

TEXAS OUSTS THE OIL TRUST

And Fines It Over a Million and a Half Dollars.

FIVE STATES ARE AFTER TRUST.

Jury in Texas Fines Corporation \$1,623,000 for Violation of Anti-trust Laws and Cancels Permit of Waters-Pierce Company to Do Business in That State.

Washington (Special).—The decision of a Texas jury Saturday, finding the Waters-Pierce Oil Company over a million and a half dollars for its violation of the anti-trust law and cancelling its permit to do business in the state, is considered here to be a body blow to Standard Oil.

The action is one of deep significance. It comes at a time when the Supreme Court of Missouri has before it the report of its special commissioner, which finds that the same Waters-Pierce Oil Company has been violating the anti-trust law of that state, and recommends that its permit to do business be cancelled.

Although there has been very little doubt as to what action the Missouri Supreme Court will take, it is believed that the Texas decision will prompt quicker action.

The Oil Trust is treading a perfect labyrinth of legal prosecutions. Ohio, Texas and Missouri have attacked it under state anti-trust laws. The federal government is prosecuting it under the Elkins Rebate Law in Illinois, Tennessee, Missouri and New York. It has been found guilty in Chicago and the government is awaiting the infliction of sentence by Judge Lane. Under the law the minimum fines must reach \$1,500,000. If the limit were imposed the Standard would have to pay \$29,000,000.

The circuit judges of the Eighth circuit have just heard arguments on the demurrer of the Standard Oil to the government's bill, asking for a dissolution. An early decision is expected. The court will then appoint a commissioner to take testimony. The Department of Justice will use its best endeavor to bring the case to a speedy conclusion.

In Ohio the state authorities are pushing the Oil Trust in civil and criminal proceedings. The Circuit Court has just given a black eye to the trust by holding that the Probate Court of Hancock County, which fined the Standard \$5,000, had jurisdiction. The question will be fought out in the Supreme Court on error.

The Standard will soon be forced to trial in the Common Pleas Court in Findlay, O., on 1,200 indictments. The protracted and sensational fights which Missouri and Texas have been waging against the Oil Trust, and the astounding charges embodied in the government's action for dissolution, combined with the disclosures of pipe line discriminations of more recent date made by the Bureau of Corporations, have been the means of greatly inflaming an already aroused public opinion throughout the country.

Austin, Tex. (Special).—In the ouster suit of the state against the Waters-Pierce Oil Company a jury Saturday rendered a verdict for the state of \$1,623,900 penalties and granted the prayer of the state that the company's permit to do business in Texas be cancelled. An appeal will be asked for at once by the defense.

COLDEST ON RECORD.

April and May According To The Weather Bureau.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The Weather Bureau has been looking over its record for April and May since the creation of the bureau, and finds that the months of April and May of this year, taken together, make the coldest spring of which there is any record, and, furthermore, the officials find few indications of a warm June. The last cold spring was in 1882, and the present spell of weather is very similar to that of that record year. June, 1882, was warmer, in comparison, but the temperature was not above the average, and at present there are no indications of approaching warm weather for the coming month. The coldest April on record was 1875, and, like 1882, the spring and early summer made a record for unseasonable weather.

Annihilated By Pretender.

Oran, Algeria (By Cable).—

Advices received here from Morocco say that the troops of the pretender to the throne surrounded and annihilated the Sultan's forces at Marjich, that Muley Bou Bekir, the Sultan's uncle, and two kaidas were killed, and that 300 women were captured.

Work On Forts Stop.

Portland, Maine (Special).—One hundred and forty laborers employed by the Government on the construction of fortifications at Cushing's, Cove and Diamond Islands, in the Portland artillery district, struck for increased wages. They demand \$2 a day and free transportation to and from the islands and assert that this amount is allowed in other districts.

Killed His Daughter.

Uniontown, Pa. (Special).—Alexander Boyd, of Coolsprings, near here, accidentally shot and killed his daughter Helen, 8 years old, while cleaning a shotgun. The charge entered the girl's side, causing almost instant death. The father says he did not know the gun was loaded. A similar shooting occurred in the Boyd home several years ago, when Boyd killed his grandmother. The old woman had been out of the house and returning late Boyd mistook her for a burglar and shot her.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Domestic.

The appellate division of the Supreme Court of New York has ordered a new trial for George Burham, Jr., former general counsel of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company, ruling that the evidence did not justify conviction and that errors were committed in admitting evidence.

Marie Berkefeld, who traveled from Austria to New York to wed a man she had not seen, was repulsed because she was not as good looking as her photograph.

A gang of bogus messenger boys has been making money in New York by delivering fictitious death messages.

Seven persons were killed and eight injured in the trolley collision at Elyria, O.

Andrew Grady, father of Elizabeth Grady, the school girl who accompanied Policeman Hess from New York to Baltimore, attacked the bluecoat and tried to strangle him during a hearing in a New York police court.

Seven priests were injured in the crash of a platform that carried down 60 persons at the cornerstone laying of a Greek Catholic Church at Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Because they were refused the use of camp stools while on duty the employees of the Shamokin and Mount Carmel Electric Railway went on strike.

Citizens of Canton, O., are considering a plan for preserving the McKinley home intact and converting it into a memorial, like Mount Vernon.

J. H. von Hegerman Lindencrone, the Danish minister to Germany, sailed for Europe from New York on the steamer Deutschland.

Carrie Lederbrand, seven years old, and her sister Cora, 17 years old, were found in Sugar Creek, near Springfield, Ill.

Thomas D. Jordan, former comptroller of the Equitable Life Assurance Company, charged with forgery and perjury, pleaded not guilty and was released on \$10,000 bail.

A number of machinists on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad have struck for recognition of the union and a uniform wage scale.

The Merchants and Miners' Line and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have won the strike of Philadelphia stevedores.

The United States Navy scoutship Birmingham, to make 24 knots an hour, was launched at Quincy, Mass.

President W. W. Finley, of the Southern Railway, favors government regulation of the railroads.

Ten stockholders have asked that a receiver be appointed for the New York-Chicago Air Line.

A business men's committee of 75 is organizing to carry out law and order in San Francisco.

President Hubbard, of the New York Cotton Exchange, issues a denial to the charges of over-classification made against the exchange by Theodore Price and the Southern Cotton Association.

Foreign.

United States gunboat Helena has been ordered to Amoy, nearest port to scene of armed uprising against Chinese officials. In a battle between the Chinese provincial troops and a body of rebels the latter lost over 100 men.

The peasants in several counties of Ireland are destroying the property of the holders of grazing farms on the 11-month-lease system and serious conflicts between the peasants and the police have occurred.

The Supreme Court of Spain has declared itself competent to try the suit of the heirs of Elena Sanz, the singer, against the heirs of King Alfonso XII.

It is reported that President Castro, of Venezuela, is planning to visit the United States and would like a conference with President Roosevelt.

Ambassador Creel, of Mexico, says there is nothing pending and no reason to fear war between Mexico and Germany.

Rev. Young J. Allen, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, died at Shanghai, China, at the age of 73.

The Paris police captured a gang of coiners who has put out \$20,000 in counterfeit coin in that city.

The French cruiser Chanzy, which went ashore on one of the Saddle Islands, will be a total loss.

King Haakon and Queen Maud left Paris for London.

Herr Muehlberg, the German under secretary, told the visiting English journalists in Berlin that he was surprised at the constant charges in the English papers that Germany harbored warlike motives.

Queen Maud of Norway had a narrow escape from death or serious accident at Versailles while driving in the park, the horses drawing her carriage having bolted.

The preliminary debate on the agrarian question in the lower house of Russian Parliament closed, only 43 Monarchists voting for a continuance of the discussion.

The Congress of the Association of International Academies opened in Vienna. Delegates from nearly all the American academies were present.

The revolutionary movement in China against the Manchu dynasty has attained serious proportions and missionaries are worried.

A number of survivors of the typhoon in the Caroline Islands were rescued after having spent several nights in the trees.

King Edward's new turbine yacht Alexandria was launched at Glasgow.

Negotiations are under way by which the bandit Raisuli may become the Sultan's military adviser.

Chunlongkorn I, King of Siam, arrived at Baden-Baden, Germany, to take the waters.

Requiem mass was sung in the Carmelite Church in Dublin in memory of Michael Davitt.

The Portuguese are objecting to King Charles' reigning without a parliament.

The strike of dockworkers at Santiago was settled provisionally.

OPTIMISTIC SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE WILSON



—Cartoon by Berryman, in the Washington Star.

RATS COST MILLIONS

Damage To Cereals May Reach \$100,000,000 a Year.

Washington (Special).—The Department of Agriculture will soon issue a farmers' bulletin on the methods of destroying rats. This bulletin was prepared under the supervision of Assistant Biologist D. E. Lantz, of the Biological Survey. Experts assert that an infallible method of exterminating rats would be worth more to the people of the country in a single decade than the Department of Agriculture has cost since its establishment.

One rat is much like another, so far as destructiveness goes; but three kinds, all immigrants from the Old World, have made their appearance in this country. The black rat was the first to reach our shores, coming nearly 300 years ago. The common species, known as the brown, or Norway rat, arrived the year before the Declaration of Independence was promulgated to the world and at once proceeded to drive out its weaker rival until almost everywhere it has supplanted the black rat. The third species, known as the roof, or Alexandrine rat, of Egypt, is a great mariner, infests almost every ship and is common along the coast, especially in the South.

Rats Destroy Millions. According to Uncle Sam's experts,

the brown rat is the worst mammalian pest in existence and in the United States destroys more property than all other noxious animals combined. A single rat will consume about two ounces of wheat or corn a day and it destroys for more of the corn than it eats. The average cost to the country of feeding one rat on grain is about 50 cents a year. If for each cow, horse, sheep and hog on the farms of the United States the farmers support only one rat on grain, the toll levied on the cereals by these rodents would reach the enormous total of \$100,000,000 a year. Even granting that half their food is waste material, the tax of feeding rats is still an enormous drain on the profits of agriculture.

Destroy All Kinds Of Articles.

But much of their food is more expensive than grain and the actual losses due to these animals are by no means confined to food. They destroy dry goods, lace curtains, carpets, woollens, silks, kid gloves and other leather goods. They gnaw through lead pipes, flooding buildings with water or filling them with gas. They injure furniture and the foundations and doors of buildings. They eat the insulation from electric wires, causing disastrous fires. The average fire loss in the United States due to defective insulation is placed at \$15,000,000 annually, a considerable part of which is believed to be caused by rats.

THE GOVERNMENT MUST CONTROL

Roosevelt Defines Attitude Towards Railroads--No Persecution Intended.

Indianapolis (Special).—President Roosevelt delivered the principal address here at the unveiling of a monument to Maj.-Gen. Henry W. Lawton. He discussed railway problems and incidentally paid a warm tribute to Oliver Morton, the war Governor of Indiana.

The President arrived at 10.48 A. M. from Canton, Ohio, accompanied by Vice President Fairbanks, and was driven to the Fairbanks home, where luncheon was served, after which he was escorted to the Court House Square. The parade route was lined with cheering crowds.

At the conclusion of the exercises the President and Vice President were driven to Crown Hill Cemetery, where the President placed a wreath on the grave of former President Benjamin Harrison. He brought the token of galanx leaves and lilies of the valley from Washington.

SALENT POINTS OF PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

One great problem that we have before us is to preserve the rights of property; and these can only be preserved if we remember that they are in less jeopardy from the socialist and anarchist than from the predatory man of wealth.

There must be vested in the Federal Government a full power of supervision and control over the railways doing interstate business; a power in many respects analogous to and as complete as that the Government exercises over the national banks.

We ask for such laws as in their essence now obtain in the staid old Commonwealth of Massachusetts; such laws as now obtain in England.

As a matter of course, we shall punish any criminal whom we can convict under the law; but we have no intention of confounding the innocent many and the guilty few by any ill-judged and sweeping scheme of vengeance. Our aim is primarily to prevent these abuses in the future.

We favor the railway manager who keeps in close touch with the people along his line rather than in close touch with the speculative market. The evidence seems ample that the great mass of our railroad securities rest upon safe and solid foundations; if they fall in any degree to command complete public confidence, it is because isolated instances of unconscionable stock-watering and kindred offenses arouse suspicion, which naturally extends to all other corporate securities so long as similar practices are possible.

Ample provision should be made by Congress to enable the Interstate Commerce Commission to undertake the physical valuation of each and any road in the country, whenever and so soon as in the opinion of the commission such a valuation of any road would be of value to the commission in its work.

The public interest requires guaranty against improper multiplication of securities in the future. Reasonable regulations for their issuance should be provided.

We hope as one of the chief means for betterment of conditions to secure as complete publicity in the affairs of railroads as now obtains with regard to national banks.

The conditions of railroad activity, the conditions of our immense interstate commerce, are such as to make the central Government alone competent to exercise full supervision and control.

There can be no question as to the desirability of doing away with rebates or any method of favoring one shipper at the expense of a competitor.

The most effective way to lessen demands for unreasonable legislation is for the railroads to remedy as many as possible of the abuses and shortcomings for which there really are remedies.

Demand honesty—absolute, unflinching honesty—together with courage and common sense, in public servant and in business man alike.

\$10,000 To Capture Kidnappers.

Trenton, N. J. (Special).—Governor Stokes signed the Gebhart Bill, which provides for the petitioning of Congress to take steps toward the adoption of a constitutional amendment providing for the election of United States senators by popular vote. The Governor also signed the bill extending the Child Labor Law to mercantile establishments, and the bill placing a fund of \$10,000 at the disposal of the governor for the apprehension of kidnappers.

IN THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

Better weather and better crop news helped stock prices.

Since the "longshoremen's strike began the port of New York has lost over \$10,000,000 of exports.

Gold to the amount of \$2,000,000 was engaged for export, making \$2,750,000 this week. Paris is getting it.

One big Wall Street trader bought 20,000 Union Pacific, which other traders said was to cover a short sale.

PREFER SUICIDE TO WORSE FATE

Four Wealthy Guatemalans Kill Themselves.

Mexico City (By Cable).—Full confirmation of the suicide of four prominent Guatemalans and the imprisonment and sentencing to death of 19 men suspected of complicity in the attempted murder of President Cabrera, early this month, was received through official and private channels Tuesday.

The State Department received a telegram stating that the Guatemalan people were so incensed at the sentence passed upon the 19 suspects that President Cabrera has decided that these cases be taken to the court of second instances for revision. Pending the action of this tribunal the diplomatic corps is withholding the contemplated collective note demanding that the imprisoned men be given a fair trial.

According to a private telegram the four men who gave up their lives because of the incident were Dr. Julio V. Blanco, Dr. George A. Vila, Dr. Echeverria and Baltasar Rodil, a civil engineer. All of the men were wealthy, and belonging to the first families of the republic. They had not heretofore been identified in any of the policies of the country.

Saved A Bishop's Life.

Dr. Blanco was educated in Paris and lived for years in the different capitals of Europe. For a number of years he enjoyed a lucrative practice in Madrid. His affluence in that capital was due to a peculiar incident. While attending services in a cathedral, at which was present the Queen Mother of Alfonso, the bishop officiating was suddenly stricken with an attack of syncope. Dr. Blanco saved the prelate's life, and was therefor shown royal favors.

Dr. Echeverria was also educated in Europe and was wealthy. His brother was a lawyer and a large plantation owner.

Civil Engineer Rodil, who was wealthy, was a brother of the man in front of whose house was placed the mine which was exploded. The story of the capture and subsequent death of these men is dramatic. As soon as the mine was sprung they left Guatemala City, because, it is said, they feared that Cabrera would trump up a charge against them. They returned later and went into hiding.

MRS. MCKINLEY AT REST.

Last Wish Was That She Could Join the Martyred President.

Canton, O. (Special).—The body of Ida Saxton McKinley rests beside that of her distinguished husband in Westlawn Cemetery. Her last words, "Oh, God, why should I longer wait; let me lie beside him," have been answered.

The funeral services, held at the old-fashioned McKinley home, were extremely simple. Four songs were sung—the same that were sung at the funeral of President McKinley—and the service was the simple ritual of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The house on its Market and Louis Street sides was roped off to restrain the crowds which thronged neighboring thoroughfares. A broad lavender ribbon fluttered from the door to indicate a house of mourning, and only a few intimate friends visited the house during the forenoon. Aside from the ropes strung along the streets there was nothing to indicate that a ceremony of unusual import was about to take place. It was not until the funeral services were actually being performed that the streets became crowded, and the crowds were held under excellent check by the local police.

President Roosevelt arrived at 12.45 P. M. and was driven immediately to the residence of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court Day for luncheon. Among others at the table were Secretaries Root, Cortelyou and Wilson, Governor Harris and Ex-Governor Herrick, of Ohio.

Immediately after the luncheon the President and party drove to the McKinley home, on North Market Street. The body, in its black casket, rested in its flower-embowered place in the so-called "campaign office" in the identical spot where President McKinley's body lay after the Buffalo tragedy. Flowers in set pieces and merely fastened together by ribbon, with the roses which Mrs. McKinley favored predominating, filled the room, while many more for which there was no room in the house were sent to Westlawn Cemetery ahead of the cortege.

President Roosevelt, Vice President Fairbanks and Cabinet Members Root, Wilson and Cortelyou occupied seats in the parlor across the hall. In this room also were Governor Harris and former Governor Herrick. Relatives and immediate friends of the family were seated in the hall and adjoining rooms.

New Orleans Streets Flooded.

New Orleans, La. (Special).—Several sections of New Orleans are under from one to four feet of water, owing to heavy rains. Nearly all rainwater has to be pumped out of the city streets because of the low level of the land. Although big underground ditches have been built and an expensive pumping plant has been established, the rainfall is so unprecedented that the pumps cannot handle it.

Hammered A Duke.

Paris (By Cable).—A woman named Mme. Guggenheim was fined \$20 in a civil court for having committed an assault upon the Duke of Galliera, husband of the Infanta Eulalia, aunt of the present King of Spain. Mme. Guggenheim recently swatted the Duke outside of a store in the Rue de la Paix and when he came out she belabored him with her parasol, much to the edification of the passerby.

WAS ROASTED ALIVE

IN A FURNACE

Man Had Revealed Plot To Kill President.

THE VENGEANCE OF ANARCHISTS.

Widow of Man Says He Started Out Days Ago to Notify Police That Assassins Plotted Life of the President, but That Husband Never Reached Authorities or Returned Home.

Cincinnati, O. (Special).—Because he overheard a band of anarchists discussing a plot to kill President Roosevelt during his participation in the unveiling of the statue of General Lawton in Indianapolis, Frank Kess, an educated Hungarian, was thrust into the furnace at the Ryan Soap Factory, in this city, and burned alive.

The charred body, still twitching as the flesh broiled and steamed, was discovered by John McDermott, engineer and fireman of the factory, at 6.30 A. M. No arrests have yet been made, although the entire detective force of the local police department is at work on the case.

Not until late in the afternoon was the body identified and the information obtained that Kess' horrible death undoubtedly prevented the carrying out of the plot he overheard and saved the life of the President. The plot against the life of Roosevelt, according to the widow of the dead man, was hatched in Paterson, N. J.

Anarchists' Threats.

Five men, the widow says, came to Cincinnati Monday and secured quarters in the Hungarian colony. Wednesday night Kess stumbled upon the anarchists in a small, dark room in the rear of a saloon. Instantly he was seized and, under threats of death, made to swear that he would reveal nothing of what he had heard. Kess was so excited when he reached home that he was unable to tell his wife what he heard when he met upon the anarchists, but later said he was sure that it was something about assassinating the President. The next day, when the plot was to have been carried out in Indianapolis, he went out with the avowed purpose of telling the police of his experience the night before, but he never reached the police station nor did he return home and the finding of the body in the furnace was the first news his wife had of him since he left home.

Found by Engineer.

All doubt that the man was murdered seems removed by Deputy Coroner Coe, who, in a post-mortem examination of the body, found that the man's skull had been fractured. The body was discovered in the furnace by Engineer McDermott, who immediately called some of the workmen to his side. McDermott claims the body must have been put in the furnace sometime between 6 and 6.30 o'clock A. M. while he was in another room examining machinery.

Deputy Coroner Coe declares that the man was alive when he was put into the furnace. Cooked blood indicates this. The man probably was knocked unconscious and then thrust alive into the fiery furnace, the heat of which was 3,000 degrees.

JOIN A HUNDRED-YEAR CLUB.

Chemist Wiley Says Present Generation Will Live Long.

Cleveland, O. (Special).—Chief Chemist Wiley, of the United States Department of Agriculture, in the course of an address delivered before the graduating class of Case School of Applied Science said: "I belong to a hundred-year club, any member of which who shall die before he's a hundred years old will be immediately expelled in disgrace. The present generation is going to live much longer than the one which came before, because it knows more about the laws of diet, hygiene and surgery."

"It's a rank disgrace for any man to die except from old age."

"In view of longevity, if nothing more, a man should not think that he is taking too much time in preparation for his life work if he should spend a score or more years in just schooling."

Refused Millions For Her Child.

Detroit, Mich. (Special).—The sensational divorce case of Merrill E. Mills, millionaire stove manufacturer, will go no further in the courts. It is announced that a settlement has been reached by which Mills agrees to his wife taking a bill of divorce and ends the proceedings. Mrs. Mills gets the custody of Cynthia, the little girl who was the principal cause of the contention, and a fair slice of Mills' money. It is said Mrs. Mills was once offered \$1,000,000 outright if she would surrender the child, but declined.

AT THE NATION'S CAPITAL

Some Interesting Happenings Briefly Told.

A medal of honor has been awarded to Miss Mary Guinan, Middletown, N. Y., by President Roosevelt for distinguished daring in risking her own life to save that of John C. Runyon, an aged man, who was in imminent danger of being run down by an Erie Railroad train.

Secretary Root and Ambassador Jusserand had a consultation respecting the framing of an agreement between the United States and France regarding tariff duties.

According to statistics, there has been a phenomenal growth in the volume of manufactured products of the United States since 1850.

Protests are being received at the War Department against the proposed abandonment of military garrisons in the West.

The Treasury Department purchased 100,000 ounces of silver for coinage purposes.