

Domestic.

In the hearing of the government's case against the Standard Oil Company in New York, Treasurer Telford testified that John D. Rockefeller owned more than one-fourth of the stock of the company.

Mysterious cases of poisoning have caused a scare among residents of a section of Allegheny City, Pa. Four members of one family were made violently ill.

Three young daughters of Samuel Cook were drowned by a cloudburst which filled a gulch in which they had taken refuge near Durango, Col.

A crowded trolley car on the Lake Shore Line was wrecked near Toledo, O. Two persons were killed and a number seriously injured.

Edward Richards, an aeronaut, was killed while making a descent in a parachute at the fair grounds at Troy, O.

Louis Cote shot Mrs. Nellie Clark in Franklin, N. H., because she ordered him to leave her boarding-house.

The body of the late President McKinley was transferred from the cemetery to the mausoleum in Canton, O.

The annual report of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, which controls all the street car lines of that city, shows a deficit, although the gross earnings were the largest in the company's history.

At the Standard Oil hearing it was brought out that control of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company was held three years by a son-in-law of John D. Archbold for the Standard.

The chief address at the sessions of the National Prison Congress was the address of Attorney General Bonaparte on "Punishment and Pardon."

Richard Spriggs, who is wanted in Detroit, Mich., to answer to a charge of forgery, was brought to New York a prisoner on the steamer Oceanic.

At the annual meeting of the Associated Press the course of the officers in dealing with the telegraphers' strike was unanimously approved.

Mrs. Alfred Adler, of New York, had the unusual experience of being a nurse, bride and widow all within a few hours.

Prominent Methodists held a conference at Knoxville, Tenn., for the purpose of promoting mission work.

The structural ironworkers decided to continue their contest with the National Erectors' Association.

True bills have been reported against every railroad in Mississippi for issuing passes contrary to law.

The enrollment of schoolchildren in New York City is 637,387, an increase of 20,000 over last year.

There is likelihood of the renewal of the strike of the machinists on the Grand Trunk Railway.

Marine D. Tackett, former department commander of the Indiana G. A. R., is dead.

Thirty-one cases of bubonic plague and 19 deaths is the record in San Francisco to date.

Miss Jane Addams says charity patients are neglected in American hospitals.

Martin Sturnis killed his wife in Chicago and then committed suicide. The steamer City of Glasgow sprang a leak and sank at Superior, Wis.

Foreign.

The heads of delegations represented at the Peace Conference adopted a resolution recommending to the powers the convocation of a third conference.

The Japanese consul general at Ottawa, in speaking of the resolution by the Dominion Trade and Labor Congress, declares the treaty cannot be broken.

The Franco-Canadian commercial treaty was signed in Paris, and it provides for tariff concessions on a long list of articles by each country.

Arthur Preston Green was sentenced to five year's imprisonment for the theft of \$4,500 worth of jewelry in London.

The British government has given orders for the construction of a new warship of the Dreadnought class to be 19,300 tons.

Defense works costing \$19,000,000 are to be erected by Russia in the vicinity of Vladivostok.

King Frederick August of Saxony was thrown from his horse near Dresden and slightly hurt.

The coroner's jury that investigated the wreck on the Canadian Pacific in which seven persons were killed directed the arrest of the engineer and conductor and blamed the company for putting inexperienced men in charge of passenger trains.

Sir James Crichton-Browne in an address to the Sanitary Inspectors' Association in England denounced the prevalent craze for getting thin, and declared many people did not eat enough.

Japan claims the right to occupy Pratas Island on the ground that as it lies between the twentieth and twenty-first parallel it was no man's land.

King Leopold, fearful that obligatory arbitration will affect his claims in the Congo, commanded the government to oppose it.

Louis Waterlin, the French painter, is dead.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and Miss Jean Leckie were married in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, England.

Two Russians killed the cashier of a bank at Montreaux, Switzerland, and fled with the cash box.

M. Gabrie, ex-governor of the Island of Martinique, died in Paris.

The European residents of Mazagan had a narrow escape from massacre when the tribesmen mistook the target practice of the French cruiser Conde for a bombardment.

Dr. Wilfred Grenfell reports that there is much suffering among Eskimos along the northern Labrador Coast because of the failure of fisheries.

D. W. Stevens and H. W. Denison were rewarded by the Japanese government for valuable services during the Japanese-Russian war.

PUTS BLAME ON THE AMERICANS

Failure of Peace Conference at the Hague.

THE LACK OF PREPARATION.

A Foreign Delegate Declares This Was Particularly Striking in the Case of the American Delegation—Was Not in Accord With Latin-American Countries.

The Hague (By Cable).—After having been in session over three months, and with adjournment probably a month in the distance, it is recognized generally, and even by the most optimistic in the peace movement, that the second international peace conference has been and will be at its conclusion barren of results leading to permanent measures of benefit to the peace of the world.

Mr. Choate, of the American delegation, however, is still optimistic regarding the results, even on the great questions, and especially that of a permanent court of arbitration, being satisfied that the principle is admitted. He thinks that once the conference has concluded its session it will be an easy matter to overcome the prejudices concerning the allotment of judges, and that thereafter the establishment of the court will be an easy task. The general opinion among the other delegates, however, differs from that of Mr. Choate.

They believe that the adoption of Sir Edward Fry's proposal entrusting the governments with the task of finding a system by which to elect the judges was a masked method for burying the whole affair, as they declare, once the conference is ended, the governments will not study the question of judges to a greater extent than other questions at issue, such as the limitation of armaments.

No Date For Another. Even the proposition for a future meeting of the conference, which was unanimously adopted on Saturday, has been so altered as to suppress its most important part, namely, the periodicity of the meetings, merely providing for the calling of a third conference, but establishing nothing with regard to convening future conferences.

The prevailing opinion, as expressed by one of the leading delegates, is that the absence of results in the conference on the great questions was due to the lack of preparation by all the countries represented. This, he said, was especially striking in the case of the American delegation, which was supposed to have come here in complete accord with the Latin-American countries. This accord, however, neither existed nor had it been reached during the conference.

Indeed, what is to be dreaded, he declared, is that the chief result of the conference will be a growing feeling of diffidence on the part of the South Americans toward Washington, as, rightly or wrongly, they accused the United States of having neglected them and of caring only for working in accord with Great Britain and Germany, thinking that a union with these great powers would be sufficient to carry out any project while the facts proved to the contrary, as in the case of the permanent court of arbitration, which represents a victory for Brazil over the compact formed by America, Great Britain and Germany.

It is generally remarked that the United States should have come to the conference with the certainty of having the support of all the Latin-American countries or should have abstained from proposing projects that were destined to meet with opposition, perhaps exaggerated, as in the case of the allotment of judges, but nevertheless invincible. Thus, far the only project which does not regulate war, but tries to prevent it, and which was passed by the narrowest of margins, was that concerning the forcible collection of contractual debts.

It is estimated that the conference has cost altogether \$1,300,000.

CLEVELAND'S HEALTH BETTER.

Reports Of His Condition Exaggerated, It Is Claimed.

Princeton, N. J. (Special).—Former President Grover Cleveland is improving in health. This was the statement that came from the lips of a very intimate friend of Mr. Cleveland, who resides in Princeton and who has kept in close touch with the former president during his late illness.

This gentleman said that as a personal favor he would ask that the reports concerning Mr. Cleveland's present condition be denied, as they are grossly exaggerated. Mr. Cleveland, he said, is rapidly picking up his health.

Regarding Saturday's stories of a wrangle between Mr. Cleveland's physicians no verification could be got in Princeton. Dr. Carnochan said that Dr. Banks had not been called in and that there was no consultation anyway. From reliable source it was learned that Dr. Bryant, a personal friend of Mr. Cleveland, has been calling at Westland every Saturday and that Dr. Carnochan is in attendance daily.

To Tie Up Town.

Helena, Mont. (Special).—Because business men of Helena refused to discontinue the use of telephones pending a settlement of the Rock Mountain Bell Telephone Company's strike, the Helena Trades and Labor Assembly has decided to call a general strike in Helena Monday. The result of this action, it is said, will be the complete closing of street car service and the closing of hotels and manufacturing establishments.

JAPAN LIKELY TO ANNEX KOREA

Marquis Ito Says They May Have to Do It.

Tokio (By Cable).—The possibility that Japan may have to annex Korea seems to have again arisen. Marquis Ito is quoted as having said that it may be necessary to alter Japan's policy owing to the present situation, and that if the Korean people persist in their servitude of unfeelingness it will be "the last day for them."

Tokio papers are receiving reports that insurgents are gathering from all directions around the city of Seoul to attack it. Their number is unknown, but one band of 800 is reported.

Roving parties of Koreans under the leadership of ex-soldiers are killing Japanese officials and civilians and Koreans suspected of being pro-Japanese. These parties take to the mountains upon the approach of Japanese troops, but not before suffering heavily.

A new official organization of the staff of the resident general for Korea was submitted to the privy council and passed. It is believed it will be promulgated on Saturday. According to the organization the office of deputy resident general has been established, and it is understood that Baron Sone, the late minister of commerce in the Matsura cabinet will be appointed to the post.

CAGE DROPS 275 FEET.

Eleven Killed and Seven Fatally Hurt in Michigan Mine.

Negaunee, Mich. (Special).—By the plunging of a cage 275 feet down the shaft of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company mine 11 men were killed and 7 fatally injured.

The cage was making its first descent for the day when the brake on the hoisting drum gave way. Two other men sprang to the assistance of the one at the brake wheel, but their combined efforts did not avail and the wire cable continued to unreeled from the drum like a weighted thread from a lubricated bobbin. The cage shot down 200 feet before a kink in the rushing cable caused it to part. Then the cage dropped to the bottom of the shaft, the safety catches failing to operate. The surging of the cable in its mad flight tore out part of the side of the engine house and ripped out several sheaves about the shaft-house.

Workmen at the bottom of the mine immediately set about removing the dead. The fall had hurled the bodies together, and they lay in one mass, from which seven still breathing were taken.

Thousands of persons soon congregated about the mine shaft. In the crowd were wives and children of the 200 men employed in the mine. Each thought that her loved one was in the cage. It was fully two hours before the cable was adjusted so that the cage could be raised to the surface and the dead turned over to relatives. When all the miners came from under ground and many anxious wives and mothers were relieved of suspense their joy added to the sorrow of those bereaved and made the scene awful. Priests and preachers moved among the people consoling them and begging them to be calm, but it was hours before a semblance of quiet came to the excited miners and their families.

Oklahoma's Population 1,414,042.

Washington (Special).—Director North of the Census Bureau was advised by census enumerators in Oklahoma, that the final figures for the new state show a total population of 1,414,042, Oklahoma having 721,141 inhabitants and Indian Territory 692,901.

Student Ends His Life.

Amherst, Mass. (Special).—Edwin H. Wright, of Adams, N. Y., who entered the sophomore class at Amherst, from Colgate University, committed suicide here by cutting his throat. No reason for the act can be ascertained, and temporary insanity or acute melancholia is the only explanation.

Secretary Clark Resigns.

Washington (Special).—Leon A. Clark, who for seven years has been private secretary to Victor Metcalf, in Congress, and as a cabinet member, has resigned to become deputy state district attorney at his old home in Oakland, Cal.

Saved His Sister's Life.

Chicago (Special).—Through the successful transfusion of two and one-half quarts of her brother's blood into her veins, Mrs. P. H. Welch, wife of a dentist living at 608 North State Street, is on the high road to health. John R. Cooke, president of the Cooke Brewing Company, is the brother who gave his blood to save his sister's life.

Steamer Wrecked; Six Drowned.

Chicago (Special).—The steamer Alexander Memick went ashore 13 miles west of Whitefish Point, in Lake Superior. Captain Randall and five sailors were drowned. Eleven members of the crew were rescued. The Memick was bound north with coal. It is supposed that the engines broke down and that the vessel drifted ashore during the storm.

Former Mayor An Embezzler.

Kenton, O. (Special).—The grand jury reported 13 true bills against former Mayor Thomas B. Black for forgery and three for embezzlement. Each of the forgery bills was on two counts, each count covering a separate offense relating to Attorney Black's alleged misuse of funds entrusted to him by his client, Dr. F. W. Sapp, of Columbus. Mr. Black while in jail is said to have made a complete confession.

PUT MANY MILLIONS INTO QUIET RAILROAD

Oil Magnate H. H. Rogers' Costly Enterprise.

OVER FORTY MILLIONS INVESTED.

New Facts Concerning the Tidewater Railway Which Was Built Under Mysterious Circumstances From Sewalls Point, Near Norfolk, Into the Coal Fields of West Virginia.

New York (Special).—The Evening Post says:

"Confirmation was obtained in Wall Street of reports to the effect that H. H. Rogers was heavily interested in the Tidewater Railway project.

"According to the stories previously circulated, upwards of 40 per cent. of Mr. Rogers' fortune has been involved in the Tidewater investment. It was reported that the personal obligation incurred amounted to \$40,000,000. It can be stated positively that the sum is much larger than the amount named; also, that the situation has been entirely cleared up.

"In order to meet the demands made upon him in connection with the construction of the railroad Mr. Rogers was forced to dispose of a large amount of investment stock at a sacrifice. All during the recent decline in prices the vice president of the Standard Oil Company sold glittered stocks, such as Standard Oil, Consolidated Gas, Union Pacific and St. Paul.

"Some five or six years ago, against the advice of his friends, Mr. Rogers started to build in West Virginia a low-grade road which would parallel the Norfolk and Western. His object was to carry coal and lumber to tidewater. The line was to be 443 miles long. Only 125 miles have been completed.

"Only a few months ago, in order to raise \$10,000,000 for the Tidewater road, H. H. Rogers issued his personal notes, secured by \$20,000,000 first mortgage bonds, \$10,000,000 stock and \$10,000,000 dividend or interest paying collateral. These 6 per cent. notes were indorsed by H. H. Rogers personally.

"Railway officials who have watched the construction of the road with intense interest from the beginning, say that the project, even at this stage, is more or less problematic. It is confidently believed, however, that with the sacrifices already made in disposing of high-priced securities Rogers is in a position to gain his end and see the mileage completed.

"It was learned some months ago that the Standard Oil man and his associates had bought up all the available lumber and coal lands in West Virginia. These purchases amounted to thousands of acres and will in some future time supply the tidewater road with traffic.

"W. N. Page is president of the Tidewater Railway. When completed the road will extend from Deepwater, W. Va., on the Kanawha River, to Sewalls Point, near Norfolk. The authorized stock is \$35,000,000. The first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, none of which have been placed on the market, are issuable as follows: \$35,000,000 for the construction of the line from Deepwater to Sewalls Point, 442 miles, single track. For each additional mile of single track on the main line \$75,000 bonds may be issued; \$50,000 a mile for branch lines and \$50,000 for main line second track."

MORE THAN 20,000-TON SHIP.

Details For New Vessel May Be Prepared In Advance.

Washington (Special).—Rear Admiral George A. Converse, late chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and now at the head of the Naval Board of Construction, has returned, after a few months' vacation in his Vermont home.

When Congress, two years ago, called for detailed plans of the projected great 20,000-ton battleship of the Delaware class it marked a new departure in legislative treatment of the department estimates for new ships.

In anticipation of a like demand at the approaching session of Congress, it is probable that the Navy Department will have the construction board prepare in advance all of the details of the new ships to be planned that would probably be required by the two committees, thus obviating the year's delay that occurred in the case of the Delaware class.

PERFECT MONROE DOCTRINE

Probable Effect Of Secretary Root's Visit To Mexico.

Mexico City (Special).—Enrique C. Creel, the Mexican ambassador to the United States, who is at present visiting this capital, was interviewed regarding the approaching visit of Secretary Root. He said:

"I attach the greatest importance to Mr. Root's visit to Mexico. It will mean the rounding out of the policy which is to determine the attitude of the United States toward Latin-America, and will result, in short, in the perfection of the Monroe Doctrine."

On The City's Poor List.

Cleveland, O. (Special).—Old and infirm, M. Czolgoz and his wife, the parents of Leon Czolgoz, slayer of President McKinley, were placed on the books of the Outdoor Relief Department of the city for immediate and continuous relief. The father is 83, the mother 75, and both are too feeble to work, while their children are so burdened with their own families that they cannot relieve their parents.

The Nation's Capital

Some Interesting Happenings Briefly Told.

Various recommendations were made by the Naval "Turret Board" for measures to prevent accidents from flarebacks.

The chief surgeon of the army of Cuban pacification reports the sanitary condition of the army posts to be good.

The Navy Department awarded contracts for five torpedo-boat destroyers.

President Roosevelt announced the appointment of Walter O. Noyes as United States circuit judge to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William K. Townsend.

District Commissioner West said he is of the opinion that there are confined in the government insane asylum persons who are not insane.

Applicants for positions as American consuls will have to undergo daily instruction for a month at the State Department.

President Roosevelt will go on a 17-day camping trip in Northeastern Louisiana in October.

The Merchants' Coal Company, of West Virginia and Pennsylvania, charges that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is discriminating against the company in favor of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad.

Importance attached in some quarters to Senator Curran's statement that he favors Speaker Cannon for the presidency is viewed with amusement in Washington.

Experts have reported to the Navy Department that the battleship Albam will be in condition to accompany the battleship fleet to the Pacific.

Chief Powderly, of the Bureau of Information of the Department of Commerce and Labor, reports that he could find jobs for 256,400 aliens.

President Small, of the Telegraphers' Union, and President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, have appealed to organized labor throughout the country for financial aid for the striking telegraphers.

Secretary of the Navy Metcalf expects to soon award contracts for supplying the Navy with as many submarine boats as can be purchased for \$3,000,000.

Major James Carroll, surgeon U. S. A., member of the commission which went to Cuba to study yellow fever, died at his home, in Washington.

Sixty of the leading railroads and steamship lines are charged with discrimination by the Forest City Freight Bureau, of Cleveland.

Russell B. Harrison, son of former President Harrison, is vice consul of Mexico at Indianapolis.

LAST HANGING IN JERSEY.

Libriola Put To Death For Murder Of John Buiglio.

Cape May, N. J. (Special).—Joseph Libriola, said to be the last murderer to be put to death in New Jersey by the use of the noose, was hanged here for the killing of John Buiglio, his brother-in-law. The law establishing the electric chair did not affect Libriola, as his offense was committed before the law took effect.

Libriola was a dancing master and a musician. He killed Buiglio with a club during a quarrel after the latter had refused to permit his wife to go to a dance with the former. The body was thrown into a field by Libriola, Mrs. Buiglio and Michael Raymond, her brother, and was found in a few hours by neighbors. Mrs. Buiglio is serving a sentence of eight years and Raymond is awaiting trial.

HAZED THE MINISTER.

Fifty Young People Give Pastor Spanking With Shingles.

Middletown, N. Y. (Special).—Rev. Thomas Livingston, pastor of the North Congregational Church, was given a sound drubbing after prayer-meeting by about 50 young people of his congregation. When Rev. Mr. Livingston was conducting services the young people entered the parsonage themselves. All were armed with shingles, and when their pastor entered he was set upon and given a shingling he will not soon forget. The minister fought off his assailants for a while, then it dawned upon him that it was his birthday and he took the drubbing good-naturedly.

WORKHOUSE FOR CARRIE.

Mrs. Nation Sentenced To 75 Days In Default Of Fine.

Washington (Special).—In the police court Mrs. Carrie Nation refused to promise not to talk to crowds on the street in the future, and was sent to the workhouse for 75 days in default of the payment of a fine of \$25. She was arrested for disorderly conduct. She was addressing a crowd in front of the Postoffice Department on the evil effects of cigarette smoking, and when she refused to stop was arrested.

IN THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

Good commercial paper in Philadelphia still brings 6½ or 7 per cent.

Bell Telephone directors declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent.

Banks of the United States are now holding \$32,000,000 more than they were one year ago.

New Haven Iron & Steel, whose year ended August 31, earned gross \$542,000, while net profits were \$23,500.

SHRINKAGE COST OIL KING \$100,000,000

Rockefeller's Losses Owing to Attacks on Trust.

A DROP OF \$400 A SHARE.

University of Chicago Has Lost Two Millions Owing to Depreciation of Shares of Standard Oil Held by Institution—Trust Has Earned However, Since 1882 Nearly \$900,000,000.

New York (Special).—Records of the stockholders of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey laid bare here at the hearing of the government's suit for the dissolution of the alleged oil combine disclosed the fact that John D. Rockefeller owns 247,692 shares, or nearly five times as much stock as any other individual shareholder, and that he and his associates who signed the trust agreement in 1882 still control a majority of the Standard Oil stock. Measured by the present market price of \$440 a share, the holdings of Mr. Rockefeller in the Standard Oil Company have a value of \$109,000,000. The stockholders' record of August 17, 1907, shows that the University of Chicago is the owner of 5,000 shares of Standard Oil stock.

The depreciation of the price of Standard Oil stock within the past 10 years, about the time the agitation against the company began, has been more than \$400 a share. Since the legal proceedings against the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey were instituted the stock has steadily declined until it is now around \$440. This represents a loss of over \$100,000,000 on the holdings of John D. Rockefeller. The shrinkage in the market value of the stock also affects the University of Chicago to the extent of about \$2,000,000.

Control Worldwide Trade.

Through Wesley H. Tilford, treasurer of the Standard Oil Company, the government's attorney, Frank B. Kellogg, was able to obtain evidence of an understanding or verbal agreement that had been made between the Standard and independent refineries doing business near Cleveland and Pittsburg. This agreement, which was entered into in the latter part of 1902, provided that these companies should sell their entire output of oil refined for export to the Standard's export department in return for which the Standard was to sell the companies a certain amount of crude oil each day. Mr. Tilford said that previous to the making of the agreement the supply of crude oil to these companies had been reduced.

Mr. Kellogg then developed from the witness that the export business was chiefly handled by the Standard Oil Company of New York, and that in buying oil for export purposes it paid the market price to the independent refineries. Mr. Kellogg asked if the Standard Oil did not determine the market price, and Mr. Tilford replied that it did.

Profits Near A Billion.

Some interesting facts concerning the conduct of the marketing of the Standard's product were developed when it was testified by Mr. Tilford that a committee controlled the domestic trade. Mr. Tilford stated that the United States was apportioned in districts and that the selling companies assigned to those districts confined their operations to the territory assigned to them.

The accountants for the government now at work preparing data will be ready to report next week. Their report, it is declared, will enable the government to develop in the hearing that since the inception of the Standard Oil Trust in 1882, up to the present time, the total profits of the oil combine have been between \$800,000,000 and \$900,000,000.

CONDEMNED TO DEATH.

More Russians Who Participated In A Revolt.

Riga, Russia (By Cable).—Twenty-two out of 58 men who have been on trial by court martial here charged with participation in the revolt in the Baltic provinces in 1905, by which the control of this section was wrested from the Russian government for several months, have been condemned to death. Several hundred men have heretofore been executed for their connection with this uprising.

Thirty Persons Drowned.

Tokio (By Cable).—Thirty persons were drowned and 100 houses burned at the Kosakahi mine, near Kotaro. A fire started in the mining works, and while attempts were being made to save the mine the water reservoir was broken, flooding a portion of the village. Many women and children were among the victims.

Students Destroy Straw Hats.

Pittsburg (Special).—When the Carnegie Technical Schools opened 150 of the 1000 students gathered on the campus wore straw hats. It required just 10 minutes for the other 850 to demolish the hats, and, as many of the losers are poor boys who had no other hats, the faculty threatens to take up the matter.

Auto Crashes Into Pole.

Colorado Springs, Col. (Special).—A powerful racing automobile, occupied by seven prominent Elks and a chauffeur, and built to hold but three passengers, while running at a terrific rate crashed into a telephone pole at the bottom of the West Huerfano Street hill here and was wrecked. Four of the occupants were killed, and the others were more or less seriously hurt. The party was returning from the Elks' clubhouse, at Manitou, at the time of the accident.