

EXPOSED.

GOV. GOEBEL'S ASSASSINS ARE ABOUT RUN DOWN.

GOLDEN'S EVIDENCE.

Republican State Officials of Kentucky Are On Trial for Murder.

Frankfort, Ky., March 26.—Saturday the prosecution in the case against Secretary of State Caleb Powers, charged with complicity in the Goebel assassination, introduced its principal witness, F. Wharton Golden, of Knox county, an intimate friend of Secretary Powers, who is said to have made a confession implicating a number of people in the murder. Attorneys for the commonwealth say that Golden's is practically the spine of the whole structure of evidence, and expect to prove by his testimony, not only that a conspiracy existed, but also who were implicated in it.

The court room was jammed long before the hour set for the examination, and when finally the doors were closed a large crowd remained outside.

Secretary of State Powers was the only one of the defendants brought into court. Captain Davis and Culton remaining in jail. Golden was the first witness. He had known Secretary Powers for about eighteen years and knew Mr. Culton. He was also acquainted with Governor Taylor and Captain John Powers. He said he was a friend to all of the defendants. He was in Frankfort in January and February and saw John Powers nearly every day. He was in Frankfort on January 14 and went to Harlan county on the 18th, then went to Laurel county for two or three days, from there returning to Frankfort.

"Where did you go to Harboursville?" asked Attorney Campbell.

"After hesitating the witness said: 'I won't answer that.'"

"When did you have a conversation with Secretary Powers?"

"When Mr. Powers and I left here together. Mr. Powers told me to go to Harlan county and tell Postmaster John Hirst to send down ten witnesses to the contest case. He wanted regular mountain feudists, when who would stand up and, if necessary, go into that legislative hall and kill off enough to make it in our favor."

"I did not see Mr. Hirst. I saw Hamp Howard. I told him we wanted ten regular mountain feudists for witnesses. We wanted men who had good bolts, 45s."

"Were the Coits 45s to be put in evidence?" asked Attorney Campbell.

"Most assuredly they were," answered Golden.

In reply to a question, Golden said he did not know the witnesses who came to Frankfort. He delivered the message to Howard on Sunday, a few days before the shooting of Goebel.

"When did you next see Caleb Powers?"

"I saw him Tuesday, I got on the train at Ferris station, Laurel county. He had a couple of men on the train named Pease and Locks. He told me to take care of them. I next saw Powers in Frankfort. I don't remember what conversation we had then."

SELECTING THE MEN.

"Who selected the men who came from Harlan county?"

"Hamp Howard. He selected thirty men besides the ten. Caleb Powers, I think, selected the men from Knox county. There were about seventy or eighty. Jim Sparks, county attorney in Laurel county, selected the men from Laurel county."

"When was it determined to bring the men to Frankfort?"

"I don't know."

The witness stated that at London Powers said he wanted a regular army of mountaineers to come to Frankfort.

In answer to further questions, Golden said that Powers gave him \$100 to give to Judge Bingham in Bell county.

"I gave some of it to Bingham to send ten men down to Frankfort," said Golden.

Witness also said that he gave to Howard \$25.00 for ten tickets to Frankfort and return. He knew some of the men from Bell county; most of the men were mere mountain feudists. In all about 1,200 or 1,500 men were brought to Frankfort.

They were fed back of the state house, Captain L. Davis and Charles Finley providing the provisions. Continuing, Golden said:

"We sent most of them back that night. By 'we' I mean myself, Powers, Davis, Culton and Governor Taylor. Finley, Taylor and Powers decided to send back all except ten or fifteen from each county. I selected twelve named men to be kept from Knox county. Deputy Marshal Geo. Thompson selected the men from Laurel county. About 175 men from the mountains, brought to Frankfort, remained to see that we got justice."

"Did you have any further conversation with Powers regarding the work to be done by the men remaining here?"

"Yes. We understood what they were to do here for. We knew that they were to go into that legislative hall and, if necessary, clean up the place and, if necessary, clean up the place."

"When did you see Powers again that day?"

"I saw him Tuesday, I got on the train at Ferris station, Laurel county. He had a couple of men on the train named Pease and Locks. He told me to take care of them. I next saw Powers in Frankfort. I don't remember what conversation we had then."

technical point, Golden became ill and court was adjourned to 1:30 o'clock.

PLANNED TO KILL GOEBEL.

Golden resumed his testimony at the afternoon session. He said John Powers and a black-eyed, mustached man had a talk concerning the closing of Secretary Powers' office during the latter's absence.

"I had my back turned," said Golden, "but when I turned I saw John Powers give the key to the man, John Powers said to me, 'Goebel is going to be killed this morning.' I said, 'This must not be done.' He said, 'Don't get excited. I gave that man the wrong key.' I said, 'We must go and see Caleb.'"

"John Powers saw him. I didn't."

"What was next done?"

"We all went back to the state house. I didn't go to Louisville that morning. I can't say why."

"Do you know a man named Dick Coombs?" asked Attorney Campbell.

"I do, he is colored and lives in Beattyville. He came down with the Lee company contingent."

"Did you have any talk with Caleb or John Powers about Dick Coombs?"

"No, but they had two negroes there to kill Goebel. John Powers told me so. They were Hockersmith and Dick Coombs. I saw Dick Coombs at the drug store near the depot every morning for a week or so previous to the shooting. Coombs, talking to a man named Wallace, in my presence, said: 'Do—him; I know him as far as I can see him and I can kill him as far as I can see him.'"

"He was talking of Goebel. This conversation was in the adjutant general's office. He also said: 'I know his every movement and I can hit him with this as far as I can see him.' He carried a Colt 32, that shoots a Winchester cartridge. Coombs was in the assistant adjutant general's office on the morning of the shooting with Hockersmith and Jim Wallace. I saw the man who got the key from John Powers that morning. The fellow is a little man. When we (Caleb and John Powers and myself) went back there, he said: 'You have given me the wrong key.' I don't remember what John said to him. The rest of the day I was around town. No reference was made to the key the rest of the day. The key was to Caleb's office."

"On Tuesday did you meet Caleb and John Powers?" asked Attorney Campbell.

"Yes, I did. I saw them in Caleb's office. I got a letter from Blakeman that morning, asking me to come to Louisville. Caleb said he was going with me, but said he might want me to go to the mountains. He was talking to Walter Day and Governor Taylor. R. J. Howard of Harlan county came up and he talked to Taylor. He insisted on Taylor calling out the militia."

MEANT TO KILL LEGISLATORS.

"Taylor said: 'My God, you people must do something first,' adding, 'I can get the militia quick enough. You fellows must act first.'"

"By that I understood we fellows must raise a riot in the senate chamber. Goebel was there. As I told you this morning, we would clean out enough of that legislature there to make it our way."

"What do you mean by that?"

"Oh, kill them."

"After Taylor was through talking I urged Powers to take the train with me, as it was due. At La Grange I learned that Senator Goebel had been shot. We continued on to Louisville. Both John and Caleb Powers were along. We left for Frankfort that afternoon and went directly to the state house. I did not see Powers again that day."

Attorney Campbell then took the witness back and Golden told of a conversation he had with Caleb Powers on a train in Laurel county previous to the shooting. "Caleb said," continued Golden, "—them, we've got them. I understood by that remark that we had the democrats down here and we could do as we pleased after we got here."

The witness then took up the events after the shooting. He said he saw a man named Blakeman in Louisville. Blakeman and John Powers had a conversation.

Counsel for the defense strongly objected to this line of examination and the commonwealth withdrew it and announced that it was through with the witness.

Golden, who was very weak from his hemorrhage, requested a few minutes rest, and he was accordingly taken out by a deputy sheriff.

Golden's illness proved more serious than at first thought, and after half an hour's delay adjournment was taken until 10 a. m., Monday.

PROTECTED BY ORDERS.

Judge Munger Passes Upon the Duties of a Scidler.

Omaha, Neb., March 26.—Fair and Jockens, the two members of the Tenth Infantry who were held at Fort Crook from the shooting of Deserter Morgan, were released by Judge Munger on a writ of habeas corpus. Judge Munger held that while the trial and acquittal by a military court for an offense against the laws of the state was not a bar to prosecution in the state court, a private was "bound to obey the order of his superior officer, and such order was a full protection against prosecution unless the illegality of such an order is so clearly shown on its face that a man of ordinary sense would know when he heard it that such an order was illegal."

The judge held that in thus obeying the order to shoot the deserter if he refused to do so, the private was protected, and his non-compliance would not be a crime.

A BLIGHT.

PUERTO RICANS ARE HAVING A TOUGH TIME.

FILLED WITH ALARM.

Tariff Legislation Throttles All Manner of Trade--The People Starving.

San Juan, P. R., March 26.—I have been looking around San Juan for a week, trying to find out what is wrong. American military officials told me at the outset that the year and a half of American sovereignty had been a blight on the island. This was not the echo of Spanish or of Puerto Rican feelings. They spoke of their own views with soldierly frankness and sometimes with a word of regret for their own position. Their talk was more pointed than when filtered through official channels.

Leaving for the moment the question of responsibility, no one can doubt the evidence of the senses. The blight is here. It spreads over the town and out into the country. Trade is dead and mercantile and industrial activity are paralyzed. At first I thought the evidence might be misleading. Business never goes forward in the tropics with the hum and roar of the north. The lack of noise and push would not be conclusive.

Such life as is seen in the harbor comes from the government transports unloading supplies for the troops and relief supplies for the people of the interior, who have not yet recovered from the ravages caused by last summer's hurricane.

I made a search through the customs records to learn the extent to which trade between Spain and its late colony continued. Notwithstanding that Spain has practically closed its market to Puerto Rican products, it yet ships a large amount of its products here. Colonel Davis, the collector of customs, has been gathering data which establishes this fact.

STILL TRADE WITH SPAIN.

Hoisting the flag has not enabled the merchants in the United States to wrest this market from those in whose hands it has been for generations. The notion that all the customs of Latin commerce could be Americanized by forcing the trade has had a severe jolt. The jolting is likely to continue till the American merchants learn that they must conform to existing conditions. That will be some time and in the meanwhile such importations as there are from Spain and England will continue.

It is on an understanding of this probability that Collector Davis bases his belief that Puerto Rican free trade with the United States and the Dingley tariff against the rest of the world would enable the island to collect a fair amount of customs revenue for several years.

I have asked a number of army officers who have been stationed in the isolated sections, and they all tell me as much, but they add that the tendency to pauperizing the inhabitants is becoming pronounced and that in the sugar and tobacco regions the relief should be stopped. In those districts there is some work and money could be earned with which to buy supplies and a little local trade be set in motion again.

The merchants are so careful to avoid politics that they go to the other extreme. In talking with them I have not heard the Philippines mentioned once, nor even a hint of the constitution. If congress has the power to relieve Puerto Rico they would like to have that power exercised. That is the substance of all their talk, but they want it exercised in the right way.

Provisional tariff legislation fills them with alarm. The hurricane was the act of God. These Puerto Rico business men have gotten into a state of mind where they would dread its recurrence less than an act of congress, which tantamounts them with the promise of a free market at some future time, while denying a present outlet for the island's crops.

WOMEN WILL VOTE.

Registration in Cleveland This Year Unusually Large.

Cleveland, O., March 26.—Over 5,000 women registered in Cleveland Saturday in order to be eligible to vote for a director of schools at the spring election. The indications are that fully as many more will register. Heretofore the number of women voters have been confined to a few hundred. The unusual heavy registration by the women is the result of agitation in favor of keeping the schools out of politics.

Arrange Wool Sale Days.

Pierre, S. D., March 27.—At a meeting of the Missouri Valley Sheep Growers' association held at Fort Pierre recently it was decided to arrange for two wool sale days for the coming season and the secretary of the association was instructed to correspond with wool dealers in regard to sending representatives here on such dates as were selected. The dates on which it is expected to hold the wool sales are June 25 and July 16. The wool men expect to bring in their clips and store them for these dates, when it is expected to have a number of buyers on hand attracted by the opportunity of securing large shipments without waiting for them to come to market.

LABOR STRIKE IN PUERTO RICO.

Men Getting 30 Cents a Day Strike and Lose Out.

San Juan, P. R., March 26.—The first strike of any importance in Puerto Rico since the American occupation was started February 27. Five hundred men employed on the Ponce-Adjuntas-Utado government road quit work. They formed themselves into an orderly band and marched to Adjuntas, carrying flags and banners bearing the inscription: "The workmen on the military road demand 5 cents gold per hour." The prevailing rate had been 3 cents per hour, or 30 cents per a ten-hour day.

A delegation interviewed the contractor and an amicable settlement was effected. The men were told that no concession would be made; that they were ready to take their places, and that they must work for 3 cents or not work at all. The men thereupon returned to work, apparently satisfied.

Another strike was organized March 12, this time at the Arecibo end of the road. Over 600 employees of the Central Construction company of New York went out. These men demanded a uniform rate of 50 cents per day. The shovellers were then receiving 40 cents and the drillers 50 cents. This rate was higher than was being paid to the same labor elsewhere on the island. The contractors refused to consider any proposition for an advance in wages, for there were, at the very lowest estimate, 50,000 laborers on the island without employment. The strikers remained quiet and orderly and made no attempt at demonstration.

On account of lack of funds to keep up the estates many plantations are idle and are being fast overgrown with wild vegetation. Thousands of workmen are out of employment on this account. Governor General Davis has in his estimation 200,000 of the inhabitants of Puerto Rico are dependent on labor. It was thought that the country was in such a condition as to allow the distribution of relief supplies to be stopped, but immediately after this was attempted the cities and towns began to fill up with beggars and instances may be recorded where whole families have died from starvation.

As a consequence General Davis has suggested to the authorities at Washington that the supplies be continued.

About 600 natives have immigrated from Ponce to Cuba, but from letters received by their families here, they have found conditions in Cuba even worse than in Puerto Rico.

WILL FIGHT DESPERATELY.

Defense of Pretoria Will Be Especially Vigorous.

Durban, March 27.—It is learned from an authentic source that the Boer leaders are aware that they are beaten, but think they can hold out for four or six months, in which time they firmly believe foreign intervention will force Great Britain to grant favorable terms, including independence. They expect Germany or the United States to intervene. The mission of Messrs. Wolmarans, Fisher and Wessels to Europe, is to hasten this, so far as Germany is concerned.

The Boer plans include a stand at Kroonstad, the Vaal river and other points, culminating in the defense of Pretoria, which has been preparing for a siege. The ranges of the guns have been tested, mines have been laid, and the forces in the field have not allowed themselves to be cut off with their heavy guns, which are needed in the forts at Pretoria.

The majority of the Transvaalers are ignorant of the gravity of the situation and though tired of remaining so long from their farms, will fight hard, believing that their liberty and property are at stake and confident of ultimate success.

BIG CUBAN RAILROAD DEAL.

Proposition to Improve and Consolidate Them.

Chattanooga, Tenn., March 26.—President T. G. Shaughnessy of the Canadian Pacific railroad, accompanied by Directors H. S. McDougall, R. B. Angus and C. R. Hosmer, are here, en route home from Cuba. It is learned that these magnates have been in Cuba inspecting the railroads of the island with a view of obtaining control of all the railroad mileage and consolidating it into one system.

Sir William Van Horn of Montreal, it is said, has been conferring with Secretary Root about the proposed deal and President Shaughnessy thinks it will be effected. In case the deal is consummated it is proposed to extend the railroad lines through rich agricultural and mineral regions of the island, to fit up resorts for tourists, equip roads with new and modern rolling stock and quicken the schedules.

ROBBERS OPEN SAFE.

Thieves Secure About \$4,000 at Hardy, Neb.

Hardy, Neb., March 25.—The Hardy bank of this place, one of the oldest banking houses in this part of the state, with a paid up capital of \$49,999, was robbed yesterday morning of about \$4,000.

Thieves blew the safe front all to pieces, using two blasts, shattering all the glass and making several holes in the building. The noise was heard by parties near and the alarm soon given, since which time searching parties have been out after the robbers. The thieves took a B. & M. hand car and went east half a mile to where they had a team, then brought the hand car back and dumped it and drove back east and south into Kansas.

Three men were in town Friday evening, one a tall man and the others medium sized, who are suspected. A reward of \$250 has been telegraphed to nearby towns and the Beatrice bloodhounds have arrived here. The loss will fall on the bank, but will not cripple or interfere with the business.

England's Liquor Bill.

London, March 27.—A most instructive return of the consumption of alcoholic beverages in different countries, issued by the government, shows that 26 per cent of the total British revenue is obtained from this source. This is 8 per cent more than in the United States and double the proportion of France.

The consumption of beer per head in England is 31.9 gallons a year. Germany imbibes only 27.1 gallons. The average American takes 13 gallons per year and the Frenchman 5.5 gallons.

France consumes annually per head 207 gallons of spirits, Great Britain 1.93 gallons and Germany 1.45 gallons, while America registers only 0.62 gallons.

Of the beer consumed in the United Kingdom 99.9 per cent is home made, in France 98.8, in Germany 99.2, and in the United States 99.8.

The United States manufactures 98.8 per cent of the spirits, England 90.0, France and Germany 92.5 and 97.9 respectively.

In Australia the consumption of wine is 1.06 gallons per head and of beer 10.6. Canada's figures are even less.

SCHEMERS.

CROOKS AND SWINDLERS GOING TO PARIS.

THE PEOPLE WARNED.

The Way Gay Paris Will Entertain The World at the Exposition.

Paris, March 27.—Crooks are swarming to Paris for the exposition, the crowds promising a splendid field for all sorts of confidence games. Already the courts are busy dealing with scores of swindling cases. The authorities, through the newspapers, warn everybody—especially foreigners—to fight shy of alluring promises concerning cheap hotel accommodations, agreeable female guides, concessions within the grounds, societies of mutual entertainment and fortune making schemes offering 500 per cent on the investment.

Every consul tells pitiful stories of people brought here from their different countries by fallacious promises of exposition employment and despoiled of their little resources by the advertising sharks. Now, the victims are only anxious to be assisted home. There is such an outpouring of needy strangers that hundreds apply to fill every conceivable position.

The manager of a fashionable hotel told me that he engaged yesterday as chambermaids three New York typewriters who came here together two months ago and had been unable to find work among the English-speaking firms. Now these girls are paid 20 cents daily and board. In New York they held positions worth \$15 and \$20 a week.

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In Australia the consumption of wine is 1.06 gallons per head and of beer 10.6. Canada's figures are even less.

KICK OF STATE TREASURER.

Yearly Protest of the Iowa Official Has Been Suppressed.

Des Moines, Ia., March 27.—On Saturday a sensation was sprung in state house and legislative circles here in the announcement that the state treasurer, who walked out of the state executive council Friday and refused to vote on the railroad assessment because he believed it too low, would on today or tomorrow file with the secretary of the executive council and give to the public a document expiating his position on the railroad assessment and answering some charges made by a local paper, that he forced the state auditor, who has lately returned from the west and south after a serious illness, to go to the state house at the peril of his life, after Mr. Herriott refused to attend a council meeting held at one of the hotels. The document is expected to contain much that is sensational, as for the past five years Treasurer Herriott has yearly filed a protest to what he termed too low an assessment of the Iowa railroads and each year the document has been suppressed by the council and has never even gotten into the columns of the newspapers. The appearance of it at this time, therefore, is anticipated with much interest.

Friday the figures on the railroad assessment were completed by the council after the state treasurer went out of the meeting. A resolution prepared by the governor was substituted for the Herriott resolution, filed several days ago, proposing to increase the railroad assessment over \$4,000,000, and adopted.

Taking out of consideration the new railroads built in Iowa last year, the completed figures show a reduction of \$100,000 in the total assessment.

SHOT WHILE HUNTING.

While Gunning for Ducks at Cut-Off Lake With a School Friend He Is Instantly Killed.

Omaha, Neb., March 26.—While out hunting in a boat on Cut-off lake Saturday Ralph Redman, 17 years of age, son of George A. Redman, a live stock dealer living at 629 South Twenty-fifth avenue, was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of his own shotgun. The body was blown from the boat, but was recovered and towed ashore by John Arnold, a companion, who had accompanied Redman on the hunting excursion.

Redman, who was a pupil of the Farnam school, decided to begin the spring vacation by a hunting trip and took with him Arnold, a lad 15 years of age. Shortly before 8 o'clock they arrived at the lake in the vicinity of the Hammond ice house. There they took the boat and towed out into the lake. Arnold handled the oars, while Redman sat in the stern waiting for a shot. His shotgun was lying on the seat in front of him.

A flock of ducks went into the air a short distance ahead, and Redman reached for the gun and drew it to him, with the muzzle pointing directly at his head. The hammer of the gun struck the seat and the weapon was discharged. The shot tore away the entire left side of Redman's face and head, and he fell into the water, dead.

His startled companion recovered from the sudden shock of the disaster just as the body came to the surface. He managed to seize the collar of the coat and with much difficulty to bring the body to the bank of the lake. The coroner was then notified and took charge of the body, which was removed to the undertaking establishment at Seventeenth and Cumings streets. Word was sent to the father and a brother in South Omaha, both of whom called at the morgue later in the day. An inquest will probably be held.

Board Grants a Hearing.

Lincoln, Neb., March 27.—On the strength of the decision of Judge Munger of the federal court, the state board of transportation has decided upon Thursday, March 29, at 10 a. m., for hearing answers of railroads on the order commanding the reduction of freight rates on shipments of cattle.

The roads that will be compelled to make a showing are the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley and the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha. Under the maximum freight rate law decision these roads are exempt from its provisions to a certain extent. The three other roads, though, are not in the judgment of Attorney General Smyth, and he is seeking to hold them amenable to it.

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