

PRESIDENT WINNER

In Squabble Over Provision of Pending Meat Bill.

COMMITTEE WILL ACCEDE

New Measure to Contain No Court Review Feature—Government to Appropriate \$3,000,000 Annually for Inspections.

A Washington special says: The basis of a complete agreement on the meat inspection legislation between President Roosevelt and the house committee on agriculture was arrived at Monday at the white house. Speaker Cannon represented the committee in this instance and subsequently spent some time explaining the situation to the committee in its rooms at the capitol. The bill was practically complete when the committee adjourned Monday.

It will authorize an annual appropriation of \$3,000,000 to pay the cost of inspection and will contain no provision for the levy of an assessment to make up any deficiency in the amount available for this work as suggested by Mr. Cowan, representing the Texas cattle growers, and later urged by the president.

The court review provision will not be contained in the measure.

This action meets the suggestion of the president. The words "in the judgment of the secretary of agriculture" will not be inserted, as suggested by the president, and this conclusion now meets Mr. Roosevelt's approval.

The section waiving the civil service law for one year in the selection of inspectors will go out of the provision, also one of the president's recommendation.

There is to be no date on the label of the packing of meat food products. In this the president yields to the committee. The language which gives the inspectors the right to the packing plants at all times is amplified by the words "whether the same be in operation or not."

With these changes made, the president has indicated his entire satisfaction with the measure which was reported from the committee as a substitute for the Beveridge amendment, and was Monday recommitted to the committee that the change may be made.

Speaker Cannon was accompanied to the white house by Representative Adams of Wisconsin, a member of the agricultural committee. Ordinarily, the speaker does not take the active part in legislation which he has in the present instance. It has been explained, however, that he regards the passage of an adequate inspection bill with all possible speed, as vitally essential to the welfare of many important industries throughout the country.

The objection which was urged to the president as a reason why he should not insist on giving authority to the secretary of agriculture to levy a tax to make up any deficiency was the constitutional provision that congress shall levy all taxes. A head tax on animals, it was pointed out, would be an exceedingly unequal one, as the value of a fine beef steer would be much greater than a steer of inferior weight and condition, yet the tax would have to be the same.

The same condition would prevail as to all other animals killed for food.

The guarantee of the constitution of every man's right to have his grievances heard before a court was also presented to the president forcefully as a reason why the decision of the secretary of agriculture should not be made final, as would be the case should the words "in the discretion of the secretary of agriculture" be inserted throughout the measure. In this argument, it is understood, the president acquiesced on the ground of its containing a fundamental principle of guaranteed rights.

DEATH LURKED IN SAUSAGE.

Farmer and His Two Children Poisoned by Eating Bologna.

J. B. Baremore, a farmer residing near Fort Smith, Ark., and his children, Emma, aged 5 years, and James, aged 18 months, died Monday at Bellepoint hospital at Fort Smith from poisoning. They had eaten bologna sausage. A daughter, aged seven years, is at the point of death.

The mother ate none of the sausage, and is not affected. The deadly stuff was purchased from a street lunch stand.

WORKERS TO SHARE PROFITS.

Fall River Cotton Manufacturers Will Divide With Employees.

The Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Fall River, Mass., representing practically all the cotton mill interests in the city have, in a letter to the textile council, made public Monday, offered to guarantee the mill operators a profit sharing dividend of not less than 5 per cent.

KIDNAPER BEHIND BARS.

Philadelphia Ex-Broker, in Financial Straits, Stole Young Boy With Hope of Getting Big Ransom.

Freddie Muth, the seven-year-old Philadelphia boy, who was kidnapped from school in that city nearly a week ago, was recovered from his captor in a sensational manner Monday. For several days the identity of the kidnaper was known to the police, but, despite the efforts of 400 men who have been working on the case, he was not located until Monday afternoon. Accompanied by one of his men, Chief of Detectives Donaghy went to 426 North Sixty-second street, West Philadelphia, and there found John Joseph Kean with his captive. Kean attempted to escape, and was shot at by the detectives. The bullets missed their aim, but Kean surrendered and was taken to police headquarters.

The kidnaper, who is 42 years old, is described as a former stock broker who had recently been a real estate agent. He has a wife and three children, and it is believed that his desperate financial situation drove him to his crime. In communications to the father of the child, he demanded \$5,000 for its return, and in a letter written on Friday declared he would kill the child and himself if the money was not forthcoming. Kean's terms were acceded to in a "personal" inserted in all of Saturday's papers. In a subsequent letter Kean proposed new terms and these were likewise accepted and another "personal" was inserted in Sunday's newspapers.

Meanwhile misleading stories were given to the public by the police in order to serve their purpose.

The boy was unharmed except that he bore evidence of suffering from hunger and exposure. When the kidnaper and his victim were brought before Superintendent of Police Taylor, the little one still had in his hand the school book which he carried with him when he was enticed from school by a decoy note purporting to be from his mother, and stating that she was in a hospital suffering from an accident.

The capture of Kean was primarily due to the publication in Monday's newspapers that the police had abandoned their search for the kidnapped boy and his abductor. This threw Kean off his guard and he ventured outside the house. Blair pounced on him and succeeded in forcing a confession from him.

When the boy was found in the house he was extremely dirty. He said he had been kept constantly in the house; had been given bread and milk to eat and was not mistreated. Kean kept constant watch from the windows of the house. When anyone approached he would carry the boy to the roof.

After making a statement Kean was locked up and the boy was taken to the home of his parents.

AGITATORS CAUSED TROUBLE.

Head of Copper Company at Cananea Throws Light on Rioting.

In a letter filed with the state department at Washington and dated at Cananea, Sonora, Mexico, June 11, W. C. Green, president of the copper company at whose mines in Cananea the rioting occurred early this month, charges that agitators from the western federation had been through the mines inciting the Mexicans and telling how he was warned of the plot to dynamite the bank and to inaugurate a revolution against President Diaz. He reviews details already published and says, among other things:

"On the night of May 31, I was informed by a man working in the Cobre Grande that a Mexican there had told him trouble was going to start in Cananea on the morning of June 1 at 5 o'clock; that a socialist club had held three meetings at midnight on the night of May 30, at which a large number of agitators of socialist tendencies were present; that agitators of the western federation had been through the mines inciting the Mexicans and that they had been furnishing money for the socialist club that had been established at Cananea. He also gave us a couple of copies of a revolutionary circular that had been widely distributed together with a number of other details."

Mr. Green adds that all federation agitators were ordered out of town, and "I think there are about 87 of the agitators (Mexican) now in jail," that many of them were deported from Mexico and southern California, who have previously taken part in labor troubles; and that all of the revolutionary club that stirred up the feeling escaped across the line the first night. He estimates that "about twenty Mexicans were killed for each white man."

TWO FIRMS PLEAD GUILTY.

Harvester Machine Companies Admit Wrongdoing and Pay Fines.

Admitting that measured by the Arkansas statutes they were guilty in restraining competition on farm machinery in that state, the International Harvester company and the International Harvester Company of America in court at Chicago, on Monday, agreed to pay \$10,000 each in fines.

IS OKLAHOMA STATE

President Signs Bill Adding New Star to Our Flag.

EXIT INDIAN TERRITORY

President Used Two Pens in Making Signature, One of Gold for Indian Territory, and the Other a Goose Quill for Oklahoma.

Another star was added to the union Saturday when President Roosevelt signed the bill admitting Oklahoma and the Indian Territory as one state. The measure also provides that Arizona and New Mexico may be admitted to statehood as the state of Arizona, provided the people of the territories vote in favor of admission on the terms submitted to them by congress.

The signing of the measure was made the occasion of an interesting ceremony. Senator Beveridge, and Representative Hamilton, respectively, chairmen of the house and senate committees on territories, who have worked long and hard to bring about the enactment of the measure, were present, as also were Delegate McGuire of Oklahoma, and a delegation of residents of Oklahoma; Delegate Andrews of New Mexico, Secretary Loeb and several others.

The president used two pens in signing the measure, writing his first name, "Theodore," with a solid gold pen presented by the people of Arizona, and his family name, "Roosevelt," with an eagle's quill taken from an American eagle in Oklahoma.

After signing the bill, President Roosevelt congratulated Senator Beveridge and Representative Hamilton on the completion of their long and arduous labors in connection with the measure. He expressed in strong terms the hope that the people of Arizona and New Mexico would avail themselves of the opportunity afforded them by the law to come into the union as a state. From every viewpoint, he said he regarded it as the wisest thing to do, as they were now offered an opportunity which might not again be offered in a score of years. The president said, too, he had a personal interest in the admission of Arizona and New Mexico, as many of the members of his regiment, the Rough Riders, resided in those territories. He added that he hoped sincerely the people of the territories would not lose the opportunity thus presented to them.

LOUISIANA PUTS UP BARS.

Passenger Traffic from All Tropical Fruit Ports Is Quarantined.

A quarantine order prohibiting all passenger traffic from all tropical fruit ports to Louisiana was issued Saturday by Dr. C. H. Irion, president of the state board of health. The order was issued because of a report received in New Orleans from the resident medical inspector at Port Limon, Costa Rica, stating that within the last few days 150 persons from Colon had arrived there, many of Limon, Costa Rica, stating that with yellow fever. Bluefields, Nicaragua and Belize, British Honduras, are shut out by this order.

A COSTLY CHILDISH PRANK.

Little Girl Confesses That She Caused Wreck of Train.

Little Alice Kyle, a school girl, and daughter of a farmer, residing between Macksburg and Elba, Ohio, has confessed to having caused the wreck of the "Pennsylvania Flyer," near the latter town in which two passenger coaches were overturned and the engine, tender and mail car hurled down an embankment.

The girl, who is 12 years old, says that she wedged a rail bolt between the ends of two rails just to see the train smash it as it had smashed nails and pennies.

The girl will not be arrested, as the railroad officials are satisfied that it was a childish prank.

SLAIN BY BROTHER-IN-LAW.

Claud Murray Shot Dead in the Presence of His Family.

In the presence of his wife and children, seated in a buggy in the public road, near Elkton, Ky., Claud Murray, a prominent farmer, was on Wednesday morning shot and instantly killed by his brother-in-law, Lee Clifton. Clifton immediately went to Elkton and surrendered. Domestic trouble between Murray and his wife are given as the cause of the tragedy.

Sundry Civil Bill Passes.

The sundry civil bill passed the house Saturday after an amendment of Mr. Sullivan of Massachusetts compelling the Panama canal commission to purchase material in the cheapest markets, had been defeated.

Seven Miners Asphyxiated.

A report has been received from Santa Eulalia, a mining camp in Chihuahua, Mexico, that the Buena Tierra mine caught fire and seven men were asphyxiated. A candle set fire to timbering in the mine.

BUTCHERY CONTINUES.

Massacre of Hebrews in Bialystok, Russia, Reported to Have Broken Out With Increased Fury.

A St. Petersburg special says: Disorders appear to have broken out at Bialystok Friday afternoon with even greater fury than characterized Thursday's riots.

No dispatches are being received from Bialystok, where the telegraph office is closed, but semi-official messages from Grodno and Minsk report that the excesses were started again by the throwing of several bombs. The crowds, according to these dispatches, then opened fire on the police station, to which the troops replied, and there was a constant interchange of shots between Jews in their houses and soldiers in the streets. A mob of peasants, armed with clubs, scythes, etc., who had found their way into the city, was participating in the rioting.

The city has been cordoned in order to prevent the ingress of more peasants. Many persons are reported to have been wounded, but the number of dead is said to be comparatively small. Exact details of the disturbances are lacking, but the pillaging is attributed largely to peasants from the country.

At St. Petersburg the lower house of parliament read the government a lesson on promptness of investigation of the Bialystok outbreak, a committee of three having been named and departing Friday for Bialystok in the hope that the presence of representatives of parliament will check the disorders and have a salutary effect on reactionary officials if the charges are true that they are inspiring excesses.

The first evidence to be submitted to the committee will be proclamations, which, it is asserted, were distributed in the streets of Bialystok the last ten days under the eyes of the police, calling on the population to rise against the Jews.

FRAUD CHARGED TO EXECUTOR.

Affairs of Brown Estate to Be Aired Again in the Courts.

Mary V. Connally, Elijah Brown, Sallie Eugenia Brown and George M. Brown, four of the six children and heirs of Joseph E. Brown, war governor of Georgia, and United States senator, filed a bill in the superior court at Atlanta, Ga., Friday, against Julius L. Brown and Joseph M. Brown, the remaining heirs and sons of Governor Brown, and the executors of his will, and against Peter Brown, Leon L. Brown and Mike Shuman.

The bill charges that Julius L. Brown, as one of the executors of the estate, resorted to a scheme to purchase certain realty belonging to the estate for \$5,025, when its real value was \$15,000, thus allowing him to make \$10,000 wrongfully out of the estate.

This is charged to have been a flagrant violation of his duties as executor, and that the sale of said property to Peter Brown, Leon Eplan and Mike Shuman—the property being subsequently deeded back to Julius L. Brown by said purchasers—was in pursuance of an understanding between the parties, the several transactions being characterized as subterfuges and devices to escape the rule of law which does not permit an executor to purchase at his own sale, and is charged as a fraud upon the complaining heirs.

REPORT FROM DRY DOCK DEWEY

Great, Bulky Floater Is Sighted at Entrance of Sabang Bay.

A Washington dispatch says: The navy department Friday received a dispatch from Commander Hosley announcing that the dry dock Dewey passed the entrance of Sabang bay, at the extreme northern end of the island of Sumatra, on June 13, about noon. The Dewey is expected to reach Singapore on June 20.

LOCKWOOD CROSSES "DIVIDE."

Was Man Who Nominated Cleveland for Mayor, Governor and President.

Daniel N. Lockwood, a well known lawyer and former member of congress, is dead at Buffalo, N. Y. In 1881 he nominated Grover Cleveland for mayor of Buffalo. In 1882 he nominated Cleveland for governor of New York, and again in the national convention of 1884 he made the nominating speech in behalf of the New York delegation which presented the name of Grover Cleveland as a candidate for the presidency.

TO FIGHT SPECULATORS.

Farmers and Business Men Urged to Prevent Market Manipulation.

President M. L. Johnson of the Georgia division, Southern Cotton Association, gives out a statement to the farmers and other business men of the state, in which he urges them to stand together in fighting the speculative manipulations of the market, and to put themselves in a position where they will be able to hold cotton in the fall for remunerative prices.

ON THE CATTLE LINER

Gentleman Tramp's Cruise From Montreal to Glasgow.

DOWN on my luck one day last autumn, I had diligently footed Montreal for several hours in search of something to do. At last I happened to strike an employment bureau, having a blackboard outside, on which was written: "Free passage to England and back as cattle-men—apply within."

I walked in. A big man in a fur coat, sitting in front of a stove and smoking a cigar, looked up. "Well, what's your business? You ain't no lumber man." I admitted I was not, and told him I wished for a free passage to England as cattleman. "Well, guess you can," says he, making out a form and handing it to me with the remark that he wanted \$5 booking fee. I expostulated and asked him what his sign meant: "Free passage." He smiled and said: "Guess you'd better take it now, as it might cost you \$10 to-morrow."

I reflected a few minutes, and then handed him the required sum. He immediately became amiable, and asked if I had any preference as to where I shipped to. I said I had not, but wanted to get home as quickly as possible. I knew there were very few more boats out of port before winter was upon us, and my cash in hand was now reduced to less than \$10. After looking through his books I decided to put my name down for Glasgow, to sail the following Thursday, and turned to leave the office. "Say," he bellowed out after me, "guess you git five shillings from the company at the other end." The eventful Thursday came, and I arrived at the office at 4 with my "grip," ready for work, to find some twenty or thirty other men all waiting to ship by the same boat.

I began to get fidgety, as I knew there were only six men wanted from that office by the cattle shipper and I wondered if my \$5 "was gone bust." Fate, however, was kind, and by 8 o'clock that night I had signed on as part of the ship's company to the port of Glasgow. I found, on getting on board, that there were two foremen and nine hands to look after 350 head of cattle. The first thing we did on getting on board was to find our quarters. These were right in the fo'c'sle head, next door to the firemen, and a steward was there waiting for us. He ventured a remark that he would for \$2 look our baggage up in the foremen's cabin for the present, as the firemen were not to be trusted with anything lying about. This being done, we set to work to bed down for the cattle, which were to come on during the night. This finished, we prepared to retire, but on arriving at our quarters found only bare boards to sleep on, which discovery sent us howling to the steeage steward with a view to getting blankets, etc. We were, however, informed that we could not have any until next day, but each man received a plate, knife and fork, and cup, and also a large tin pan to fetch our meat in, and a can to be used for fetching both tea and soup. We went back to our quarters, and with my "grip" for a pillow I wrapped myself up in my great-coat and slept my first sleep as a cattleman.

Next morning we were aroused by one of the foremen at 7 o'clock, and then we arranged who should be kitchen-maid for that day. The duties of kitchen-maid were not arduous, as I found when my turn came on the Sunday, the work consisting of going to the galley to fetch the grub and washing up the things after. Breakfast that first morning consisted of coffee and stew, with bread, and I shall not forget it in a hurry. After breakfast was over we went on deck and watched the boat cast off for England, and then our duties as cattlemen commenced. We first of all got up sufficient hay from the hold to last until next morning; after that we watered and fed the cattle. In the evening we again watered and fed, and then cleaned up the alleyways, and had finished for the night. Supper, pipes and cards saw the time through till 9 p. m., and one of our fellows proved no small performer on the violin. On all subsequent mornings we were up at 4 o'clock sharp to water the animals and give them their hay, after which we

proceeded to get up enough hay and meal to do duty until the following morning, and then to breakfast.

Breakfast over, at 9 a. m., we gave each beast a pailful of meal, and then cleaned out the alleyways, and were then (11 a. m.) free until 3, when we went through the same performance again, finishing off by 6 o'clock each evening. Sunday was a great day with us on account of a change of diet, each man receiving for dinner a raisin and currant pudding, and for tea a one-quarter pound tin of plum jam. Each day saw us through exactly the same routine of work, and occasionally in the evenings we were invited down by the steorage passengers to their concerts.

The 350 cattle were decked in four rows extending fore and aft, two rows to port and two rows to starboard, with alleyways separating the port rows and the starboard rows. A foreman and five cattlemen worked the aft lot, and a foreman and four men the forward division. It was very good fortune to work forward, and we used to pity the other gang, for they had no soft job in the early morning, with a rough sea, groping their way past the engine room up to the deck. The hay and meal were stored in the fore and aft holds, and were got up daily by pulleys. The water was stored in large barrels, filled daily from the engine room. The worst part of our work was the sweeping and cleaning of the alleyways, and those who escaped seasickness, among them myself, were often a bit below par from the smell of the cattle. But custom is a good mate, and in my own case I am willing to travel as cattleman again, if necessary.

Our foremen were very decent fellows, one being an American and the other an Irishman. They were treated as second-class passengers, having a joint cabin and a steward. After the first three days, by means of a little "greasing," I succeeded in feeding with them, not to avoid my fellow cattlemen, for they were all good fellows, but to escape their grub, which was not "O. K." Among my mates were a violinist from a Newport (U. S. A.) band, a "vet." from Toronto, a farmer from Manitoba, a bushman (Scotch), and four other Scotchmen, all stone-masons, going home with three or four hundred dollars apiece. To complete the picture I must add that the ship carried four saloon passengers, fourteen second-class and twenty-three steerage, all Scotch, and one was an enthusiastic bagpiper, who piped at night with an utter disregard for the weary cattlemen. He and the violinist were, however, in great request for the steorage dances.

And so time passed away until, on the following Sunday, we sighted Forrey Island, off the north of Ireland. I might say that for some hours before we sighted land the cattle were very restless, and my foreman told me that they knew they were nearing land.

On Monday at noon we anchored at Birkenhead, where, in the space of an hour and a half, we had got all the cattle off, and also about 150 bales of hay that remained over, and were once more on our way to Glasgow, where we were to be paid off.

Never shall I forget that morning when we steamed up the Clyde to Greenock, Ben Lomond in the distance, its peak covered with snow and the sunshine on it, and around us a lot of boats waiting for the tide to take them on. Then we gradually drew away into civilization, with all its smoke and dirt.

We were paid off that afternoon, each man receiving 5s. and his discharge, a deduction out of this being made for any tobacco supplies during the voyage, which, in my case, left me only 2s. in hand.

Each cattleman, in addition, is entitled to a free passage back by the next boat, but, on application at the steamship office you can, on payment of £2, prolong your visit to this country for three months, which enables you to return to Canada in the spring, when the snow and frost have broken up and life is making a fresh start in the new country and all good labor is in demand.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Witness Can't Think.

Sir Henry Irving once said: "What is the good of lawyers treating an honest and sensitive witness on the witness-stand as though he were a sneak thief? A young man in my company was a witness in a case of robbery. He had seen a thief snatch a young girl's pocket-book and make off. Well, the thief's lawyer cross-examined my young friend shamefully. He roared at him, shook his fist at him, raved at him. 'And at what hour did all this happen?' the lawyer, sneering, asked toward the end of his examination. 'I think—' my friend began, but he was at once interrupted. 'We don't care anything here about what you think!' said the lawyer, with a sort of contempt. 'Don't you want to hear what I think?' said my young friend, mildly. 'Certainly not,' the lawyer roared. 'Then,' said my friend, 'I may as well step down from the box. I'm not a lawyer. I can't talk without thinking.'"

The Birch in the British Navy.

The Government have decided to suspend the use of the birch in the navy, directing that a report be made to them on the effect of the suspension at the end of a year. This is a matter for naval men rather than for politicians. Opinion among experts is cer-

tainly divided on the question. There are able men who are strongly in favor of the abolition of corporal punishment, but the prevailing opinion among naval officers is the other way. Is the birch the best deterrent? That is the question. We have no sympathy with the sentimental view of the matter. Abhorrence of methods of force is a traditional Liberal doctrine, and one for which we have always had unmixing contempt. Refinement may become a morbid process, and no nation infected by it can have any chance in competition with ruder peoples.—London Saturday Review.

Birds and Bridges.

All river birds have a great dislike to the bridges which span the stream at intervals, and give them as wide a berth as possible. An oyster-catcher may be flying swiftly up river just above the surface of the water. One would think that it would save a great deal of time and energy were it to continue its course under the bridge; but no, there is evidently something uncanny about the latter to the bird's mind, so it invariably rises from the surface of the stream, and flies well above the bridge. Small birds, however, as the dipper and the swallow, seem to ignore the obstruction.—Country Life.