treating poor Julia so badly, as well as having engaged himself to her in the first place. She demurred at first, but I talked about the sympathy of sex, you know, so she had to agree. We made a solemn compact then and there to snub Jack as he deserved."

"And you did?"

"Well, it was this way: After I got home I fell to thinking it over, and I began to feel sorry for poor Jack, especially as he might not, after all, have been to blame. Besides, papa told me he had been making a great deal of money lately. You know a man with plenty of money is more apt to be led astray, and there was no knowing what he might do if I snubbed him severely. Finally, I decided to send for him and give him a little—a—sisterly admonition."

"Of course."

"So the next morning I wrote him a note asking him to drop in for a cup of tea and a chat at 5 o'clock, when I would be alone."

"And did he come?"

"No; he replied that a previous engagement would prevent, but that he hoped to have the honor soon. Somehow, I felt uneasy, so I went over to Alice's—I wanted to have her under my eye. It was about 4 o'clock, and the housemaid said she was out. There was a queer look in her eye, however, so I just told her that I would step in and get a book I had left on the library table the day before."

"Well?" breathed the other girl.

"Alice was there, and Jack was on the sofa beside her."

"Oh, well, perhaps she was only giving him a little sisterly lecture."

"Humph! From the looks of things it was very different from the one she gives her own brother; at any rate she fairly cowered under my look of righteous indignation."

"But—but you had written for him to come and see you?"

"That was a very different matter," firmly replied the girl with velvet sleeves. "I feel that I shall never be able to trust Alice any more."

EMINENT TESTIMONY

Regarding the New Discovery for Curing Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

Dr. Hartzman, who has made many tests of the new dyspepsia cure, is very enthusiastic in his praise of this excellent preparation. It is not a secret patent medicine, but is composed of pure pepsin, bismuth, fruit salts and vegetable essences, made into pleasant tasting tablets or lozenges and sold by druggists at 50 cents per package, under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Dr. Hartzman states that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets cure dyspepsia and weak stomachs, because they possess the peculiar power of digesting whatever wholesome food is taken into the stomach. They do not act on the bowels like cathartics, but act entirely on the food, digesting it thoroughly and quickly, giving the stomach a chance to rest and recover its natural strength, which it invariably will do after a course of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. If your druggist hasn't them in stock ask him to order a small quantity from his wholesaler.

Circulars and testimonials sent free by addressing Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

The Latest Wickless Lamp.

A new wickless oil lamp is attracting considerable attention in the French capital. It consumes petroleum, which passes through a filter, falling drop by drop on a highly heated surface, and becomes immediately transformed into gas. There is a total absence of smoke or odor. The lamp consists of four uarts, an oil reservoir and filter; a chamber with tubes for volatilization connected with the reservoir by a special tube, with regulating cock leading to an annular burner with two series of holes; an alcohol burner inclosed in a glass globe, which closes by a spring, and a central chamber in connection with the chimney for taking off the products of combustion.

Little Tommy's Case.

6:30 a. m.—Tommy arises.
6:55—He complains of a headache.
7—Quite sick, but able to eat a hearty breakfast.
7:30—Getting worse very rapidly.
8—He develops signs of fever.
8:15—Complications of toothache and sore throat.
8:45—He fears he will die.
9 (school time)—High fever, aches all over, and sobbing with pain.
9:15—Little Tommy is out in the yard wrestling merrily with the neighbor's boy.

Oldest Court Record.

Northampton county, Virginia, has the unbroken record of its court from 1632 to the present time. This is believed to be the oldest complete court record in the United States. There are kept in the attic of the old court house court papers bearing date before the settlement of Jamestown, and relating to the plans of the London company looking to that settlement.

At the Breakfast Table.

Detroit Free Press.

Landlady—Well, I must do something to keep the wolf from the door.

Boarder—I don't know that it is altogether necessary. Let him once come in and tackle one of your breakfasts, and I don't think he'll ever trouble you again.

You Want to Wear Diamonds,

Don't you? See second page.

The Multiple Vision.

Detroit Tribune.

"William!"

They confronted each other in the garish light of the hall lamp.

"William, you are intoxicated."

"Car'line," he faltered, "d—don' les q—q—hic—quarr'l b'fore f—f—hic—folks."

She wept.

The Kind You Read About.

New York World.

Dr. Thirdly—I don't just like the appearance of that agent who calls on your daughter; he looks as though he might be pretty fast.

Mrs. Herdso—Oh, no, indeed; he is one of those free moral agents you preach about.

It Depended.

New York World.

Mrs. Manhattan—How long is it customary for a widow to wear mourning for her husband in Chicago?

Mrs. Wabash Weeds—There is no fixed rule about it. It depends upon how well acquainted you are. I am generally pretty lucky.

SEVERE ON WILDE.

Oscar Placed in a Most Unenviable Position in His Suit.

THE LAWYERS ARE PITILESS

In Their Cross-Examination—He Makes Out a Weak Case.

NOW FOR DEVELOPMENTS.

The Noble Defendant Promises Some Astounding Revelations.

LONDON, April 4. — There was unabated interest today at the Old Bailey in the taking of testimony on the second day of the trial of the suit for libel brought by Oscar Wilde against the Marquis of Queensberry. The audience was largely composed of lawyers and reporters. There were few notable persons present. The plaintiff arrived in court at an early hour, and took his seat at the table reserved for the solicitors. The Marquis of Queensberry entered a few minutes later, looking jaunty and confident. Several of his friends rushed forward and shook the defendant's hand as he entered the dock.

Oscar Wilde, upon resuming his place on the witness stand, admitted that he had attended tea parties in the rooms of a man named Taylor, which were artistically furnished, and in which perfumes were burning. He denied, however, that he had seen Taylor in woman's costume. Further questions on the part of Mr. Carson, counsel for the Marquis of Queensberry, brought forth the admission that Taylor introduced to Wilde five youths to whom Wilde gave money, and took them to a restaurant. The plaintiff admitted that he was not aware that one of them was a valet and another a coachman, or that Taylor had been arrested in a raid on a house in Fitzroy square. Wilde, in his answers to the questions put to him, exhibited confusion, and contradicted himself frequently. He also

LOST HIS TEMPER.

Mr. Carson's questions were, in the main, pitiless and unprintable. Mr. Carson's cross-examination of the plaintiff was concluded at noon, after having lasted, including the time of yesterday, over six hours. Sir Edward Clarke, leading counsel for Wilde, then began the examination of his client by putting in certain letters of the Marquis of Queensberry, in which he called upon his son, Lord Alfred Douglas, to cease his "infamous intimacy" with the plaintiff, saying that his "blood turned cold at the sight of their infamous faces." He added: "I hear that Wilde's wife will petition for a divorce on the ground of unnatural crimes. If you do not cease to let him disgrace us, I shall feel justified in shooting him on sight."

To this letter Lord Alfred Douglas replied by telegraph to his father, saying: "What a funny little man you are."

Most of the newspapers are printing the testimony in the suit almost verbatim, but the character of the testimony is such today that the St. James Gazette says: "The nature of the evidence and the whole circumstances of the case prove to be of such a character that we cannot report it." The Gazette adds: "The English public is at the present moment involved in one of those

ORGIES OF INDECENCY

permitted by the operation of open law courts and an enterprising press." The Gazette urges that all such cases should be heard in camera.

After the noon recess the crowd in the court room was larger than ever, and the hall and stairs leading to it were filled ten deep with well-dressed men, who were awaiting a chance to enter. The Marquis of Queensberry lunched with several of his friends, and the sympathy of all in court seemed to be with him. Wilde kept the court waiting ten minutes, for which he apologized to Justice Collins, saying that he had been consulting his doctor. After the production of other letters, the case for the plaintiff was closed, and Mr. Carson began his speech for the defense. It was terribly

DENUNCIATORY OF WILDE,

who left the court room as soon as counsel for the defendant began to speak.

Lord Alfred Douglas was present in court for a short time during the morning, but he did not return in the afternoon. The speech of Mr. Carson for the defendant lasted until court adjourned at 5 p. m., and was not finished at that hour. He reviewed the evidence, denounced Wilde and said that the witnesses he would produce would prove to the jury beyond any doubt the guilt of the plaintiff. During the course of his remarks, Mr. Carson alluded in complimentary terms to the course of Beerbohm Tree in forwarding to the plaintiff a copy of the anonymous letter handed to the English actor, whereupon Justice Collins said: "There is no occasion to mention the name of Beerbohm Tree."

Mr. Carson in reply remarked: "Nor should I do so, my lord, had it not been that I received a cable message from him today asking that his connection with the case be fully explained." "Every one understands that Mr. Tree's connection with the case is in every way honorable and praiseworthy," said the justice, in conclusion.

Wilde returned to the court room for a few minutes before the adjournment. Among the letters produced in court and addressed by the Marquis of Queensberry to his son, Lord Alfred Douglas, was one saying that Wilde was a cur and coward of the Rosebery type.

Always.

Truth.

Lawyer—You say the prisoner stole your watch. What distinguishing feature was there about the watch?

Witness—It had my sweetheart's picture in it.

Lawyer—Ah! I see. A woman in the case.

STILLWATER NEWS.

Receipts at the Prison—Other Prison City Events.

The miscellanous receipts of the prison for the month of March amounted to $7,693.26. Of this amount $2,477.25 was received from the Union Shoe and Leather company for convict labor, $119.40 for the support of United States military prisoners for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1894; $4,715.58 for the support of United States civil prisoners for the quarter ended June 30, 1894, and $218.60 for sales and collections on account of binder twine. The remainder was from visitors' fees and incidentals.

Theodore Meyer, aged twenty-three years, died late last Wednesday evening at the home of his mother on West Myrtle street.

Burglars entered C. H. Rhoads' boarding house on Cherry street Wednesday night, and stole $41.90 from George Estabrooks. They also took seven cents from the pockets of Mr. Rhoads but did not touch watches or other valuables, and it was evidently the work of a person or persons well known about the premises.

The Stillwater Hardware company has brought an action in the district court against James Lane to recover $632.27 for merchandise.

Col. W. G. Bronson left yesterday on a tour to Hot Springs, Ark.

Robert Fitzgerald has been received at the prison from Crow Wing county to serve twenty years for rape.

Stephen L. Cowan has begun suit against James P. Fitzgerald and Mary E. Fitzgerald to foreclose a mortgage on real property given to secure a loan of $2,000, made in December, 1890. W. A. Doe, who claims a lien upon the premises, is made a party to the action.

NO USE FOR SAMOA.

COMMISSIONER CHAMBERS REPORTS IN RE THE ISLAND.

UNCLE SAM NOT INTERESTED

Not Over Thirty American Land-Holders on the Island—Pango Pango Harbor Useless.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The report of W. L. Chambers, United States land commissioner to Samoa, dated Feb. 3, 1895, was made public today. Mr. Chambers was one of three commissioners appointed by the treaty powers of Great Britain, Germany and the United States under the provisions of the Berlin treaty to adjust and settle all claims by aliens to lands in Samoa. The final meeting of the commission was held Dec. 5, 1894, at Apia, and its reports were turned over to the chief justice of Samoa as required by the treaty and are now in his custody. These reports include all the title papers to Samoan lands and are of considerable value. They give in detail the history of each of the 3,942 claims investigated.

In view of these facts Mr. Chambers earnestly recommends that the reports, which have already cost the three governments many thousands of dollars and involve the rights to property said to be worth many millions, should be published. He says he feels honored by the indorsement given this proposal by the United States and cannot understand why it has received so little consideration on the part of the imperial governments of Germany and Great Britain, as the subjects of each of these governments in Samoa largely

OUTNUMBER AMERICANS,

while their properties are many times more valuable. The entire work could be put into permanent form for preservation for about $10,000. An exhibit attached to the report shows that the total number of claims filed before the commission was 3,942. Of these 1,422 were German, 1,572 British, 307 American, 326 French and 130 miscellaneous. The total claims aggregated 1,691,892 acres, while the island only contains 950,000 acres. Only 8 per cent of the claims were confirmed. The board claims amounted to 1,250,270 acres, owing to the fact that one man under a large number of deeds, claimed practically the island of Savii, which contains nearly half the acreage of the entire country. This same man also held large claims in other islands, but all except about 15,000 acres of his claims were rejected.

The vast bulk of acreage claimed by Americans was also rejected because of the manifestly inadequate consideration given for it, and because the titles were defective under several of the provisions of the treaty. About 21,000 acres were confirmed to Americans. Most of them belonged to a corporation composed of San Francisco stockholders.

"At the time the investigation took place," says Mr. Chambers, "this corporation was insolvent, and is still reported insolvent. The titles were confirmed to certain trustees. None of the stockholders resided in Samoa, and, so far as my investigation of the matter went, none of them had ever resided there, nor has the company nor its trustees an agent in the country. Deducting the land confirmed to this company, I think it a safe estimate that not exceeding 2,000 acres were confirmed to all other American claimants. The land of this San Francisco company is known to be for sale, and is more liable to be sold, if at all, to English or German subjects than to other Americans, for, whatever inducement there may be for English or German investment in Samoan land, I cannot see that there exists any reason for further American investments."

Continuing, Mr. Chambers says he heard of only nineteen bona fide

AMERICAN SUBJECTS

in the country exclusive of officials, and does not believe there are thirty Americans there all told, including those who claim citizenship through naturalization. He says there are several well-to-do Americans, engaged principally in mercantile pursuits, one of whom is the wealthiest man in the country. Some of these are married to native women, and probably will never return to the United States for that reason.

"I have been thus explicit in reference to the property owned by Americans, as well as to the number of Americans in the country," continues Mr. Chambers, "in order that the department may know our relations to Samoa, as they were developed in the course of the investigations into land titles, and because I conceive it my duty to let our government know how insignificant such interests really are."

In reference to Pango-Pango bay, Mr. Chambers says that the claim of the United States government was examined and confirmed, but that the claims are by no means so valuable as the American public seems to think. What are thought to be the most valuable parts of the shore of the bay have never been acquired by the United States. The harbor is so deep and the bay so small that not more than three or four ships could be anchored there in case of wind blowing either into the mouth of the harbor or off shore. He recommends that if our rights are considered to be really of value, steps should be taken to acquire such additional rights as may make those already held of use. He argues, however, that the station is not likely to be of further use, and thinks the advisability of making further investments there should be fully considered before taking any further steps in the matter.

DIVINES WHO CHEW.

They Object to the New Rules Imposed by the Methodist Conference.

SALEM, Mass., April 3.—The New England Methodist conference met this forenoon and considered the report of the committee on candidates. Much interest was taken in this report, owing to the fact that the case of Gillan Bronson, the student who refused to answer to the tobacco question a year ago, was to come up. Mr. Bronson was present today and said that he did not use tobacco and never intended to.

Bishop Merrill then addressed the conference for over one hour on the tobacco question. He stated that when he entered the ministry the tobacco question was not asked, and when it was entered in the list of questions he thought it was a very trivial thing and not at all in keeping with the standard of the other positions propounded. But his ideas on the subject had been radically changed since he presided over a conference in the South, where he saw ministers borrow pipes of each other during the sessions of the conference and steal out to smoke back of a friendly barn.

At the close of his address a vote was taken on the admission of Mr. Bronson to the third year, which resulted in 285 being in favor and 12 against. The question of striking out the tobacco question will not be acted upon until the general conference two years hence.

The Main Traveled Road

Is always the safest, and generally proves the most expeditious in reaching your destination. People of experience are most wary about trying experiments and going by unfrequented routes. For such reasons a large part of the public have for many years had a preference for the Burlington Route—"the main traveled road"—when taking a journey. As a line from the Northwest to Chicago and St. Louis, it has no superior in speed of trains, smoothness of track, completeness of accomodatinos. Ticket offices 400 Robert street (Hotel Ryan) and Union Depot, where all necessary information as to rates and routes will be cheerfully given.

RIVAL OF THE DIAMOND.

Oshkosh Match Factories to Be Enlarged.

OSHKOSH, Wis., April 4.—C. B. White, recently of Jersey City, N. J., has bought a majority of the stock in the Oshkosh Match company. Fred Burgess and W. H. Wyman, former members, retain stock. Burgess is president and Mr. White secretary, treasurer and general manager. Mr. White is supposed to represent Eastern parties. The plan includes materially increasing the capital of the plant, and it is rumored that the Continental Match company, of New Jersey, is behind the deal, and intends to become an aggressive rival of the Diamond Match company in the West. A patent infringement suit of the Diamond company against the Oshkosh company is still pending, but officers of the latter company say, even should the case be decided against them, they have still another match machine which they can at once utilize.

JUDGE MARTIN DISSENTS.

Brings Action for Slander Against Bernheim.

NEW YORK, April 4.—Police Justice Bernard F. Martin has brought an action against Abraham C. Bernheim, a member of the committee of seventy, a trustee of the City club, and a professor of Columbia college, to recover $10,000 damages for slander. Justice Martin, in his complaint, alleges that at a meeting of the chamber of commerce, held on Feb. 27, 1895, the defendant used the following libelous and slanderous words: "On the police bench at present is Bernard F. Martin, commonly called Barney, who was formerly in the liquor business with 'Red' Leary and his wife Kate, one of the most notorious burglars in the country. His saloon was the resort of the most disreputable classes in the community."

Parsimony.

Washington Star.

"I think my manager is a mean thing," said the prima donna.

"What's the matter?"

"He wouldn't pay the cost of my divorce as an item of legitimate advertising expense."

WHINE FROM SUGAR TRUST.

Dealers Asked Not to Import Foreign Sugars.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 4.—The sugar trust today issued a circular to the sugar brokers of this city asking them not to handle any foreign sugars. There is considerable German and Scotch sugar coming to this port. The Scotch sugar is soft, which is being used by bakers and confectioners. It is the same quality as the trust's No. 13 and No. 14, and is sold much cheaper. The German granulated is also selling below the trust's figures. William Gillespie, one of the largest sugar brokers in this city, says no attention will be paid to the circular.

Benny Is a Barkis.

CHICAGO, April 4.—Gen. J. S. Clarkson, who is in Chicago, stated positively today that ex-President Harrison is a candidate for the presidency. "Gen. Harrison," he said, "is not an active candidate, perhaps, but he certainly is a 'receptive candidate.' Indeed he is, I think, one of the most prominent, if not the most prominent of presidential candidates before the public. As to who will be the party's choice in 1896, I am, of course, unable to say, but it is very certain that Gen. Harrison will accept the nomination if it is tendered him."

Marine Movements.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Steamer Nomadic, Liverpool; Havel, Bremen.

LIVERPOOL—Arrived: Catalonia, Boston; Russian Prince, Philadelphia.

NAPLES—Arrived: Fulda, New York; Servia, New York.

HAMBURG—Arrived: Phoenician, New York.

Gotham Editor Weds.

NEW YORK, April 4.—Arthur A. Hill, managing editor of the American Press association, was married at noon today in Oyster Bay, L. I., to Miss Agnes B. Nichols. The ceremony occurred at the home of the bride's mother. Mr. Hill was formerly the editor and publisher of the Baltimore News.

Sullivan's Effects at Auction.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 4.—An order has been issued by Judge Call for the sale of the effects of John L. Sullivan, attached by Viola Armstrong, a member of Sullivan's company, for salary due when in this city several weeks ago. The property consists of two trunks filled with John L.'s clothing and other appurtenances. The sale will take place by the sheriff on the first Monday in May.

Stokes Cashes Up.

NEW YORK, April 4.—W. E. D. Stokes has sent a check to the collector of personal taxes for $526, assessed on him in 1893 on $25,000 of shares in the defunct Madison Square bank. Justice Beach yesterday signed an order committing Mr. Stokes to the county jail until the amount was paid.

She Knew Him.

Chicago Record.

The Bore—May I sit down and talk to you just a minute?

The Lady—I'm afraid not—you see I have an engagement two hours from now.