

HIGH MARK IN GOLD

United States Present Holdings Exceed Half Billion Dollars.

NO OTHER TREASURY IS NOW SO FULL

Imperial Bank of Russia the Only One Ever Making Higher Record.

GREAT CONTRAST WITH PREVIOUS TIMES

Amount is Almost Twice as Great as in this Month, 1899.

GAGE SPENDS SOME TO TAKE UP BONDS

Treasury Secretary Buys Three Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars' Worth of Short-Term Four Per Cent.

NEW YORK, April 17.—The Evening Post today says:

The summary of the United States treasury report of yesterday afternoon shows that the government's aggregate gold holdings for the first time in its history have passed the half-billion-dollar mark.

This is the largest amount of gold now held by any single financial institution in the world and it is the largest ever held by any institution, with one exception, the Imperial Bank of Russia, which in February, 1899, raised its total holdings to \$500,000,000.

ISLAND HARD TO PACIFY

Two Hundred Insurgents Still Avoid Capture by Troops in Cebu.

CERU, Island of Cebu, P. I., April 17.—A thousand troops in the island of Cebu are unable to accomplish the surrender or capture of the 200 insurgent riflemen still out.

Colonel McClelland says the terms the insurgents offer are impossible.

Of the fifty towns a dozen of the larger have been organized under military order. The others are believed to have insurgent governments.

Judge Taft in a speech to the convention today deplored the fact that Cebu was the least pacified province and called on the delegates to decide whether 200 men would be permitted to restrain peace and prosperity or whether the majority would organize and notify the mountain folk to cease causing trouble.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The Treasury department late today purchased \$250,000 of short-term 4 per cent bonds at the rate of 113.55.

SAINTS FOLLOW REVELATION

President Joseph Smith's Inspired Plans Adopted Literally at the Independence Conference.

KANSAS CITY, April 17.—The revelation of President Joseph Smith to his people was read to the conference of the Reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints at Independence, Mo., today.

The revelation came to the prophet after the saints had indulged in a season of fasting and prayer last Sunday. It has been in the hands of the various quorums since Monday and was approved by them. Today it was accepted by the conference without a protest and it thus became a part of the religion of 45,000 people, all of whom believe it is of divine origin.

The revelation directs that Peter Anderson be chosen to fill the vacancy in the Quorum of Twelve; that the rules of representation remain as they are till the growth of the church renders a change necessary; that two new stakes be established, one at Independence, Mo., and one at Lamoni, Ia.; that the church provide tracts in Scandinavian, German, Chinese, Japanese, Portuguese and other languages as the mission requires; and that Governor T. Griffith be sent to England in the interest of foreign missionary work. Also that the missionary work of the church be presented in Australia and the islands of the sea.

Much attention is given to the duties of evangelist ministers, their relations to the church and the rules governing them; other questions of importance to the church are given consideration.

BUYING SANTA FE STOCK

Pennsylvania Road's Representatives Believed to Have Secured Two Hundred Thousand Shares.

NEW YORK, April 17.—The Mail & Express says: There is excellent authority for the statements that prominent men representing the Pennsylvania railroad have recently bought large blocks of Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe stock and that before long the former will be invited to name several directors of the latter company.

These purchases are believed to aggregate more than 200,000 shares, largely of preferred.

"There are several reasons why the Pennsylvania should make a move. For a long time it has had close traffic relations with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, but now that that company is about to pass into the control of the Great Northern Pacific and Great Northern companies, the Pennsylvania cannot be so sure about the conservatism of its interests on transcontinental traffic.

"It has been the policy of the Pennsylvania not to extend beyond Chicago and St. Louis. From what can be learned there will be no physical connection between the building. The decorations of the interior of the building and the music during the services were elaborate and appropriate and the floral offerings were profuse. President Lorenzo Snow, the supreme head of the church, was the principal speaker. After the services at the tabernacle the body was taken to the city cemetery, where burial took place.

APOSTLE CANNON'S FUNERAL

Simple and Impressive Ceremonies Performed in Mormon Tabernacle at Salt Lake City.

SALT LAKE, Utah, April 17.—Simple but most solemn were the services over the remains of Apostle George Q. Cannon of the Mormon church, who died in California last week. The ceremonies, which took place in the tabernacle, commenced at noon and continued until 2 p. m., all the high dignitaries of the church participating. The immense seating capacity of the tabernacle was taxed to its utmost and hundreds of people were unable to gain entrance to the building. The decorations of the interior of the building and the music during the services were elaborate and appropriate and the floral offerings were profuse. President Lorenzo Snow, the supreme head of the church, was the principal speaker. After the services at the tabernacle the body was taken to the city cemetery, where burial took place.

MEXICO SIGNS CONVENTION

China, Luxembourg and Turkey Now the Only Countries Not in Vain Agreements.

THE HAGUE, April 17.—Mexico today signed the convention of the peace conference. China, Luxembourg and Turkey are now the only countries which have not signed the peace convention.

THINK CUBA WILL ACCEPT

Senators Proctor and Cockrell Say Platt Amendment Will Be Finally Agreed To.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Senators Proctor and Cockrell of Missouri had an important conference with the president this morning in regard to the situation in Cuba. The senators have made trips to the island since the adjournment of congress. Senator Proctor, as a representative of the political opinion in the senate, who was greatly interested today in the views of the president.

Senators Proctor and Cockrell agreed substantially to the conditions outlined on the subject and they agree as to the outcome of the pending negotiations with the Cubans. Their views as to conditions already have been given to the public. Senator Cockrell told the president that in his opinion the Cubans would accept the terms of the Platt amendment in the end. After the commission appointed to visit Washington understands the situation he thinks there will be no other alternative open to them. In this view Senator Proctor concurs.

"The Cubans," said Senator Cockrell, "apparently do not fully grasp their status. They are not now a government. They have no power to treat diplomatically with the United States. The present constitutional convention was called into being through our agency. It only has power to submit to the United States for approval a plan of constitution for a representative government. If we reject it outright, the existing constitution continues. It is not revised. But if the modifications and conditions which we propose are accepted, then they can proceed to organize a representative government. Until such a government is organized the troops of the United States, in my opinion, cannot be withdrawn. I am convinced that the convention, after it hears the report of the commission which it has sent here, will accept the Platt amendment."

Senators Proctor and Cockrell agreed substantially to the conditions outlined on the subject and they agree as to the outcome of the pending negotiations with the Cubans. Their views as to conditions already have been given to the public. Senator Cockrell told the president that in his opinion the Cubans would accept the terms of the Platt amendment in the end. After the commission appointed to visit Washington understands the situation he thinks there will be no other alternative open to them. In this view Senator Proctor concurs.

"The Cubans," said Senator Cockrell, "apparently do not fully grasp their status. They are not now a government. They have no power to treat diplomatically with the United States. The present constitutional convention was called into being through our agency. It only has power to submit to the United States for approval a plan of constitution for a representative government. If we reject it outright, the existing constitution continues. It is not revised. But if the modifications and conditions which we propose are accepted, then they can proceed to organize a representative government. Until such a government is organized the troops of the United States, in my opinion, cannot be withdrawn. I am convinced that the convention, after it hears the report of the commission which it has sent here, will accept the Platt amendment."

Senators Proctor and Cockrell agreed substantially to the conditions outlined on the subject and they agree as to the outcome of the pending negotiations with the Cubans. Their views as to conditions already have been given to the public. Senator Cockrell told the president that in his opinion the Cubans would accept the terms of the Platt amendment in the end. After the commission appointed to visit Washington understands the situation he thinks there will be no other alternative open to them. In this view Senator Proctor concurs.

"The Cubans," said Senator Cockrell, "apparently do not fully grasp their status. They are not now a government. They have no power to treat diplomatically with the United States. The present constitutional convention was called into being through our agency. It only has power to submit to the United States for approval a plan of constitution for a representative government. If we reject it outright, the existing constitution continues. It is not revised. But if the modifications and conditions which we propose are accepted, then they can proceed to organize a representative government. Until such a government is organized the troops of the United States, in my opinion, cannot be withdrawn. I am convinced that the convention, after it hears the report of the commission which it has sent here, will accept the Platt amendment."

Senators Proctor and Cockrell agreed substantially to the conditions outlined on the subject and they agree as to the outcome of the pending negotiations with the Cubans. Their views as to conditions already have been given to the public. Senator Cockrell told the president that in his opinion the Cubans would accept the terms of the Platt amendment in the end. After the commission appointed to visit Washington understands the situation he thinks there will be no other alternative open to them. In this view Senator Proctor concurs.

"The Cubans," said Senator Cockrell, "apparently do not fully grasp their status. They are not now a government. They have no power to treat diplomatically with the United States. The present constitutional convention was called into being through our agency. It only has power to submit to the United States for approval a plan of constitution for a representative government. If we reject it outright, the existing constitution continues. It is not revised. But if the modifications and conditions which we propose are accepted, then they can proceed to organize a representative government. Until such a government is organized the troops of the United States, in my opinion, cannot be withdrawn. I am convinced that the convention, after it hears the report of the commission which it has sent here, will accept the Platt amendment."

Senators Proctor and Cockrell agreed substantially to the conditions outlined on the subject and they agree as to the outcome of the pending negotiations with the Cubans. Their views as to conditions already have been given to the public. Senator Cockrell told the president that in his opinion the Cubans would accept the terms of the Platt amendment in the end. After the commission appointed to visit Washington understands the situation he thinks there will be no other alternative open to them. In this view Senator Proctor concurs.

"The Cubans," said Senator Cockrell, "apparently do not fully grasp their status. They are not now a government. They have no power to treat diplomatically with the United States. The present constitutional convention was called into being through our agency. It only has power to submit to the United States for approval a plan of constitution for a representative government. If we reject it outright, the existing constitution continues. It is not revised. But if the modifications and conditions which we propose are accepted, then they can proceed to organize a representative government. Until such a government is organized the troops of the United States, in my opinion, cannot be withdrawn. I am convinced that the convention, after it hears the report of the commission which it has sent here, will accept the Platt amendment."

Senators Proctor and Cockrell agreed substantially to the conditions outlined on the subject and they agree as to the outcome of the pending negotiations with the Cubans. Their views as to conditions already have been given to the public. Senator Cockrell told the president that in his opinion the Cubans would accept the terms of the Platt amendment in the end. After the commission appointed to visit Washington understands the situation he thinks there will be no other alternative open to them. In this view Senator Proctor concurs.

"The Cubans," said Senator Cockrell, "apparently do not fully grasp their status. They are not now a government. They have no power to treat diplomatically with the United States. The present constitutional convention was called into being through our agency. It only has power to submit to the United States for approval a plan of constitution for a representative government. If we reject it outright, the existing constitution continues. It is not revised. But if the modifications and conditions which we propose are accepted, then they can proceed to organize a representative government. Until such a government is organized the troops of the United States, in my opinion, cannot be withdrawn. I am convinced that the convention, after it hears the report of the commission which it has sent here, will accept the Platt amendment."

Senators Proctor and Cockrell agreed substantially to the conditions outlined on the subject and they agree as to the outcome of the pending negotiations with the Cubans. Their views as to conditions already have been given to the public. Senator Cockrell told the president that in his opinion the Cubans would accept the terms of the Platt amendment in the end. After the commission appointed to visit Washington understands the situation he thinks there will be no other alternative open to them. In this view Senator Proctor concurs.

"The Cubans," said Senator Cockrell, "apparently do not fully grasp their status. They are not now a government. They have no power to treat diplomatically with the United States. The present constitutional convention was called into being through our agency. It only has power to submit to the United States for approval a plan of constitution for a representative government. If we reject it outright, the existing constitution continues. It is not revised. But if the modifications and conditions which we propose are accepted, then they can proceed to organize a representative government. Until such a government is organized the troops of the United States, in my opinion, cannot be withdrawn. I am convinced that the convention, after it hears the report of the commission which it has sent here, will accept the Platt amendment."

Senators Proctor and Cockrell agreed substantially to the conditions outlined on the subject and they agree as to the outcome of the pending negotiations with the Cubans. Their views as to conditions already have been given to the public. Senator Cockrell told the president that in his opinion the Cubans would accept the terms of the Platt amendment in the end. After the commission appointed to visit Washington understands the situation he thinks there will be no other alternative open to them. In this view Senator Proctor concurs.

"The Cubans," said Senator Cockrell, "apparently do not fully grasp their status. They are not now a government. They have no power to treat diplomatically with the United States. The present constitutional convention was called into being through our agency. It only has power to submit to the United States for approval a plan of constitution for a representative government. If we reject it outright, the existing constitution continues. It is not revised. But if the modifications and conditions which we propose are accepted, then they can proceed to organize a representative government. Until such a government is organized the troops of the United States, in my opinion, cannot be withdrawn. I am convinced that the convention, after it hears the report of the commission which it has sent here, will accept the Platt amendment."

Senators Proctor and Cockrell agreed substantially to the conditions outlined on the subject and they agree as to the outcome of the pending negotiations with the Cubans. Their views as to conditions already have been given to the public. Senator Cockrell told the president that in his opinion the Cubans would accept the terms of the Platt amendment in the end. After the commission appointed to visit Washington understands the situation he thinks there will be no other alternative open to them. In this view Senator Proctor concurs.

"The Cubans," said Senator Cockrell, "apparently do not fully grasp their status. They are not now a government. They have no power to treat diplomatically with the United States. The present constitutional convention was called into being through our agency. It only has power to submit to the United States for approval a plan of constitution for a representative government. If we reject it outright, the existing constitution continues. It is not revised. But if the modifications and conditions which we propose are accepted, then they can proceed to organize a representative government. Until such a government is organized the troops of the United States, in my opinion, cannot be withdrawn. I am convinced that the convention, after it hears the report of the commission which it has sent here, will accept the Platt amendment."

Senators Proctor and Cockrell agreed substantially to the conditions outlined on the subject and they agree as to the outcome of the pending negotiations with the Cubans. Their views as to conditions already have been given to the public. Senator Cockrell told the president that in his opinion the Cubans would accept the terms of the Platt amendment in the end. After the commission appointed to visit Washington understands the situation he thinks there will be no other alternative open to them. In this view Senator Proctor concurs.

"The Cubans," said Senator Cockrell, "apparently do not fully grasp their status. They are not now a government. They have no power to treat diplomatically with the United States. The present constitutional convention was called into being through our agency. It only has power to submit to the United States for approval a plan of constitution for a representative government. If we reject it outright, the existing constitution continues. It is not revised. But if the modifications and conditions which we propose are accepted, then they can proceed to organize a representative government. Until such a government is organized the troops of the United States, in my opinion, cannot be withdrawn. I am convinced that the convention, after it hears the report of the commission which it has sent here, will accept the Platt amendment."

Senators Proctor and Cockrell agreed substantially to the conditions outlined on the subject and they agree as to the outcome of the pending negotiations with the Cubans. Their views as to conditions already have been given to the public. Senator Cockrell told the president that in his opinion the Cubans would accept the terms of the Platt amendment in the end. After the commission appointed to visit Washington understands the situation he thinks there will be no other alternative open to them. In this view Senator Proctor concurs.

"The Cubans," said Senator Cockrell, "apparently do not fully grasp their status. They are not now a government. They have no power to treat diplomatically with the United States. The present constitutional convention was called into being through our agency. It only has power to submit to the United States for approval a plan of constitution for a representative government. If we reject it outright, the existing constitution continues. It is not revised. But if the modifications and conditions which we propose are accepted, then they can proceed to organize a representative government. Until such a government is organized the troops of the United States, in my opinion, cannot be withdrawn. I am convinced that the convention, after it hears the report of the commission which it has sent here, will accept the Platt amendment."

Senators Proctor and Cockrell agreed substantially to the conditions outlined on the subject and they agree as to the outcome of the pending negotiations with the Cubans. Their views as to conditions already have been given to the public. Senator Cockrell told the president that in his opinion the Cubans would accept the terms of the Platt amendment in the end. After the commission appointed to visit Washington understands the situation he thinks there will be no other alternative open to them. In this view Senator Proctor concurs.

"The Cubans," said Senator Cockrell, "apparently do not fully grasp their status. They are not now a government. They have no power to treat diplomatically with the United States. The present constitutional convention was called into being through our agency. It only has power to submit to the United States for approval a plan of constitution for a representative government. If we reject it outright, the existing constitution continues. It is not revised. But if the modifications and conditions which we propose are accepted, then they can proceed to organize a representative government. Until such a government is organized the troops of the United States, in my opinion, cannot be withdrawn. I am convinced that the convention, after it hears the report of the commission which it has sent here, will accept the Platt amendment."

Senators Proctor and Cockrell agreed substantially to the conditions outlined on the subject and they agree as to the outcome of the pending negotiations with the Cubans. Their views as to conditions already have been given to the public. Senator Cockrell told the president that in his opinion the Cubans would accept the terms of the Platt amendment in the end. After the commission appointed to visit Washington understands the situation he thinks there will be no other alternative open to them. In this view Senator Proctor concurs.

"The Cubans," said Senator Cockrell, "apparently do not fully grasp their status. They are not now a government. They have no power to treat diplomatically with the United States. The present constitutional convention was called into being through our agency. It only has power to submit to the United States for approval a plan of constitution for a representative government. If we reject it outright, the existing constitution continues. It is not revised. But if the modifications and conditions which we propose are accepted, then they can proceed to organize a representative government. Until such a government is organized the troops of the United States, in my opinion, cannot be withdrawn. I am convinced that the convention, after it hears the report of the commission which it has sent here, will accept the Platt amendment."

Senators Proctor and Cockrell agreed substantially to the conditions outlined on the subject and they agree as to the outcome of the pending negotiations with the Cubans. Their views as to conditions already have been given to the public. Senator Cockrell told the president that in his opinion the Cubans would accept the terms of the Platt amendment in the end. After the commission appointed to visit Washington understands the situation he thinks there will be no other alternative open to them. In this view Senator Proctor concurs.

"The Cubans," said Senator Cockrell, "apparently do not fully grasp their status. They are not now a government. They have no power to treat diplomatically with the United States. The present constitutional convention was called into being through our agency. It only has power to submit to the United States for approval a plan of constitution for a representative government. If we reject it outright, the existing constitution continues. It is not revised. But if the modifications and conditions which we propose are accepted, then they can proceed to organize a representative government. Until such a government is organized the troops of the United States, in my opinion, cannot be withdrawn. I am convinced that the convention, after it hears the report of the commission which it has sent here, will accept the Platt amendment."

Senators Proctor and Cockrell agreed substantially to the conditions outlined on the subject and they agree as to the outcome of the pending negotiations with the Cubans. Their views as to conditions already have been given to the public. Senator Cockrell told the president that in his opinion the Cubans would accept the terms of the Platt amendment in the end. After the commission appointed to visit Washington understands the situation he thinks there will be no other alternative open to them. In this view Senator Proctor concurs.

"The Cubans," said Senator Cockrell, "apparently do not fully grasp their status. They are not now a government. They have no power to treat diplomatically with the United States. The present constitutional convention was called into being through our agency. It only has power to submit to the United States for approval a plan of constitution for a representative government. If we reject it outright, the existing constitution continues. It is not revised. But if the modifications and conditions which we propose are accepted, then they can proceed to organize a representative government. Until such a government is organized the troops of the United States, in my opinion, cannot be withdrawn. I am convinced that the convention, after it hears the report of the commission which it has sent here, will accept the Platt amendment."

Senators Proctor and Cockrell agreed substantially to the conditions outlined on the subject and they agree as to the outcome of the pending negotiations with the Cubans. Their views as to conditions already have been given to the public. Senator Cockrell told the president that in his opinion the Cubans would accept the terms of the Platt amendment in the end. After the commission appointed to visit Washington understands the situation he thinks there will be no other alternative open to them. In this view Senator Proctor concurs.

"The Cubans," said Senator Cockrell, "apparently do not fully grasp their status. They are not now a government. They have no power to treat diplomatically with the United States. The present constitutional convention was called into being through our agency. It only has power to submit to the United States for approval a plan of constitution for a representative government. If we reject it outright, the existing constitution continues. It is not revised. But if the modifications and conditions which we propose are accepted, then they can proceed to organize a representative government. Until such a government is organized the troops of the United States, in my opinion, cannot be withdrawn. I am convinced that the convention, after it hears the report of the commission which it has sent here, will accept the Platt amendment."

Senators Proctor and Cockrell agreed substantially to the conditions outlined on the subject and they agree as to the outcome of the pending negotiations with the Cubans. Their views as to conditions already have been given to the public. Senator Cockrell told the president that in his opinion the Cubans would accept the terms of the Platt amendment in the end. After the commission appointed to visit Washington understands the situation he thinks there will be no other alternative open to them. In this view Senator Proctor concurs.

"The Cubans," said Senator Cockrell, "apparently do not fully grasp their status. They are not now a government. They have no power to treat diplomatically with the United States. The present constitutional convention was called into being through our agency. It only has power to submit to the United States for approval a plan of constitution for a representative government. If we reject it outright, the existing constitution continues. It is not revised. But if the modifications and conditions which we propose are accepted, then they can proceed to organize a representative government. Until such a government is organized the troops of the United States, in my opinion, cannot be withdrawn. I am convinced that the convention, after it hears the report of the commission which it has sent here, will accept the Platt amendment."

Senators Proctor and Cockrell agreed substantially to the conditions outlined on the subject and they agree as to the outcome of the pending negotiations with the Cubans. Their views as to conditions already have been given to the public. Senator Cockrell told the president that in his opinion the Cubans would accept the terms of the Platt amendment in the end. After the commission appointed to visit Washington understands the situation he thinks there will be no other alternative open to them. In this view Senator Proctor concurs.

"The Cubans," said Senator Cockrell, "apparently do not fully grasp their status. They are not now a government. They have no power to treat diplomatically with the United States. The present constitutional convention was called into being through our agency. It only has power to submit to the United States for approval a plan of constitution for a representative government. If we reject it outright, the existing constitution continues. It is not revised. But if the modifications and conditions which we propose are accepted, then they can proceed to organize a representative government. Until such a government is organized the troops of the United States, in my opinion, cannot be withdrawn. I am convinced that the convention, after it hears the report of the commission which it has sent here, will accept the Platt amendment."

Senators Proctor and Cockrell agreed substantially to the conditions outlined on the subject and they agree as to the outcome of the pending negotiations with the Cubans. Their views as to conditions already have been given to the public. Senator Cockrell told the president that in his opinion the Cubans would accept the terms of the Platt amendment in the end. After the commission appointed to visit Washington understands the situation he thinks there will be no other alternative open to them. In this view Senator Proctor concurs.

"The Cubans," said Senator Cockrell, "apparently do not fully grasp their status. They are not now a government. They have no power to treat diplomatically with the United States. The present constitutional convention was called into being through our agency. It only has power to submit to the United States for approval a plan of constitution for a representative government. If we reject it outright, the existing constitution continues. It is not revised. But if the modifications and conditions which we propose are accepted, then they can proceed to organize a representative government. Until such a government is organized the troops of the United States, in my opinion, cannot be withdrawn. I am convinced that the convention, after it hears the report of the commission which it has sent here, will accept the Platt amendment."

Senators Proctor and Cockrell agreed substantially to the conditions outlined on the subject and they agree as to the outcome of the pending negotiations with the Cubans. Their views as to conditions already have been given to the public. Senator Cockrell told the president that in his opinion the Cubans would accept the terms of the Platt amendment in the end. After the commission appointed to visit Washington understands the situation he thinks there will be no other alternative open to them. In this view Senator Proctor concurs.

"The Cubans," said Senator Cockrell, "apparently do not fully grasp their status. They are not now a government. They have no power to treat diplomatically with the United States. The present constitutional convention was called into being through our agency. It only has power to submit to the United States for approval a plan of constitution for a representative government. If we reject it outright, the existing constitution continues. It is not revised. But if the modifications and conditions which we propose are accepted, then they can proceed to organize a representative government. Until such a government is organized the troops of the United States, in my opinion, cannot be withdrawn. I am convinced that the convention, after it hears the report of the commission which it has sent here, will accept the Platt amendment."

ROADS NOT TO CONSOLIDATE

Northern Pacific Official Desires Rerouted Sequel to Burlington Deal.

TALK OF "CENTRAL AGENCY" IS ABSURD

All Three Properties to Be Operated on an Independent Basis—St. Paul's Air Castle of Hope Crumbles.

NEW YORK, April 17.—The Commercial Advertiser says: At a meeting of the Northern Pacific directors in this city today the details of the Burlington deal were discussed. A member of the board said immediately after the board adjourned that matters were not yet in shape for an official announcement.

It is believed that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad will be controlled jointly by the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern railroads. James J. Hill and his associates are said to have about 500,000 shares of the Burlington stock, which they have bought within the last two months. It is the purpose of this syndicate to take the shares at a uniform price, and payment will be made in the new 3 1/2 per cent bonds. It is not likely that there will be any further stock purchases for cash.

The report from St. Paul that the Northern Pacific, Great Northern and Burlington roads are to be united in one general company is not credible here. The laws of the different states through which the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern run forbid any consolidation of parallel and competing lines. There is no law, however, forbidding two or more railroad companies from jointly owning another line.

In discussing today the Burlington purchase, the circumstances under which the road has been acquired, and the advantages which it was expected the purchasing companies would gain, one of the highest authorities in Northern Pacific affairs said to the Evening Post:

"Instead of the acquisition of the Burlington being a matter which has originated within a few months, the contrary is the case, though it is true that no idea was entertained until late that it would be possible to secure control of the road. There were innumerable difficulties.

The purchase of the Burlington was discussed tentatively by some of the Northern Pacific directors perhaps a year ago and we then had figures in the rough from our chief officers showing the value of the property to us.

"But our credit was then relatively low, the common stock was selling low in the cities, and the purchase of the Burlington then, even if it could have been acquired, was impossible from our own standpoint.

"In fact we could not have acquired it acting alone, nor could the Great Northern acting alone. In the present negotiations the Burlington people have insisted on the two roads acting jointly to safeguard themselves as far as possible in the matter of security. It was Mr. Hill's interest in the two properties which has made it possible for the Burlington to pass to our control. He has been an intermediary of the negotiations, and the active enthusiastic advocate of the purchase, but the suggestion for Burlington's acquisition goes back some time to Northern Pacific sources. It is in fact the Northern Pacific which will be most largely and in fact almost altogether benefited by the Burlington being worked in harmony with the Northern Pacific lines.

"All three roads will continue to be operated as independent properties. There will be no consolidation. The talk of a central agency at St. Paul for the three roads is absurd; President Hill must have been misunderstood on that point. We are agreeing to pay 8 per cent on the Burlington stock and the profit on such a quantity will in part be worked out by economies. We hope to get the cost of the Burlington to us down to about 4 per cent, and at that figure the price we agree to pay, you see, looks less extravagant. A saving of perhaps \$1,500,000 can be made through refunding and suspending the sinking funds, and as I understand the figures, \$2,500,000 can be saved in time by the joint control of the Burlington through economies in operation and transportation services.

"Burlington lines supplement those of our western lines. I think our traffic officers say that fully 18,000 carloads of lumber was interchanged with Burlington last year over that line, which reaches ours at Billings. That means close upon \$2,000,000 annually which we gave to the Burlington on the operation of that line. It is just the beginning. Altogether, the possibilities of this deal are most attractive and offer many new outlets to the Northern Pacific. The advantages to our road are more obvious than to the Great Northern."

DIRECTORS REMAIN SILENT

Burlington Officials at Boston Meeting Say No Announcement is Forthcoming.

BOSTON, April 17.—The directors of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad held their meeting here today and at the close it was stated that there was no announcement concerning any change in the control of the road to be made.

The directors were in session more than an hour and a half. What business was taken up was not made public. The statement made at the close of the meeting, and set forth above, was made officially. Further questioning about the matter brought out the declaration that no proposition was before the directors concerning any change in control of the property.

Cheney to Succeed Walker. TOPEKA, Kan., April 17.—U. S. Judge, general manager of the Santa Fe, said tonight that it was probable that B. P. Cheney of Boston would be selected to succeed Aldace F. Walker, as chairman of the board of directors. Mr. Cheney is one of the best men in the country and would be the best choice if not the heaviest stockholder in the company.

Taylor Elected Vice President. PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—At a meeting of the directors of the Reading company this afternoon, W. R. Taylor, the former secretary of the company, was elected vice president and Adam H. Moore was made secretary.

Central and West Shore Re-Elect. ALBANY, N. Y., April 17.—The old boards of directors of the New York Central & Hudson River railroad and the West Shore railroad company were re-elected at the annual meetings of the two corporations held here today.

Northwestern Directors Just Meet. NEW YORK, April 17.—A special meeting of the board of directors of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad company, was held here today. It was said that only routine business was transacted at the meeting.

MUST SEE WHAT AGENT GETS

Government Requires That Spanish-American War Claims Show Any Lawyer's Contracts.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The Spanish-American claims commission today made public a number of additional rules for the guidance of persons presenting claims of United States citizens in connection with the insurrection in Cuba. These additional rules relate to pleadings, evidence and the various books which are to be kept, such as order books, general docket, notice book and motion calendar. The rule which will attract the most attention is that which is in these words: "The contract of each claimant with any agent and any attorney for carrying on or aiding in the prosecution of the claim must be shown."

These rules for the presentation of claims and taking of evidence having been adopted, the business of the members of the commission between now and September, it is expected, will be that of dealing only with interlocutory motions which are not of great importance. Various questions have been put in the form of tentative propositions upon which the director in chief and trustee, who were in session all day today. On the other hand, there is a new move toward conciliation and arbitration, which may end the entire controversy in Pittsburgh tomorrow, or may be carried to New York to be adjusted by higher powers.

President T. J. Shaffer said tonight that the outlook for settlement is better than at any time since the McKeesport trouble started. He refused to explain this statement.

Colonel G. Watson French, vice president of the Republic Iron and Steel company, visited Amalgamated headquarters today in relation to matters pertaining to some of his own mills. He became interested in the issue against the Sheet Steel company and volunteered to do all in his power to avert a strike. He talked to the advisory board for an hour, advising conciliation and arbitration.

Later, it is understood Mr. Shaffer heard from Colonel French at his home in relation to some action he had taken. When the Amalgamated president was asked to tell the nature of Colonel French's message he declared he had nothing to say, nor would he deny that he had received such a message.

CHANGES IN ITINERARY

President's Western Trip Altered in Its Schedule—Workmen to Present Testimonial.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Slight modifications of the itinerary of the president's western trip have been made. Sunday June 2, was to have been spent at Salt Lake City, but it is now understood that that date will be spent in Colorado, possibly at Glenwood Springs.

The president and Mrs. McKinley have accepted the invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Scott of San Francisco to occupy the latter's home during their stay in the Golden Gate city.

One of the features of the launching of the battleship Ohio will be the presentation of a testimonial to the president by the workmen of the Union Iron works, where the Ohio is building. A short time ago there was some slight conflict between the workmen and the company, and for a brief time it appeared to be possible that the launching of the ship might occur, but the trouble was adjusted satisfactorily and the workmen have entered so enthusiastically into the spirit of the great celebration which is to attend the