

LOW TWINE.

BINDING TWINE TRUST STRIKES A SNAKE IN KANSAS.

FARMERS BENEFITED.

Kansas Penitentiary Sells Direct To Consumers, Forcing Trust To Be Half Way Decent.

Leavenworth, Kan., June 5.—The prison binding twine plant is accomplishing the object for which it was established. It is bringing the binding twine trust to time in Kansas. The trust is being forced to cut its prices, and Warden Tomlinson of the penitentiary says that as a result the farmers of Kansas will save at least \$200,000 this year on their twine purchases.

"Two months ago the trust was asking 13 cents for old twine and from 15 to 16 cents for new twine for delivery this crop season," says the warden today. "About that time we figured on cost of production and decided that the prison plant could sell twine at 10 1/2 cents a pound at the prison. This would make about 11 cents laid down at the farmer's door. Then the trust agents began to knock on our twine. They declared it was no good; that it was too large for binders, and that our twine did not run as many feet to the pound as theirs. They attempted to make the farmers believe that they would have all kinds of trouble harvest time if they bought of us. They pointed out that the twine would not work, and that farmers would be tied up right in harvest time, and would lose their crops. They were regular geniuses in thinking up mean things to say against our twine. But we are bringing the trust to time just the same. Our twine is just as good, if not better, than theirs. One of the best experts the trust had in its employ superintends the prison plant, and with the very best modern machinery and the best of raw material why should we not make good twine?"

"After finding out that their knocking was not having the desired effect," continued the warden, "the agents notified the trust, and it is now cutting prices. That is exactly what we want; that is what the prison plant was established for. In my county the trust started out to sell twine at 15 cents this spring. It is now got it down to 12. The prison plant is directly responsible for the 3 cents reduction. In some parts of the state the trust has made a price of 11 cents. This is true in Southern Kansas, so I am informed. At Newkirk, one of the first stations in Oklahoma south of the Kansas line, where our prison plant has no bearing on the situation, the trust is asking from 12 to 13 1/2 cents, 1/2 to 2 cents more than it asks in Kansas. The only excuse for this difference is that in Kansas it has opposition."

"How are the prison sales?" was asked.

"We are now shipping on an average 100,000 pounds a week," he replied. "Beginning this week we expect to double that amount. The harvest season is near at hand and our orders are coming in thick and fast. In the past five weeks we have shipped 500,000 pounds. We have that much on hand, and are making at the rate of 5,000 pounds week. We have received sufficient orders from other states to consume our surplus and output until harvest time, but we are not filling these orders. We are selling only to Kansas farmers, and to them direct. The Dakotas are pressing us to give them some twine. Their harvest is from two to three weeks later than ours, and if we should have any twine left we can dispose of it up there without any trouble whatever."

"As to the probable saving Kansas farmers will reap this year as the result of the opening of the prison plant, Kansas will consume at least 10,000,000 pounds of twine in its wheat and oat harvests. Trust prices have fallen on an average of 2 cents a pound since we put our twine on the market. This knocks it out of \$200,000 in profits. Its loss is the Kansas farmers' gain."

"But we have made some enemies," he concluded, "in doing this. The agents of the trust and many implement dealers who sell twine are complaining—in fact, they are howling. But for every trust agent and implement dealer we have made some we have made fifty farmers happy."

STEEL MILLS SHUT DOWN.

Three Departments of Illinois Steel Company Close.

Chicago, June 5.—The employees of the Illinois Steel company's mills at South Chicago were surprised Saturday when notices announcing the closing down for an indefinite period of three departments of the works, affecting 1,500 employees, were posted, and gave the first intimation to the men at work that they were to be given an enforced vacation.

The departments affected by the order are the plate mills, 600 men; the slab mills, 500 men; the open hearth furnaces, 2,000 men, and three gas houses, 450 men. The departments not affected by the order are the steel mill, the rail mill and the blast furnace.

The consul of the United States at Barranquilla, Colombia, reports that the government has declared the port of Cucuta closed.

WORKING FOR A NEW TOWN.

Farmers of Nuckolls County Want a Station at Abdal.

Lincoln, Neb., June 5.—The secretaries of the state board of transportation have received a petition asking that a shipping and telegraph station be located at Abdal, in Nuckolls county, on the Missouri Pacific line. The station is at present but a flag station and is situated midway between Superior and Mount Clare, being nine miles from either. The petition is signed by D. Sage and a score more. It represents that the service now enjoyed is only that offered by a mixed train, Abdal being designated as a flag station, and that this offers no sufficient encouragement for the raising of live stock and production of grain to the residents of that neighborhood.

It is stated that this condition of affairs is most unfortunate, as that section is well settled and the present output of produce, which is large, would be greatly increased if the facilities asked were furnished. As it is now, farmers are compelled to send most of their produce to other stations on other roads, six and nine miles distant. In support of its statement of the amount of business which might be done through Abdal the petition alleges that even under the present adverse conditions over 100 cars of grain have been shipped from there during the last year, in addition to a considerable shipment of stock. The establishment of a shipping and telegraph station would form the nucleus of a town which would probably spring up rapidly and this would enable the farmers to buy provisions without going six or eight miles.

HABIT OF FRENCH BARBERS.

Irresistible Desire To Cut Throats of Their Customers.

Paris, June 5.—A barber in Poitiers who confessed to having cut the throats of eight of his clients in the last two years has been acquitted upon the testimony of expert medical witnesses.

The defense brought upon the stand a number of barbers, all of whom testified that they themselves were subject to a sort of fascination while at work which impelled them to sever the throats of their customers. The defense got insanity experts to testify that this impulse was precisely the same as that to the insanity lurking in all men which compels men working on big mechanical knives to give an arm, a hand or a finger to be cut. An immense number of scientifically recorded cases were cited amongst others those of several surgeons who were compelled to renounce their profession because of the touch of the keen cutting instruments incited them to commit murder.

The barber in the case declared that when he was alone with a client the instinct to cut the latter's throat was irresistible. Then, realizing his danger, he concealed the crime cunningly. His last murder, however, was committed before five customers waiting their turn. The murderer was sent to an insane asylum. The case is exciting great interest among scientists.

WOMEN MOONSHINERS.

Caught Making Whiskey Without a Government License.

New York.—(Special.)—Two women, mother and daughter, caught by secret service officers in the act of illicitly manufacturing whiskey at 454 South Fifth street, Williamsburg, were arrested after they had put up a harder fight than most men could have done.

They are Mrs. Annie Glassman, young, pretty and athletic, and Mrs. Carolina Smith, gray haired and wrinkled. Internal revenue authorities say that they are the cleverest criminals of their kind in the country. They are wanted in Passaic, N. J., where they and the husband of the younger of them were arrested last June for making "moonshine whiskey." The man is now in the New Jersey penitentiary. The women escaped similar punishment by jumping their bail.

Revenue Agent Frank C. Thompson found where the fugitives were last week. He learned that they were making whiskey with hardly any attempt at secrecy. They kept big wash tubs in the halls of the house in which they lived and they had the test of the distilling apparatus in their rooms. They sold the whiskey to the saloons in the neighborhood.

PRINTING COMPANY CAN RUN.

Indianapolis, Ind.—(Special.)—The Neely Printing company of Muncie, whose plant was seized by the United States marshal on an attachment of the government on the ground that Charles W. F. Neely had an interest in the property, was authorized to resume business by the United States court today. The office will be appraised and its manager be obliged to give bond to twice its value.

WILL BEAT 21,240.

Kansas City, Mo.—(Special.)—The seating capacity of Convention hall, where the democratic national convention will be held is announced today as follows: Arena balcony, 5,500; stage, 500; east of stage, 500; second gallery, 2,300; roof garden gallery, 2,000; arena floor, where the delegates and alternates will be seated, 2,360; press quarters, 600; roof garden proper, 1,200; temporary gallery, 2,300; total, 21,240.

George O. Gilbert was renominated by acclamation for congress by the democrats of the Eighth Kentucky district.

TRUST BILL.

ANTI-TRUST MEASURE PASSES THE HOUSE.

AMENDS PRESENT LAW

Only One Member, Mann, a Republican, Casts His Vote Against the Measure.

Washington, June 4.—Only one vote was cast in the house Saturday against the Littlefield anti-trust bill to amend the Sherman act of 1890 to make it more effective in the prosecution of trusts and combinations, their agents, officers or attorneys. Mann, republican of Illinois, cast the negative vote.

The bill, according to the statements of the republican leaders, goes to the limit of the authority of congress under the constitution.

All the democratic minority amendments except one were defeated. That was an amendment declaring that nothing in the act should be construed to apply to trades unions or labor organizations. All except eight republicans—Aldrich of Alabama, Allen and Littlefield of Maine, Bailey, Long and Callender of Kansas, and Cannon and Hitt of Illinois, voted for it.

The bill amends the Sherman antitrust law so as to declare every contract or combination in the form of a trust or conspiracy in restraint of commerce among the states or with foreign nations, illegal, and every party to such contract or combination punishable by a fine of not less than \$500 or more than \$5,000, and imprisonment for not less than six months, nor more than two years. It provides that any person injured by a violation of the provisions of the law may recover threefold of the damages. The definition of "person" and "persons" in the present law is so enlarged as to include the agents, officers or attorneys of corporations.

For the purpose of commerce it declares illegal all corporations or associations formed for carrying on business for purposes declared illegal by the common laws; provides that they must be perpetually enjoined from carrying on interstate commerce and forbids the use of the United States mails. It provides for the production of persons and papers and confers jurisdiction on United States circuit and district courts for the trial of causes under it and authorizes any person, firm, corporation or association to begin and prosecute proceedings under it.

AMENDMENTS THAT WERE LOST.

The democratic amendment to broaden the language of section 9 was lost—122 to 130.

The democratic amendment authorizing the president to place on the free list articles in which he is satisfied there is a combination in restraint of trade, was lost—122 to 123.

The last democratic amendment provided that nothing in the act should be construed to apply to trades unions or labor organizations. Against this Ray retained the point of order that it was not germane. The speaker overruled the point of order, saying it was in order under the agreement. The democrats greeted the ruling with cheers.

"REPUBLICANS IN THE HOLE."

"Now we have you in the hole," shouted some one on the democratic side.

Babcock of Wisconsin was the first to vote with the democrats and his vote was greeted with applause. It was especially demonstrative when Grosvenor of Ohio and Dooliver of Iowa voted in the affirmative. The amendment prevailed by an overwhelming majority of 360 to 8. The announcement was greeted with cheers on both sides.

The vote was then taken on the passage of the bill. On this vote the republicans repeated the democratic performance by applauding the democrats as they voted for it.

THE LIST OF CASUALTIES.

Root Transmits a Statement Covering the Entire War.

Washington, D. C., June 4.—Secretary Root, in response to an inquiry, transmitted to the senate a statement of the casualties among the regular and volunteer officers and men in the Philippines from the date of occupation to May 24, 1900.

It shows that forty-eight officers and 608 men were killed in action or died of wounds received; twenty-two officers and 1,138 men died of disease, and seven officers and seventy-seven men committed suicide, making a total of 1,774 men.

In the same period 128 officers and 1,836 enlisted men suffered wounds, which did not prove fatal. The number of troops in the Philippines April 30, was 2,328 officers and 61,272 men.

INSURGENTS SURRENDER RIFLES

Manila.—(Special.)—A number of rifles have been surrendered at Cuyapo and more are expected.

The fugitive governor of Benguet province, a rich, influential and devoted friend of Aguinaldo, has been captured at Abit.

Generals Grant and Funston have sent detachments in pursuit of the insurgents who rushed the town of San Miguel de Mayomo near here Tuesday, killed five Americans, wounded seven and captured Captain Roberts of the Twenty-third infantry and two enlisted men.

REPUBLICANS MAY LOSE NEW YORK.

Committeeman Jamieson Authority for the Statement.

Chicago, June 5.—Dr. T. N. Jamieson, republican national committeeman from this state, says eastern republican managers are greatly worried over the situation in the east. They fear, Dr. Jamieson says, that the republicans will lose the state of New York in November.

Dr. Jamieson went to New York, Washington and Philadelphia a week ago. He said:

"The most interesting thing, politically, that I found on my trip was the feeling eastern republicans have that there is a great fight ahead of the party in the east, and particularly in New York. There is little else under consideration there just now. The reasons for it I do not know, but the feeling is so strong that New York is in danger of going democratic that the big leaders seem to have decided to give New York the vice presidential nomination, whether the New York leaders want it or not."

"I have no official information, but what I heard while in Washington and New York. I am of the opinion that the man agreed upon is Cornelius N. Bliss, formerly secretary of the Interior in McKinley's cabinet and treasurer of the national committee in 1892 and 1896. He has been mentioned frequently, of course, and it understood he has declined it, but I presume he would be willing to make a sacrifice of personal affairs for the sake of the party."

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM IN OUTLINE.

To Declare Against Free Silver and Denounce the Trusts.

Washington, D. C., June 5.—President McKinley is editing the speech of Senator Wolcott, who is to be temporary chairman of the Philadelphia convention, and that of Senator Lodge, who is to be permanent chairman. Wolcott's speech will be a flowery review of the whole administration, with a keynote here and there. Lodge will refer more particularly to the war and the new insular possessions.

The platform is under daily consideration. The anti-trust plank will be prepared by Senator Fairbanks. Senator Foraker will write the insular plank. The sound money plank will recite the passing of the gold standard bill and declare unalterably against free silver at any ratio.

It is not yet decided whether the Porto Rican tariff will be mentioned. The war in the Philippines will be discussed at length. The bravery of our soldiers will be celebrated, and the declaration made that the war is over, and that civil government will be given the natives as soon as practicable. The main feature of the platform will be the property plank. Figures showing how plentiful work and money are, will be introduced, and the excellent condition of trade of business will be claimed as a direct outcome of the McKinley administration. The platform makers will fight shy of the Boer war.

BRYAN SPEAKS OF THE BOERS.

Says They Would Be Welcomed by the United States.

New York, June 5.—In answer to the World's dispatch to William J. Bryan at Lincoln, Neb., asking his views on the suggestion to invite the Boers to America, he replied:

"The Boers are industrious and intelligent and have shown themselves lovers of liberty. If they lose their fight for independence I hope they will come to the United States. I wish they could come soon enough to help save this country from the imperialism that is driving them from South Africa. A small part of the money now being expended on a war of conquest, if spent in reclaiming arid lands, would furnish homes for all the Boers and thousands of our people besides."

"I wish there were some of them in this country. They could well take the place of a good many republicans who believe in the imperialistic policy of Great Britain."

CAUCUS ON TRUST QUESTION.

Democrats to Support Measure As a Last Resort.

Washington, D. C., June 5.—The democratic party has at last united upon one important issue for the coming campaign. Trusts of all descriptions will be denounced and will be made one of the paramount issues.

At a recent caucus it was decided to vote for any anti-trust legislation which the republicans may present, providing more radical measures cannot be substituted. The constitutional amendment reported by the committee on judiciary does not meet with favor among the democrats.

In addition to the anti-trust discussion plans for the coming campaign were talked of. A reduction in war taxes was strongly advocated.

NEW YORK DEMOCRATS GATHER.

New York, May 4.—Delegates from the rural districts began to arrive in the city yesterday to attend the democratic convention, which meets here tomorrow.

The Erie county delegation comes here with Bryan instruction resolutions and also for a reaffirmation of the Chicago platform.

The state committee will meet at the Hoffman house today and pass on the roll of delegates. The temporary officers of the convention will also be selected. It is also said that Assemblyman Norton of Rensselaer, may be temporary chairman and Elliott Danforth, permanent chairman.

HARD FIGHT.

LORD ROBERTS REPORTS STOUT RESISTANCE BY BOERS.

HUNDREDS ARE KILLED

British Meet With Severe Losses, But Are Supposed To Be Near Transvaal Capital.

London, June 5.—Pretoria is still unoccupied by the British army, to judge from Lord Roberts' failure to report the eagerly awaited event, and England is beginning to wonder if, after his successful entry into the Transvaal, a new campaign must now be planned and the enemy be followed into the Lydenburg fastnesses, whether they are apparently going with their heavy guns to join President Kruger.

Evidence that the Boers have not given up the struggle is afforded in plenty by the recent trapping of Brabant's patrol, the sharp fighting near Lenekal, in which the British, it is known, had thirty-two killed and 150 wounded, and the fierce attack on Warren at Douglas, in Cape Colony.

These events, in widely scattered sections of the field of war, point plainly to long continued guerrilla warfare, unless the main body of the enemy is speedily crushed or captured.

The exact situation as to Pretoria is a mystery. According to the press dispatch from there Thursday, British patrols were around the town and the citizens' committee was maintaining order. In a dispatch dated at Johannesburg late Friday night, Lord Roberts says not a word about the Boer capital and tells vaguely about French having taken up the position north of Johannesburg to which he had been ordered.

Wide speculation is possible as to the extent and meaning of the important operations which Lord Roberts uncovers has in progress. The seeming delay in the British commander's dispatches has given rise to a theory that his communications to the southward are being tampered with by marauding bands of the enemy, but this has few adherents.

It is generally believed that the British forces are cautiously approaching Pretoria, taking every military precaution which they would were the enemy known to be in great strength on their front. In this Lord Roberts would be following the dictates of his soldierly nature, not making a dash until the armed foe were out of the capital.

A cablegram from Lord Roberts, dated Johannesburg, May 31, but which was not dispatched from there until 3:30 a. m., of June 1, has been received by the war office. It says:

"The occupation of Johannesburg passed off quite satisfactorily, thanks to the excellent arrangements made by Dr. Kraus, the Transvaal commandant here, and order prevailed throughout the town."

"Dr. Kraus met me on my entrance to Johannesburg, and rode by my side to the government offices, where he introduced me to the heads of the several departments, all of whom acceded to my request that they would continue to carry on their respective duties until they could be relieved of them."

"Johannesburg is very empty, but a good crowd of people assembled in the main square by the time the British flag was being hoisted. A royal salute was fired and three cheers for the queen were given. At the end of the ceremonies the seventh and eleventh divisions marched past with the naval brigade, the heavy artillery and two brigade divisions of the royal artillery."

"General Ian Hamilton's column and the cavalry and the mounted infantry were too far away to take part in the ceremony."

"The troops looked very workmanlike and evidently took keen interest in the proceedings."

"The Fourteenth and the naval brigade have been left in Johannesburg to preserve order, while the remainder of the force is encamped north of the town on the Pretoria road."

WILL REQUIRE 100,000 MEN.

Kruger Says That England Will Not Have To Fight.

Lourenzo, Marquesas, June 5.—Lord Roberts is reported to be in Johannesburg. The mines were not destroyed. General Botha was leaving a large commando to hold Irene, but it was said that should the British gain the outer hills of Pretoria the town would surrender. This is positive.

The government, to prevent the stores falling into British hands, told the burghers to help themselves. It was a most remarkable scene, the women, children, Kaffirs, outlanders and burghers dividing the stores. At the request of Consul Hay, twenty British officers were sent to Waterfall to keep the tumbling "Tommies" in hand.

President Kruger is now at Machadodorp. I saw him and Secretary Reitz just before leaving. They declared that they would wage an irregular war fare, cut off Lord Roberts' communications and require the British to keep 100,000 men as a standing army in the Transvaal. Secretary Reitz said that the real difficulties of the British had only just begun.

Fire in the five-story department store of the Pitts-Kimball company, adjoining the Park theater, Washington street, Boston, did more than \$200,000 damage.

ALLOW LEADERS TO ESCAPE.

Chinese Government Don't Try To Capture the Boxers.

Pekin, Friday, June 1.—American and other foreign guards numbering 200 arrived here in the midst of the Dragon festival. The streets were unusually crowded and though the people were greatly interested in the annual spectacle no manifestation of hostility was made.

The presence of the guards has all ready had a marked effect upon the bearing of the Chinese toward foreigners. The excitement in the adjacent country has been much allayed, but many Christian refugees are still flocking into the city. The "Boxers" are evidently moving afield.

Unfortunately no leaders of the Boxers have been arrested, though their capture would have been easy. All the government has done has been to occupy the scenes of the disturbances, and no real repressive measures have been taken.

The French consulate has received information from priests at Pao Ting Fu that thirty foreigners, including six women and a child, who were attempting to escape from Pao Ting Fu to Tien Tsin in boats were attacked by 700 Boxers armed with rifles and spears. Many of the foreigners were wounded. Four were killed outright, but the fate of the remainder of the party is unknown. Having little ammunition, however, it is considered impossible that they could hold out against their assailants.

Tien Tsin, June 2.—The foreigners who escaped from Pao Ting Fu are ten miles from here. Four of the party have been killed and four are wounded. An expedition is proceeding to their relief.

MONEY FOR EASTERN FORTS.

War Department Wants the Money for Coast Defense.

Washington, D. C., June 2.—Unless officials of the war department yield to the pressure brought by representatives from the west, very little of the appropriation of \$1,000,000 carried in the sundry civil bill for the general repair of military posts will be expended on western forts. It is announced that it is the intention of the department to expend the bulk of the sum named on coast fortifications and according to plans made most of the fund will be absorbed in such improvements. The sundry civil bill, as amended in the senate, makes \$75,000 available for improvements at Fort Meade, S. D. Chairman Cannon of the appropriations committee of the house is opposed to this and similar amendments of a positive nature on the ground that the \$1,000,000 carried by the bill included improvements that are needed at Fort Meade, notwithstanding the plans of the department. Representative Burke had a talk with the house conferees on the matter today and he is hopeful that the appropriation will be retained in the bill in its present form.

Late this afternoon eulogies were delivered in the senate on the life and character of the late William L. Greene, congressman from the Sixth Nebraska district. Senators Allen, Thurston and Turner spoke. Senator Allen speaking to a resolution which he introduced and Senator Thurston closed with a beautiful tribute to his colleague of the Nebraska delegation in the lower house.

TROOPS ORDERED TO REPORT.

First Missouri Regiment May Be Ordered Out at St. Louis.

St. Louis, June 5.—Members of the First Missouri regiment, National Guard of Missouri, received orders to report at the armory at 9 o'clock Saturday morning.

Friday night company B was on guard. Captain B. F. Wheelock, who was officer of the day, said to an Associated Press reporter that he had received a command not to discuss the orders with any one. It was ascertained, however, that all the men who appeared at the armory from the various companies should be instructed by the guard to appear Saturday morning. The nature of the duties they will perform is not known.

The work of securing the force of 2,500 special deputy sheriffs called for by the police board continues, and citizens are being rapidly enrolled.

OFFERED INSULT TO AMERICA.

Iowan Made To Apologize in Public Square for a Remark.

Salix, Ia.—(Special.)—The town was thrown into a furor of indignation this morning by an insult to the nation and to the participants in the memorial exercises. C. E. Schmidt, station agent for the Sioux City & Pacific, got in front of the parade and shouted: "To— with America." Major E. H. Smith, who was in charge of the procession, rushed after Schmidt and rushed him two blocks for the purpose of resenting the insult, but could not overtake him. Later Schmidt was caught, led to the public square and made to apologize to a wrathful crowd, which threatened violence.

BIG SUGAR COMPANY.

New York, June 5.—The National Sugar Refining company of New Jersey has been organized in Jersey City. The new company is a combination of the National, Mollenhaver and Descher companies. The stock is divided into \$10,000,000 preferred stock. The assets comprise all the plants of the three companies in the combination, and several million dollars in cash. All plants are owned by the company, which will start up at once, at their full capacity.