

THE PAPER TRUST

A Protest Against Governmental Aid Therefor.

Newspaper Men Ask that the Duty on Pulp be Abolished—It is Alleged that the Profits of the Trust Are Enormous and Are a Tax on Knowledge.

Washington, Dec. 28.—The American Newspaper Publishers' association has presented to the Anglo-American joint commissioners a carefully prepared argument in favor of free paper and free pulp.

The directors of the American Newspaper Publishers' association, representing 157 daily newspapers of the United States and representing the bulk of the total consumption of print paper, are in favor of free paper and free pulp. The tariff of \$6 per ton on print paper is prohibitory and they believe the rate of \$1.67 per ton for mechanically ground wood pulp is excessive; that the American paper manufacturers need no protection because they can manufacture paper cheaper than is done in any other part of the world and that they are now supplying the Australian, Japanese and British markets in competition with Swedish and German manufacturers.

During the last year the export averaged over 1,000 tons per week and the entire revenue received from the importation of mechanically ground wood pulp was only \$41,842 last year, so that no serious question of national economy could be urged in opposition to free pulp and free paper.

The American manufacturers are protected to the extent of \$1.60 per ton by reason of their proximity to their customers. The difference in the cost of transportation to market is their great guaranty of security against Canada or any foreign country. They are also protected by reason of their ability to obtain cheaper and more convenient supplies of coal and chemicals, which as yet are not obtainable in the Canadian forests.

In January, 1898, all the big paper mills of the United States with a few unimportant exceptions were merged into the International Paper Co., a combination that absorbed 24 mills, producing about 80 per cent. of the entire American output. This corporation or trust was capitalized upon a basis of \$55,000,000. The pretext given for the organization of the trust was the inability of mills to make paper at prevailing prices—that bankruptcy stared them in the face.

This combination was really formed to protect the proprietors whose mills were in poor localities or on streams that were running dry. Every mill owner who entered that trust invited a withdrawal of government favor. Excessive and improper prices were paid for many mills that were located on exhausted water courses and that were tributary to denuded timber tracts; for mills that at periods of the year have an insufficient supply of water or are under water; for mills that are inferior and worthless in machinery, equipment and construction; for mills that must pay excessive rental for water power; for mills that do not own or control wood land; for mills that have neither pulp grinding attachments nor sulphite pulp auxiliaries.

A circular based upon information "furnished by officers" of the International Paper Co., showed that in July the trust was making a profit of \$16 per ton on its output.

The entire output of this corporation, representing 1,429 tons per day for the entire capacity, could be reproduced by a present investment of \$15,000,000, so that the American consumers of newspapers are forced to pay dividends upon an inflated valuation of at least \$40,000,000.

Immediately after the organization of the trust it raised the price of paper wherever possible. In three cases it raised its price \$10 per ton and has averaged an increase of \$5 per ton on its daily output of 1,429 tons, equaling an increased tax of \$2,130,000 per annum upon the newspapers of the country, which now pay a total exceeding \$20,000,000 per annum for their paper supply.

Every increase of a quarter cent per pound in the price of newspapers adds \$1,000,000 dollars to the value of the trust securities.

The duty on paper stops cheap books and cheap newspapers. It taxes intelligence, because the newspapers are the people's school and their library. All taxes upon paper are taxes upon reading, upon knowledge, upon the dissemination of information; to make newspapers artificially dear is wantonly to restrict the number of readers and so increase ignorance. When this is done or proposed, simply to add to the profits of a monopoly, the injury to public interests becomes a matter demanding the intervention of the government.

Moore Draws a 19-Year Sentence. New York, Dec. 28.—W. A. E. Moore, convicted of robbing Martin Mahon, a hotelkeeper of this city, by the "badger game," was yesterday sentenced to 19 years in state prison. Justice Daly, in the supreme court, on the application of counsel for Moore, granted a stay of execution of the sentence passed on Moore by Recorder Goff until a motion could be argued for the granting of a certificate of reasonable doubt in order to enable an appeal to be taken.

TO PAY DAMAGES.

The President Will Recommend to Congress the Enactment of Legislation Looking to the Settlement of the Cuban War Claims.

Washington, Dec. 29.—Immediately upon the ratification of the peace treaty by the senate the president will recommend to congress the enactment of legislation looking to the settlement of the claims of American citizens for damages sustained in Cuba, Porto Rico and other Spanish possessions, which formed the seat of war. Claims to the amount of \$26,000,000 on this score have already been lodged with the state department. It is true that an unknown proportion of these are claims based on deprivations committed by Cuban insurgents for which it is questionable whether the Spanish government could be held responsible. On the other hand, it is believed that there are many claims for large amounts that have not yet been presented, owing to the inability of the claimants to secure the necessary corroborative evidence during the Spanish occupation of the evacuated territories, or because of the belief that it would be fruitless to present any claim so long as Spanish sovereignty was maintained.

However, by an article in the treaty of Paris, the United States has assumed liability for all claims preferred by its citizens on account of deprivations, or, in fact, on any score.

In turn the Spanish assumed liability for any claim that might have been made on account of Spanish citizens or the Spanish government itself against the United States. What such claims would have amounted to cannot be estimated. None were filed with the United States government prior to the declaration of war. But it is recalled that there is much criticism on the part of high Spanish officials of the alleged failure of the United States government to observe the requirements of the neutrality laws and more than one statement to the effect that the Spanish government intended to present a claim for a round number of millions on that score.

In the inclusion in the treaty of the clause providing for the mutual assumption of debts, by both parties, the commissioners were simply following the lines of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which terminated the war between the United States and Mexico, although in that case there was a limitation expressed in terms upon the amount of liability to be assumed by the United States. So far as is known the treaty does not specifically provide for the appointment of a commission to adjust these claims of United States citizens, but as that is the usual method of adjudication, it is presumed that a commission will be created by authority of an act of congress. The latter cannot withhold its sanction to some such arrangements after the ratification of the treaty, because the convention itself binds the government to the obligation.

ROBERTS TALKS.

The Congressman-Elect Makes a Statement in Reference to Plural Marriages.

New York, Dec. 29.—A Salt Lake special to the Evening World says: Congressman-elect B. H. Roberts Wednesday made the following statement: "If a time comes when it is necessary for me to defend myself I shall be there right on the spot, and I appreciate that the members of congress and the American people are more liberal, broad-minded and generous than a few bigoted and contracted preachers, whose training, mode of life and trend of thought tend to unfit them for practical life."

"Joseph Smith received a commandment from the Lord to introduce our order of marriage into the church, and on the strength of that revelation and not by reasons of anything that is written in the Jewish scriptures, the latter day saints practice plural marriage. Polygamy is not adultery, for, were it so considered, then Abraham, Jacob and the prophets who practiced it would not be allowed a heritage in the kingdom of heaven; and if polygamy is not adultery, then it cannot be classed as a sin at all. It appears to me that modern Christians must either learn to tolerate polygamy or give up forever the glorious hope of resting in Abraham's bosom."

At the most, Mr. Roberts says, his offense is unlawful cohabitation, and he remarked: "I am here and the courts are open. If anyone wants to test the point the way is clear."

It has been urged by some that Roberts, owing to the operation of the Edmunds-Tucker act, which disfranchised all polygamists, is legally barred from taking his seat in congress. In regard to this Mr. Roberts says he has had the best legal advice obtainable, which convinces him that there are no legal obstacles in the way of his taking the seat.

Death of Judge Reeder.

Easton, Pa., Dec. 29.—Judge Howard J. Reeder died at his home in this city Wednesday morning. He was 55 years of age. Judge Reeder was a son of Andrew H. Reeder, noted as the governor of Kansas during the anti-slavery controversy before the civil war. He served throughout that struggle, first as a lieutenant of regulars and afterward as a captain of volunteers.

An Agreement Reached.

Washington, Dec. 29.—It is said in official circles that indications point to the conclusion of an agreement between the joint high Canadian commissioners that while satisfactory to both the United States and to Canada will not include all that either side hoped to obtain at the beginning. The arrangement is expected to be ratified shortly.

Murderer Hanged.

Princeton, Mo., Dec. 29.—Ira Sexton was hanged here Wednesday for the killing of Nathan Stark, a young farmer, October 28, 1897.

THE FALL OF ILOILO.

Aguinaldo's Flag is Flying Over the City—American Troops Arrived too Late—The Situation Becoming Complicated.

Washington, Dec. 29.—There is a good deal of anxiety in official circles here over recent events at Iloilo. Two official dispatches have been received by the state and war departments but it is impossible to gather from them an accurate knowledge as to the condition there. It is not even possible to learn whether the insurgents or the American forces have taken the place. Wednesday morning United States Consul Pratt, at Singapore, cabled the state department: "Iloilo taken 24th. Spanish fled to Borneo." This threw the officials into deeper doubt than before. The American expedition which left Manila to go to Iloilo, 2,000 troops and the warships Baltimore and Callao, will scarcely have had time, it is said, to have reached Iloilo by the 24th inst. So the inference is that the insurgents are in possession. Color is lent to this belief by the fact reported in one telegram that the Spaniards had retreated to a strongly fortified town on the island of Mindanao.

Just before noon a dispatch came from Gen. Otis that at once confirmed the fears of the officials of the war department as to what has taken place at Iloilo. It appears that the American forces arrived too late on the scene and that the insurgents had added to the difficulty of the problems already presented by hoisting their flag over the city, which they have been besieging for months. The news was contained in the following message from Gen. Otis:

"Sent Col. Potter on fast vessel to Iloilo on 24th to communicate with Spanish Gen. Rios; latter evacuated evening of 24th and Potter arrived 39 hours later; insurgents took possession of city on 25th, and Potter found Aguinaldo's flag flying. Cannot now report probable results; will not hear from there for four days, as no cable communications. Spanish forces have evacuated all stations in southern islands, except Zamboanga, Mindanao by orders, as they say, from Madrid."

The evacuation by the Spaniards of all Philippine ports, as reported by Gen. Otis, although doubtless inspired by a desire to secure their safety by concentration, undoubtedly has done much to complicate the problem already presented the war department of extending the military jurisdiction of the United States over the islands. It will now be necessary to expedite the execution of the original plans and it may be fully expected that within a week important events will have happened in the Philippines. It is presumed that Gen. Otis will demand the surrender of Iloilo into his hands, and this demand may at once raise the issue between the insurgents and our own government of possession of the islands.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A Popular Young School Teacher Killed Murderer Subtly.

Sioux City, Ia., Dec. 29.—A special to the Journal says: A district school house about two miles from the village of Clare was the scene of a terrible tragedy Wednesday afternoon, whereby May Thomas, a popular young teacher, lost her life.

Yesterday afternoon a young man came to Clare on the northbound Rock Island passenger train, hired a horse and drove out to the school house where Miss Thomas teaches. He entered the building and they conversed for some time, finally walking out together. After going down the road a short distance the man drew a revolver and shot her, killing her almost instantly. He then shot himself and died a few hours later. The young man was not known at Clare but it was learned that his name is Harry Garvey. He had been keeping company with Miss Thomas, who refused his further attentions.

Mystery About Cleared Up.

Salt Lake, Utah, Dec. 29.—The mystery surrounding the shooting of ex-Banker J. M. Stout two weeks ago has nearly cleared up. Cashier Johns was arrested on the charge of doing the shooting and his hearing continued until Stout sufficiently recovers to appear in court. At the instance of United States Commissioner Twomy a warrant was sworn out yesterday to arrest Stout on the charge of having presented to the bank examiner certain false entries on the books while president of the Utah national bank and for unlawfully misapplying the funds of the bank. The warrant was served on Stout, citing him to appear before the commissioner on January 9 for a preliminary hearing. Bond was given in the sum of \$2,500.

A Big Strike.

Tacoma, Wash., Dec. 29.—News that a big strike has been made at the Leola copper mine has just reached Tacoma. Several days ago a solid five-foot vein of ore was opened just a few feet below the surface, which runs 20 per cent. pure copper and also carries 20 ounces of silver and paying quantities of gold to the ton. Several veins ramify on the property which is owned by Tacoma capitalists. The mine is located in the eastern part of Pierce county, at the foot of Mount Tacoma, on Canada creek. The formation in the district is practically identical with that in the Cornwall copper fields and the ore can be mined very cheaply.

Senior Romero's Condition.

Washington, Dec. 29.—Ambassador Romero, of Mexico, was operated on yesterday for appendicitis. Dr. Taber Johnson, who supervised the operation, says the patient is doing as well as can be expected. He is still, however, in a very critical condition.

Convention Harmonious.

Philadelphia, Dec. 29.—The republican county conventions Wednesday nominated Samuel H. Ashbridge for mayor, John L. Kinsey for city solicitor and C. Harry Fletcher and John B. Lukens for magistrates.

DEAD SOLDIERS.

Arrangements Made to Bring Their Bodies Home.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Quartermaster General Ludington has completed arrangements for bringing back to this country the bodies of American soldiers interred at and in the vicinity of Santiago, Ponce, Manila and Honolulu. Shipments will begin about January 10 and a force of skilled men will be detailed to attend to the work. The bodies will be brought on government transports and the first caskets will begin arriving about the end of January. They will probably be brought to New York and from that point sent to relatives and friends. In order that people throughout the country may make suitable preparation for securing the bodies of friends and relatives, the quartermaster's department has made the following statement:

"Under a recent act of congress the quartermaster general is now making preparations for the removal of the bodies of our soldiers interred at and in the vicinity of Santiago, Ponce, Manila and Honolulu. Duly authorized relatives or representatives of the families of the deceased soldiers who wish the remains sent to their homes are requested to at once notify the quartermaster general of such desire, stating in full the name of the soldier, the company and regiment to which he belonged and the address of the town, county and state to which the remains are to be forwarded, and the name of parties in whose care the remains are to be shipped, so that they can be advised of the date of shipment when made."

The act of congress referred to appropriates \$200,000 for the purpose. It seemed at one time that the return of the bodies to American soil would be impossible, as it was thought to be an undertaking attended with too many difficulties and dangers. A strong popular sentiment on the subject developed, however, and in response to this congress made the provision of law for the return of the bodies.

To prepare for the work of removal Mr. Rhodes, of the quartermaster's office, was dispatched to Cuba, where he spent some time in making ground maps showing with the greatest minuteness the location of American graves. Mr. Rhodes marked each grave so that identification can easily be made. Until this was done many of the graves were marked only by sticks with rough pencil marking.

It is believed that the few unidentified dead will be identified when the disinterring begins by means of bottles enclosing slips of paper which it was the habit to put in the graves. Similar care has been shown in identifying the dead in Porto Rico and the Philippines. The aggregate number is considerable. The death list of the army throughout the war was 1,350, which is a remarkably low percentage considering the number of men engaged. Of this number many of the dead have been brought back to this country for interment, so that the number remaining is considerably below the original number of dead. By far the larger part is about Santiago, although the number is considerable in Porto Rico and the Philippines.

ALL IN JAIL.

Entire Board of Directors of a Kansas Bank Charged with Violating the Law.

Fort Scott, Kan., Dec. 30.—The entire board of directors of the Moran, Kan., bank, which failed last January, has, according to papers filed in the appellate court here yesterday, been in the Allen county jail for nearly a week, charged by depositors with having violated the new banking law of 1897, making specifications for the government of banks in Kansas. The defendants are Joshua Rumble, who at the time the bank failed was regarded as being very wealthy; W. A. Ross, J. H. Ross, William Parke and Cashier E. A. Brown.

They appeared by counsel before Judge Schoonover, of the appellate court, at his home in Garnett Thursday and presented a petition for their release on a writ of habeas corpus. Judge Schoonover soon after issued an order through the court in this city releasing the men on \$200 bonds each until March 14 next, when their cases will be heard here. The defendants attack the constitutionality of the new law and raise some technical points concerning the information.

Wells Fargo Express Co. Robbed of \$60,000—Messenger Missing.

San Antonio, Tex., Dec. 30.—The local office of the Wells-Fargo Express Co. is out a money package containing \$60,000. The money was sent here from Houston for the Southern Pacific to meet its pay roll west from this city to El Paso. It arrived Wednesday morning and was given to C. A. Beeler, the Wells-Fargo money delivery clerk, to hand over. Beeler started for the depot and was seen en route. Four hours after his departure his wagon was found five miles west of the city in a thicket, the horse almost dead from the effects of hard driving. Inquiry developed the fact that no delivery had been made. There was no evidence of a struggle in the vicinity where the vehicle was found.

Beeler had been in the employ of the company for nine years and enjoyed the confidence of all. He spent several years on the frontier as a cowboy.

Bank is Closed.

Colebrook, N. H., Dec. 30.—Bank Examiner E. H. Carroll yesterday confirmed the news from Washington that the Colebrook bank had failed, and stated that he had been appointed temporary receiver. He declined to give out any further statement.

Murderer Hanged.

Hartford, Conn., Dec. 30.—B. R. Willis, aged 23, was hanged at the state prison at 12:30 this morning for the murder of David S. Lambert, of Wilton, his former teacher, December 17, 1897. Willis was the youngest person ever hanged in the prison.

AN AMBITIOUS CHIEF.

Storm King Truly Is a Most Accomplished Indian.

He Hopes to Establish an Indian State and Represent It in Congress—How He Secured His Thorough Education.

Chief Not-Afraid-of-Thunder, or, as he writes himself Storm King, is one of the finest specimens of physical manhood that walks the earth, and he is very proud of his education, which makes him a leader among his people. He is a full blooded Comanche, and from his earliest youth he has devoted all his energies to study.

Beginning with natural talents of a high order, and possessing an extraordinary memory, he no sooner learned to read and write than he almost started those most familiar with him by the rapid progress that he made in acquiring knowledge. It is said that when a boy he learned the multiplication table in one night; and before he was sent to school he frequently amazed his friends by repeating whole chapters from the Bible, or long newspaper articles, after reading them two or three times.

His father was a wealthy chief and encouraged his boy to learn the white man's books. After the Comanches were settled on their reservation the old chief had the good fortune to meet with Arsayne Beaujen, a Frenchman, who had made plenty of money trading with the Indians.

This old voyager was going back to France to marry and enjoy life beneath the only skies that are bright and pretty in the eyes of a Frenchman, and he offered to take the Indian boy with him to Paris and give him the opportunity to obtain a first-class education. The shrewd old Comanche was pleased with this proposition, and the boy bade his people farewell and started away with his benefactor with the determination to secure a good education.

In less than three months the old Frenchman wrote the Comanche chief



CHIEF STORM KING. (The Most Accomplished Indian in the United States.)

that his son was speaking French like a native and was astonishing the many friends he had made by the rapidity and ease with which he mastered everything he attacked.

The young Indian stayed in Europe four years, during which he visited almost every great city and was frequently a guest of royalty. The czar of Russia was so much pleased with his colloquial powers and the wonderful knowledge that he displayed in discussing military matters that he gave him a beautiful sword and a sum of money to enable him to pursue his travels and complete his education.

When about to return home the lad visited England and was so much pleased with the great universities that he attended a series of lectures at Oxford, where he devoted most of his time to the study of law and oratory.

He came back to his people about two years ago, bringing with him a library of several hundred volumes. He speaks six languages fluently—Comanche, English, French, German, Spanish and Italian—and says it is no more trouble for him to learn a language than it is for a child to learn a little song.

Storm King was admitted to the bar about a year ago, and in the management of several important cases he has shown that he is a lawyer of no ordinary ability. He was pitted against the eloquent son of Gen. Sam Houston, a few weeks ago, and after a hot battle, which lasted three days, he won his case.

Storm King still dresses after the custom of his people, and no amount of persuasion can induce him to change his ideas on the subject of clothing.

"I am an Indian," he says, "and I shall not make myself conspicuous, and probably unpopular, by abandoning the comfortable and picturesque dress of my people."

Chief Storm King expects to start a newspaper in the territory, and says he is writing a book which he thinks will greatly benefit his people. He is devoted to the interests of his tribe, and firmly believes he is predestined to do a great work for all the Indian races and rescue them from the dark, ignominious fate toward which they seem to be drifting.

He is developing a scheme to unite all the tribes and form a great state, which he hopes to represent in congress.

Human Game for Assassins.

The czars of Russia have been the favorite game of the assassins. The nobles attacked Czar Paul in 1801. Alexander II. was attacked four times before he was finally killed in 1881 by a bomb thrown by a man, who was himself killed, in St. Petersburg. Two attempts were also made on the life of the late czar, Alexander III.

PRINCESS ISABELLE.

Rumor Has It That the Pretty Orleans Damsel Is to Become Empress of Austria.

Princess Marie Isabelle of Orleans, who is said to have been selected by Emperor Franz Joseph of Austria for his new bride, is the daughter of the late Louis Philippe, count of Paris, who died in 1894. She is the sister of the present duke of Orleans, and was born at the Chateau d'Eu May 7, 1878. This makes the princess only 20 years old, while her prospective imperial spouse is 68. Franz Joseph could find no more royal and no older blood for wife than



ISABELLE OF ORLEANS. (She May Be Wined by the Venerable Austrian Emperor.)

that of this daughter of centuries of kings. Then, too, the royal family of France has been ever true to the traditions of the Roman Catholic religion, from which the emperor would naturally select a woman to be the mother of his heir. The aged monarch would certainly never marry again but for the fact that the house of Hapsburg, on the male side, in line of succession, seems about to be extinguished. Their presumptive is Franz Ferdinand, son of the late Archduke Carl Ludwig, and his health is by no means good. He is the nephew of the late emperor, and it would appear that Franz Joseph would as soon have a son of his own to succeed him as to allow the throne to go begging to his nephews in case of the death of the heir presumptive. The latter's brothers are Otto, who is 33 years old, and Ferdinand Carl Ludwig, who is 30. The emperor's only grandchild is Archduchess Elizabeth.

ARTISTIC LOVING CUP.

To Be Presented to Admiral Sampson's Wife by the Captains Who Served Under Her Husband.

The loving cup which is to be presented to Mrs. William T. Sampson, wife of the admiral, by the captains who served under that officer during the Cuban and Porto Rican campaigns is a fine piece of silversmith, massive and ornate. The cup is one foot high, and as may be imagined, is nautical in its ornamentation. The handles are dolphins embellished with two mermaids, one displaying the laurels of triumph, the other proclaiming victory. On one side of the cup is sketched a picture of the Santiago battle and on the other is etched the following inscription: "Presented to Mrs. William T. Sampson by commanding officers serving under her husband, Rear Admiral Sampson, in 1898, during the war between the



SILVER LOVING CUP. (To Be Presented to the Wife of Admiral Sampson.)

United States and Spain, which resulted in the destruction of the Spanish squadron under Admiral Cervera, off Santiago, Cuba, on the glorious 3d of July, 1898, as a token of their high regard and esteem for Admiral Sampson's professional qualities as a commander in chief and in loving remembrance of the uniform kindness, consideration and courtesy which characterized his bearing toward them in all their official intercourse." The date of presentation has not been selected, but it will probably be soon after the arrival of the New York, which has just sailed for Havana. The cup will be given to Mrs. Sampson owing to a navy regulation forbidding presents of this kind being made to officers.

The Days of the Week.

Sunday, the day devoted to the worship of the sun by our forefathers; Monday, the day devoted to the worship of the moon; Tuesday, the day devoted to the worship of Tiu, or Tyw, the god of war; Wednesday, the day devoted to the worship of Woden, or Odin, the god of wood; Thursday, the day devoted to the worship of Thor, the god of thunder; Friday, the day devoted to the worship of Freya, or Friga, the Venus of the North; Saturday, the day devoted to the worship of Saturn, the god of agriculture, or Satyr, the god of the forest.

Growth of Silk Industry.

The silk industry of the United States is assuming gigantic proportions. Thirty years ago the value of silk produced in the United States was less than \$6,000,000. Last year it exceeded \$87,000,000.