

THE SALT TRUST.

It Has Control of Three Dozen Plants.

Six of These Have Been Closed, but the Wages of Its Employees Have Been Advanced - Combine Organized to Kill Rivals.

Washington, April 12.—The salt industry of the country received the attention of the industrial commission yesterday, Archibald S. White, president of the National Salt Co., being the witness. He said that the annual consumption of salt in the United States amounts to about 13,000,000 barrels, of which the National Co. supplied last year between 8,000,000 and 9,000,000 barrels. He said that his organization had taken in 36 plants, of which six had been closed. He also stated that the object of effecting the consolidation had been economic.

Previous to the combination the competition was so sharp that there was no profit in the business and much inferior salt was made. In Michigan, for instance, salt was sold for 28 cents a barrel, the barrels alone costing 20 cents. One great saving had, he said, been effected in supplying salt to the districts in which it is made.

As a rule, he said, the men previously employed had been retained in the plants, but occasionally it became necessary to let out some employees. Probably 30 per cent of the salesmen had been dispensed with. There also was a saving of commissions to dealers. "We try to get as near the consumer as possible," he said. "We would hand out the bags to individuals if we could arrange to do so. We should like to cut out all middlemen."

The effect of the consolidation, he said, had been to advance wages to the extent of 20 to 30 per cent.

Mr. White did not consider any anti-trust legislation necessary, but a tax on excessive earnings might be placed. He thought the time would come when the trusts would be regarded as benefactors because of their conservation of energy and labor, and because of their prevention of overproduction and the elimination of middlemen. As a rule, he continued, the stock in trusts is held by people of moderate means.

Last year the net earnings of the National Salt Co. were \$1,267,569, and the company paid a 7 per cent dividend upon preferred and 6 per cent upon common stock.

"How, then, do you account for the fact that your stock is quoted so low?" Mr. Litchman asked.

"I don't know; that is a Wall street problem," the witness replied.

In reply to questions, Mr. White said that the tariff of \$1.60 per ton on salt was sufficient to prevent foreign competition except at seaports, but that the freight rate on American salt is so much greater than on English salt that the railroad companies generally get the benefit of the tariff protection. American salt is now, for the first time in the history of the country, beginning to find a foreign market.

Mr. White said that there is salt enough in the state of New York to supply the world for a million years.

A RETALIATORY MEASURE.

England Will Not Allow the Importation of Foreign Meat for Use by Her Army.

Washington, April 12.—The department of agriculture has received a dispatch from Swift & Co., of Chicago, announcing that it has just been advised that the English government has excluded all beef except home-bred from the British army contracts. This is to be effective June 1 next.

The Chicago concern has asked the agricultural department for any assistance it can render. It points out that the action of the British government is a severe blow to American beef and cattle exporters and producers, and means not alone the loss in government trade, but it is feared it will serve very materially toward inciting a prejudice on the part of the people of England against the beef and cattle of this country. No official information of this reported contemplated move has reached the department.

To demonstrate the importance of the move now said to be contemplated, it is pointed out that the value of our exports of live animals to England amounts to \$40,000,000, while the total of animal products exported from the United States to England is stated to be in round numbers \$200,000,000.

It is pointed out here that this proposed embargo may be a sequel, in greater or less degree, to the proceedings instituted at New Orleans against shipments of horses and mules from that port for use in the South African campaign. While this is of course merely conjectural, it is very strongly hinted that the New Orleans incident probably is the direct inspiration of the step. It is pointed out that if the English really decided to take the action reported in the advices just received, the British might turn to Australia for their meat. It is claimed, however, that meat cannot be gotten there in as good quality or as cheaply as in the United States.

Held in \$5,000 Bail.

New York, April 12.—Emanuel Mobert, who was arrested Wednesday night in a raid on a counterfeit den in Brooklyn, waived examination before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday and was held for trial in \$5,000 bail. Mobert is alleged to be the partner of John Albert Skoog, the expert counterfeitist and noted crook who twice shot himself in the head on Tuesday evening to escape arrest after attempting to pass counterfeit notes on a Broadway banking house, and who is now in a dying condition.

GILMAN'S MILLIONS.

A New York Woman Claims That She Is the Adopted Daughter of the Tea Merchant.

Hartford, Conn., April 11.—Action was begun in the United States circuit court here Wednesday by Mrs. Helen Potts Hall, of New York, for the recovery of her alleged share in the millions of the late George F. Gilman, of Bridgeport. Mrs. Hall declares that she is the adopted daughter of Mr. Gilman and brings her action through her next friend, her brother, Frank Potts, against the Bridgeport Trust Co. as administrator of the Gilman estate and against George W. Smith, of Bridgeport, as receiver.

The bill of complaint, which contains 17 counts, declares that Mr. Gilman was engaged in the tea business in co-partnership with George H. Hartford, and that they had about 200 stores in the United States. This part of the complaint is interesting because it has been understood that the Bridgeport Trust Co. as an administrator takes the position that Mr. Hartford was manager only, and not a part owner in the tea business.

After estimating the value of the estate at more than \$1,500,000, the complainant says the property came into Mrs. Hall's possession at the time of Gilman's death and there remained until she was forcibly ousted by the defendants. Several years prior to Mr. Gilman's death, continues the complainant, he, having conceived a strong personal regard for Mrs. Hall, adopted her as his daughter and she became a member of the household and resided there until his death, managing the household and rendering to him the obedience of a natural daughter.

On or before May 1, 1900, it is alleged, Mr. Gilman entered into an agreement with Mrs. Hall that if she would continue to live with him as a daughter until his death, she would then be entitled to all his property, both real and personal, as fully and to the same extent as if she were his natural daughter. The complainant claims that she has fulfilled her part of the agreement. She states also that none of the relatives lived on intimate terms with Mr. Gilman, but on the contrary they had been for many years estranged from him, and some were hostile to him, and that Gilman failed to make a will and died intestate.

The complainant asks for a writ of injunction perpetually enjoining the Bridgeport Trust Co. as administrator of the estate from interfering with the business conducted by the Great American Tea Co. and that the Bridgeport Trust Co. deliver to the complainant such assets as remain in its hands, in like manner as if she were the sole heir and next of kin of the deceased. A preliminary injunction is also asked for restraining the company from further interference with the tea company during the pendency of this action. A writ directed to the trust company commanding it to appear in court and answer to the complaint is likewise asked for.

SECULAR SCHOOLS.

Mgr. Conaty Claims They are a Menace to Catholic Institutions.

Chicago, April 11.—"Entering upon the new century, the Catholic educational system in America must be prepared to meet with difficulties that will test its strength to the utmost. The unification of education under state control has established a mighty machine of secularized instruction, which threatens to destroy all private effort, either on the part of individuals or the church. It is important to meet unification by unification, to so strengthen the Catholic educational system that it may defend itself against all attacks and save the religious instruction of its people from the dangers of non-religious education."

Intense enthusiasm greeted this significant declaration yesterday at the opening of a conference of representatives of Catholic colleges throughout the United States. The speaker was the highest official in the Catholic educational system in this country, Dr. Thomas J. Conaty, rector of the Catholic university at Washington, and president of the National Association of Catholic colleges.

Dr. Conaty is an ideal orator, both in presence and voice.

"Entering into a general view of the situation which presents itself," said Monsignor Conaty, "it is important to realize the meaning of the facts which face us. Among these facts must be reckoned the state school system, with its rapidly increasing high school and even college development; the tendency to do away with colleges by uniting the high school to the university; the establishment of educational institutions of all sorts endowed by private munificence of non-Catholics and attracting Catholic students because these schools have not the character of state institutions; the tendency of the universities to control the state schools, to dictate the examination of teachers and to demand the university degree or approval as a condition of appointment."

To offset these conditions, said Dr. Conaty, the Catholic church spent last year in the United States the sum of \$25,000,000 on education, chiefly in parochial schools, and exclusive of what was spent in academic, collegiate and university education.

A Long Journey for Children.

Boston, April 11.—Among the passengers who sailed on the steamship Commonwealth from this city yesterday were two who attracted great attention. Shortly before the ship sailed the agent of the company placed in charge of the stewardess Earl and Clarissa Cook, aged 5 and 9 years respectively, bound from the Sandwich Islands for England. Their mother having died, the father decided that the children should receive a European education, and he made arrangements with his sister in Liverpool to care for the little ones.

FUTURE WORLD CENTER.

This Authority Says That Puget Sound Is the Hub of the Pacific Coast Trade.

Great as is the local development in all parts of the state of Washington, it sinks into insignificance compared with the prospective transcontinental and oceanic business already heading for Puget Sound, says W. D. Lyman, in Atlantic. Consult again the map, and note the position that this body of water occupies with respect to the world. It sounds extravagant now, but sober and cool-headed business men, familiar with the facts, believe that Washington holds the key to the future commerce of the world. She stands at the crossroads of the nations, at the confluence of the commodities of the four quarters of the globe. She is the successor of Phoe-

CROWS LIKE TERRAPIN EGGS.

That Is One Reason Why the Maryland Crop of Diamond Backs Runs Short.

The crow is the evil genius of the turtle just as of the diamond-back and other terrapins. When the warm days of spring come and the female terrapins and turtles leave their beds in the marsh the crow goes on guard, knowing that a season of feasting is at hand. Both terrapins and turtles seek the warm, sandy uplands near the shore to deposit their eggs.

A hole is dug several inches deep and from 20 to 30 inches oblong, white eggs are deposited and then the nest is filled or covered with sand. Having neatly piled the sand over the eggs, the turtle raises herself just as high as is possible, then comes down with a heavy thud on the sand. This is

BRIG. GEN. FREDERICK FUNSTON, U. S. A.



This doughty Kansas warrior will go down in history as the man who captured Aguinaldo, the Filipino chieftain, after scores of other American commanders had sought in vain to trap the wary Malay chief. Gen. Funston was born in Ohio in 1862, but went to Kansas when he was 16 years old. Before the war with Spain broke out he served as captain of artillery in the Cuban insurgent army. After the campaign in Cuba he went to the Philippines with the Twentieth Kansas regiment as colonel, and distinguished himself by swimming the Mariaboo river and capturing the native stronghold of Malolos.

nia, Carthage, Italy and England, as the natural exchange point of all lands. Europe and the United States are at her back, Alaska and British Columbia at her right hand, the tropics at her left, and the orient, with half the population of the world, in front. Formerly California was supposed to be the natural center of our western frontage. We cannot discredit the magnificent location and resources of that state, but it is true that Washington is gaining on California by leaps and bounds. This is due to three causes: First, Washington has five transcontinental railways in reach, California is under the despotism of one; second, the vast developments of Alaska and British Columbia have made Puget Sound the hub of Pacific coast trade; third, and most important, the route to the

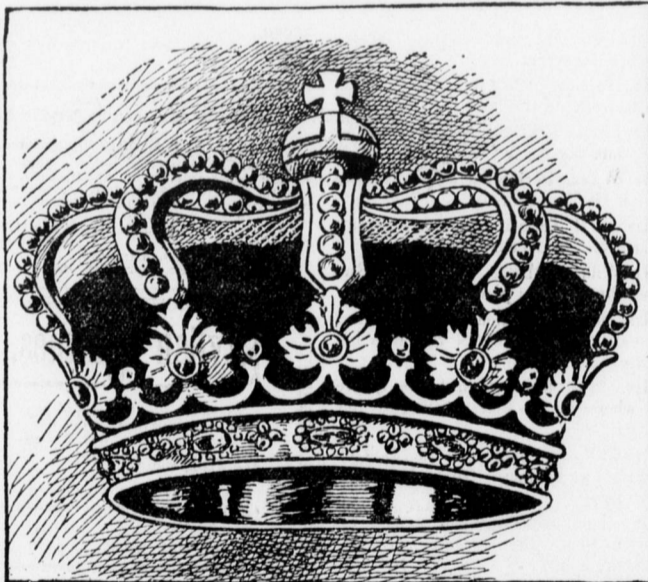
continued until the sand is quite hard, when the eggs are left for the sun to hatch.

In the meantime the crow has been on guard, and by means of his sharp bill and strong claws the work of breaking into the treasure house of the unsuspecting turtle is quickly accomplished and the feast is soon over. The crow is considered by many to be the greatest enemy the diamond-back has. It is an easily established fact that the crow destroys thousands of the eggs of all kinds of terrapin, not making an exception of the diamond-backs.

China Napkin Habit.

"A good deal of fun has been poked at Americans who either tuck their napkins under their chins or drape them across their shirt bosoms at dinner," said a Vermont man who has

THE ROYAL CROWN OF PORTUGAL.



The crown of Portugal, which King Carlos has just taken out of pawn, is a most highly prized ornament. A few years ago, when his majesty needed cash, he gave it as security for a loan which, while considerable, was in no wise commensurate with its real value. It has been stated that the king took his crown out of pawn not so much as a matter of pride as for future use in the way of a pledge with which to raise money. He was given pecuniary assistance by King Edward of Great Britain. The gems in this royal bauble are said to represent a cash value of at least \$5,000,000.

orient is materially shorter by Puget Sound than by the Golden Gate.

Queer Origin of a Post Office Name. The name of the post office Half Rock, in Missouri, is not to be accounted for by any peculiarity of the physical features of the place, as might be supposed. It seems that one of the first buildings erected there was a general store, the proprietor of which sold such bad sugar that his customers declared it to be "half rock." The term was in course of time applied to the store itself, and subsequently to the post office established at the place.

Virtues of Snow.

The value of snow as a manual agent, and also as a purifier of the air, has been demonstrated by some experiments made in London.

Unprogressive Nations. The illiterate nations are chiefly Russia, Spain, Turkey and the unprogressive nations of the orient and of South America.

just returned from London. "I have come to the conclusion that this is not American, but English. I have seldom seen napkins so used in the good hotels and clubs in this country, but in the Hotel Cecil in London around the dining table seemed to be one vast expanse of napkins. Without exaggeration, three-fourths of the men whom I saw in the dining-room had their napkins tucked smoothly across their shirt fronts. It pleased me more than anything that I saw in London, not because I approve of the practice, but because it is one of the things that English writers a few years ago used to describe as Americanisms. The men behind the napkins at the Cecil were Englishmen, however, if accent and appearance count for anything.

Wilhelmina's Son Would Be King. If a son is born to Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, and he lives to the age of 18, by the constitution of the little kingdom he will at once become king, and she will be forced to step aside.

ONE CENT PER MILE.

Railroads in Central Passenger Association's Territory Fix Rates for G. A. R. Encampment Business.

Chicago, April 12.—Rules and regulations governing transportation of passengers in the Central Passenger Association's territory during the G. A. R. encampment at Cleveland, September 10 to 14, have been adopted. In several respects they are different from the regulations which have governed encampments in the past. The lines were unanimously in favor of a straight one-cent fare from all association territory. The rules adopted are:

Bands shall be required to pay one-half the rate charged the post with which they travel, and shall be required to travel in both directions on a solid ticket and in band uniform.

Committees to locate quarters shall consist of not more than three persons from each post and shall travel to Cleveland and return on solid tickets; shall be required to pay one-half the rate charged their respective posts, and shall be allowed but one trip for the purpose of locating quarters.

No line shall evade these provisions by cash contributions, or by any other kind of concession not provided for herein, nor by assurances to committees, posts or individuals.

No sleeping cars shall be stored for occupancy during the encampment.

A TELEPHONE COMBINE.

Six Companies are Absorbed by a Baltimore Corporation.

Baltimore, April 12.—Final steps were taken Thursday in the big telephone consolidation scheme engineered by the syndicate headed by Gen. J. R. Webb, of this city. At the meeting of the directors of the United Telephone and Telegraph Co. the following properties were acquired: Maryland Telephone and Telegraph Co.; capital stock \$1,000,000.

Pittsburg and Allegheny Telephone Co.; capital stock \$1,500,000.

West Penn Long Distance Telephone Co.; capital stock \$1,000,000.

Home Telephone and Electric Co.; capital stock \$200,000.

Allegheny County Telephone Co.; capital stock \$200,000.

Hanford County Telephone Co.; capital stock \$10,000.

In all about 50,000 telephones, either in actual operation or under contract awaiting installation will go into the combination.

The West Penn Co. owns the line from Pittsburg to Beaver, Pa., where connection is made with the United States Long Distance Telephone Co. that will give service into Cleveland and other Ohio and Indiana points. Over 165,000 telephones will be connected up with this line with the Pittsburg and Allegheny plant.

RAISED THE CABLE.

An Interesting Feature in Connection with the Construction of a Great Bridge.

New York, April 12.—Accompanied by the screeching of whistles and the cheering of thousands of spectators on both sides of the East river, the first cable of the new East river bridge was yesterday raised from the bed of the river and drawn taut by a powerful engine until 120 feet above the surface of the water.

Thousands viewed the raising of the cable from the shores, while many tug boats, yachts and crafts of all kinds ran up near enough so that those on board could witness the work.

An interesting feature of the affair was the giving of a long chain of signals reaching from a man on the New York side of the river to the engineer who controlled the sixty-five horse power engine which stretched the cable. The actual raising of the cable lasted just seven minutes. While it was going on all traffic in the river at that point was stopped by order of the harbor master.

After being drawn back 620 feet over the top of the tower on the Williamsburg side, the cable was put in clamps and firmly fastened to the massive anchorage of masonry.

BURNED BY A MOB.

Bradford, Pa., People Destroy a School House that was Used as a Pothouse.

Bradford, Pa., April 12.—This town is greatly excited over the burning by a mob of a public building. Three weeks ago a small pox case developed here, the patient being a railroad man named William Meyers. The victim was isolated in his rooms in the Armstrong block, the board of health lacking a pesthouse, and soon recovered.

Later five new cases developed and the board of health decided to secure a temporary pesthouse. A vacant school house in the Second ward was selected and carpenters and plumbers were put to work fitting it up.

When it became known the people residing nearby became greatly wrought up and resolved to make trouble.

Last night a mob of over 300 men and women surrounded the school house. Their leaders clutched the night watchman, Charles Story, and held him firmly while the mob battered the door and set fire to the place. All who attempted to prevent the fire were kept back, and in a few minutes the entire structure, a large two and a half story wooden building, was in flames.

An Act of Vandalism.

Indianapolis, April 12.—Serious damage was done to the Thomas A. Hendricks' monument in the state house grounds Wednesday night, presumably by metal thieves. One of the granite ornaments weighing 100 pounds and surmounted by a heavy piece of bronze was broken from its base and thrown to the ground; a bronze shield crossed with a piece of bronze representing a laurel leaf, was forced from its place high up on the monument and carried away, and the scales which the figure of Justice held in her hand were stolen.

CHICAGO CROOKS.

Committed Two Murders in and Near Pittsburg.

FIRST VICTIM A GROCER.

He was Defending His Wife Against Burglars.

TRACKED TO THEIR LAIR.

Detectives Found the Gang in a House on Fulton Street and in the Fight that Followed an Officer was Killed and a Robber was Wounded.

Pittsburg, April 13.—There has scarcely been a more eventful day in the history of the Pittsburg police than yesterday. Thomas D. Kahne, a Mount Washington grocer, was shot and killed in his home by three burglars while defending his wife, who was being chloroformed.

A few hours later the rendezvous of the felons was discovered at 32 Fulton street and a force of detectives went to work on the case. In a desperate fight which followed City Detective Patrick E. Fitzgerald was killed and one of the robbers, who gave his name as Edward Wright, who fired the shots that killed Fitzgerald, was badly wounded. Two male and two female members of the robber gang were arrested and diamonds and other booty worth from \$3,000 to \$4,000 were recovered. The whole of the gang is believed to be in custody and the detectives have evidence that the men are responsible for the numerous burglaries of the past month or two in and around this city.

The wounded prisoner was removed to Mercy hospital, where it is said he may recover, although he was shot three times. The others arrested gave their names as Robert Wilcox and his wife, Jennie; J. B. Wright, a brother of the murderer, and a woman said to be his wife. They were taken to the Central station, where it was learned that all were from Chicago. Wilcox is said to be known in that city as Kid Nichols. Mrs. Wilcox admitted that they had all come from Chicago some months ago and had been working here since then.

THE HILLS ARE SLIDING.

A Portion of the City of Butte, Mont., Is Slowly Moving Southward.

Butte, Mont., April 13.—A portion of Butte, believed to embrace the larger part of the big hill upon which one of the Anaconda mines are located, has made a very perceptible movement southward during the past few days. At the foot of the Anaconda hill, the slide pushed the tracks of the street railway line about six inches for a distance of about 300 feet along the road. As there are no large buildings in that part of the city, no damage is done except to the street railroad tracks. Geologists claim that the entire range of mountains about Butte is constantly moving, and that the sliding process which has been going on for ages and has crushed and mixed the copper veins and ore body in the district and displaced many of them is still going on.

About a year ago a similar slide occurred in the western portion of the city, in the heart of the residence portion. The court house, the residence of Senator W. A. Clark, several churches and other buildings were seriously cracked, the residence of Senator Clark having a fissure about two inches in width throughout the entire building from east to west. The statement is made by a well-known mining man that the shaft of the Green Mountain mine, one of the Anaconda properties, has moved about seven feet in ten years.

Big Increase in Coal Production.

Columbus, April 13.—Statistics collected by the state inspector of mines show the enormous increase of \$3,517,715 tons in the coal output of Ohio during 1900, the largest increase for a single year in the history of the state. The output for the year was 19,426,429 tons, of which 14,234,260 tons were lump coal. All but five of the 30 coal producing counties of the state show a gain in production. Athens county leads with an increase of 883,084 tons.

A Battle in Kentucky.

Whitesburg, Ky., April 13.—Two men were killed and two wounded in a fight Thursday between Sheriff Wright and his deputies on one side and the desperadoes who robbed and murdered Mrs. Jemima Hall and her son on the other. The fight occurred on the mountain top between Jones fork and Millstone creek.

A Johnson Boomlet.

Indianapolis, April 13.—The Indianapolis Single Tax club has called a meeting for next Thursday night to launch a presidential boom for Tom L. Johnson in Indiana. Resolutions will be adopted setting forth Mr. Johnson's eligibility for the presidential nomination.

Nine New Oil Companies.

Austin, Tex., April 13.—Charters were yesterday filed by nine new oil companies incorporated to develop the Beaumont field. They have an aggregate capital of \$1,875,000. This makes a total of 89 companies organized for the Beaumont field.

A Plot to Kill Kruger.

London, April 13.—"The police of this city," says the Amsterdam correspondent of the Daily Express, "recently got wind of a contemplated attempt upon the life of Mr. Kruger. One of the persons arrested is said to have made a confession."