ASK MILLIONS FOR RURAL DELIVERY

Postmaster General Payne Will Ask Congress to Give $20,000,000.

21,000 ROUTES IN SIGHT

That Number Expected by Close of the Year, and It is Desired to Open Many Thousands of Additional Ones.

Washington, Oct. 5.—Postmaster General Payne will probably ask for an appropriation of $20,000,000 for rural free delivery service next year, which is $7,500,000 more than congress appropriated for the current year. The appropriation for the current year for the extension of the service will all be used up by the end of the present calendar year, only enough remaining to pay salaries for the remaining six months of the fiscal year. It is not unlikely that congress will appropriate a deficiency allowance amounting to $7,000,000 or $8,000,000 to provide for new routes that are put on this year. This was the way the rapid establishment of new routes last year was provided for last session. Congress appropriated for the purpose $500,000.

21,000 Routes by January 1.

Under authorization of congress there have been established since July 1 last 390 new routes. And there are 210 that have been agreed on and are yet to be put in operation this year. It is expected that by the end of the present fiscal year there will be in all 21,000 routes in operation. The estimate is made that it will take $12,500,000 to operate the routes that will be in existance at the end of the year, and $9,000,000 more will be asked to establish additional routes.

In submitting his estimate for rural free delivery service, the postmaster general will undoubtedly call the attention of congress to the fact that in order to do the greatest good to the greatest number of people he was obliged to make a rule that no route should be established on which fewer than 100 families resided, a rule that has seriously retarded the extension of the service in Minnesota and his own state of Wisconsin. While he will not ask congress to fix limitations for the establishment of routes, Mr. Payne would be greatly relieved if some standard was fixed by legislation. It is not improbable that congress will prescribe a minimum number of families or pieces of mail to be handled before a route is established.

Captain Castle's Report.

Captain Henry A. Castle, auditor for the postoffice department, estimates that the deficit of the department for the fiscal year ending June 30 last will approximate $4,617,000. Estimated receipts for the year were $134,268,000 and expeditures $138,885,000—a considerable increase in both cases over preceding years; but still the deficiency of last year exceeds that of the preceding year by over $1,500,000. The increase in the deficiency is due to the extension of the rural service, expenditures for which amounted to $8,000,000 last year, and which will increase rapidly each year until all available territory is covered with this service.

While stating that the rural free delivery service is the cause of the present deficiency, Captain Castle does not say that the service should not be extended. He believes that rural service is a good thing and that ultimately it will pay its own way.

IT CAUSED A MURDER.

Quarrel of Women Over a Spool of Thread Caused a Homicide.

New Orleans, Oct. 5.—David A. Callaway was shot and killed by Charles W. Simpson in a houseboat feud on the banks of the Mississippi river yesterday. Both men were owners of houseboats. The murder reveals a strange romance.

Mrs. Callaway was the daughter of Major Rand, a member of one of the most aristocratic families of Virginia. She married Colonel Thomas Beverly, once collector of customs at El Paso, Texas. After his death she met Callaway at Vicksburg, Miss., and they were married last January. Leaving society, where she had been a leader of fashions, she became the mistress of a houseboat, Callaway being a river trader.

Mrs. Callaway and Mrs. Simpson quarreled over a spool of thread several weeks ago and their husbands took up the quarrel. Callaway threw a stick of wood at Simpson. The latter reached into his kitchen, got his shotgun and killed Callaway.

IT CAN'T BE ASCENDED.

Travelers Forced to Give Up Effort to Climb Mount McKinley in Alaska.

New York, Oct. 5—An attempt by Dr. Frederick A. Cook of Brooklyn, the well known explorer, to scale Mount McKinley in Alaska has failed. Dr. Cook, accompanied by two or three other men, left this city several months ago and no news of the expedition had been received until today when a cablegram signed by the leader of the party was received by the Associated Press. The message states the party reached an altitude of 11,000 feet on the southwestern side of Mount McKinley. At this point they were stopped by an impassible granite slope which extended 5,000 feet above them. They believe the ascent from the western slope is practically impossible.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

LeMars Girl, Standing by Open Window During Storm This Morning, Loses Her Life.

LeMars, Ia., Oct. 5.—Evelyn Simpson, a 13-year-old girl, was instantly killed this morning by a bolt of lightning. She was standing near an open window and was just going to carry her younger sister to the breakfast table.

MUST RUN IN FAMILY.

Woman of 65, Her Daughter and Her Granddaughter Give Birth to Twins the Same Day.

New York, Oct. 5.—Mrs. John Beam of Mitchellsville, N. Y., 65 years old, has given birth to twins. Her daughter, who lives in a neighboring township, presented her husband with twins about the same hour. Before the congratulations were finished Mrs. Beam's granddaughter sent word that she too had just become the mother of two healthy children.

GROUT WONT BE OUSTED

Will Stay on New York Fusion Ticket if He Has to Appeal to Courts.

New York, Oct. 7.—The only decisive move in the political campaign was taken by the convention of the Greater New York democracy, led by John C. Sheehan, which unanimously adopted resolutions denouncing the course of the citizens' union and republican conventions, declaring that the organization now stood on a purely party basis, and pledging its support to the democratic ticket, headed by McClellan, Grout and Fornes.

The citizens' union met and adjourned without coming to any decision regarding the fusion candidates for comptroller and aldermanic president. It is now definitely settled that whatever action the fusionists may take, Grout and Fornes will remain on the Tammany ticket.

Mr. Grout resolutely refuses to be ousted from the fusion ticket and declares his determination to defend his position in the courts. In response to a statement issued by Mayor Low declaring that he had no recollection of a second conversation with Mr. Grout, the latter replied caustically to the effect that the mayor's failure to remember could not be considered a direct denial.

Mr. Fornes broke silence by issuing a statement that he, like Mr. Grout, had consulted with the mayor relative to his acceptance of a democratic nomination, to which, he says, the mayor appeared to perceive no objection. Mr. Fornes also said that he would not retire from either ticket, although he would take no legal action to compel his retention on that of the fusionists.

The adherents of William S. Devery held a conference and formally nominated him for mayor.

MICHIGAN TORNADO.

One Killed, Four Will Die, and $200,000 Property Loss.

Negaunee, Mich., Oct. 7.—Reports reached here today that the little town of Ewen, west of here, was struck by a cyclone Saturday afternoon. Half of it was laid waste and a number of men working on a school house were blown off, one killed and four fatally injured; several sustained lesser hurts. The loss to property is nearly $200,000.

SHORTAGE IN IOWA BANK

Cashier Is Removed—Discrepancy May Reach Into Thousands.

Iowa Falls, Ia., Oct. 7.—Having discovered irregularities in the books of the Home Savings bank of this city, the directors have taken charge and removed Edward O. Soule, cashier. An expert accountant has been placed in charge who, with a corps of assistants, will make an exhaustive examination of the condition of the bank. The amount of shortage is not known, but it is thought it will reach several thousand dollars. Ample funds to meet all requirements of depositors have been provided by the directors and there is not a question as to the solvency of the bank. No one will sustain any loss so far as the bank is concerned.

DISEASES OF THE HORSE

Two Hundred Thousand Copies of Report Are to Be Printed.

Washington, Oct. 7.—The special "report on diseases of the horse," has been revised in accordance with a resolution of congress and will soon be issued.

The resolution under which the present revision was made provides for the printing and binding in cloth of 200,000 copies, to be brought up to date; 128,000 copies for the use of the house of representatives, 64,000 copies for the senate, and 8,000 for the department of agriculture. The allotment to the department is so small that it will have none for general distribution, and those who may desire copies of the report should apply to members of the last congress, to whom all copies of the congressional allotment will be delivered.

This book is of special interest to farmers and the last edition was in great demand.

THE MARKETS.

Sioux City Live Stock.

Sioux City, Oct. 6.—Sioux City Stock Yards.—Hogs—Light and butcher, $5.65@5.75; heavy, $5.50@5.90.

Cattle—Fat cows and heifers, $2.20@3.70; stock cows and heifers, $1.50@2.75; stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.80; butcher steers, $4.00@5.50; yearlings and calves, $2.25@3.60.

Chicago.

Chicago, Oct. 6.—Hogs—Receipts, 10,000. Market steady to easy. Good heavy, $5.65@6.00; light, $5.80@6.35; mixed and butcher, $5.65@6.35; rough heavy, $5.25@5.60.

Cattle—Receipts, 7,000. Market easy.

Sheep—Receipts, 30,000. Market lower.

Close: Good heavy, $5.75@6.15; light, $5.75@6.40; mixed and butchers, $5.65@6.35; rough heavy, $5.40@5.60.

Cattle—Steady. Beeves, $3.75@5.90; cows and heifers, $2.00@3.40; stockers and feeders, $2.25@4.25.

Sheep—Steady, lower at $2.25@4.00; lambs, $3.00@5.75.

South Omaha.

South Omaha, Oct. 6.—Cattle—Native steers, $4.25@5.75; cows and heifers, $3.00@4.00; western steers, $3.25@4.50; stockers and feeders, $2.75@4.15; calves, $3.00@5.00.

Hogs—Heavy, $5.60@5.75; packers, $5.65@5.70; light, $5.80@5.90; pigs, $5.00@5.75.

Sheep—Yearlings, $3.50@3.85; wethers, $3.25@3.60; ewes, $2.75@3.20; common and stockers, $2.25@3.50; lambs, $4.00@5.00.

Kansas City.

Kansas City, Oct. 6.—Cattle—Native steers, $4.00@5.40; Texas and Indian steers, $2.05@3.25; stockers and feeders, $2.30@4.50; calves, $2.25@6.00; western steers, $2.50@4.50; calves, $2.25@6.00; western steers, $2.50@4.25; cows, $1.35@2.15.

Hogs—Heavy, $5.65@6.05; packers, $5.85@6.05; medium, $5.95@6.10; light, $5.75@6.12½.

Sheep—Muttons $2.60@4.00; lambs, $2.90@5.50; range wethers, $2.25@3.75; ewes, $2.25@3.50.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Grain and Provisions.

Chicago, Oct. 6.—Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour—Market steady.

Wheat—No. 3 spring, 73@85c; No. 2 red, 76½@78c.

Corn—No. 2, 45¼c; No. 2 yellow, 47¼c.

Oats—No. 2, 35¾c; No. 3 white, 36½@38½c.

Rye—No. 2, 53c.

Barley—Fair to choice malting, 51@57c.

Timothy Seed—Prime, $2.80.

Clover—Contract grade, $10.75.

Provisions—Mess pork, $11.50@11.75; lard, $8.00@8.25; short ib sides, $8.87½@9.25; dry salted shoulders, $6.62½@6.75; short clear sides, $8.75@9.25.

Whisky—On basis of high wines, $1.23.

Butter—Market easy; creamery, 16@21c; dairy, 14@19c.

Eggs—Market steady, 18@19½c.

Cheese—Market firm at 11@11½c.

Minneapolis.

Minneapolis, Oct. 6.—Wheat—December 75½@75⅝c; May, 77⅛c. On track: No. 1 hard, 80¼c; No. 1 northern, 79¼c; No. 2 northern, 72@75c; No. 3 northern, 68@72c.

THREE BROTHERS DIE IN ELECTRIC CHAIR

Remarkable Trio of Youthful and Hardened Criminals Pay Penalty.

STORY OF THEIR CRIME

Murdered Their Uncle at Night, and Convicted on Testimony of an Associate—A Remarkable Group of Criminals.

Dannemora, N. Y., Oct. 3.—The Van Wormer brothers, Willis, Burton and Frederick, paid the penalty of their crime of shooting to death their Uncle Peter A. Hallenbeck, in the electric chair in Chester prison this morning.

The entire proceeding from the start of the first man from his cell, to the doctor's declaration of the death of the last, consumed but fifteen and one-half minutes and no untoward incident marred the execution of the law's penalty.

The condemned men did not sleep last night until nearly 2 this morning, but tossed uneasily upon their cots. Keeper Murphy awakened the men shortly after 7 and they immediately dressed themselves in the clothing which they wore at the execution—gray flannel shirt and dark trousers, each with the right leg slit to the knee to allow the attachment of the electrode. They took no breakfast, in accordance with the Catholic requirement to come fasting to their communion, which priests administered to them later.

Ready for Their Fate.

Prison Physician Ransom visited the men in their cells this morning and closely noted their physical condition.

Warden Deyo had decided that the men should go to the chair in the following order: First, Willis, the oldest and most impressionable; second, Frederick, who has seemed most hardened and at all times shown more bravado than the others; third, Burton.

Keeper Murphy, who was in the cell room last night, said he had never seen men better prepared for death or more fully in possession of their nerve. In conversation with Murphy, Burton Van Wormer said:

"I have no more fear of the electric chair than of this meal I am about to eat. I am not afraid."

Willis said: "I only wish there were three chairs instead of one, so we all could go together. The hardest part of it all is the suspense, but we are ready. We are grateful for the kindness which everybody about the prison has shown us."

Frederick, the youngest, showed not the slightest evidence of fear, and while dressing said:

"Well, I suppose by this time tomorrow we shall be in Kinderhook," evidently intimating the brothers expected their bodies would be taken for burial to their home.

No Hitch in Execution.

The men walked from the doors of their cells in care of their priest and flanked on either side by prison deputies, with calm demeanor but extreme pallor. During the first execution Father Charbonneau remained in the corridor between the death cells reading prayers to the remaining Van Wormers. Every precaution was taken to prevent the remaining men from hearing more than the departure of their brother from the room. The doors had been padded and the interstices stuffed with cotton so the steps of those who removed the lifeless body from the death chamber to the morgue could not be heard.

Three applications of the current and four minutes time were required for the execution of Willis, but only two applications of the current were necessary in the case of Frederick, and two minutes from the time he crossed the threshold of the room the doctors pronounced him dead.

The bodies were carried out into the prison morgue and the summons for the last brother was taken back by the guard. Either Burton was taller than his brothers, or he sat up straighter in the chair, for the strap which is intended to cover the eyes did not reach high enough to blindfold him, and as the current was switched on he was still looking over the upper edge of the strap toward the priest. He was killed even more quickly than the other two. Only one application of the current was required, though it was retained slightly longer at full pressure than in the other cases.

Father Delanger said after the execution that the last hours of the men were spent in exceeding quiet, with the strictest attention to spiritual interests which were their sole concern.

The End of Hope.

The last glimmer of hope for the three Van Wormer brothers disappeared Monday when Governor Odell refused to admit to audience Mrs. Van Wormer, stepmother of the three criminals sentenced to die in the electric chair today. Mrs. Van Wormer, who is the only person above earth who has a good word for the three boys, called at the executive chambers to make a final appeal for clemency.

Governor Odell returned the answer that he had fully considered the case, that he could see no reason for pardon or even for a commutation of the sentence, that the death penalty must be carried out and that consequently an interview would be painful to both as well as profitless. Mrs. Van Wormer accepted the decision as final and left the city, returning to her home in Kinderhook. The condemned prisoners, the eldest of whom is 26 and the youngest 17 years of age, bore the suspense with the same coolness they showed during trial and became still more a mystery to the alienists and criminologists who made them a study.

Began as Mischievous Boys.

In few cases of criminals have the steps through which they passed been as clearly marked as in the case of the Van Wormer boys, Willis, Burton and Fred. They come of good stock, their father being a steamboat engineer and their mother a very religious country woman. The boys were left motherless when the eldest was only 10 years old, and, though their stepmother, who was also their mother's sister, gave the boys every care and attention, they paid little heed to her, and their father, owing to the nature of his duties, was seldom at home.

As boys they were known as the most mischievous lads in the school at Greendale, N. Y., and revealed their future career only in their delight in torturing animals and persecuting smaller boys. As they grew older the torture of animals became a passion for them and all the domestic animals in the neighborhood felt their cruel ingenuity. The neighbors rose against this, but no one had any authority over the boys and they stood together so closely that any neighbor who punished one was sure a few nights later to find that he had been made the victim of some malevolent trick. Growing older they refused to work and took to stealing chickens, turkeys and all kinds of poultry as a regular means of food.

Steal Chickens for Living.

Then came the death of the father, which entirely changed affairs. Mrs. Van Wormer as well as the three boys had been accustomed to having plenty of money to spend and when the death of the father cut off the source of supply there was nothing left for the boys but to go to work or to crime. Work they would not, stealing they had long been accustomed to doing. Therefore they decided to make their livelihood by stealing poultry by wholesale and shipping it to the New York and Albany markets. They undertook contracts with commission men to supply them with so many hundred chickens a month and secured all their supplies from neighboring henroosts. In the night they stole and the few hours of daylight they were awake they spent in their barn crating and sending away their consignments of poultry.

The neighbors did not dare to protest, for the first one who did so found next morning the leg of his favorite horse broken or his barn fired, and so they put up with the Van Wormer boys from year to year. Finally they grew more reckless, and Peter A. Hallenbeck, their wealthy uncle, who had protected them and stood by them always when they had got into some more than usually vicious scrape, decided he could no longer put up with his graceless nephews and foreclosed a mortgage he held on their house. In doing so he signed his death warrant.

Plan to Murder Uncle.

The boys then moved to Kinderhook, where, having to rent a house as well as secure living expenses, greater exertion than ever was needed in the poultry business. Mounted on fast horses, they scoured the Greendale district as before and sent off daily slashing consignments of poultry. Finally they decided it would be easier to steal money outright rather than poultry, and planned to murder their old uncle, Petter Hallenbeck, who besides being one of the richest men in the district, was known to have a distrust of banks and carry large sums of money about his person and in the house. Thus, they argued, at one stroke they could secure money and revenge for the foreclosure of the mortgage.

They waited until Christmas eve, when there was an entertainment at the Greendale church at which it was expected all the Hallenbeck family would go except himself and his old bedridden mother. Then the three boys, taking with them an accomplice, Harry Bruce, who had overheard part of their plans and had to be silenced by being promised part of the spoil, drove in a buggy to Hallenbeck's house. The old man opened the door himself and the instant he appeared in the doorway one of the Van Wormers shot him in the face, shattering his jaw. The old man staggered and groped his way to where his shotgun lay loaded, but before he could reach it fell pierced with nine bullets. Mrs. Hallenbeck, the boys' aunt, hearing the shots, ran screaming to the attic.

Try to Prove Alibi.

Fearing discovery from the shooting and the woman's screams, the murderers did not hesitate longer than to snatch a bag of money from a secret cupboard, where the boys knew their uncle had placed it, and drove at full speed back to Kinderhook, where on their arrival they showed themselves in different parts of the town, establishing an alibi. In this they would have succeeded, as they gave the impression to many friends that they had been with them all the evening, but two things proved their guilt.

The first was a confession by Harry Bruce, who, fearing that he would be convicted, made a confession implicating the three Van Warmer boys, and also the fact that in running from the Hallenbeck house in such wise as to avoid being seen from the attic window by Mrs. Hallenbeck they crossed deep snow, leaving footprints which afterward led largely to their conviction. The boots of the suspects were found to fit into the tracks, and this, with the confession of Bruce, caused their conviction at the hands of a jury.

The autopsy will be performed by the prison physician, Dr. Ransome, assisted by Dr. Spitzka, the well known alienist and brain specialist.

TO CURTAIL OUTPUT.

Drastic Steps Inaugurated to Reduce the Iron Supply.

New York, Oct. 3.—The recent heavy declines in the values of railroad and industrial stocks has had a depressing effect on the iron trade, according to the Iron Age. A matter which may have considerable effect, however, is the publication, to be made this week, of specifications for the great tunnels in this city to be built by the Pennsylvania Railroad company.

It is under stood these vast requirements will include over 300,000 tons of castings.

Pig iron manufacturers are much in earnest in their endeavor to curtail production. It is hoped to effect a reduction of at least 20 per cent.

Efforts have been made to secure cooperation of producers throughout the country.

The excess of production over consumption is not believed to be very serious, possibly not 10 per cent., and an effort of this kind continued for a month would bring about a more healthy relation of supply to demand.

Notices posted at a number of eastern furnaces that wages will be reduced 10 per cent. show that drastic measures are necessary. Consumers are carrying very small stocks.

DEMANDS MORE POWER

Interstate Commission Shows That It Can Do Nothing Under the Elkins Law as Passed.

Chicago, Oct. 1.—The interstate commerce commission, with a view to obtaining further powers than are conferred upon it by law at present, has issued a circular through its executive committee to various commercial exchanges of the country, calling attention to the need of further legislation to make its work effective. The circular declares the Elkins bill "contains no provision for prevention or unjust discrimination in tariff rates between different localities or sections, or in the classification of freight, or between carload and less than carload rates, nor for protection against continuance of rates unreasonable in themselves." The aim of the commission is to secure authority for the purpose of correcting alleged abuses.

MERGER OF GOULD LINES

Most of Those West of Pittsburg to Be Placed in One Corporation.

New York, Oct. 3.—Papers are being drawn by the attorneys identified with the Gould interests for a consolidation of all Gould lines west of Pittsburg, except the Ann Arbor, and the roads west of St. Louis. The combination will include, it is stated, the Wheeling and Lake Erie, Pittsburg, Carnegie and Western with its two underlying companies, and the Wabash. The matter will be submitted to the stockholders of the Wabash at their next meeting. The details have not been fully worked out.

FIGHT WITH MAN AT WHITE HOUSE

Peter Elliott of Minneapolis Has Been Shadowing the President.

OFFICERS CONQUER HIM

Two Shots Were Fired From Weapon in Secret Pocket, and Elliott Was Badly Hurt—No Doubt of His Insanity.

Washington, Oct. 7.—A desperate hand to hand encounter with an armed insane man, who was determined to see President Roosevelt, occurred in the vestibule of the White house shortly before noon today. The man, who gave the name of Peter Elliott of Minneapolis, was overpowered by officers at the White house entrance and carried to a police van which had been summoned, and placed in custody of two officers.

Seeming to realize for the first time that he was under arrest, Elliott began furiously to struggle for liberty. He drew a revolver from his trousers' pocket and attempted to shoot Officer Cissell. The officer wrenched the weapon from his grasp, but Elliott struggled so fiercely the two officers were unable to overcome him.

Cissell fired two shots from the revolver to attract attention, when two White house officers rushed to the vehicle and assisted in overpowering Elliott. Elliott's head and face were severely cut by the glass which he broke.

Officer Cissell sustained serious cuts on his arm. Both men were removed to a hospital, where the injuries were dressed.

Elliott Is Insane.

Elliott is undoubtedly violently insane. Several days ago Secretary Loeb received a letter postmarked Washington, written on letter paper of the St. James hotel. The letter enclosed a photograph of Elliott and an incoherent request for an interview with Roosevelt. The letter was signed "Peter Ell," the statement being made immediately under the signature that the writer was registered at the hotel as Peter Elliott.

Mr. Loeb issued directions at once that the officers on duty at the White House executive offices should be on guard against Elliott.

Yesterday when the president attended services at Grace Reformed church Elliott appeared near the entrance of the church and made an effort to speak to the president, but was foiled by the secret service officers. He quietly left the vicinity when ordered to do so.

About 10 o'clock this morning he entered the vestibule of the executive offices and inquired for the president. The doorkeeper asked him why he wanted to see him.

"Oh, just for fun," he responded; "the president sent for me, and I just want to see him."

Called at Executive Offices.

Elliott was told to return next month. He smiled and walked away, not offering the slightest objection to the rebuff. His appearance attracted very little attention and he gave no indication at that time of insanity.

Just before noon Elliott walked up to the main door of the White House, stepped inside and inquired if he might see the president. Chief Usher Stone told the man he could not see the president, as he was engaged. Instantly, the man having been recognized, a hurried call was sent in for a police van. Scarcely had the call been sent in when Elliott became violent. The officer and attendant threw themselves upon him, and after a brief but strenuous struggle, overpowered him. A cursory examination of his pockets disclosed only a pair of shears and a large penknife. He became quiet, but refused to leave the White House until forced to go. Officers conveyed him to the police van, and the struggle occurred immediately.

Had a Revolver.

Elliott drew his revolver from a pocket which seemed to be an enlarged watch fob. As that is a most unusual place in which to carry a pistol the officers in the first hurried search had overlooked the weapon. It was a pistol of the ordinary bull dog, five shooter pattern.

At the hospital where the wounds were dressed Elliott said he was a Swede, 35 years old. He is about 5 feet 6 inches high, with light brown hair and beard, apparently of foreign birth. An official examination as to his mental condition will be held very soon.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 5.—Inquiries developed the fact that Peter O. Elliott, a machinist of this city, has not been seen for several months. In the neighborhood where he roomed he was considered rather peculiar. He talked much of socialism.

TYNER THIS TIME.

Assistant Postmaster General Is Among a List of the Indicted.

Washington, Oct. 7.—The federal grand jury reported a large number of indictments this afternoon. Among the indicted are General James N. Tyner, formerly assistant attorney general for the postoffice department, and Harrison J. Barrett, his assistant. They are charged with conspiracy to defraud the government.

WAR ON MERE PRETEXT.

Wayne MacVeagh Says England and Germany Were Unfair to Venezuela.

The Hague, Oct. 7.—Wayne MacVeagh, senior counsel for the United States, continuing his argument today before the Venezuelan arbitration tribunal, declared the question before the tribunal was one of ethics; namely, whether or not the war against Venezuela was just and necessary. He maintained the complaints of Great Britain were merely a pretext for war, and that Venezuela had a far greater right on her side when she complained of the dispatch of a British vessel from London to the Caribbean sea to deliver a cargo of arms to the insurgents' chief, General Matos, through the intermediary of agents at Trinidad. Counsel said he found no precedent in history for such a purely financial war as he declared was undertaken by Great Britain and Germany for the protection of a railroad company's bondholders, and in support of claims desconto Gesellchaft.

BIG CANAL BOODLE.

Henry Watterson Uses Pointed Terms About the Senate.

Louisville, Oct. 7.—Henry Watterson has taken note of the criticism which followed his recent publication that there was a $40,000,000 steal mixed in the Panama canal bill and, answering an editorial in the Boston Herald, makes a still further charge against the senate. In part he says:

"The Herald takes a most optimistic view of the morals of the time. Has it never before heard of the 'grey wolves' of the senate? Is this the first time that the thieves of the lobby have come to its knowledge? Can I really believe that a $40,000,000, any $40,000,000 bill, could be passed at Washington without somebody taking it, both before and during and after its passage?

The Railroads Involved.

"But an isthmian canal bill, a $40,000,000 isthmian bill, how could that by any possibility, considering the actual elements involved and at work, escape the contamination? The manipulation of the 'grey wolves' inside; of the thieving lobby outside? Now that the transcontinental railway pool of delay, obstruction and ultimate defeat for any isthmian canal whatever has killed the Panama scheme, what do we see? Why, every manner of new scheme for new canals, some in the interest of the railway pools; others in the fancied interest of the French company; all sorts of schemes for the resurrection of Panama, the secession of the state of Panama, a revolution in Colombia, the election of a pro-Panama president and so forth; all manner of schemes and devices for diverting the president from his plain duty of ordering the Nicaraguan work to begin under the mandatory clause of the Spooner act. All manner of tricks and jugglery for confusing the public mind and throwing dust in the eyes of the people. Is the Courier Journal slaughtering fancy sheep to call attention to these?

Six Millions Enough.

"If the Herald wants specifications we have them in plenty. If it wants statistical information we are prepared to furnish it. But let it revise its own judgments as to the Panama business. From the first to last, it was a job pure and simple. There is not a well informed man in Washington who will not privately, if not publicly, say as much. It proposed to pay $40,000,000 for what could have been had at one time for $6,000,000, and was not worth sixpence. If we consider the sure after charges it was backed by the transcontinental railway pool.

"Why should the Herald accuse us of want of discretion and judgment because we set these facts down in black and white and obtain for them an audience of readers?"

FEARS VICIOUS RESULTS

Lipton Says Tariff Policy for England Will Hurt America.

New York, Oct. 7.—Believing Joseph Chamberlain will succeed in forcing some kind of protective tariff on the English people, Sir Thomas Lipton has abandoned his scheme to obtain thousands of acres in the south for cultivation. He has foreseen also the effect of the success of Chamberlain's policy on his packing house industry in Chicago, and no sooner are there sure signs of the protective policy going through than he will look for markets for his packing products elsewhere than in the British isles.

Sir Thomas returned to this city yesterday, still weak from his recent illness in Chicago. He was more interested in the Chamberlain fight than in yacht racing and it was manifest he was worried at the outlook.

"I take off my hat to Chamberlain," he said. "He is the foremost politician in England. A tariff wall such as Chamberlain proposes would interfere seriously with the trade of this country. But I am convinced we could not get along at home without American beef and pork. Canada might give us cheese and butter, two very necessary articles, but I think meat cannot be brought from Australia.

"American beef is landed in England in perfect condition. It is almost as fresh when landed as if still warm and there is no supply to take the place of the Yankee pork. If Chamberlain is to fail it will be on this food problem. I think the possibility of dear food will be the rock on which he will be wrecked.

"If tariff is to be prepared, I am in favor of treating the United States as if it was one of the colonies. It would be bad business to interfere with the enormous trade of the two countries; and, you know, governments ought to be run on good business principles. No, I have not bought land in the south. Why should I? I surely will not as long as this tariff question is unsettled. One has to look ahead, and, as I have said, I think Chamberlain is the man who is convincing and who will come near to obtaining his end."

MADE COMPACT TO DIE.

Two Young Indianapolis Men Could Not Live Without Each Other.

Indianapolis, Oct. 7.—Martin J. Welsh and George B. Williamson, who came here from Chicago about a month ago, and who were employed in the office of a telephone company, committed suicide early this morning under a compact entered into a week ago.

It is said that Williamson had been engaged to a young woman in Chicago, but her parents objected to him and he came here with the hope of forgetting her. He and Welsh had been warm friends and when he asked for a transfer from the Chicago office to this city Welsh made a similar request, declaring he proposed to live and die with his friend. Separation did not lessen Williamson's passion for his former sweetheart, and he grew morose and often threatened suicide. On such occasions Welsh expressed a determination to kill himself also, and a week ago it was mutually understood that when Williamson's burden became unbearable both would end their lives. The friends went to a hardware store yesterday and each purchased a revolver of the same pattern and had it loaded. Williamson left some friends with whom he had been talking, and a moment after reaching his room fired a bullet into his left temple.

Welsh boarded in another part of the city and did not reach his room until midnight. He read for half an hour and then placed the revolver to his left temple and sent a bullet into his brain. Both young men died almost instantly.

NOT LIKED IN BERLIN.

Berlin, Oct. 7.—The negro residents here, of whom there are about 200, mostly Americans, complained yesterday to the police of attacks made on them. In two or three instances in the east end, where most of them live, negroes have been subjected to severe beatings. These occurrences are ascribed to the lynching laws which the New York correspondents of German papers are particularly fond of cabling, the impression being produced on the east side roughs that this is the proper way to treat negroes.