

ROCKEFELLER OWNS

247,692 OIL SHARES

Books of the Standard Indicate There Are 2000 Stockholders.

DOZEN MEN IN FULL CONTROL

Light Thrown on Monopoly's Immense Income at Hearing of Government's Suit in New York City—\$900,000,000 in Dividends.

New York City.—For the first time in the history of Standard Oil the identity of the largest stockholders in the trust was divulged. This was one of many surprises in the testimony brought out by Frank B. Kellogg, counsel for the Government in its suit to dissolve the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey on the ground that it is a trust and is operating in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

It was known that John D. Rockefeller was by far the largest holder of Standard Oil stock, and that his stock in fact represented about one-fourth of the total amount in the company, but as to other stock ownership the public could only guess. Mr. Kellogg says he will show by the list of present stock ownership that the most important stockholders of to-day are the same as in the old

REPUBLICANS NAME FORT.

Resigns From Supreme Court to Run For Governor in New Jersey.

Trenton, N. J.—Justice John Franklin Fort, of Essex, was nominated for Governor by the Republican State Convention in Taylor Opera House. He is ex-Justice now. After being brought before the convention, but before he proceeded to accept the nomination, he handed his resignation to Gov. Stokes, who sat on the platform. Former Attorney-General John W. Griggs was temporary and permanent chairman.

Justice Fort obtained 75 1/2 votes on the informal ballot. That was more than clear majority, as there were 1157 delegates. A motion to make the nomination by acclamation prevailed. The platform indorses the National and State administrations of President Roosevelt, and Gov. Stokes claims all the credit for all good legislation and good things done in the State. It favors an amendment of the United States Constitution providing for the direct election of United States Senators, promises reform legislation relative to grand juries, favors vesting in the judiciary the power to review primary and general elections, to order a recount and to state the properly elected candidate. Proper legislation for the control of public utilities is promised, as is similar legislation on excise. The election of Assemblymen by districts is favored. Fiscal reforms and the consolidation of departments and commissions of the State government are declared wise.

The New Idea planks as to excise and public utilities measures were more specific and definite, but were voted down.

"ANYBODY WANT TO BUY A WHITE ELEPHANT?"



—Week's cleverest cartoon by Rogers, in the New York Herald.

"BLACK HAND" WILL MEET FATE OF MOLLY MAGUIRES

Organized in Italy For Noble Purposes, It Has Been Prostituted in This Country to Ignoble Purposes—Aims of Information Bureau of Immigration.

Washington, D. C.—"The Black Hand Society, now operating in New York and elsewhere, will soon run its course and its leaders will be brought to the bar of justice," said Terence V. Powderly, formerly Grand Master of the Knights of Labor and Commissioner-General of Immigration and now Chief of the Division of Information in the Bureau of Immigration.

"In the meantime," he said, "we should not be harsh in our criticisms of the Italians as a race. Most of them are sober, law abiding, industrious people. There is no more danger to the country in Italian immigration than there was in the immigration of certain other races a comparatively few years ago."

These statements were made by Mr. Powderly in a discussion of the work of the Division of Information, which was established by Congress with a view to diverting to the agricultural sections of the country, notably the South, a part of the constantly growing stream of aliens now pouring into the large cities of the East and Middle West.

"Years ago," continued Mr. Powderly, "a number of counties in Pennsylvania were terrorized by a society known as the Molly Maguires. I was born of Irish parents in the region of that State where the Molly Maguires were active. The members of this society were a bad lot, but it would be unjust to say that they were typical of the average in the Irish race.

"The Molly Maguire Society was imported from the Emerald Isle. On its native soil it worked for freedom and was a decent, patriotic organization. As known in this country it was nothing more or less than an organization of marauding cutthroats. It was crushed to earth in Pennsylvania when its leaders were hanged."

"The Black Hand Society will meet the fate that befell the Molly Maguires. Last summer I spent some time in Italy and took occasion to inquire into the origin of the Black Hand. I found that on its native heath the Black Hand was organized for good—in fact, for the protection of women and young girls. An Italian who wrongs a woman and fails to right the wrong is practically driven from among his fellows. The black hand of ostracism is raised against him. The Black Hand in this country, as in the case of the Molly Maguires, brought into being for noble purposes across the sea, was prostituted and converted to ignoble purposes when transplanted in the United States. But it will soon pass into history as did the Molly Maguires."

If Chief Powderly executes as he has planned Uncle Sam will soon be running the biggest intelligence office on earth. All forms of labor, from household servants to skilled artisans, will be supplied on short notice. Mr. Powderly did not say so directly, but he intimated that the Division of Information will solve the servant girl problem in the United States.

THE TIDE OF IMMIGRATION

1,400,000 Aliens Admitted in the Last Fiscal Year—Frank P. Sargent Says He Doesn't Believe Undesirable Ones Come From Particular Localities.

Washington, D. C.—Commissioner-General of Immigration Frank P. Sargent does not agree with the statement made by Representative John L. Burnett, of Alabama, a member of the Congress Immigration Commission that undesirable immigrants come from particular localities. Judge Burnett specified Italy, Syria and Asia Minor.

Commissioner-General Sargent's report for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1907, shows that the total number of aliens admitted for that period was something more than 1,400,000, or in the neighborhood of 200,000 more than came during the year preceding. Concerning Judge Burnett's statement Mr. Sargent said:

"I do not believe it true that undesirable immigrants come wholly from any one country. We do not want people from other countries who are criminals. Neither do we want people who because of political beliefs want to let as much blood as they can, and who have no ambition to become good citizens. But these classes do not come from any particular society, and it is because we have labor that we are compelled to put up with a certain per cent. of bad timber.

"Industrial prosperity in this country is directly reflected in Europe. An immense amount of labor is needed in the United States. We've got to have labor, and we must take Italian labor. We cannot very well exclude all the Hunchakists and Black Hand people that come in with the labor. Every Italian is not a Black Hand any more than every Armenian is a Hunchakist. We must have laws that will exclude such persons from the United States. Italians, Syrians and all others who are honest, who want to own homes of their own and till the soil, give their children that which they had not an education, and who wish to become good citizens, should be given every opportunity to come into the country, no matter what their race may be."

In reply to a question as to the diversion of the tide of immigration, Mr. Sargent said that it was impossible to divert the growing influx into such a place as New York in a day or a year.

"New York and the large cities are better known abroad than any other localities," he said. "When a family from a certain State in Europe settles in North Carolina or Texas and eventually that part of the State becomes colonized with people of the same race and from the same common home in Europe. Gradually the tide is turning to the South, the Southwest and the Northwest."

"In the last twelve months, according to the reports we have had, the immigration into New Orleans and Galveston increased greatly. During the year the greatest number of aliens came from Italy, Austria, Hungary and Russia. Those who went to Galveston were mostly Jews, Hungarians and such people. All through the South the number of foreign settlers is growing as it becomes known in Europe that those parts of this country offer good fields to bona fide settlers.

"It is only a question of time when foreigners find out they can do better in smaller places than in the big cities, but it is going to require a great many years for that fact to become general knowledge throughout Europe. If we have continued prosperity in this country immigration will continue to increase, but just the minute there is a letup in the progression of industrial affairs, as is predicted in some quarters, the tide of immigration will shrink. This has been the history of immigration. The fact that the United States pays higher wages than any country on earth brings immigrants here."

LANDIS, RELOCTANT, GRANTS IMMUNITY

Yields to Bonaparte in Chicago and Alton Rebate Case.

RESENTS STANDARD'S TAUNT

Moffett Subpoenaed—Judge Prompt to Take Up Oil Man's Charges—Demands Proof of "Persecution" Pamphlet's Allegations.

Chicago.—Compelled, much against his judgment, to grant immunity to the Chicago and Alton Railway and its former officials, Judge K. M. Landis startled every one in his courtroom by taking advantage of an opening that may again bring the Alton before a Federal court as a defendant.

Instead of discharging the special Grand Jury called to indict the Alton he framed another attack. He ordered that a subpoena be issued for James A. Moffett, president of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, and instructed the jury to investigate insinuations made by Moffett.

Judge Landis produced a booklet written by Moffett, in which the \$29-240,000 fine assessed by Judge Landis against the Standard was ridiculed, and read this charge: "Thousands of tons of freight have been shipped from these points during the fifteen years past under the same circumstances as the Standard shipments, and if the Standard is guilty in this case so is practically every other shipper in this great manufacturing territory. Is there a purpose in selecting the Standard as the victim?"

Then with an arm extended toward the jurors and in an impressive voice, the Judge said: "I hope I do not need to say to you gentlemen that the highest ambition I have as an occupant of this bench is that no man may truthfully allege I charge you to listen to the testimony of President Moffett at 10 o'clock next Tuesday morning and give careful attention to it. And if he gives you information confirmatory of these alleged statements, you need no instruction from me as to what you are called upon to do other than to do your duty."

Judge Landis' action is regarded as one of the most drastic moves that have been made against officials of the oil corporation during the entire litigation. The scene in the courtroom at times bordered on the dramatic, the developments, following the granting of immunity to the Alton road, coming as they did upon the Standard Oil Company as well as to spectators.

Judge Landis' denunciation of the tactics employed by the directors of the New Jersey corporation after the imposition of the \$29,240,000 fine on the Standard of Indiana was couched in language that could not be mistaken.

In the pamphlet distributed broadcast throughout the country the Standard Oil Company takes the position that it was persecuted rather than prosecuted by the Government, and the flat statement is made that other corporations are just as culpable of the practice of rebating as is the oil concern. This is what Mr. Moffett has been given an opportunity to prove.

If Mr. Moffett accepts the challenge of Judge Landis and makes good on his charges, it is predicted that wholesale prosecutions of shippers in the Whiteing district may follow.

In informing the Grand Jury that it had no duty to perform with reference to the Alton, thereby granting the railroad immunity from prosecution for rebates granted the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, Judge Landis followed the recommendation of Attorney-General Bonaparte, who in a letter addressed to United States District Attorney Sims and read by him in court, set forth that the Department of Justice could not in good faith proceed against the Alton in view of promises made to the officials of the road in return for their testimony.

The report made by the company in March, 1907, showed liabilities of \$27,000,000 in round figures and a deficit of \$9,000,000. That would have left the assets of the company \$28,000,000. Since then the company has admitted a deficit of \$10,000,000. A readjustment of the schedule of liabilities and assets shows a deficit of almost \$25,000,000, which would reduce the assets to about \$12,000,000.

N. Y. C. RAILWAYS BANKRUPT.

Two Receivers Appointed by Judge Lacombe—\$25,000,000 Deficit.

New York City.—The New York City Railway Company, the lessee of nearly all the surface lines in Manhattan and the Bronx, went into the hands of receivers on an application filed by Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court, on behalf of two of its creditors, the Pennsylvania Steel Company and the Deacon Contracting Company. In granting the application Judge Lacombe appointed two receivers, Adrian H. Joine and Douglas Robinson. The receivers, under order of the Court, were to file bonds of \$250,000 each.

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DEFIANCE TO U. S. COURT.

St. Paul, Minn.—Attorney-General Young appeared before Judge Bunn in the Ramsey County District Court, and asked for a writ of mandamus against the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to compel that road to put into effect the commodity rate law recently declared illegal by Judge Lochren, of the United States District Court.

Judge Bunn issued the writ, which is made returnable October 5, and the papers were served on the railroad officials.

The World of Sport.

Dr. Lasker, world's champion at chess, won three matches in the new game of lawn chess played at Summit, N. J.

Charles J. Glidden, whose road tours have done more for practical automobilism than any other single class of events, is now to take with enthusiasm to ballooning.

Newton Bennington, the former race horse owner, who was credited with having accumulated a fortune, was placed in a Long Island sanitarium. It is said he has little money left.

MOTHER SLAYS 3 CHILDREN

Buffalo Woman, Suddenly Demented, Strangles Little Ones.

Killed in Their Sleep—Says She Did Not Want Them to Grow Up Crazy, Like She Is.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Mrs. Bertha Mund strangled her three children, Christopher, aged eight; Helen, aged two and Freda, aged eight months, at their home, 925 Clinton street.

She then went to the Pennsylvania Railroad yards, where her husband is employed as a member of a wrecking crew, and informed him of her action.

When Mrs. Mund met her husband, she said: "Fred, I have made away with the three children; come home and see."

Mund hurried home with her and when they reached the house the woman sat down at a table and began to cry. Mund telephoned to the police and Patrolman Larkin found the couple at the table crying.

Officer Larkin arrested the woman and she was taken to police headquarters, where she said: "I killed the children because I did not want them to grow up and be crazy like me."

The police say she doesn't realize the enormity of her crime and that she killed the children while suffering with a sudden attack of insanity. She has been ill with nervous trouble for about six months, but had not given any signs of mental derangement.

Mrs. Mund killed the boy Christ first. He was asleep on a mattress in the parlor. She wrapped a blanket about his head, covering his face, tied a clothesline about his neck, turning it around the times, drew it tight and fastened it by several knots. When found his body was half on the mattress and half on the floor, face downward.

Helen was next slain. This child was asleep in a crib in the parlor. Mrs. Mund wound a clothesline around the little one's neck twice, and after strangling the child she carried the body into the bedroom, put it on the bed and covered it with a quilt.

Freda, the baby, was the last victim. She was asleep in a baby carriage in the kitchen. Mrs. Mund killed her in the carriage. She tied a piece of clothesline about the baby's neck once and fastened it in two knots.

The appearance of the body indicated that the little one lived only a moment or two after the fatal cord was tightened about its neck.

YACHT BLOWS UP.

Twenty-two Hurled Into River as Lantern Ignites Gasoline.

Gallipolis, Ohio.—While out on the Ohio River with a party of twenty-two men, the gasoline tank on the yacht Blanche M. exploded. All were thrown into the river and four were drowned.

The dead were: John E. Edwards, clerk in the Gallipolis postoffice; J. R. Simmons, druggist, Harrisville, W. Va.; E. H. Brake, assistant cashier, Harrisville First National Bank, and J. Willis Fiddler, postmaster at Harrisville and secretary of the West Virginia Congressional Committee.

Harvey E. McGinnis, clerk of the Circuit Court, Harrisville, and W. E. Messers were badly burned.

The party from Harrisville had come here with a brass band to attend a land sale and had gone on the river for an evening's outing. The explosion was caused by a lantern falling on the engine, igniting the gasoline.

BATTLESHIP COAL, \$2,500,000.

May Even Reach \$4,000,000, as Shown by Bids Opened.

Washington, D. C.—Bids opened show that the cruise of the battleship fleet to the Pacific and back will cost \$2,500,000 for coal alone if the bids return by the Cape Horn route, the one they will take in getting to the Pacific. If they return via the Suez Canal, the coal bill will amount to \$500,000, making a total of \$4,000,000. If the ships are kept in the Pacific Ocean the coal bill will be \$1,184,000, assuming that the bids of the United States Shipping Company, of New York, is accepted.

FIRE SWEEPS BIG HOTEL.

Saranac Lake Resort Burns Quickly When Flames Start in Its Interior.

Saranac Lake, N. Y.—The big four-story frame Amersand Hotel, at the end of Lower Saranac Lake, and two miles from the village, was totally destroyed. Half a dozen outbuildings also went up in flames. The damage is estimated at \$100,000, and this is covered by \$75,000 insurance. The hotel had been closed to the public a week or two, and it was occupied by about a dozen employes, who had remained behind to clean up and prepare the place for the winter, when it would stand untenanted.

PREPARING CAMP FOR ROOSEVELT.

President Roosevelt will hunt bear in East Carroll Parish, opposite Ashtabula Station, on the Iron Mountain Railroad in Louisiana. The camp will be several miles from Lake Providence. Eighteen men hunt bears of the parish have been on the ground more than a month preparing a place.

DIVIDE PERSIA IMPARTIALLY.

Russia and England Create Three Commercial Spheres by Treaty.

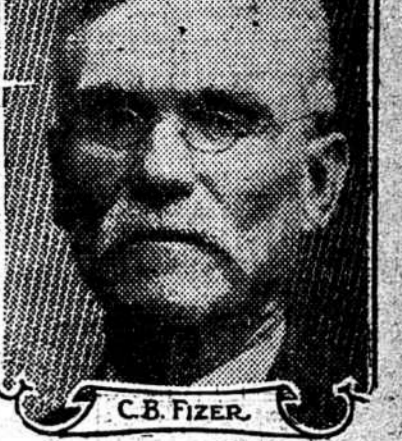
London.—The official text of the Anglo-Russian treaty has been issued. The principal clauses provide for the division of Persia into three spheres of commercial influence.

The northern sphere is allotted to Russia, the middle sphere will be neutral, and the southern is allotted to Great Britain. The latter's predominance in Afghanistan is recognized.

Prominent People. It is estimated that Secretary Taft's trip around the world will cost the Government \$2500.

KIDNEY TROUBLE

Suffered Ten Years—Relieved in Three Months.



Mr. C. B. FIZER, Mt. Sterling, Ky., writes: "I have suffered with kidney and other trouble for ten years past. Last March I commenced using Fizer's medicine and continued for three months. I have not used it since, nor have I felt a pain. I believe that I am well and I therefore give my highest commendation to the curative qualities of Fizer's."

Fizer's for Kidney Trouble. Mrs. Geo. H. Simser, Grant, Ontario, Can., writes: "I had not been well for about four years. I had kidney trouble, and, in fact, felt badly nearly all the time. This summer I got so very bad I thought I would try Fizer's, so I wrote to you and began at once to take Fizer's and Manalin."

"I took only two bottles of Fizer's and one of Manalin, and now I feel better than I have for some time. I feel that Fizer's and Manalin cured me and made a different woman of me altogether. I bless the day I picked up the little book and read of your Fizer's. It is the business of the kidneys to remove from the blood all poisonous matter. They must be active all the time, else the system suffers. There are times when they need a little assistance. Fizer's is exactly this sort of a remedy. It has saved many people from disaster by rendering the kidneys service at a time when they were not able to bear their own burdens."

Marble deposits in New South Wales are the finest in the world.

FITS, St. Vitus' Dance, Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. \$2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. H. R. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Japan's first interurban trolley car was recently opened.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

Dodging a Hazard.

As an illustration of the enthusiasm with which golf is pursued by its votaries, the following anecdote is told of a well known Scotch author and a young friend of his: The two had spent the whole day on the links, and had had some close and exciting matches. As they left for home the elder man remarked: "Do you think you could play tomorrow, laddie?" "Well," answered the youth, "I was to be married to-morrow, but I can put it off."—Life.

Measuring Eye Strings.

Physical skill, endurance and prowess—these were the things which commanded respect in Simon's day and place. And what mills of violence and torture the old meese were! To maul and batter a victim till he was jelly, to leave a life mark of victory upon the vanquished, and then to celebrate the Olympian event by getting gloriously drunk with your friends on new whisky—this was fame and sport. It was a tame fight in which one of the contestants did not lose a part of his ear, or have his nose bitten off, but the acme of skill and power lay in plucking out your opponent's eye. Indeed, "eye-gouging," as it was called, was a road to glory, and the threat "I'll measure your eye strings" was the highest taunt.—From "Simon Kenton, Scalp Hunter," by Lynn Tew Sprague, in The Outing Magazine.

He Was Fired.

The railroad president was hearing complaints. "What is the charge against this brakeman?" he inquired. "Please, sir," responded the spotter, "I have frequently heard him calling the names of stations so clearly that people could understand what he said."

PUTS THE "GINGER" IN.

The kind of Food Used by Athletes. A former college athlete, one of the long distance runners, began to lose his power of endurance. His experience with a change in food is interesting.

"While I was in training on the track athletic team my daily 'jogs' became a task, until after I was put on Grape-Nuts food for two meals a day. After using the Food for two weeks I felt like a new man. My digestion was perfect, nerves steady and I was full of energy."

"I trained for the mile and the half-mile runs (those events which require so much endurance) and then the long daily 'jogs,' which before had been such a task, were clipped off with ease. I won both events.

"The Grape-Nuts food put me in perfect condition and gave me my 'ginger.' Not only was my physical condition made perfect, and my weight increased, but my mind was made clear and vigorous so that I could get out my studies in about half the time formerly required. Now most all of the university men use Grape-Nuts, for they have learned its value, but I think my testimony will not be amiss and may perhaps help some one to learn how the best results can be obtained."

There's a reason for the effect of Grape-Nuts food on the human body and brain. The certain elements in wheat and barley are selected with special reference to their power for rebuilding the brain and nerve centres. The product is then carefully and scientifically prepared so as to make it easy of digestion. The physical and mental results are so apparent after two or three weeks' use as to produce a profound impression. Read "The Road to Wellville," 10 pgs. "There's a reason."

LEADING HOLDINGS IN OIL TRUST: THEIR VALUE AT PRESENT PRICE.

Table listing oil trust holdings with columns for Name, No. of Shares, and Worth at \$44 per Share. Includes John D. Rockefeller, Charles H. Pratt, D. M. Harkness estate, etc.

unlawful corporation, and that there have been but few changes either in stock holdings or management since the old Oil Trust was dissolved in Ohio.

More than one-half of the shares of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, which earned profits of nearly \$900,000,000 in eight years, are held by ten men and estates.

Accountants who are working under the direction of Kellogg have found also that since the formation of the original combination in Ohio, in 1882, the profits of the oil monopoly have amounted to \$900,000,000.

From the books of the New Jersey Standard Kellogg brought to light the present stock holdings of the oil magnates. There are in round numbers 2000 stockholders, but a round dozen men absolutely control the organization with all its vast capital and earnings.

John D. Rockefeller heads the list with 247,692 shares, indicating that the Oil King has reduced his holdings by 9162 shares, his portion of the liquidating certificates, reported in a recent paper, was allotted to him. The estate of Charles H. Pratt controls 52,582 shares, the D. M. Harkness estate 42,000 shares, Oliver H. Payne 40,000, Henry M. Flagler 30,000.

By this list, which is the stockholders' record of August 17, 1907, it is shown that William Rockefeller, brother of the Oil King, owns only 11,700, and H. H. Rogers to the surprise of the Street, only 16,020. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., possesses only 120 shares, and his wife 32, while H. H. Rogers, Jr., has to his credit 1050 shares. Another great surprise is that John D. Archbold, to many regarded as the logical successor to John D. Rockefeller, owns only 6000 shares of the stock.

One surprising development of the Standard Oil inquiry was that H. H. Rogers, who all along has been classed as the third largest holder of the Oil Trust stock and rated as an "Oil King," really owns only 16,020 shares. His son, H. H. Rogers, Jr., holds 1050, and Mrs. Rogers 225, so that the family has only 17,295.

It would appear from the above combined figures that Rockefeller has received from the Standard Oil in twenty-four years from 1882 to 1906, something like \$143,499,954. The published list of his benefactions, so far as a record is obtainable of them, amounts to \$192,055,000, or something over three-fifths of his entire income from Standard Oil stock.

New Christian Science By-Law.

The Christian Science Church issued a new by-law requiring that in all cases when Scientists die suddenly every assistance shall be given the State and city authorities to determine the cause of death.

CARRIE NATION TO WORKHOUSE.

She Rejected Offers of the Court to Accept Her Bonds Not to Repeat.

Washington, D. C.—Mrs. Carrie Nation, who was arrested for lecturing a crowd from the steps of the Postoffice Department Building, rejected the offer of Police Judge Rundy to accept her personal bond not to repeat the offence, and declining to pay the fine of \$25 he imposed for the charge of disorderly conduct, was sent to the workhouse for seventy-five days.

The Field of Sports.

The day of big wagers on horse racing in England has passed. Sir Thomas Lipton will challenge for the America's Cup this autumn. Joe Gans is still the old master of the gladiatorial college, the premier thumper of the lightweight division. William A. Larned won the national tennis championship at Newport and was awarded permanent possession of the cup. George P. P. Bonaell, a Larchmont Yacht Club member, sailed his thirty-two-foot knockabout from Nova Scotia to New York in eight days.

PRESIDENT WILL HUNT.

Mr. Roosevelt to Have Seventeen Days of Uninterrupted Recreation.

Oyster Bay, N. Y.—The President announced his formal acceptance of the invitation extended to him some time ago to go on a hunting trip in Louisiana during his projected down-the-Mississippi journey, and in consequence of that acceptance he will be in the canebrakes from October 4 to 21. The details of the Louisiana sojourn, which is to be called a "camping expedition," have not yet been worked out and the exact spot where the President and his friends will pitch their tents is not announced. It is said that it will be somewhere in the northeastern section of the State, near enough to a telegraph wire for Assistant Secretary Latta, who will be stationed within reach, to put him in touch with official business if the need arises, yet far enough away for the President to enjoy seventeen days of uninterrupted recreation with his friends if public business does not require his attention.

YOUNG ROCKEFELLER QUILTS.

Victim of Nervous Dyspepsia, Which Made Father Retire.

New York City.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., thirty-four years of age and the wealthiest man in the world of his age, has succumbed to overwork and is bordering on a complete breakdown from nervous dyspepsia, such as forced the retirement of the elder Rockefeller a dozen years ago and drove him to a bread and water diet.

The fact of young Mr. Rockefeller's condition became known simultaneously with the announcement that he no longer would be the leader of the Young Men's Bible Class of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church. The young millionaire admits his frail health in the letter of resignation sent to the Bible Class.

N. Y. CENTRAL MAIL FINE.

Penalty For Delayed Trains—Almost Every Railroad Mulcted.

Washington, D. C.—Delayed mail trains cost the New York Central nearly \$37,000 during the quarter ended March 31 of this year. Practically every railroad in the country was similarly mulcted, although the amount varies. The Pennsylvania came in for its share, losing several thousands from its mail-carrying pay on one route alone. One division of the Southern dropped about \$7000. All told, the railroads of the country lost over \$800,000 last year through unsatisfactory handling of the mails.

AERONAUT'S FATAL FALL.

Five Thousand Feet Tragedy at Miami County Fair, Ohio.

Troy, Ohio.—Edward Richard, of Dayton, an aeronaut, plunged to his death from the parachute in which he was descending from a balloon during an ascension from the Miami county fair grounds here. Five thousand persons watched in horror the 1000-foot drop which ended in the young man's instant death.

Feminine Notes.

Waasplice waists are in fashion now among Englishwomen. The prize winners in the Maine schools are almost always girls. Queen Victoria's automobile was halted by a large bull while the Spanish sovereign was on her way to Bilbao, and she was obliged to take another machine. Mrs. Helen W. Rogers, chief probation officer of the Juvenile Court, of Indianapolis, has left that city for a tour of Europe with a view to studying juvenile court and probation work.

ACCUSED OF KILLING BRIDE.

Philadelphia.—A coroner's jury here decided that Mary E. Eichenlaub, a bride of only a few months, was killed by her husband and his mother. Swearing to kill a druggist who gave testimony against him and a coroner's detective who worked up the case, G. Fussell Eichenlaub, the husband, was led out of court. The testimony led the jury to believe that both the mother and son procured cyanide of potassium.