FLETCHER BREAKS CENTURY RECORD

Finishes Hundred Mile Race Three Minutes in Lead

ORMOND, Fla., Jan. 30.—A world's record for motor cars has been made for 100 miles. H. W. Fletcher, driving an eighty horse power car, covered the distance today in 1 hour 26 minutes and 38 seconds, an average of 48 2-5 seconds a mile, and beating all other contests by about three minutes.

Ten of the fastest cars started in this race and the course was laid from the two mile post north to the sixteen mile post, then back, with three turns at the sixteen mile post. There were four turns at the sixteen mile post and the finish was at the club house. The cars started out at one minute intervals in the following order: Arthur E. MacDonald, 90 h. p.; B. M. Shanley, Jr., 90 h. p.; M. G. Bernin, in W. Gould Brokaw's 60 h. p.; Paul Sartori, in Alfred G. Vanderbilt's 90 h. p.; William Wallace, in his 90 h. p.; Charles De Plus, in Joseph H. Hellerin's 80 h. p.; Samuel B. Stevens, in his 90 h. p.; Walter Christie, in his 60 h. p.; Charles Conalt, in R. E. Jarrige's 45 h. p.; and H. W. Fletcher, in an 80 h. p., owned by O. F. Thomas, of New York. It was the dark horse in the race, starting last with ninety minutes between it and the leader. At different stages in the race it overtook the field, except Bernin and Sartori, and won the race by about four minutes. Sartori was second, with Bernin a good third less than one minute behind. William Wallace finished fourth, Mr. Christie fifth, and the others scattered. Several minor accidents occurred.

The net time of the six cars to the finish was:

Fletcher, 1:18:24; Bernin, 1:21:38; Sartori, 1:21:44 1-5; Shanley, 1:24:28 4-5; Christie, 1:27:16 4-5; Wallace, 1:29:20.

Second race, five miles, open for W. Gould Brokaw trophy—First heat, Edward R. Thomas, 90 horse power, first. Time, 3:23 2-5; William Wallace, 90 horse power, second, 3:38 2-5; Samuel B. Stevens, 90 horse power, third, 3:47 2 5; G. H. Flinn, 60 horse power, fourth; no time.

Second heat, Sartori, in A. G. Vanderbilt's 90 horse power, first; time, 3:58; Walter Christie, 60 horse power, second, 4:06; Arthur McDonald's car broke down.

Final—Thomas first; time, 3:30 1-5; Wallace second, 3:46; Sartori third, 4:15.

Three cars started in the five-mile Great Ormond handicap, being the winning cars in previous events. Sartori, in Alfred G. Vanderbilt's car, won in 3:57; E. R. Thomas second in 4:02 1-5, and William Wallace third, 4:04 1-5.

In the 100-mile race McDonald punctured a tire after having the lead for nearly half the race. He patched up his machine, but again lost a tire in the Brokaw race.

ROOSEVELT STATES RAILROAD POLICY

Continued From First Page

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 30.—Before a host of their friends and relatives the 114 members of the first class at the naval academy today completed their four-year course and received their diplomas at the hands of President Roosevelt. The president was introduced by Capt. Brownson, the commandant. Addressing the class as "fellow midshipmen," the president said that of all the "baseless alarms" in the country, the cry about militarism was the most foolish and most baseless. "No nation is as free from the danger of a growth of militarism as are we," he said. "The danger is lest we do not take sufficient thought to prepare our men and material." He went on:

Should it ever be necessary, and I hope it will not be, to appeal to arms, I should be sorry to see us take the position of avowed weakness, take the position that we did not intend to rank ourselves among the great powers of the earth. But I would a great deal rather see that than see us insist upon taking such a position and refuse to provide the means which would make such a position other than a sham. If this country believes in the Monroe doctrine; if it intends to hold the Philippines; if it intends to build the isthmian canal; if it intends to do its duty on the side of civilization, law and order, and that duty can be done only by the just man armed; if this country intends to be that, then it must see to it that it is able to make good, if the necessity arises to make good. It is idle to talk of our faith in the Monroe doctrine if we are not able to make that faith evident. It is foolish to remain permanently in the Philippines unless we provide a base of military action for our fleets and army should it be necessary to defend the Philippines in time of war.

I earnestly hope that our foreign policy shall be continued absolutely without regard to change of administration, to change of party, along the lines of treating every foreign nation with all possible respect, of avoiding all provocation for war, for trouble of any kind, of taking every step possible to minimize the chance of trouble occurring; and at the same time of taking every step possible to see to it that if by any chance trouble does occur, we do not come out second best.

Arbitration Treaties

I have proceeded upon the assumption that this nation was sincere when it said that it desired peace, that all proper steps to provide against the likelihood of war ought to be taken up and these arbitration treaties represent precisely those steps. But the adoption of those treaties by themselves would not bring peace. We are a good many years short of the millenium yet; and for the present and the immediate future we can rest assured that the word of the man who is suspected of desiring peace because he is afraid of war will count for but little. What we desire is to have it evident that this nation seeks peace, not because it is afraid, but because it believes in the eternal and immutable laws of justice and of right living. Therefore, hand in hand with the negotiation of treaties of that character, hand in hand with the effort to put our foreign relations with every nation on a better footing, must go the steady upbuilding of the army and navy; above all the navy, so that our national honor may be sure of an adequate safeguard should our national honor ever be actively menaced.

He talked to the members of the class, reminding them that one of their great duties was "to see that your shot hits." The president then presented to the seven successful middies the sword and medals won for proficiency in theoretical and practical gunnery.

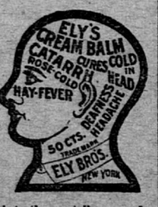
Gets Him After Long Chase

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 30.—Sheriff D. J. Hubbs, of Saratoga county, N. Y., tonight arrested E. M. Milstein, wanted there for grand larceny. The sheriff followed Milstein to Rochester, Cincinnati, Minneapolis, Cincinnati and Toledo.

Nasal CATARRH

In all its stages there should be cleanliness.

Ely's Cream Balm cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.



Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

COUNCIL MUST PUSH THE TROLLEY FIGHT

Continued From First Page

F. M. Dolan, of the Eighth ward association, does not take kindly to the expression of opinion which Ald. Mathias Bantz made to The Globe.

"If Mr. Bantz doesn't think that the people in the Eighth ward want to see this case pushed I must say that I am at a loss in trying to figure out the workings of his mind," declared Mr. Dolan. "We had a meeting of the improvement association not so very long ago and passed strong resolutions indorsing the action which the city was taking in the matter. Mr. Bantz is a member of the association and he must surely know what we did regarding this very important matter, if he knows of anything that goes on in his ward.

"But if Mr. Bantz is really laboring under the delusion that the large majority of Eighth ward people want to compromise, or stop the fight, we are willing to enlighten him by holding another meeting where we can turn out a majority of the voters and reimpress the fact upon his mind that the Eighth ward wants him to back up the people.

"I haven't a doubt that if such a meeting were held we would be able to present our alderman with a memorial worded a great deal stronger than were the previous resolutions. It's up to Bantz!"

Nyberg Stirs Ponthan

Swan A. Ponthan, deputy city comptroller and president of the First Ward Improvement association, does not wax wildly enthusiastic over the declaration made by Ald. Charles E. Nyberg, of the First ward, that he believed the fight should be stopped and the matter compromised.

"I don't particularly care to discuss our alderman just now," said Mr. Ponthan, "but I am surprised at the stand he takes in favor of dropping the fight. I guess we'll have to reconvince him that we don't want any compromise out in our ward, and for this purpose we are going to hold a mass meeting, not a mere association meeting, but a general mass meeting of all First ward voters, next Monday evening to discuss this matter, and I think that some resolutions will be drawn up at that meeting which will send Mr. Nyberg into the council meeting with no doubts as to which way his constituents would like to have him vote.

"The meeting will be held at Sjoberg's hall and will be addressed by Edward Peterson, of the assessor's office and by others who have a thorough understanding of the matter.

"The way I figure this gross tax proposition out it will take off just about one mill from the city taxes the first year it is paid and as it will grow in size as fast as the city does this will probably hold good as long as the tax is collected. I do not see why Mr. Nyberg should try to drop a fight for such a benefit as this to the city when all the street railway company wants to do in return for the fight being stopped is to make some improvements that they would have to make anyway and are as much to their advantage as to the advantage of anyone else. I can't indorse his stand."

Baer Speaks for the Sixth

"There isn't a member of the common council that can do better than follow the advice of Corporation Attorney Michael in this matter," declared Frank W. Baer, chief clerk in the city treasurer's office and prominent in Sixth ward Democratic politics. "Yes," he continued, "I see that Ald. Moriarty is ready to compromise and quit the fight, but I shouldn't be surprised if the alderman changed his mind before the next council meeting. He must know that the people of the Sixth ward want the tax collected and that they know that Mr. Michael wouldn't be advising the city to fight for that collection unless there was a good case and a good chance to win.

"I don't belong to the improvement associations up in my ward, but I understand that they are both strongly in favor of the collection of the tax, and I know that the majority of the voters outside of the associations, the big majority, are in favor of the same thing. Ald. Moriarty must not believe that his constituents want him to vote the way that he has expressed himself, for they do not."

Eleventh Ward With Michael

At the mass meeting of the residents of the Eleventh ward, called by the Merriam Park Improvement association, George R. O'Reilly, assistant corporation attorney, outlined the questions in dispute between the city and the street railway company.

He contended that should the supreme court deny the company's right to operate cars the company must then sue to the city for such terms as the council might be willing to grant, and should the court uphold its contentions the company would then be unable to move in the matter of extensions, for if it built any new line the whole system must come under the gross earnings tax of the "home rule" charter of the city, which also gave the city the right to regulate fares.

The so-called compromise offered by the company he described as no compromise at all, offering to the city as it did practically nothing in return for the giving up of the gross earnings tax.

Former Ald. Shepard advocated a compromise with the railway company, setting out the value of the various concessions made by that body. The speaker stated that for years Minneapolis had been drawing to herself the industries of St. Paul and this she had been enabled to do by the hostile attitude of the city council of St. Paul toward industries located or seeking to become located within her gates. Mr. Shepard said that he had no doubt that should the railway company be allowed to bring its shops to St. Paul as it had promised to do, the added population and property taxes which would thereby flow into the city's coffers, when added to the value of improvements, would more than compensate the city for the loss of the gross earnings tax.

Ald. F. B. Lynch, of the Eleventh ward, announced that he had heard a report that the council was weakening in its position with regard to the question of compromise with the company, and said that he did not think that any of the members were weakening, and that he knew of many that were not. He said that while he was willing to follow the desires of his constituents, he believed in the justice of the city's claim and desired to see it carried to a conclusion.

A resolution declaring that the representative of the ward should stand for the carrying of the city's case to the court of last resort was carried by a large majority vote.

Home Burns While He Travels

LA CROSSE, Wis., Jan. 31. — Fire was discovered in the home of ex-Mayor Col. F. A. Copeland at midnight tonight and the house and contents, valued at $35,000, were a total loss. The house has been vacant for a week, and there has been no fire in it, Mr. Copeland and family being in Florida. It is thought that the fire was started by some one who got into the place.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

MADAME KATHERINE BRESHKOWSKI

Russian Agitator Who Is Preaching for the Revolution to Her Compatriots in This Country

CZAR DOESN'T DARE TO EXECUTE GORKY

Continued From First Page

ed, without the slightest compensating advantage, the capital is gloomy indeed. The czar is amazed at this fresh disaster to an enterprise which was undertaken without his instructions and with an idea that he, too, was to have a pleasant and encouraging surprise.

BOMBS AND FIERY WORDS IN PARIS

PARIS, Jan. 30.—The police early today discovered a supposed bomb with a tube attaching containing a lighted fuse in front of the house of Prince Troubetskoy, an attache of the Russian embassy here. The policeman extinguished the fuse and informed the authorities, who are investigating.

A meeting was held tonight at the Tivoli Vauxhall to protest against Russian autocracy. It was under the auspices of the revolutionary socialist groups and 6,000 persons were present. Deputies Jaures, Vaillant and Depressenz spoke. The police were present in strong force. During the exit of the audience into the Avenue de la Republique, a bomb was thrown into the center of the group of police republican guards in which stood Prefect Lepque and other high officials. None of these was hurt, but guards were wounded and many windows broken. The bomb was loaded with big-headed boot nails. Two men have been arrested, one of them a law student.

Several Russian and Polish exiles were among the orators at the meeting and used extremely violent language. President Trempoff, who was Father Gopon's father confessor, amid frantic cheers showered eulogies upon the St. Petersburg leader. Speakers said the revolutionary period had opened in Russia and could close only with the end of the autocracy. The crowd shouted "To the embassy!"

When they were outside the hall they sang revolutionary songs and endeavored to break through the lines of the police, who resisted. Then the bomb was thrown. Two members of the republican guard and three civilians were wounded.

WARSAW ABOUNDS IN DREADFUL SIGHTS

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The Mail's correspondent at Warsaw telegraphs:

The street railway service there has been partly resumed, with soldiers riding before and behind most of the cars. Few cabs are running. Street fighting continued and the mob is growing in dangerous fashion. There have been frequent collisions between the people and the soldiers. Revolutionists attacked the troops with revolvers and knives. The principal disturbances today occurred in Noviswiat street, a leading business thoroughfare.

Sunday night a regiment of infantry marched to this thoroughfare from Smolna street, when somebody fired on them, whereupon the troops were ordered to form a square and fire from four sides.

The troops are fighting under trying conditions, being constantly exposed to snipers and occasionally stabbed by passersby. Generally the troops are well behaved, but sometimes there are excesses by individual soldiers who have become intoxicated. One such soldier killed two children.

There have been many sad cases of wholly innocent people shot accidentally as they turned street corners. There are rumors that hundreds have been killed in fighting in the suburbs, but there has really been a comparatively small death roll.

Fighting was renewed this morning, people firing from their houses on the troops in Noviswiat. All alcohol monopoly shops have been plundered and most of them burned. Jewish shops have been the special mark for plunder. In the Vola district, which is reputed to be the most riotous, reports were found much exaggerated, but the district is held by an enormous body of troops and has the appearance of an army headquarters. A mob of desperate and hungry women tried to thrust soldiers' bayonets aside to get at a bakery. The guard proved good natured and avoided hurting the women.

The troops and people had a little pitched battle before military rule was established. Even now the slightest weakening of the military attitude would result in an immediate recrudescence of violence. The situation on the whole has not improved. The rioters avoid open conflict, but seize every opportunity to wreak sly vengeance on the troops. Many people are afraid to venture into the streets, but young women of the lower and middle class court danger in the worst districts merely for the love of excitement. Food is almost unprocurable and bread is at famine prices. The ambulances are busy day and night.

RUSSO-BRITISH FRICTION INTENSIFIES

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Reports of continued acts of hostility to Great Britain and citizens of this country in Russia are causing considerable perplexity and anxiety in official circles in London. At the foreign office there is evident apprehension of another popular anti-Russian outburst here, and while diplomats say there is no doubt that full satisfaction will be given for the Warsaw affair the newspapers are unanimous in condemnation of Russia and attributes all incidents to anti-British sentiment. At the foreign office today it was intimated that these accumulative evidences of hostility, whether accidental or intentional, are causing much apprehension, and that it will be necessary for the Russian government to give full and prompt explanation, or otherwise popular sentiment in the United Kingdom might create a serious situation.

It was pointed out that while the injured proconsul at Warsaw, Mucukain, is merely an interpreter and native clerk in the consulate, that fact made no difference, and that it would be necessary to prove that the affair was not the result of the publication of the objectionable notices concerning which Ambassador Hardinge already has protested officially.

The following communication was issued by the foreign office this evening:

"Information has been received from the British consul general at Warsaw that he and Mucukain, the proconsul, were attacked by soldiers on Jan. 28. Murray (the consul general) is not believed to have been injured, but Mucukain, who is a Russian subject, was wounded by sword cuts and is in a hospital. Representations were at once made by Ambassador Hardinge to the Russian government, which demanded that the governor general of Warsaw institute strict inquiry into the incident. His majesty's ambassador also sent Col. Napier, the military attache, to Warsaw to report on the subject."

NOBLES APPEAL TO CZAR MOST CANDIDLY

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The Telegraph's St. Petersburg correspondent gives the text of a remarkably bold address which has just been voted almost unanimously by the provincial assembly of Kharkoff to Emperor Nicholas, congratulating him on the birth of an heir to the throne and demanding representative government. The signatories include marshals of the nobility, noblemen and members of the zemstvo who were elected during the incumbency of the ministry of the interior by M. Von Plehve and who therefore are presumably well disposed towards the autocracy. The address refers to the horrors of war, the military reverses and other clouds hanging over the country and declares that "long years of bureaucratic oppression and violence, disfranchisement of the people and violation of the freedom of person, thought and conscience have created a condition of things that is no longer endurable and which threatens a storm already audible and fraught with bloody civil war to the country and the subversion of our throne."

It appeals to the emperor to ward off these calamities before it is too late and no longer trust to negligent, wily servants, but repose his confidence in the people, convoked as a permanent chamber, cloaked with legislative powers to see that the laws are not broke.

Number of Dead Understated

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—The Vossische Zeitung's Riga letter says the official report of the number killed and wounded in the riots there is far below the actual number, since it included only those delivered at the hospitals, while unknown numbers lost their lives by drowning. The movement, the letter says, has taken on a distinctly political character, through the influence of independent students or those not belonging here. These are southern Russians, who cam to Riga under government encouragement to Russify the polytechnic institute. They were heard in the streets shouting "the war must stop," "down with the czar," "give us a constitution," "long live revolution," "hurrah for Japan." A number of students were killed or wounded.

More Warships for Russia

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Dispatches from St. Petersburg this morning repeat rumors of negotiations with German and American firms for building warships. The Standard publishes a report current at Glasgow that orders for twenty Russian battleships have been placed with Clyde and Barrow builders.

Bishop Carroll Installed

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 30.—Rt. Rev. John P. Carroll was formally installed Catholic bishop of Helena tonight.

PINE FOREST INN

SUMMERVILLE, S. C.

NOW OPEN.

High-class hotel, strictly in the Pines. No undesirable people. Eighteen-hole golf links.

Fine hunting. Excellent drives. Best saddle and harness horses. Write for New Booklet to The Pine Forest Inn Co., Summerville, S. C.

NEW YORK POLICE CAPTURE MR. HOCH

Continued From First Page

record of Johann Hoch and a description of him. The Chicago police were notified.

In Hoch's room were found nearly a dozen new suits of clothing. In most cases the tags had been torn from these, but those that had not showed that the garments had been bought in Western cities, among them Chicago, Peoria and Seattle. In his hat were found slips from a Chicago firm bearing date of Dec. 4 last.

Detective Sergeant Fogarty went to the Forty-seventh street station with a telegram just received from Chicago saying that Hoch had often used the name "Henry Bartel." Fogarty took the man to headquarters and Hoch admitted that he was the husband of Mary Fischer. He also told the police that he was willing to go back to Chicago without extradition proceedings and that he had goods stored there worth $2,000. He said he had married but one woman other than Mary Fischer, but refused to give the woman's name.

Fogarty read the circular sent out by the Chicago police to Hoch and said: "This circular charges you with the murder of Mary Fischer, whom you married in Chicago and who died suddenly on Jan. 12. It says you had other wives living when you married her and that you are guilty of bigamy."

"I married Mary Fischer," replied Hoch, "but I had nothing to do with her death. I only had one other wife living."

A revolver was found on Hoch.

Twenty-five Wives Now

CHICAGO, Jan. 30. — The Chicago police were elated tonight over the report that Hoch had been arrested in New York. For over a week they have hoped to hear of his arrest at some Eastern seaport, as they had information that he would attempt to leave the country and return to Germany.

Although the police hope to convict him of murder, the only specific charges they have against him at present are bigamy and wife abandonment. From all accounts Hoch has been married to twenty-five different women, and six of these have died under circumstances which the police declare to be suspicious. These women were:

Mrs. Mary Schultz Hoch, disappeared from Argus, Ind., with Hoch in 1900.

Mrs. Hoyle Hoch, died in Chicago, 1892.

Mrs. Mary Steinbrecher Hoch, died in Chicago, 1892.

Mrs. Lena Hoch, died in Milwaukee, 1898.

Mrs. Mary Becker Hoch, died in St. Louis, 1902.

Mrs. Marie Welker Hoch, died in Chicago, Jan. 11, 1905.

A diploma stating that Jacob Schmitt, said to be Hoch, as a qualified hypnotist, was found today in a trunk left by a man who in 1902 married Mrs. Marie Goerk, of this city, and is alleged to have deserted her after an attempt to have her insure her life in his favor.

Account for Missing Girl

ELKHART, Ind., Jan. 30.—Relatives of Justina Loefler, who disappeared mysteriously from Chicago two years ago, believe she was a victim of Johann Hoch. Three years ago Miss Loefler went to Chicago, where she remained one year before returning to this city. On her visit here she announced her engagement to a man named Jacob Schmidt, bookkeeper in a chemical laboratory. Incidentally she told of a strange resemblance between her intended husband and his companion. After Miss Loefler went to Chicago her relatives received but one letter and all efforts to find some trace of the girl have proved futile.

Johann Hoch, twenty times bigamist and alleged wife murderer, for whom the police of Chicago are searching, is believed to have operated in Minneapolis and to have married one of his many wives in that city, but unlike the others she did not die, although she alleged shortly after her marriage that he attempted to chloroform her and make away with her diamonds. He disappeared, but the woman recovered.

This incident supplies a missing link in the long list of marriages which the chemist and apothecary contracted. In 1901 he is said to have married Mrs. Mary Becker in St. Louis, and under the name of Joseph Schultz. She died a few months later. The next record is that of January, 1904, when he married Anna Hendrickson in Chicago, and after securing $1,000 departed with the money.

Wedded in Minneapolis

It was in June, 1903, when he met Miss Mabel Leischman in Minneapolis, if the stories that are told are correct. At that time he was a dentist, and stopped at the Hotel Allen on Second avenue south, where he is well remembered as being a most affable gentleman.

Miss Leischman was a member of a company playing at the Dewey theater. She wore diamonds—not of the stage variety, for they were worth coin of the realm. It was a case of love at first sight. At that time he was known as Dr. G. L. Hart, a dentist. The honeymoon lasted three days and then there was another story.

Tried to Chloroform Her

The young woman woke the people in the hotel with her screams at 4 o'clock in the morning and her husband, when the alarmed guests appeared, hastened from the room and said he would call a doctor. He never returned, nor did the $300 worth of diamonds or the $200 in money which the young woman had.

When she recovered consciousness she said her husband had tried to smother her with a pillow, and the odor of chloroform filled the room. She resisted him and her outcries alarmed the guests.

After a period in the hospital the young woman concluded to make the best of a bad bargain and she returned to the tinsel and the footlights, although her diamonds which she wore in her "part" were no longer of the first water.

Some months later she appeared on the stage of the same theater in which she met her husband, but she had no plaint to make, for she said it was good riddance to bad rubbish.

Hoch, or Hart, is described as being a most pleasant gentleman. He had no trouble making friends with the waitresses employed in the hotels and he had the best table and most palatable viands provided for the guests of the hostelry.

Shortly after his departure a photograph of the dentist with eyeglasses and a distinguished air was brought to police headquarters by the wife he deserted. This represented him as sitting in solitary state in the dining room of the hotel, while in the background stood a tastefully attired waitress with a tray full of dishes.

Persons who have followed the case are confident that Hart and Hoch are the same persons, and that one of the wives who managed to escape the coffin he married in Minneapolis.

Santo Domingo

Santo Domingo is lucky to have an honest, good natured, powerful friend ready to do her a service. By the protocol just signed the United States assumes the burden of helping the little nation straighten out her finances, and in addition guarantees her territorial integrity.—Chicago Record-Herald.

RAILWAY RATE BILL IS AGREED UPON

Continued From First Page

rate substituted by the commission shall be a joint rate and the carriers fail to agree on the apportionment thereof among themselves within twenty days after notice of such order, the commission after full hearing may issue a supplemental order declaring the portion of such joint rate to be received by each carrier party thereto which shall take effect of its own force as part of the original order, subject to review like the original order.

May Change Its Own Decrees

Section 3 makes all proceedings before the commission, including the record of evidence, findings and records of the commission, a part of the record in the case, to be sent to the court of transportation within ten days after notice for review has been given. All proceedings before the court are to be conducted by the attorney general. The commission, however, may employ special counsel, with the approval of the attorney general, and moreover is given full power even during proceedings to modify, suspend or annul its former order, ruling or requirement.

Section 4 imposes a penalty of a fine of $5,000 a day for each day parties violate the rulings of the commission made under sections 1 and 2.

Section 5 defines the word "person" to include corporations.

Section 6 increases the membership of the commission to seven and makes the salary of each $10,000 a year, and concludes: "The president shall appoint, by and with the consent of the senate, two additional interstate commerce commissioners. Not more than four commissioners shall be appointed from the same political party."

Court of Transportation

Section 7 establishes the court of transportation to be composed of five circuit judges of the United States, no two of whom shall be from the same judicial circuit. They shall be designated by the president for terms of one, two, three, four and five years respectively from April 1, 1905, and as their terms expire the president shall from the circuit judges appoint their successors for terms of five years each.

Section 8 provides that this court shall hold four regular sessions annually in Washington, beginning on the first Tuesday in March, June, September and December. Special sessions may be held at other places "when justice would be thereby promoted."

Section 9 authorizes the president to appoint five additional circuit court judges, no two of whom shall be from the same judicial circuit, to exercise the authority and powers and perform the duties now required by law of a circuit court judge.

Section 10 grants the court of transportation "exclusive original jurisdiction" in all cases brought under the bill and the interstate commerce commission. It also provides that measures to force contumacious witnesses to attend and testify and produce documentary evidence before the interstate commerce commission may be brought in any court of original jurisdiction.

Section 11 transmits to the court of transportation all the powers of the circuit courts of the United States so far as the same may be applicable.

Concerning Evidence

Sections 12 and 13 provide: "That in every suit or proceeding brought in the court of transportation to enforce orders, rulings or requirements of the interstate commerce commission or to restrain, enjoin or otherwise prevent their enforcement and operation, the findings of fact made and reported by the commission shall be received as prima facie evidence of each and every fact found, and no evidence on behalf of either party shall be admissible in any such suit or proceeding which was not offered, but which with the exercise of proper diligence could have been offered on the hearing before the commission that resulted in the particular order or orders in controversy; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to forbid the admission in any such suit or proceeding of evidence not existing or which could not with due diligence have been known to the parties at the hearing before the commission."

The court of transportation is given power to summon before it all parties named as defendants or respondents in proceedings before it and its subpoenas for witnesses may "run into any judicial district or any territory or possession of the United States."

Section 14 declares the court of transportation always open for the filing of pleadings, motions and orders.

Section 15 provides for appeals to the United States supreme court from the court of transportation provided it is taken within thirty days from the date of entry of the order or decree of the court of transportation. The supreme court shall give precedence to the hearing and decision of such appeal over all causes except criminal cases.

Sections 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21 provide for the organization of the court, appointment of court officers and rules of practice.

The act is made operative April 1, 1905.

DECLINES TO ACT ON SOUTH DAKOTA CLAIMS

North Carolina Senate Tables a Resolution to Investigate

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 30.—The senate of North Carolina today by an almost unanimous vote decided to table a resolution providing for the investigation of the South Dakota claims against North Carolina. It was stated by the author of the resolution to table that the Democratic party in a convention at Greensboro had voiced the sentiment of the state not to reopen the South Dakota bond case. As the matter now stands the general assembly will decline to take any action regarding the judgment held against the state by South Dakota.

Keep Tab on Iron Ore

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 30.—The Lake Superior Iron Ore association has been organized and includes in its membership the leading shippers in the Lake Superior district. William C. Mather, of the Cleveland Cliffs Iron company, who was president of the Bessemer Ore association, was elected president. E. W. Oglebay, of Oglebay, Norton & Co., is vice president and treasurer, and William B. Treat is secretary. The association was organized for the purpose of keeping statistics on the shipment of ore and stocks at the lake receiving ports and a record of the analysis of the different grades of ores.

WANT GOOD SERVICE

South St. Paul Aldermen Draft Trolley Ordinance

South St. Paul has decided upon the terms for the Twin City Rapid Transit company before it can build a line into that town. Attorneys for the street car company submitted the draft of an ordinance covering the improvement at the last meeting of the council and last night the council committee adopted a revised draft.

The ordinance of the committee differs widely from that of the company. It provides for a twenty-five year franchise, where the company sought one of fifty years. It demands full transfer privileges in St. Paul, where the company offered them within a limited district. It provides for more track than the company was disposed to lay; and in place of an offered one hour service it seeks a twenty-minute one, which must be increased between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock in the morning, and between 5 and 7 o'clock in the evening. The ordinance further provides for the acceptance of its terms by the company within ten days after its passage and for the completion of the line within six months from that date; where the company demanded one year in which to accept the city's terms.

The matter of laying the line along the bluff rather than on Concord street, as proposed by the company, was reserved until the attitude of the company toward the present ordinance is ascertained. It is expected that a representative of the company will wait upon the council at its next meeting.

DANCES ARE TAXED

Uncle Sam May Compel Mayor to Stop Issuing Permits

CHICAGO, Jan. 30. — The United States government today struck a blow at dance halls which may force Mayor Harrison and the city administration to abandon the practice of issuing special bar permits to dance halls.

The blow at the dance hall and dance dive keepers came unexpectedly when Internal Revenue Collector Henry L. Hertz sent his force of nine deputies to the city hall with a demand for the names and addresses of clubs, societies and other organizations which have secured special permits for dances during the week.

Hertz announced he would force every one of these places to pay the special government license of $12.50 for each dance.

One hundred and twenty-three special bar permits have been issued by the city since Monday, and Collector Hertz secured the names and places of holding the dances of each one of these. He announced he would send his deputies to collect and close the places unless the government license is paid.

City officials today are preparing drastic action against the dance hall evil, and the result may be the stopping of liquor sale entirely. This proposed action of city officials and the discovery that special permits have been issued in disregard of the state law requiring $3,000 bonds for dram shops may bring about reform in spite of the efforts of certain dance hall proprietors to stop it.

DEATHS OF THE DAY

Special to The Globe

AUSTIN, Minn., Jan. 30.—Word has been received of the death of E. M. Shields, who was one of the founders and the first president of the Southern Minnesota Normal college, at Austin. He resigned in 1899 on account of failing health and entered the medical department of the state university, from which he graduated last June. He had since been practicing at Zumbrota. Two weeks ago he went to the home of his wife's father at Blooming Prairie, and failed rapidly until his death.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Jan. 30.—John Smith, for forty years a well known band and orchestra leader in Southern Wisconsin, died suddenly here today.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 30.—J. N. H. Patrick, a Nebraska pioneer, died here of heart failure. He was seventy years of age. Mr. Patrick raised the First Nebraska regiment at the outbreak of the Civil war, through which he served, attaining the rank of colonel. Later he distinguished himself in battles with the Indians on the frontier, and was for several years government director of the Union Pacific. He amassed considerable wealth.

ROME, Jan. 30.—Hermann Corrodi, the painter, is dead. He was born in Zurich, lived many years in Rome and was personally acquainted with almost all the European royalties.

WOODSTOCK, Vt., Jan. 30.—Dr. Henry Boynton, author and lecturer, died at his home here today aged eighty-one. He made a notable record as a surgeon during the Civil war.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 30.—Commander Niles, commanding the United States ship Boston, at Panama, has notified the navy department that Assistant Surgeon Otto Kohlhaz, one of the officers of that ship, recently stricken with yellow fever, died suddenly yesterday. Surgeon Kohlhaz was born in Minnesota and appointed to the medical department of the navy from South Dakota in May, 1903. It is suposed that his remains will be interred at Panama.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—A stranger recently run over and killed on the Place de La Concorde has been identified as former Chief Justice Kelley, of the international court of appeals of Cairo, Egypt, who recently had been residing in London. Mr. Kelley founded and for a time edited the Norfolk Virginian and the Index and News, of Petersburg, Va. He was mayor of Richmond one term and was afterwards chosen district attorney of that city. For twelve years Mr. Kelley was president of the National Irish Catholic Benevolent union. His brother is Bishop Benjamin Keiley, of the diocese of Savannah, Ga. Mr. Keiley was seventy years old.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 30.—Alexander McGaw, a famous architect and engineer, died at his home here tonight aged seventy-seven years. Mr. McGaw built the pedestal for the statue of liberty and also constructed the New York Central railroad bridge over the Harlem river and numerous other bridges in this country and Canada.

Two Views

"I hear she is to marry an old fellow with a million dollars."

"Her idea is that she's going to marry a million dollars with an old fellow attached."—Philadelphia Ledger.

They act like Exercise.

Cascarets -for the Bowels

Ten Cents 650 All Druggists