

IS PARTISAN BILL

Says Towne in Discussing Rate Measure in House.

ROOSEVELT IS SPITTED

Asserts That President, Shorn of Power, Was Bound Captive to Chariot of Aldrich, "Duke of Rhode Island."

A Washington special says: Well filled galleries and a large membership on the floor listened with great attention Thursday in the house of representatives to leaders of opposite schools of politics, Representative Charles A. Towne of New York and Representative John Dalzell of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Towne was in splendid voice and the democrats applauded him to the echo. His strictures on the president were received with continued hand clapping on the democratic side and when he read the president out of the democratic party the minority again applauded.

Mr. Dalzell, who followed Mr. Towne, spoke of "letting well enough alone." His speech was enthusiastically applauded by the republicans.

Nothing of a legislative character was accomplished by the house, the day being given over to oratory.

Mr. Towne read an extract from the speech of the president, accepting the nomination on July 27, 1904, wherein Mr. Roosevelt said: "That whenever the need arises there should be a readjustment of the tariff schedules is undoubted, but such change can with safety be made only by those whose devotion to the principles of high protective tariff is beyond question."

Having concluded the reading, Mr. Towne said:

"I refrain at present from producing the deadly parallel columns from the same high source. They can be produced, I believe, on any subject he ever gave expression to, including the rate bill." (Great applause.)

When he came into office he had the sanction of the populace that no elective magistrate in the history of the world has had. It gave him a chance to recognize that the vote of the people was in the nature of a plebiscite, as a vote of public confidence.

"In that attitude he could and did choose his allies to carry out ideas of legislation that he entertained. In the senate these combinations were made with some republicans and many democrats, and we are informed on the record that there was at one time an arrangement arrived at by which forty-seven or fifty votes, enough to pass the law, were assured to the president upon the basis of an amendment to the rate provision of the so-called Hepburn law, providing for a restricted court review and for a suspension of interlocutory injunction.

"Within twenty-four hours after the agreement was reached, without notice to his allies, even to his ally in his own cabinet, the attorney general, the settlement of that arrangement, which is now known to be eminently satisfactory to the senator from Rhode Island had triumphed. The democrats were thrown out.

"This vaunted non-partisan rate legislation became a partisan republican bill as far as they could make it one, and the president of the United States, shorn of his barbaric, oriental powers, like another Caracacus, manacled and humbled, followed the chariot of the duke of Rhode Island.

"What is one of the results? Henceforth our fight is against the republican party and its iniquity and Roosevelt is out of the way. He has repudiated his democratic allies and he is now bound hand and foot to the coeries at the other end of the capitol that dominates the republican policies in that body, and he can never again act independent of his party, having abdicated formally and submitted himself to the party yoke."

LENGTHY MERCY PETITION

Containing 115,000 Names, Presented in Behalf of Alleged Murderer.

A petition more than a mile long and bearing more than 115,000 names, was sent to Governor Guild of Massachusetts Tuesday, asking him to commute life imprisonment the sentence of death imposed upon Charles I. Tucker for the murder of Mabel Fage, at Weston, in March, 1904. The signers include 80,360 men and 35,639 women. An express wagon was necessary to transport the petition to the state house.

ROBBERS LOOT POSTOFFICE.

Secured \$200 Cash and a Number of Registered Packages.

The postoffice safe was blown open by bandits at Helena, Ga., Friday night and about \$200 in cash, together with five registered packages and many valuable papers and documents.

Nitroglycerine was used and the door of the safe was blown about ten feet.

MORE TROUBLE IN HOUSE.

Messrs. Hepburn and Cooper Clash Over Question of Veracity—Lie Microbe Seems Prevalent.

A Washington special says: Some where down deep in the vitals of the rate bill the lie microbe seems to be imbedded. Every time the bill is given a good, sharp shake that microbe is brought to the front to disturb legislative tranquility. Last week the preparation bug was busy at the senate end of the capitol, and at every turn the country heard about deliberate, willful and malicious liars. Just to show that it knows no favorites, the lie microbe got busy in the house at Friday's session, and succeeded in furnishing another sensational scene. This time the dramatic personae were chairman Pete Hepburn of the interstate commerce committee, whose name the impregnated bill bears, and the stately and scholarly Representative Cooper of Wisconsin.

Did or did not Chairman Hepburn give somebody assurance that the conferees upon the rate bill would see to it that express companies would be taken out of the rate bill? Representative Cooper told the house that he had been told Colonel Hepburn did give such assurance.

He did not tell who had told him this, but vouched for the standing of the men who had told him.

Colonel Hepburn did not resort to the good old English word "liar" in branding this falsehood, but he said as much in other language, and said, moreover that unless Mr. Cooper did give his authority he would be compelled to believe the whole thing was a figment of the Wisconsin man's imagination.

Then the situation became red-hot. Shaking his fists at Cooper, he declared this to be the first time in his life, in congress or out of it, that any man had impugned his veracity. The two men, who have seats not far apart on the republican side, were at white heat, and a personal clash was feared. Oil was finally poured upon the troubled waters, but there were no retractions.

BY FAIR MEANS OR FOUL.

Spies of Standard Oil Instructed to Knock Out Competitors.

A total of nineteen witnesses were called by Interstate Commerce Commissioners Prouty and Clements in the Standard Oil inquiry, which began in Cleveland, Ohio, Friday.

The testimony of George Lane of Mansfield, Ohio, a former employee of the Standard Oil company, was regarded as particularly important. According to his evidence, Lane was for about fourteen months in 1901 and 1902 employed by the Standard Oil company for the particular purpose of driving all of the independent oil dealers in a dozen or more of the principal cities and towns of northern Ohio out of business.

He said he was employed by C. M. Lyons of the Cleveland office of the Standard Oil company, to go to certain designated places and use every means, fair or foul, to force the independents to quit.

PURCHASED BY SOUTHERN.

Ship Yard Property at Richmond Secured for Extension Plans.

It is authoritatively stated that the Southern railway company has purchased the old Trigg ship yard property at Richmond, for extension of its local track and warehouse facilities. The property acquired covers 16 acres of land lying between the city docks and the James river. The price paid is said to have been \$107,000.

CANNOT TRANSPORT BOOZE.

Mississippi Law is Upheld by Court in Kansas City.

Judge Smith McPherson, in the United States district court at Kansas City, Friday, refused to grant an injunction sought by the Harvest King Distilling company of Kansas City, which asked that the American Express company be restrained from refusing to transport packages destined to Mississippi.

A GOLD MINE FOR SHIPPERS.

Kansas City Firms Received Large Sums in Rebates.

Members of half a dozen large business firms of Kansas City admitted Thursday at the trial in the federal court of George H. Crosby, the Burlington traffic manager; George L. Thomas, the New York freight broker and the latter's clerk, L. B. Taggart, that they had received thousands of dollars in commissions from "unknown sources."

All of the firms had hired Thomas to attend to the shipping of their goods.

NEGRO LOSES HIS MIND

After Being Strung Up by Mob and Later Rescued by Police.

Munroe Talvers, the negro who after being found under the bed of a white woman, was strung up by a mob, at Rosedale, Kans., a few days ago, but was cut down by the police before he strangled, has become violently insane as a result of his experience.

A DEFI FROM CZAR

Read in Russian Congress Stirs Wrath of People.

ALL DEMANDS REFUSED

Answer to Reply of Douma to Throne Speech Widens Breach and Means Civil War or Backdown by the Government.

A St. Petersburg special says: Before a house more crowded than on the opening day, with every member in his seat and the press and public galleries crowded to suffocation, Premier Goremykin Saturday afternoon read to the lower house of parliament the expected declaration of the government's policy, pronouncing the imperial negative on the most cherished hopes and plans of the people's representatives. The scene before the opening was one of great but suppressed excitement. All present were aware that the response would utterly fail to meet the wishes of the lower house.

Gauntlet Thrown Down.

At the end of a memorable seven-hour session the lower house of parliament Saturday evening indignantly rejected the government's policy as presented by Premier Goremykin and with only seven dissenting voices voted a lack of confidence in the ministry, practically throwing down the gauntlet to the bureaucracy with a demand for the retirement of the present cabinet and its suppression by a ministry approved by the majority in the house.

The spirit of absolute revolution is in the air and a conflict between the crown and nation now appears to be inevitable. While the house avoided the appearance of delivering an ultimatum, the government seems to have no alternative except surrender or war. The gloomiest forebodings are everywhere expressed, and the general impression is that the country is on the verge of a gigantic struggle which may be delayed but not averted. Dispatches received from the interior indicate that the struggle possibly may be inaugurated at once with a general strike, when the people learn that all amnesty has been refused them.

While the premier's statement promised co-operation with the lower house "in so far as the latter does not transgress the limits of the fundamental laws," it recognized the agrarian question as paramount, proposing to remedy the deficiency in land through the operation of an agrarian bank and migration of Siberia. It proposed the introduction of universal and compulsory education, the reform of the administration and the realization of the four liberties.

Premier Goremykin's statement, however, returned a non-possimus on the burning question raised by the house in its reply to the speech from the throne. It declared that the government's flat and exceptional laws cannot be withdrawn until murder and terrorism cease. The expropriation of appanages of the crown and church and private lands was declared to be inadmissible. The right of investigation of administrative acts, the statement declared, belonged to the crown, the house having only the power of interpellation. Amnesty, Premier Goremykin said, was solely the prerogative of the emperor.

Suca briefly was the government's reply to the address of the house, and the premier's words seemed to arouse all the latent resentment in the hearts of the members of the house. The constitutional democratic leaders, for the first time, gave free range to their passions and with flaming words orator after orator declared the government's program inadmissible and said that the ministry must give way to a cabinet, in which the people had confidence. M. Roditcher announced that the government's reply had dashed to the ground all his hope of working in harmony with the administration. M. Kovalesky enacted the role of Mirabeau, practically paraphrasing the Frenchman's words: "We are here by the will of the people and nothing but bayonets can disperse us," while half a dozen peasant members hurled defiance at the ministry.

Even Count Hayden, the leader of the right, deserted the government's side, saying that inasmuch as the government had refused to redeem its promise to repeal the exceptional law his vote also was for censure.

With breathless anxiety, society awaits the government's response to the bold action of the lower house.

OUR TRADE WITH AFRICA.

Total for 1905 Figured Out as About \$30,000,000.

Trade of the United States with Africa in the fiscal year 1905, according to a bulletin of the department of commerce and labor, just issued, aggregated about \$30,000,000, of which \$11,333,000 were importations and the remainder exportations.

GUANO MEN GAFFED

Scores of Corporations and Individuals Indicted.

CHARGE IS CONSPIRACY

In Restraint of Trade, Made by Government—Case Considered Four Weeks by Federal Grand Jury at Nashville, Tenn.

The federal grand jury at Nashville, Tenn., which has been investigating the alleged fertilizer trust for the past four weeks, concluded its investigation Thursday afternoon and returned in open court Friday morning an indictment against about 80 fertilizer manufacturers, including a number of local men. The indictment contains six counts detailing in specific form alleged violations of the anti-trust laws and charging the defendants with combining and being engaged in a trust or combination.

The defendants live in various parts of the country, where fertilizers are manufactured and certified copies of the indictment will be sent to the various districts in which the defendants reside, and there served. The defendants will be required to execute bonds for appearance at the October term of court in Nashville, where the cases are to be tried. The grand jury examined during the investigation 140 witnesses and the indictment returned is a voluminous document.

The attorneys for the defendants were present in court Friday when the indictments were returned, and immediately after they held a consultation, as to what should be the course to pursue in regard to their clients.

Four weeks were taken up on the investigation, and the cost of the investigation was about \$7,000.

The six counts in the indictment are in a double series of three each. The first charge the defendants with engaging in a conspiracy; the second count charges the defendant with conspiracy; and the third with conspiring under section 5440 revised statute to commit the offense of engaging in a combination as defined by the Sherman law.

The punishment under section 5440 is two years in prison and \$10,000 fine. The third count is now in form and procedure. It charges the committing of an offense against the United States of engaging in a combination in restraint of trade as defined and prohibited by the Sherman act.

The style of the case on the docket indictment is United States vs. Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, et al., and the indictment is described as "indictment for violating act of congress, approved July 2, 1890, and entitled 'an act to protect the trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies,' and section 5440 revised statutes United States."

NO GRAFT; NO BUSINESS.

Coal Company Ruined by Roads Through Withholding Cars.

Several interesting developments marked the closing session at Philadelphia of the interstate commerce commission's investigation into the alleged discrimination by railroads in the distribution of cars in the bituminous coal fields.

Sensational testimony was given by the general manager of the Reaker Brothers' company, coal operators. He stated that within the last two and a half years his company's car supply had been so inadequate that the business had been practically ruined. He declared that other companies had been favored in the distribution of cars, and said he had no doubt that discrimination had been practiced against his company, because it had failed to make gifts of stock to the railroad officials. He gave it as his opinion that President A. J. Cassatt was responsible for the alleged discrimination.

TWENTY YEARS FOR YEGGMEN.

Clark and Newman Convicted in Forsyth Court of Burglary.

Charles H. Clark and Thomas Newman were sentenced to twenty years each in the penitentiary by Judge Reagan at Forsyth, Ga., Friday morning for burglarizing the Trio Manufacturing company's office last September.

Newman and Clark are also charged with assaulting and robbing the night marshal, J. M. McMichael, who on the night of the Trio robbery they bound and gagged, he being found in a dying condition next morning.

HOME MATERIALS PREFERRED.

Senate Acts on Resolution Anent Purchase of Canal Supplies.

A Washington dispatch says: The senate committee on finance Wednesday favorably reported a resolution directing that the materials for the Panama canal shall be of domestic manufacture and production, unless the president deems the price for same to be exorbitant.

CHURCHES ARE MERGED.

Cumberland Presbyterian is Swallowed Up in Union With Northern Presbyterian Church.

"I do solemnly declare and here publicly announce that the basis of reunion and union is now in full force and effect, and that the Cumberland Presbyterian church is now reunited with the Presbyterian church in the United States of America as one church."

With these words uttered before the general assembly at Des Moines, Iowa, Thursday, Moderator Hunter Corbett officially established the union of the Cumberland church with the Presbyterian church in the United States of America.

The big ecclesiastical assemblage burst forth into a storm of rejoicing.

The most dramatic scene of the ceremonies attending the formal union of the churches was the vote against union by two commissioners. Moderator Hunter Corbett put the question, which was in the form of a resolution, and called for the affirmative vote, to be expressed by the commissioners rising to their feet. Instantly the assembly hall was converted into a stamping, cheering crowd. As the handclapping and cheering died away and the commissioners took their seats, the moderator said:

"All who are of the opinion that the motion shall not prevail will please rise."

To the astonishment of all present, two commissioners rose to their feet. Pandemonium broke loose, and it was feared for an instant that indignity would be offered the lonely men who opposed the union. One of the men was Dr. William Lawrie of Bellefonte, Pa., and the other was Rev. Roger F. Cressley of Jacksonville, Ill.

Two representatives from the Cumberland assembly were introduced to the assembly, which came to its feet and applauded, cheered and waved hats and handkerchiefs for five minutes. The Cumberland visitors were Professor W. H. Black of Marshall, Mo., and Dr. B. P. Fullerton of St. Louis.

Both men made speeches, expressing their gratification at the union.

The assembly telegraphed the Cumberland assembly at Decatur of the action on the question of union immediately after the juncture was declared operative, and received a telegram in reply containing congratulations, announcing the official receipt of the information and adjournment of the Cumberland assembly.

MORE EVIDENCE OF GRAFT.

Commission is Making It Warm for Railroad Officials.

Additional evidence of discrimination of cars in the soft coal field was presented to the interstate commerce commission in session at Philadelphia, Thursday.

John Lloyd, a banker and coal operator at Altoona, who is one of the members of the banking firm of Cassatt & Co., testified that the Columbia Coal Company was forced to sell the Alexandria mine because of the shortage of cars, and George E. S. Scott of the Puritan and Crescent Coal Companies, declared that he paid for the use of railroad cars when he failed to secure his allotment, and that during a period of twenty-three days the railroad had furnished him with only one car. He also asserted that Michael Trump, general superintendent of transportation, had told him the company had intended to protect the Berwind-White company at all hazards.

USED CHILDREN FOR HORSES.

Farmer Hitches His Offspring to Plow and Cultivates Field.

Complaints have been made against a farmer living near Nenah, Wisconsin, that he has been hitching four of his seven children to a plow and compelling them to drag the implement through a ten-acre truck garden, while he guided the plow and drove as he would drive a horse.

MADE MERRY AT FUNERAL.

Grand Army Men Carry Out Wishes of a Departed Comrade.

"Eat, drink and be merry at my expense," was the request of Charles Heller, who died in Jersey City, Saturday, to his comrades of George H. Thomas post, Grand Army of the Republic. In compliance with his desire, on their return from Heller's burial Tuesday the forty-five survivors of the post marched to the hall where the feast paid for by their comrade awaited, and ate, drank, sang and eulogized their dead comrade.

HENRIK IBSEN PASSES AWAY.

Was Norway's Greatest Poet and Dramatist—Died in Christiania.

Henrik Ibsen, Norway's greatest poet and dramatist, is dead in Christiania. Although his literary activity ceased some years ago, when an apoplectic seizure forced him to refrain from mental effort, he had continued to be a familiar figure in the life of Christiania.

CRAFT IS ADMITTED

How Coal Companies Bought Good Will of Roads.

PATTON GIVEN BIG SUM

Stock to Amount of \$307,000 Is Secured by Railroad Official Without Paying Out a Cent—Revelations Most Startling.

Further revelations concerning the stock holdings in soft coal mining companies by officials of the Pennsylvania railroad were made Wednesday when the interstate commerce commission, sitting at Philadelphia, resumed its investigation into the alleged discrimination by railroads in the distribution of cars.

Three high officials of the railroad, Vice President John P. Green, Third Vice President, Samuel Rea and William A. Patton, assistant to the president at Philadelphia, were the important witnesses of the day. Patton was under examination the greater part of the morning and was an unwilling witness.

The persistent questioning of Attorney Glasgow for the commission, however, brought out the fact that Mr. Patton had acquired stock, the par value of which is \$307,000, in various coal companies without cost to himself.

He explained, however, that he had signed notes obligating himself for his share of the losses, and declared his belief that it was proper for him to accept the stock under those conditions.

Vice President Rea read a statement to the commission in which he explained all of his stock transactions, stating that he did not believe he was debarred from such ownership because of his connection with the railroad company. Mr. Rea said that most of his stock was acquired through his association with land purchasing syndicates for development.

Vice President Green said that twenty or thirty years ago, it was not considered improper for an official of the railroad to own coal company stock, but that conditions had changed, and such holding might not now be regarded in the same light as formerly. He informed the commission that the board of directors of the Pennsylvania railroad, acting upon the information that had been brought out at the hearings, appointed a committee of five directors to make an investigation into the connection of its officials with coal companies. Mr. Green said that he did not own a dollar's worth of coal company stock.

Other witnesses testified to stock ownership and to discrimination in the distribution of cars.

WALLACE DARES TAFT.

Former Chief Engineer of Isthmian Canal Answers Criticism.

Former Chief Engineer John W. Wallace of the Isthmian canal, addressed a letter Wednesday to Senator Millard, chairman of the committee on interoceanic canals, in reply to Secretary Taft's recent testimony before the committee, in which he charges Secretary Taft with having abused his official position in order to make a second assault upon him, and to place in a public record statements "calculated and apparently intended to affect my reputation for veracity, such as he would not make to me as one man to another, face to face."

NOT KNOWN TO BE LOADED.

Boy of Six Kills Four-Year-Old Sister With Revolver.

Catherine Citter, aged four years, was shot and killed at her home in Homestead, Pa., Wednesday, by her brother Wiley, aged 6.

The children found an old revolver, which was not known to be loaded. The parents are nearly crazed with grief.

JURY EXONERATES PERKINS.

Morgan's Man Not Guilty of Larceny Anent Campaign Gift.

The appellate division of the New York supreme court Friday handed down a decision discharging from custody George W. Perkins, whom the court had held to await action of the grand jury on a technical charge of grand larceny in connection with the \$75,000 campaign contribution of the New York Life Insurance company to the republican national committee.

AUTO FRIGHTENS WOMAN.

Aged Spinster Receives Shock That May Result Fatally.

Miss Edgeworth, an aged Gadsden, Ala., lady, is lying critically ill at an infirmary in Birmingham, as the result of her first sight of an automobile.

Miss Edgeworth resides in the country, near Gadsden, and, upon a trip to town, was passed by a heavy car for the first time. An acute stroke of nervous prostration followed the fainting spell she experienced.