

NATION'S FIGHT AGAINST THE TRUSTS

Thirty-Six Were Indicted Under the Elkins Law.

FROM CLEVELAND TO ROOSEVELT.

Attorney General Moody Sends to the Senate a List of All Suits Instituted by the Government Under Anti-Trust Laws—Divided into Periods of Presidential Administrations.

Washington, D. C., (Special)—Attorney General Moody sent to the Senate, just before adjournment of that body, a statement of all suits that have been instituted by the Department of Justice under the Sherman Anti-trust Law, the Interstate Commerce Law and the Elkins law, when brought, their character and final disposition. The statement is divided into periods by presidential administrations, but attention is directed to the fact that neither the Sherman Anti-trust Law nor the Elkins Law was enacted until after the close of the first Cleveland administration, and the act regulating interstate commerce was in effect less than two years of that administration. The Elkins law was enacted during the administration of President Roosevelt.

Attached to the detailed statement, which will be printed as a public document, is a summary which shows cases brought under the act to regulate commerce.

Under Cleveland, 1889-1893, one indictment, which was thrown prosed.

Under Harrison, 1889-1893, 11 indictments, five convictions, four acquittals, 18 nolle prossed, seven quashed and one dismissed.

Cleveland's second term, 1893 and 1897, 19 indictments, six convictions, one acquittal, eight were nolle prossed, three quashed.

Under McKinley, 1897 to September 14, 1901, 23 indictments; five convictions, one acquittal, four were nolle prossed and 12 not prosecuted.

Under Roosevelt, September, 14, 1901, to June, 1906, six indictments, five nolle prossed, one dismissed.

The cases brought under the Elkins act, under Roosevelt's administration were as follows: Eleven indictments for receiving rebates; 19 for granting rebates; 6 for conspiring to grant rebates, a total of 36, of which 9 were convicted, 2 acquitted, 3 nolle prossed and 22 are pending.

These figures do not include petitions to enjoin detainers from published rates, actions to restrain railroads from giving preferences and minor infractions of the laws to regulate railroad rates.

Of the \$300,000 appropriated to enforce these laws \$129,770 has been expended, \$48,000 transferred to the Interstate Commerce Commission and \$205,290 remains available.

The resolution under which this information was obtained was introduced by Senator Long, but was amended by Senator Foraker in order to procure a statement of the prosecutions under the Elkins act separately. He contended that it would be shown that under this act every instance of the granting or receiving of rebates could be reached if the law was enforced, and that the Railroad Rate Bill passed by the present session is superfluous law.

DRAWS KNIFE IN THE HOUSE.

Representative Bartlett Threatens to Cut Mr. Southwick.

Washington, D. C., (Special)—What promised to be a serious personal encounter between Representatives George N. Southwick, of New York, and Charles L. Bartlett, of Georgia, was prevented in the House Friday by the intercession of friends.

Mr. Bartlett, holding a knife, told Mr. Southwick the latter dare not say he "fied" or he (Bartlett) would cut him.

It was while the House was awaiting conference reports that the incident occurred. Mr. Southwick was denouncing some of the members of the Committee on Accounts because of their failure to report a resolution in which he was interested. Mr. Bartlett, a member of the committee, took exception to Mr. Southwick's remarks and at the same time drew a knife. The speaker humpered with his gavel and directed the sergeant-at-arms to preserve order. Friends interferred and the incident was over in a moment.

SEQUEL TO AN ELOPEMENT.

Father Shoots His Daughter, and Husband Kills His Father-in-law.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., (Special)—While attempting to shoot his 15-year-old daughter, who three months ago eloped with Joseph White, Rafael Marcianio, of Hazleton, was himself shot and killed, while his daughter is in the hospital with a bullet in her head and is in a precarious condition. The tragedy occurred at Hazleton at midnight.

Marsicano never forgave his daughter or her husband, and having brooded much over their elopement, it is believed that he went to their home with the intention of killing both. He reached there at midnight, calling his daughter to the door and shot her at 200 yards as she appeared. Before he could fire again White sprang upon him, and after a struggle succeeded in wresting the revolver from him and shot him through the head, killing him instantly.

Opposition to Ship Subsidy.

Washington, D. C., (Special)—Representative Spright, of Mississippi, ranking Democrat on the Merchant Marine Committee, takes issue with the published statement of General Grosvenor to the effect that the Ship Subsidy Bill will be reported and passed at the next session of Congress, saying: "The committee is composed of 18 members. It would require to report the bill. Nine or ten have expressed themselves as opposed to the bill."

Council or Canal Commission.

Washington, D. C., (Special)—The appointment is announced of Richard Reid Rogers, of New York, as general counsel of the Isthmian Canal Commission. Mr. Rogers is a graduate of Princeton University and the University of Virginia and has been assistant attorney general of Kentucky, of which state he is a native. His duties will be in a way similar to those of William Nelson Cromwell, who has given some legal advice to the commission, and who remains counsel of the Panama Railroad Company.

LATEST NEWS IN SHORT ORDER

DOMESTIC

Warrants were issued for the arrest of 13 of the leading ice dealers of Philadelphia, all members of the Ice Trust and Ice Exchange, charging them with having entered into a criminal conspiracy.

By a decision of the New York Supreme Court, the Great Eastern Telephone Company is barred from entering New York City to compete with the New York Telephone Company.

Two firemen were seriously injured, eight houses burned and \$50,000 worth of property destroyed by a fire at the yards of the A. Hubbard Lumber Company, in Paterson, N. J.

Theodore Gorman, 13 years old, son of John M. Gorman, former chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania, was drowned in Tankhanscock Creek.

A body found floating in North River was identified as that of Miss Helen Kaufman, who disappeared from her home in Plainfield, N. J., two months ago.

In the hearing of the Dowie case in the federal court, Chicago, a teller in the Zion City Bank testified that Dowie's account was overdrawn \$481,237.

The French line steamer La Provence and the Hamburg-American Line steamer Deutschland sailed from New York on a race across the Atlantic.

A petition has been filed by the Attorney General of New York to have the combine of bonding companies in New York declared a monopoly.

The Standard Oil Company has notified all its customers that high-grade gasoline, testing 74 to 76 degrees, has been withdrawn from the market.

John Bodnar, who had killed Michael Sica during the festivities at a Hungarian wedding in Phoenixville, Pa., was executed.

Herman Fisher, of Clifton, N. J., was dug out of a sewer trench in which he had been imprisoned for many hours.

The schooner E. G. Hayes was cut in two and sunk by the steamer C. F. Tietjen in New York harbor.

Richard Croker had written a letter saying he favors Bryan for president, and that he has no doubt that Bryan was robbed of both former elections by the trusts.

A rumor that school children's throats were being cut caused a panic on the Lower East Side of New York, and 15 schools had to be closed.

Gov. Bruce, of Bradford, was nominated for governor on the first ballot by the Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention.

The Philadelphia Bureau of Health directed the owners of 37 slaughterhouses in that city to abandon their establishments because of unsanitary conditions.

An increase in wages which will affect a majority of the cotton mill operatives in Rhode Island will be announced July 9.

Mrs. Elizabeth Denbar died at Grand-haven, Mich., at the age of 103.

Mrs. Stenton, mother of Mrs. Alice Kinnam, murdered in Upper New York, denied at the coroner's inquest that she struck her daughter with a hammer.

After three and a half years pumping at the rate of 5,000 gallons a minute, the Hazleton Colliery, near Wilkes-Barre, Pa., has been cleared of water.

Governor Hayward, of North Carolina, has pardoned Hoyt Hays, who was twice convicted of wife murder, on the statement of a handwriting expert.

Miss Josephine Hood, who married the alleged bigamist, "Lord Douglas," is said to be in Santa Ana, Cal. in a condition of pitiable poverty.

Miss Corn Cooper, housekeeper of the Kesler House, in Northumberland, Pa., committed suicide by shooting herself.

Dr. J. Combene, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Health, reports that dogs will not eat preserved meat.

Governor Beckham, of Kentucky, has announced his candidacy for the United States Senate.

Mrs. Wilson Mizner, former widow of Charles T. Yerkes, is dangerously ill in Chicago.

An insane negro with a razor ran amok in the jail at Freehold, N. J.

Fifty houses were wrecked by a wind-storm in Oklahoma.

FOREIGN

An anarchist named Camorro has been arrested near the Aragona on suspicion of having been an accomplice of Morales, who threw the bomb at King Alfonso and Queen Victoria, May 31.

The fourteenth Congress of the International Union will be held in London July 23, and a leading topic for discussion will be the proposals for general disarmament.

The sanitary committee of the corporation of London reported recommendations for the compulsory inspection at the place of the slaughter of all animals intended for food.

The dominion's efforts are now directed toward attacking the government by interpolation to strengthen its authority with the masses and out the ministry.

Four natives were hanged and five were flogged near Tantah, Egypt, for an attack upon British officers. The manner of execution was a brutal exhibition.

The seizure by Russia of the Aland Islands, which control the Gulf of Bothnia, is regarded in diplomatic circles in London as serious.

Whitehall Reid, according to rumor, may retire from the post of ambassador to England within a year.

It is reported that the Czar and Empress William will meet in the Baltic Sea about the end of July.

Serious disaffection has developed among the soldiers of the Russian garrison at Osowiec.

An iron was destroyed by Russians at Usosky, in the province of the Don, and charged to the Jews for the purpose of provoking an anti-Jewish outbreak. A number of arrests were made.

The committee of the International Red Cross Conference met and finally approved their reports, in anticipation of the plenary sittings of the conference.

The Cologne Gazette publishes complaints of the treatment German goods have been subjected to by the United States since March 1. It is charged that the United States is valuing German goods higher than foreign.

The Dutch foreign Minister formally announced that the second international peace conference would not be held during the present year.

Of the Egyptians who fired on a number of British officers, four were sentenced to death and others to various other sentences.

Violent earthquake shocks were felt throughout South Wales, and men in the mines had terrifying experiences.

The French ministry decided to reduce Elliott F. Shepard's term of imprisonment for running over a girl with his automobile from three months to six weeks.

FOUR HANGED AND FIVE FLOGGED

Several Women Witness An Execution in Egypt.

PUNISHMENT LONG DRAWN OUT.

An Example Made of Natives Who Attacked A Party of British Officers Near Tantah—One Man Left Hanging While Two Others Are Whipped—Then Another Is Hanged and Two More Whipped.

Cairo, (By Cable)—As a result of the sentences imposed by the court which recently tried the natives concerned in the attack, June 13, on a party of British officers who were pigeon shooting at the village of Demahawi, near Tantah, four natives were hanged at Demahawi and five were flogged. The prisoners, in cars left Shibin-el-Khayma guarded by infantry, the gallows and whipping post following. When the cavalcade arrived at Demahawi Captain Machell, advisor to the Egyptian Minister of the Interior, selected a spot close to the road and roped in a space measuring 60 by 30 yards, in the center of which the gallows and whipping post were erected.

At 1:30 P. M. one of the prisoners was hanged and the body was left hanging while two of the condemned natives were whipped. Then another man was hanged and two more were whipped, and then in turn two more men were hanged and the fifth man was whipped, each of these receiving 50 lashes with the cat.

A guard of soldiers surrounded the enclosure and hundreds of natives stood in a wide circle 200 yards distant. The women walked dismally as the lash was applied and when the culprits were hanged, all the condemned men were calm, but the blows of the cat caused groans and cries. The executions and whippings were finished at 4:30 P. M.

London, (By Cable)—Answering a question put by John Dillon, Irish Nationalist, in the House of Commons, Foreign Secretary Grey said that he had telegraphed to Cairo for information regarding the trial and sentences of the natives who took part in the attack on British officers at Demahawi.

The prisoners had a full and fair hearing and were defended by three of the best-known native advocates. The court was unanimous in pronouncing the men guilty, the evidence establishing premeditation and concerted action. The chief attack took place after the officers had given up their guns. The character of the trial was a safeguard that justice had been done.

In conclusion, the Foreign Secretary said he was further informed that the British government had no legal power to interfere in the matter.

WOULD SHOW THEM UP.

Frisco Insurance Companies That Repudiate Policies.

Washington, D. C., (Special)—Representative Kahn, of California, stated on the floor of the House that more than one-half of the insurance companies doing business in San Francisco had signed a compact and had announced that under no circumstances would they pay more than 75 per cent. of their losses. Some companies, he said, had repudiated their policies entirely, while 31 companies would pay their losses dollar for dollar.

Mr. Kahn said the people of the country ought to know the names of the companies that repudiate their policies and those who refuse to meet their just obligations. "And I hope," he continued, "that when Congress reconvenes next winter, to place in the Congressional Record the names of every insurance company that refuses to meet its just obligations in that city, that the people of the country may know the unreliable companies."

TAFT FOR PRESIDENT.

Justice Brewer Names Him to the Yale Alumni.

New Haven, Ct., (Special)—Justice David J. Brewer, at the Yale alumni celebration, referred to Secretary Taft as a man who had safely guided the country through the intricacies of the Philippine situation, and was at present carrying on successfully the great canal problem, and predicted "that he would carry to the presidency the same strength of character he has shown in dealing with the other problems."

"And when he is in the White House," said Justice Brewer, "and great applause, 'I hope, and I know he will, put into his administration those same high principles taught by Yale which he is already showing in his public life.'"

Wendell Phillips Garrison Retires.

New York, (Special)—Wendell Phillips Garrison retires from the editorship of the Nation after 42 years of service. Hammond Lamont, for six years managing editor of the Evening Post, succeeds him. With Mr. Lamont will be associated Fast Elmer More, now literary editor of the Evening Post. Harold I. Le Roy, the present city editor, succeeds Mr. Lamont as managing editor of the Evening Post.

Procureur General Boudouin, in the French Supreme Court, continued his argument in the Dreyfus case, detailing the errors made at the Rennes court-martial, warranting the quashing of the sentence.

No Smokers Wanted.

Norfolk, Va., (Special)—The Navy Department wants no more apprentice boys at the Norfolk Navy Yard who smoke cigarettes. Of 10 applicants for five vacancies four were found to be addicted to the habit of smoking cigarettes. They were rejected forthwith by the examining surgeon. Apprentices addicted to the use of cigarettes have been found undesirable in the past and no more smokers will be accepted. It is probable that the same rule will be applied in other navy yards.

Revolution Is Over.

Washington, D. C., (Special)—Minister Combs cables the State Department from Guatemala City as follows respecting the revolutionary disturbances in Guatemala: "Information has been received here to the effect that troops are retiring into Salvador from the frontier and the trouble is considered to be over." The troops referred to by the Minister are understood to be Guatemalans who gathered in Salvador and crossed into their own country in the attempt to overthrow President Cabrera's government.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Jersey Central's net profits in May decreased \$211,200 as a result of the coal strike.

Chicago & Northwestern's gross earnings in May increased over 10 per cent, or \$494,622.

Insurance men say that not over a tenth of all the losses in San Francisco have yet been settled.

W. L. Bull telegraphed to Winthrop Smith & Co.: "The traders have changed their attitude toward the market and seem to think that in view of the absence of any bad news from Washington the market should do better."

With only a week of the crop year missing it is possible to give quite accurately the exports of wheat and corn for the year ending June 30, 1906, compared with the year 1905. Up to date the wheat exports have been 1,242,143,000 bushels, against 1,677,000 bushels last year. Corn exports were 100,486,000 bushels this year, against 77,711,000 in 1905.

A street story, not vouched for, was to the effect that Gates, some days ago and then used his great influence with the Southern iron people to smash the pool down there in order to break the price of Steel stocks.

The Deepwater-Tide-water Railroad, which is now being built parallel to both the Norfolk & Western and the Chesapeake & Ohio, may have considerable influence upon the dividends of the latter. It is said that the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio are largely interested in the construction of a new locomotive plant, to be built at a cost of \$12,000,000.

Says C. M. Schwab: "I am still a large holder of United States Steel Corporation securities. The Bethlehem Steel Company is abundantly supplied with business."

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Interests of Canneries Protected by the Conference.

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House Amendment That Does Not Require Canneries to State on the Cans the Quantity of Contents Accepted by Senate Conference—The Bill Defines What Will Be Regarded as Adulteration and Misbranding.

Washington, D. C., (Special)—The conferees on the Pure Food Bill reached an agreement on that measure Wednesday afternoon. Representative Mann, of Illinois, was instructed to draw up the report, which will be signed by all six conferees. The conference agreement provides for a number of changes in the measure, but they are not considered such as will result in further disagreement between the Senate and the House.

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Two provisions of the House Bill were eliminated entirely by the conferees. They were in the sections which authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to fix the standards of the various articles of food as to the wholesomeness or unwholesomeness of the various preservatives and which would compel the person selling drugs or articles of food to furnish samples of such product for the purpose of analysis.

The bill as agreed upon makes it a misdemeanor for any person to manufacture, sell or offer for sale any article of food, drug, medicine or liquor which is adulterated or misbranded, or which contains any poisonous or deleterious substance. It prescribes for each offense a fine not to exceed \$300, one year imprisonment or both, within the discretion of the court, and for each subsequent offense a fine of not less than \$100 or one year's imprisonment.

Section 2 prohibits the introduction into any State or Territory, or the District of Columbia, from any other State, Territory or district or any foreign country, or the shipment to any foreign country, of any article adulterated or misbranded, within the meaning of the act, under penalty not exceeding a fine of \$200 for the first offense and \$300 or one year's imprisonment or both for each subsequent offense.

LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

The House adopted the report of the conferees on the Railroad Rate Bill, and instructed its conferees on the Agricultural Bill to insist on the provision putting the cost of meat inspection on the government.

By a vote of 193 to 45, the House voted to stand by the House conferees on the meat inspection amendment to the Agricultural Bill and the conferees were reappointed.

The conference report on the bill creating a United States district court for China was adopted by the House which passed the bill.

The House passed a bill appropriating \$20,000 for the recovery of Commodore Perry's flagship Niagara and its preservation at Erie, Pa.

The House adopted a resolution authorizing the subcommittee to sit during the recess to investigate the Jackson-Smith contract.

The resignation of Timothy D. Sullivan as a member of the House from the Eighth New York district was sent to the Speaker.

President Roosevelt took active part in the annual review and inspection of the National Guard of the District.

Senator Proctor reported to the Senate that the House conferees on the Agricultural Bill refused to listen to any compromise on the meat inspection amendment, but insisted that the cost should be borne by the packers.

A bill was passed in the Senate creating the "United States Court of China," and fixing its places of meeting at Shanghai, Canton, Tientsin and Hankow.

The conferees on the "Immunity" Bill reached an agreement, accepting the Senate bill, which grants immunity from prosecution only to natural persons.

Attorney General Moody has directed the prosecution of a number of railroads for failure to keep their equipment in proper condition.

The General Deficiency Bill, the last of the big money measures, passed in the House with few changes in the text of the bill.

Lawrence S. Nicolai, a bankrupt oil merchant, testified that his business was ruined by the Standard Oil Company.

Chairman Gardner, of the House Committee on Labor, filed a favorable report on the Eight-hour Bill.

The treaty with Morocco will not be reported to the Senate until the next session.

Col. Oswald H. Ernst, of the Corps of Engineers, was placed on the retired list.

The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce authorized Chairman Hepburn to report to the House the Senate bill providing for an isthmian canal of the lock type.

The House passed the Senate bill, which extends from 28 to 35 hours the limit during which live stock may be carried by railroads without a stop for food or rest.

The House adopted the conference report on the bill to restrict the use of the waters of Niagara Falls in order to preserve the scenic beauties of the falls.

The Senate in executive session ratified the treaty with Mexico concerning the division of the waters of the Rio Grande River for irrigation purposes.

The President has issued an order granting a Saturday half holiday to all employees of the Government Printing Office and the navy yards.

The Senate Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals decided not to go to the Isthmus of Panama and take testimony in the canal investigation.

The conferees of the two houses were unable to agree on the meat inspection amendment to the Agricultural Appropriation Bill.

Officials who are to conduct the Standard Oil prosecution are gathering in Washington.

The House adopted an immigration bill which opens the door freely to immigrants escaping from religious persecution, reduces the head tax and provides for a commission to investigate the expediency of an educational test.

The resolution calling upon the Department of Justice for a statement of all prosecutions under the anti-trust and anti-trust laws was agreed to in the Senate.

President Samuel Gompers issued an appeal to labor men to go to the polls to defeat candidates for Congress who are opposed to labor interests.

Joseph W. Ripley, general superintendent of the Sante Ste. Marie locks, has been selected to construct the Panama Canal locks.

The Senate adopted a resolution extending the coal and oil investigation into elevator and grain buying business.

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary decided that Congress has no authority to regulate insurance.

It cost the government \$100,000 to extradite Greene and Gaylor from Canada.

Col. James Regan, of the Ninth Infantry, died at Cuartel de Espana, P. I.

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THE KEYSTONE STATE

The Latest Pennsylvania News Told in Short Order.

Orders for the encampment of the Third Brigade at Gettysburg, July 21 to 28, were issued by Brigadier General C. B. Dougherty. The various organizations will proceed from their home headquarters on the evening of July 20 to reach the camp by 7:30 the following morning. Battery C and the Governor's troop will be detached during the camp and be attached to a provisional battalion in command of the senior officer present. Commanding officers will be held strictly responsible for any violation of discipline en route. Camping parties of five men, cooks, regiment commissary and quartermaster will proceed from each organization and reach camp at noon July 19 to erect tents, etc. Brigade headquarters will be established at noon, July 20.

J. W. Haywood, aged 18 years, living on a suburb of Pottsville, was attacked by an eagle while he was picking huckleberries on a mountain near Gettysburg. Haywood saw the huge bird swoop down beside him and seize a rabbit in his talons. The young man kicked at the bird, which dropped the rabbit and attacked him. He picked up a club to defend himself and struck the bird several blows. The eagle in the first swoop at Haywood clutched one side of his tail with its talons and dashed it and huckleberries it contained to the ground. The big bird fought Haywood for fifteen minutes. It was knocked down twice, but renewed the battle with fresh vigor. When it finally flew away with blood streaming from its badly battered head, Haywood was about exhausted. His face and hands were bruised where the bird's wings brushed him and his clothing was torn by the eagle's talons.

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Section 2 prohibits the introduction into any State or Territory, or the District of Columbia, from any other State, Territory or district or any foreign country, or the shipment to any foreign country, of any article adulterated or misbranded, within the meaning of the act, under penalty not exceeding a fine of \$200 for the first offense and \$300 or one year's imprisonment or both for each subsequent offense.

Concerning shipments to a foreign country it is provided that no article shall be deemed misbranded or adulterated when no substance is used in conflict with the laws of the foreign country for which it is intended. This clause, however, does not exempt any person from prosecution if the article is offered for sale for domestic use or consumption.

Section 3 provides for rules and regulations for carrying out the act. Section 4 provides for examination of specimens of foods and drugs in the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture. Owners are to be given hearing, and if it is found any provisions of that act have been violated the Secretary of Agriculture may issue an order in fact to the proper United States District Attorney for action, and the adverse judgment of the court is to be published.

All United States District Attorneys are obligated under Section 5 to conduct prosecutions without delay for the enforcement of penalties.

Section 6 defines the terms "drugs and foods" and Section 7 defines what shall be deemed adulterated in the case of drugs, foodstuffs and cosmetics.

The standards for drugs are those recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary. Confectionery is held adulterated if it contains any ingredient or coloring matter deleterious or detrimental to health.

Foods are held adulterated if containing any substance reducing, lowering or injuriously affecting its quality or strength; which, when taken, has been substituted wholly or in part for the article; when any valuable constituent has been abstracted; when mixed, colored, powdered, coated or stained to conceal damage or inferiority or any poisonous or deleterious ingredients added. The use of preservatives by external application is permitted when the directions for the removal of such preservatives are printed on the covering or the package.

Food products are declared adulterated if in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed or putrid animal or vegetable substance or of any portion of an animal unfit for food, whether manufactured or not, or if the product of a diseased animal or one that has died otherwise than by slaughter. The terms misbranded apply to foods or drugs whose package or label bears any statement, design or false base or misleading or if falsely traded or to place where manufactured or produced.

Any article, however, which does not contain any added poison or deleterious ingredients shall not be deemed adulterated or misbranded when known under its distinctive name as an article of food, and it is not an imitation of another article, or if compounds, imitations or blends or plainly indicated.

No More Saloons in Chicago.

Chicago (Special)—After July 31 of this year no more saloons than are in existence can be opened in Chicago until the population of the city is nearly double that of the present time, according to an ordinance passed by the City Council Tuesday night. The ordinance limits saloon licenses to those in force on the last day of July, prohibiting any new ones until the population has so increased that new licenses can be issued at the rate of 1 to every 500 persons. The measure received little opposition.

Surgery to Make Boy Good.

Philadelphia (Special)—Jacob Hildeman, a small boy, was arraigned before Judge Barrett, who found he had adenoids in his throat. Hildeman was charged with incorrigibility, and the judge believed the removal of the adenoids, or foreign vegetable growths, would make the boy tractable. He ordered a surgeon to cut them out. The boy was not alarmed, simply remarking: "Cutting things out of my throat won't make me a good boy." The operation was performed at the Germantown Hospital.

A burglar got into the residence of Michael Dewigg at Wilkes-Barre, some hours after the wedding of Miss Agnes Dewigg managed to get all the silverware and other valuable presents to get away and packed up, but he was discovered by a man who was to leave by the bride's brother, who was out late and returning saw a window open.

As the culmination of several days' suffering with violent pains in the head, 9-year-old Alice Delaney, of Lakeside, was stricken blind. Physicians are puzzled by the case and entertain little hope for the recovery of her sight.

Frederick May, a wealthy contractor and builder of Hazleton, tried to stop a runaway lumber car in his yard and in doing so stumbled and fell under the wheels. He narrowly escaped decapitation. He was dragged several feet. His collarbone was smashed and he sustained internal injuries which may prove fatal.

President Alben Barkers contracted the report that the Lutheran Theological Seminary of Pennsylvania, College of Gettysburg and Susquehanna's charter and endowment fund require that institution to maintain a separate theological department.

Dr. James W. Chace, formerly of Erie, was held on a charge of murder by the Coroner, accused of causing the death of Mrs. Sadie E. Chance, who died June 18, as the result of an alleged criminal operation. Mrs. Chance was the wife of a prominent real estate operator and moved in the best society.

With his legs burned to a crisp Isaac Shue, aged 83 years, a farmer near Lancaster, was found lying upright dead in the bedroom of his home Tuesday. It is believed that Shue kicked over a lamp that had been standing on the floor, and that his extreme age and fright prevented him from saving himself.

THE KEYSTONE STATE

The Latest Pennsylvania News Told in Short Order.

Orders for the encampment of the Third Brigade at Gettysburg, July 21 to 28, were issued by Brigadier General C. B. Dougherty. The various organizations will proceed from their home headquarters on the evening of July 20 to reach the camp by 7:30 the following morning. Battery C and the Governor's troop will be detached during the camp and be attached to a provisional battalion in command of the senior officer present. Commanding officers will be held strictly responsible for any violation of discipline en route. Camping parties of five men, cooks, regiment commissary and quartermaster will proceed from each organization and reach camp at noon July 19 to erect tents, etc. Brigade headquarters will be established at noon, July 20.

J. W. Haywood, aged 18 years, living on a suburb of Pottsville, was attacked by an eagle while he was picking huckleberries on a mountain near Gettysburg. Haywood saw the huge bird swoop down beside him and seize a rabbit in his talons. The young man kicked at the bird, which dropped the rabbit and attacked him. He picked up a club to defend himself and struck the bird several blows. The eagle in the first swoop at Haywood clutched one side of his tail with its talons and dashed it and huckleberries it contained to the ground. The big bird fought Haywood for fifteen minutes. It was knocked down twice, but renewed the battle with fresh vigor. When it finally flew away with blood streaming from its badly battered head, Haywood was about exhausted. His face and hands were bruised where the bird's wings brushed him and his clothing was torn by the eagle's talons.

James A. Church, aged 39, who has no arms and is totally blind, was married to Nellie B. Eames. Both live at Douglassville. Church lost his arms and sight in an explosion at Birdsboro.

According to the expense accounts filed in the office of the Prothonotary at Media it did not get any candidate for office to secure his nomination a sum exceeding \$50, which is certainly true reform in Delaware county. The Finance Committee of the Lincoln party filed a statement showing that the committee collected \$278.38 for campaign purposes and spent \$241.76. A. J. Dalton, nominee on the Republican ticket for Prothonotary, is the only Republican who so far has filed his expense account under the Act of assembly.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bethlehem Steel Company, attended by Chairman C. M. Schwab, the following resignations were received: E. M. Melvian, as president; A. E. Borie, as vice-president; and Archibald Johnston, who was the general superintendent, succeeds President Melvian, and H. S. Snyder succeeds Vice-President Borie. B. H. Jones, auditor and superintendent of accounts, was promoted to the office of treasurer and secretary. E. G. Grace was elected general superintendent in place of Mr. Johnston.

The second annual convention of the Pennsylvania Retail Coal Merchants' Association was held at Paxinos Inn, Easton, with about 350 members in attendance. Mayor March welcomed them. A response was delivered by J. H. Palmer, of Wallingford. After a business session and dinner the dealers became the guests of the Lehigh Valley Railroad and left on a special train for New York City and Long Island. They will be returning to Allentown, where they will adjourn. The President's report dealt with short weight in railroad lots. President Crowell said that his firm, with headquarters in Philadelphia, has lost \$300 in the last year by short weight cars. He advocated a united effort on the part of retailers to get a law passed which will provide the same punishment for mine operators who sell short weight measure that is provided for retailers who deliver short tons to customers.

If the retail dealer should be sent to jail, so should the operator for a like offense," the speaker declared. President Crowell's report was unanimously accepted. The action was an acceptance by the retailers of his proposal to wage a campaign against short weight selling operators.

The Philadelphia and Western Railroad Co. got first blood at Media, in the contest to determine whether or not the company