

BURTON HAS GIVEN UP SEAT AT LAST

Kansas Senator Under Sentence to Prison Sends in Resignation.

IS ACCEPTED AT ONCE

Governor Hoch Immediately Appoints Foster Dwight Coburn, the Widely Known Agriculturist, to the Place.

Topeka, Kan., June 6.—Senator Burton has resigned.

Burton sent his resignation to Governor Hoch today following a conference here with several close friends. Soon after receiving the resignation the governor sent a telegram to Vice President Fairbanks notifying him as presiding officer of the senate of Burton's resignation and acceptance. The governor declined to make any statement as to the appointment of a successor to Burton.

Topeka, Kan., June 6.—Foster Dwight Coburn, the widely known agriculturist, was appointed United States senator by Governor E. W. Hoch late yesterday afternoon to succeed J. R. Burton, who had resigned earlier in the day. Mr. Coburn has not definitely accepted the appointment. Mr. Coburn was not a candidate for the appointment, nor has he been a candidate for the senate seat to be filled next year. Mr. Coburn was born in Jefferson county, Wis., in 1846. He served in two Illinois regiments during the civil war and settled in Kansas in 1867. He has served for the last sixteen years as secretary of the Kansas state board of agriculture and is known all over the world for his agricultural reports. Mr. Coburn's home is in Kansas City, Kan. He was a commissioner of live stock exhibits at the St. Louis exposition in 1904.

Burton is under sentence to six months imprisonment, a \$5,000 fine and perpetual disbarment from holding office under the United States government. He was convicted of violating the statute forbidding a member of congress to appear before any department of the government for pay.

TROUBLE AT CANANEA CALLED REVOLUTIONARY

Ambassador Thompson to Mexico Says Headquarters of the Movement is in St. Louis.

Washington, June 6.—American Ambassador Thompson to Mexico has telegraphed to the state department in answer to instructions relative to Cananea disturbances, that the outbreak there was of a revolutionary character and fomented from headquarters at St. Louis, Mo.

Douglas, Ariz., June 4.—It is reported here that the leaders of the Cananea riots were executed yesterday morning by Colonel Kosterlitzky. The rioters were lined up in front of a stone wall and killed by a volley from the rifles of the Rurales.

El Paso, Tex., June 4.—Renewed trouble broke out at Cananea last night between the striking Mexicans of Greene's mines and the Rurales under Colonel Kosterlitzky. Five rioters were killed and thirteen wounded.

One of the Rurales was slightly injured. Trouble broke out shortly before the arrival of 200 American soldiers in the town. All American women in the town and many women of the higher class of Mexicans are quartered in the home of Colonel Greene, which is under guard.

Douglas, Ariz., June 4.—A telephone message direct from the office of Colonel Greene in Cananea declares the reports that the ringleaders of the riot were executed by Colonel Kosterlitzky and that Governor Ysabl had been placed under arrest for having brought the American volunteers across the boundary. So far as known only three Americans and sixteen Mexicans were killed. There was no disorder yesterday or last night and the situation today is peaceful.

TROOPS MOBILIZE TO GO TO MINES

Armed Guard is Ambushed by Strikers and a Gun Battle Ensues.

Columbus, O., June 6.—The governor has ordered the Fourth regiment to mobilize here to go to the mines in Jefferson county.

Steubenville, O., June 4.—An armed guard on duty at the mines of the United States Coal company was ambushed by striking miners about midnight while on their way to the hills from Glenn's Run to Coal Hollow.

About 500 shots were fired and four persons wounded. The miners are all foreigners.

There was a conflict between striking miners and guards at Plum Run during the night. About thirty-five men were exchanged. T. E. Young, manager of the miners, was slightly wounded. All is now quiet.

Sheriff Voorhes has wired the state authorities at Columbus requesting that 100 soldiers be sent immediately to the scene of the trouble.

BONI NOT A QUITTER.

Count de Castellane Will Fight Divorce Suit to End.

Paris, June 4.—Count Boni de Castellane, husband of Mrs. Annie Gould, is showing himself to be extremely obstinate. It now appears that his wife's suit for divorce will be fought to a finish. Hitherto the count seemed to be inclined to accept the inevitable, but he has suddenly become contentious. The main point of contention is the custody of the children. Countess Anna demands sole control of them and their education, while permitting the count to visit them when they are in Paris. The amount of alimony also remains unsettled, although on this point the count is disposed to be generous.

The count's obstinacy in fighting for the custody of the children may be connected with the idea of securing more advantageous financial terms.

30,000 MINERS GO TO WORK.

Springfield, Ill., June 4.—Thirty thousand coal miners who have been on strike the past two months, resumed work throughout the state this morning.

THEY ARE CRIMINALS.

President Roosevelt Insists That Imprisonment Clause Be Kept in Rate Bill.

Washington, D. C., June 6.—The president let it be known to the rate conference committee that the penal servitude provision for those guilty of rebating should not be cut out of the rate bill, and he forced his point. The president is a firm believer in the efficacy of the criminal brand for law-breakers and has informed members of the committee who came to the White House that the prison feature must stay.

The president has taken a similar position on the meat bill, and holds that any law that is passed by congress, whether it be the Wadsworth-Lorimer bill or the Beveridge bill, must provide for both fine and imprisonment for those who tamper with the laws of the people.

THE BILL AS REVISED.

Chicago, June 6.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: The rate bill as finally framed by the conference committee is an excellent measure. It marks, in fact, as great an advance as the interstate commerce law itself was. The right of a government tribunal to fix rates on public highways is determined now by act of congress.

The courts are given a right of review, to be sure, but they had that right under the constitution itself, and not even congress could take it away from them.

A distinct curb has likewise been put upon the Standard Oil company. It has defied one state sovereignty after another, and it has eluded the anti-trust law because the federal authority could not assume to interfere with the process of manufacture, which is always local and to be dealt with by local laws alone. But the Standard Oil company is absolutely dependent upon the transport of its commodity from states where there is oil to states where there is not. It seems to have been the weak joint in the armor of the gigantic system, and the curious thing about it is that the wound was inflicted by a haphazard thrust for no one ever dared to think of including oil pipe lines under the designation of common carriers when the president first recommended the passage of a bill putting the power to regulate freight rates into the hands of an executive administrative body.

PULLMAN CARS ESCAPE.

But the pipe lines are there hard and fast and so are the express companies. The Pullman cars have escaped. They owe their salvation to Colonel William Hepburn of Iowa, and James S. Sherman, of New York. They were the republican conferees on behalf of the house.

The paragraph which put the sleeping car companies under the jurisdiction of the interstate commerce commission was an amendment to the house bill passed by the senate. If accepted by the house it became a part of the law forthwith. It required distinct and affirmative action in behalf of the Pullman Car companies by Colonel Hepburn and Mr. Sherman.

There will be a good deal of discussion on this subject later on, and it is just as well that the responsibility of this action should be determined. An overwhelming majority of the house desired that both the express and the sleeping car companies should be made amenable to the interstate commerce law, exactly as the private car line companies are. A vote of the house was permitted not to be permitted when the conference report comes up for final approval, so that the members will be forced to vote upon the report as a whole and will not be given an opportunity to go on record on that particular amendment.

Under the evidence of the conferees to let out the sleeping car companies has aroused a storm of disapproval in the senate, and Mr. Foraker and others say they will insist that the Pullman cars shall go back into the bill and be treated exactly like all other subsidiary transportation companies.

It may be that the sleeping car companies ought not to be made amenable to the interstate commerce law. I am not prepared to say they should be. The present law, at least, was aimed at freight carriers rather than passenger carriers, after all, and possibly the Pullman company, which has not been offensive in its treatment of passengers, should be let alone.

But the fact remains that the senate by an overwhelming majority voted to include the sleeping cars and it therefore becomes important to realize that the sole responsibility for the mysterious favor shown to the Pullman company lies upon Colonel Hepburn, of Iowa, chairman of the interstate commerce committee, and James S. Sherman, of New York, who succeeded Mr. Babcock, of Wisconsin, as chairman of the republican congressional committee.

DEADHEADS ARE HIT.

There will be a grinding and gnashing of teeth among the deadheads generally, and a corresponding degree of complacency among railroad managers when the pass amendment agreed upon by the conferees is finally promulgated. It does not go into effect until after the end of the year, but then it will be extremely hard to secure free transportation on a railroad. The Pullman company, not being a common carrier, will be permitted to issue all passes it wishes to give out.

There was a stringent pass paragraph in the old interstate commerce law, and it was followed strenuously for a while, but as there was no penalty attached to the violation of the section, the railroad gradually dropped into the habit of disregarding it entirely. The conferees have swept away all claims to free transportation and the hard worked country preacher and the plutocratic holder of railroad shares by the barrel will like pay or walk.

The pass amendment agreed to today is so stringent that I think it worth quoting in full, as follows: "No carrier subject to provisions of this act shall, after January 1, 1907, directly or indirectly, issue or give an interstate free ticket, free pass, or free transportation for passage. Any carrier violating this provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not exceeding \$1,000, and any person who uses, solicits, or accepts for himself or for another such interstate free ticket, free pass, or free transportation, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, be subjected to like penalty."

RECEPTION FOR BRYAN

Return of the Globe Trotting Democrat Will Be Signaled by Important Gathering.

New York, June 4.—A reception, in which democrats from all over the country will be invited to take part will be tendered to William J. Bryan in this city on his return trip around the world. Bryan has accepted the invitation of the Commercial Travelers and Hotel Men's Association to be present at the reception, which will be held under its auspices. It is expected Bryan will arrive in this country about the first of August.

SIX RAILROADS ARE CONVICTED OF CRIME

United States Circuit Court Decides for Government in Rebating Case.

NO DISSSENTING VOICE

Milwaukee Refrigerator, a "Dummy" of the Pabst Brewing Company, Exacted Big Rebates and Got Them.

Milwaukee, June 4.—The United States circuit court for the eastern circuit of Wisconsin yesterday handed down its decision in the case against the Milwaukee Refrigerator company, six railroads and the Pabst Brewing company, on charges of alleged violations of the Elkins act, finding against the defendants, with the exception of the Pabst Brewing company. The suit against which the refrigerator company has been dismissed. The complaint recited that the refrigerator company had received commissions of from 10 to 12½ per cent., on all shipments of beer from the Pabst Brewing company routed by it. The Milwaukee Refrigerator company, having made such concessions, but claimed that these had been paid the same as commissions to other freight solicitors.

All Judges Concurred.

Judge Baker delivered the opinion, which was concurred in by Judges Grosscup, Seaman and Kohlsaat. The defendants in the case were: Milwaukee Refrigerator Transit company, Erie Railroad company, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad company, the St. Louis and San Francisco Central Railroad company, the Wisconsin Central Railroad company and the Pabst Brewing company.

The decision, stripped of legal verbiage, is in part as follows: "The charges in the petition are substantially the same as those made by the refrigerator company against the railroad companies on account of beer shipments.

That the refrigerator company (part from the charge that it was a dummy of the brewing company) was organized as a device for the purpose of exacting rebates from the railroads in exchange for the freight money which it received from the refrigerator company on account of beer shipments.

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NUMBER KILLED BY BOMB IS NOW 24

Ball at the Royal Palace Abandoned—Bull Fight Is Held to Revive Spirits of People.

Madrid, June 5.—The killed by the bomb explosion Thursday now number twenty-four. The ball to have been given at the palace this evening has been abandoned owing to the general mourning.

Robert Hamilton, the Englishman arrested on suspicion of being connected with the bomb outrage was released, as it seemed to be a case of mistaken identity.

The street fetes continue. The royal bull fight will take place this afternoon.

BOMB THROWER SUICIDES

Man Who Attempted to Kill Alfonso and Bride When Captured Shoots Himself.

Madrid, June 5.—The capture and suicide Saturday night at the Torrejor de Ardos of Manuel Morales, the chief suspect in the bomb outrage against King Alfonso and Queen Victoria, adds another dramatic chapter to the incidents surrounding the royal wedding.

Morales was recognized in the little town of Torrejor de Ardos, midway between Madrid and Alcala. A guard sought to detain him, but Morales drawing a revolver, shot the guard dead. Then he turned to flee, but a number of the inhabitants of the town were upon him and turning the revolver upon himself he sent a shot in the region of his heart, expiring a few minutes later.

Senor Cuesta, proprietor of the hotel from the balcony of which Morales threw the bomb, viewed the body this morning and completely identified it as that of his recent guest.

It was 8 o'clock Saturday evening when Morales, disguised in the garb of a workman, according to reports at Torrejor de Ardos. He asked a child who was in charge of the office the time the next train would depart for Barcelona. He then sought food in a nearby shop. His Catalan accent attracted attention, and he was then noticed that his workman's suit was entirely new and did not correspond in texture to that usually worn by a person of his station in life, his face and manner showing him to be a man of some distinction.

A Watchman Detected Him. A private watchman from a neighboring estate, chanced to be present and he noticed the facial resemblance of Morales to the descriptions given out of the man seen on the balcony from which the bomb was thrown, particularly the long, thin and deeply serious face and the closely cropped mustache. He then observed that a finger on the man's left hand, which the stranger was trying to conceal, was badly hurt, and also that there was a small, fresh scar on his forehead.

The stranger sought to take a road leading into the country, but the watchman intercepted him and demanded to know his identity. Morales declined to give this, whereupon the guard arrested him. Instantly Morales drew a revolver from his pocket and fired, the guard falling dead. Morales started up the road, but a small group of villagers ahead barred his passage, then turning he deliberately pointed the weapon to his heart, fired and pitched forward in the roadway.

An examination of the pockets of the dead man showed that they contained \$36 in money and a small supply of bread and cheese, but there was nothing found that would give a clue to his identity. This fact created a doubt that the man was Morales, but when the government of Madrid returned to the city, it was immediately and positively. The body was then brought to Madrid.

CAR JUMPED THE TRACK

As a Result Eleven Are Dead and Many Others Are Badly Injured.

Providence, R. I., June 5.—Eleven persons were dead and a score seriously injured many others slightly injured the result of the overturning of a crowded electric car at Moore's corner, in East Providence. More than 100 young men and women, who had spent the day at Crescent park, six miles beyond this city, were on a chartered car returning to their homes in this city, Olneyville and Thornton. It is believed that two of the injured will die.

The dead are: GEORGE ATCHERSON, 20 years of age; EDWARD BRENNEN, 18 years; ALICE FRANKLIN, 17 years; ENRICO GAMBONI, 23 years; JOHN GAVIN, 20 years; ANGELO GERMAN, 30 years; GUSTAV GUERTIN, 25 years; WILLIAM LUTHER, 27 years; BERTHA M. KELLY, 18 years; JOHN SCHNEIDER, 19 years; ATHEL WHITELEY, 19 years.

The motorman in charge of the car, W. J. Laucher, was unfamiliar with the road over which he was traveling. The car, an open one, was of heavy build. Fog prevented a clear view of the road ahead and the motorman, unaware of the sharp curve below, allowed the car to coast rapidly down the hill. Suddenly he felt the car surging into the curve and realizing the peril applied the brakes and reversed the power. The car, however, was thrown into the road twenty feet from the track.

Eleven of the passengers were pinned beneath the car and instantly killed. Those who were able began the work of rescue. A large joist was utilized as a lever, a pile of stones forming a fulcrum, and the car was raised from the ground enough to permit the escape of the prisoners. Two persons had succeeded in escaping when the joist broke under the weight of the car and the heavy vehicle fell back, killing two of the injured. The rescuers again raised the car from the ground and kept it in position while the dead and injured were removed.

Two of those taken out, John Gwin and George Atcherson, both of whom had sustained fractured skulls, died within an hour.

CANDIDATES WON'T USE MONEY IN CAMPAIGN

Unique Resolutions Adopted by the Democrats of Spencer County, Indiana.

Evansville, Ind., June 2.—The oddest set of political resolutions ever put before a convention in Indiana have been adopted by Spencer county democrats in Indiana's county ticket.

The resolutions instruct candidates not to use money in the campaign for any purpose. The candidates also promise not to loan money or go security for any one during the campaign so as to influence votes.

LUMPY JAW IS NO BARRIER TO BUTCHERS

Special Commissioner Saw 21 Head Passed for "Hotel Purposes."

Chicago, June 1.—How twenty-four out of thirty-one diseased cattle were "passed" under the eyes of James B. Reynolds, one of President Roosevelt's special commissioners appointed to investigate conditions at the stock yards, was divulged today by a man who accompanied Reynolds to the plant of the Standard Slaughtering company. This scene dictated in a large measure the report of the commissioners and brought about the inspection bill now before congress.

Mr. Reynolds reached the slaughter house shortly after 7 o'clock. Unknown to those in the place he made an examination of the cattle in the pen. Unmistakable signs of a hasty attempt to "clean up" were apparent. Inside the slaughter house itself, boards and woodwork had been chopped in an effort to scrape away the evidences of slaughter. All the inspectors—city, state and federal—were dressed in their best clothes and their shoes were shined. Commissioner Reynolds, however, had been forewarned and he appeared in old clothes and boots.

"Lumps" on All the Jaws. There were thirty-one diseased cattle standing in the pens when he visited the place. Without exception the "lumps" in their jaws, according to testimony of one who was with him, were from the size of a cocoon to that of a peck measure.

Mr. Reynolds watched these cattle brought to the killing beds and slaughtered. "How many of them were condemned on post-mortem inspection?" he asked the city inspector, after all had been killed. "Seven," replied the inspector.

The commissioner turned away sickened. "What becomes of the product of these 'lumps'?" asked the commissioner of Cornelius Short, manager of the slaughter house. "The grease goes to the buttermen and other users of grease, the solids to the fertilizer."

"What is done with the meat that passes?" was the next question. "There are two firms in Chicago that make a business of buying it, and it is sold to certain restaurants and hotels."

"There was not a dozen in that bunch of thirty-one," said the commissioner to his companion, as he walked out of the place, "that could rightly have been passed."

Some of the Violations. New York, May 30.—The New York Times prints what it declares to be the substance of the Neill report upon the conditions in the Chicago packing houses. The New York Times says its statement may be taken authoritative. The substance of the report follows: "The Neill commissioners say that lard is manufactured from hogs which die from cholera; that the meat inspectors are incompetent and overworked; that sanitary conditions prevailing in the packing houses are revolting; and that meat is sold to Americans which is deemed unfit for exportation to Europe. The commission's remedy for this is publicity.

"The Neill commission investigated the plants of Armour & Co., Nelson, Morris & Co., Swift & Co., Schwarzchild & Sulzberger, the Hammond, the Cudahy companies, the Standard Slaughtering company and numerous other concerns of more or less importance.

Say Cleaning Had Been Done. "The commission was assisted in its work by Dr. William K. Jaques, formerly the head of the Chicago inspection service, who was forced out of office, it is asserted, because he insisted that his inspectors should inject kerosene into all condemned meat so as to render it unfit for food.

"The commission visited the larger plants in company with an inspector. No attempt was made to prevent them from visiting any part of any plant, but there is reason to believe that a great deal of cleaning had been done in expectation of the visit. At the headquarters of the Standard Slaughtering company, in particular, they were delayed several hours in obtaining admission.

Tried to Clean Up. After getting in, the commissioners could see that attempts had been made to remove filth from several places on the floors of the plant. The commission saw a great deal of objectionable matter in the corners of many rooms and covering the tubs and vats.

"The commissioners noticed in the Standard Slaughtering company's plant peculiar conditions growing out of wooden floors in slaughter houses. The old floors were being removed and they observed that the planks were soaked half way through with decayed matter. The commission studied the whole system of the slaughtering of quarantined cattle and made a careful investigation to determine the number condemned at this place, discovering attempts which had been made to deceive them in regard to the number rejected during the day of their visit.

Couldn't Destroy It. "The most glaring deficiency in the inspection service was that meat which is condemned by the federal inspectors should not be destroyed by such inspectors, but should be disposed of according to the laws or ordinances of the state or municipality in which the condemnations were made. In Chicago this duty falls to the municipal inspectors.

"The commissioners were not authorized to investigate the municipal inspection service, but they could not avoid being impressed by its gross inefficiency. The municipal inspectors, they found, are mostly ex-meatkeepers or prize fighters—men who know nothing whatever about meat or its disease. One man was turned out of office by the new city authorities, and in order to avenge himself went to the packing houses and condemned a large number of sound carcasses before surrendering his badge.

"Making a visit to one of the city markets the commission observed meat hanging in the open, covered with dust and dirt. No attention is paid to the law in this respect."

YELLED THAT'S ENOUGH

Joe Sapp Spied On His Wife and Preacher Through a Peep-Hole.

Hawesville, Ky., June 5.—At a prolonged church trial here the Rev. B. F. Lawhern, a Methodist minister, has been suspended, as have Mr. and Mrs. "Joe" Sapp.

The trouble arose last March, when Sapp accused the Rev. Mr. Lawhern of becoming too affectionate toward Mrs. Sapp, asserting that he saw them