

FORM OF MERGER

WHAT INCREASE OF U. P. CAPITALIZATION MEANS.

COMBINE WITH OTHER ROADS

The New York Central and North-western in the Deal—Effect of the Announcement on Road's Common Stock.

NEW YORK—The intention to increase the preferred stock of Union Pacific by \$100,000,000 was not known to the Wall street public until Wednesday and was a general surprise. This incident formed the central point of interest in the day's stock market. Union Pacific has been the subject of gossip and surmise for many months, during the course of its remarkable rise, but none of the numerous conjectures regarding it pointed to the measure announced Wednesday. This fact in itself caused a doubt that a large part of the reports which have circulated regarding this stock were ill-informed. The effect on the common stock was unfavorable, as was not unnatural, in view of the prior privilege of the preferred stock, now to be doubled in amount to dividends to the extent of 4 per cent. The common stock was offered heavily both for domestic and foreign account. It was vigorously supported, however, all day. Brokers before the opening were making offers to take all the stock that anyone would sell, and the same brokers were diligent buyers up to the level of last night. The support was then relaxed again, but renewed at any periods of acute weakness.

Officials of the company declined to add anything to the official circular as to the specific purposes for which the proceeds of the stocks are to be used or as to the proposed time for issuing it. Assertions were freely made, however, among the speculators in the stock that the project had to do with the proposed combination of Union Pacific with New York Central and Chicago & North-western. It was pointed out that President Harriman, in maintaining the wisdom of seeking financing capital requirements through the issue of stock rather than through the creation of fixed interest, bearing obligations, had interjected into the official circular the remark, "especially such as arise in connection with the acquisition of stocks of other companies." This was added to indicate that a merger project was in view, but Wall street had formed the opinion that the supposed merger was to be accomplished by the exchange of bonds of a holding company for existing securities, which would not involve a great outlay of cash. The prospect of a \$100,000,000 block of new stock, therefore, came as a shock to sentiment and emphasized the effect of the huge volume of issues which is being added to constantly from many sources.

A SOCIALIST DEMONSTRATION.

Carry Inscription, "Death to the Czar, the Assassin."

ST. PETERSBURG—The workmen of the village of Smolensk made a demonstration, the occasion being the burial of an employe of the Pahl factory, who was killed by a policeman a few days ago. Six thousand persons assembled early in the morning in a heavy snow storm and awaited the funeral procession. There were red flags everywhere, and a wreath deposited by socialists on the coffin was inscribed, "Died an Innocent Victim in the Struggle for Victory." After the interment revolutionary proclamations were scattered among the people and a procession was formed, headed by a socialist carrying a banner inscribed, "Death to the Czar, the Assassin."

At this juncture a large force of military and police interfered, dispersed the mob and seized the wreaths and banners. The workmen did not attempt serious opposition and none was seriously injured.

EPIDEMIC STILL SPREADING

Anti-Toxin of No Value in Cases of Spinal Meningitis.

NEW YORK—Experiments carried out at the Government hospital in this city have resulted in the decision by the medical staff that there is no hope of establishing a cure for cerebro spinal meningitis by the use of diphtheria anti-toxin. After trials from January 20 to date it was found that a death rate of the same percentage prevailed as last year, when the anti-toxin was not used.

Meantime the epidemic continues its spread through all the territory within 250 miles. There were eighteen deaths Wednesday in Greater New York. Between Saturday noon and the same hour Wednesday there were forty-seven deaths in Manhattan against forty-six in the four days of the previous week.

The newspapers at Lima print Chile's reply to the Peruvian protest regarding Tacna and Arica. The reply declares that Chile is resolved without wounding Peru, to acquire definitely dominion and sovereignty over Tacna and Arica.

The British government has not received from Count Wolf-Metternich, the German ambassador, or any other source a memorandum regarding Morocco similar to that handed to Secretary Taft by Baron von Speck-Sternburg, the German ambassador to the United States.

Swindled Many Farmers.

BUTTE, Mont.—Federal officers are looking for Henry A. Everett, proprietor of the Imperial Globe Mining and Leasing company. The company is alleged to have secured a total of about \$35,000 from nearly 400 patrons, principally farmers of Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Minnesota and Nebraska. The special inducement held out to investors is said to have been a promise that they would receive several thousand dollars worth of government bonds free of cost.

THE COMMISSION.

Mr. Shonts at Head of the Organization.

WASHINGTON—The president has carried out his plans for the reorganization of the isthmian canal commission as to the personnel and business methods, generally on the lines of the legislation he suggested to congress at the last session, which failed in the crush of business in the closing hours. On Monday, within half an hour after the president's departure from Washington, Secretary Taft, directly in charge of canal matters, made public the personnel of the new commission and the division of duties among them. Only one member of the old commission was reappointed, Mr. Benjamin M. Harrod. Otherwise the commission is new from top to bottom, for there is a top and bottom and considerable difference between the functions and pay of the commissioners. Finding he was obliged legally to appoint seven commissioners, the president did so, but he carried out his own plan by making three of them practically the commission. The other four, though bearing the title of commissioners, not only receive a much lower compensation, but are assigned much smaller fields of activity. The president also has carried out his scheme of dividing up the work of canal building among the commissioners, so that nominally acting as a body on stated occasions, each individual member would operate in a special field. The head of the commission is a trained railway man, chosen for his administrative abilities in the financial and purchasing field; the new governor of the zone is a lawyer, who also has had to do with state affairs; the engineer commissioner already is known for his abilities in the execution of the practical work of canal cutting. The other members of the commission are placed to comply with the law as to the number of the commission, but are men of high ability as hydraulic engineers. Secretary Taft told them that they were expected to show results and that is said to be the keynote for the president's action.

The personnel of the new commission is as follows: Theodore P. Shonts, chairman; Charles E. Magoon, governor of the canal zone; John F. Wallace, chief engineer; Rear Admiral M. T. Endicott, U. S. N.; Brigadier General P. C. Haines, U. S. A.; retired; Colonel Oswald M. Ernst, corps engineer, U. S. A.; Benjamin M. Harrod.

BRADY IS ASKED TO RESIGN.

Governor of Alaska Must Quit Mining Company or His Office.

WASHINGTON—A conditional request has been made upon Hon. John G. Brady, governor of Alaska, for his resignation. This suggestion was followed by Secretary Hitchcock under the direction of the president and notwithstanding it was dispatched about a month since no response has yet been received.

The request grows out of the fact that Governor Brady is identified with a mining company which is extensively engaged in advertising its affairs. This fact was brought to the attention of the secretary several weeks since and he immediately took the matter up with the president. He agreed that the case was on a par with the charges made against the Dawes commission a year ago, and the secretary immediately wrote to the governor calling his attention to the requirements of the department in matters of this character and telling him he must either vacate his position in the company or resign his office.

SENATOR BURTON AT ST. LOUIS.

Will Be Retried in May, But Will Not Discuss Matter.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—United States Senator Burton of Kansas arrived here, but declined to discuss the purpose of his visit or the report that he had come to see District Attorney Dyer relative to his retrial, which comes up in the May term of the United States district court.

The United States supreme court reversed and remanded the case of Senator Burton, in which he was found guilty of having received fees from the Rio Grande Grain and Securities company of St. Louis for alleged work with the postoffice department in behalf of the company.

Meningitis in Michigan.

LANSING, Mich.—S. H. Schuman of the state board of health has received a report of an outbreak of "spotted fever," or cerebro-meningitis in Star township, Antrim county. There have been eight cases in the township, with seven deaths.

Roast of Meat Kills Cook.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Paul Kaleeva, a hotel cook, died at a hospital from the effects of being struck on the head with a roast of meat in a quarrel with Nicholas Papenjak, another cook.

Cautious Young Ministers.

NEWARK, N. J.—Young ministers were cautioned by Bishop Joseph E. Berry of Buffalo at the Newark conference of the Methodist Episcopal church to talk sparingly of women and to make their pastoral calls in the evening when the wife was surrounded by her husband and children. The bishop declared that the afternoon call on women of the congregation when the women were likely to be alone should be frowned on and avoided as much as possible.

Camille Clifford, an American actress, was operated on for appendicitis at London. She had been ill for some time, but continued to appear in Charles Frohman's production of "The Catch of the Season" at the vaudeville theater until obliged to give up while playing.

The engineer and brakeman of the Northern Pacific freight train which ran into the rear of a stock train standing on the bridge over the Little Missouri river at Medora, N. D., have been held by the coroner on a charge of manslaughter.

FLEET MOVEMENT

ONLY PORTION OF RUSSIAN NAVAL FORCES SEEN.

SOME OF THE SHIPS ARE ABSENT

Only Two Battleships and Lighter Cruisers Are With Squadron.—Whereabouts of the Others Are Not Known, at Least Not Divulged.

SINGAPORE—Fifty-one ships of Vice Admiral Rojstvensky's second Pacific squadron passed here Sunday. The most important fighting vessels of the squadron, including the battleships Kniaz Souvaroff, Alexander II, Borodino and Orel, with their complement of cruisers and torpedo boat destroyers, did not arrive and their whereabouts is totally unknown. The vessels which passed Singapore were the following: Battleships Sissoi, Veliky and Oleg; Cruisers Admiral Nakhimoff, Dmitri, Donskoi, Aurora, Izumrud, Jemchug, Almaz, Russ, Anadyr, Furst Bismarck, Kaiserin Maria Theresa, Kaiserin August Victoria, Kaiser Friedrich, Rion and seven torpedo boat destroyers, all sailing under the naval flag. Under the commercial flag were the volunteer steamers Voronez, Kiev, Yaroslav, Tambov, Vladimir and Orel, the Russian Navigation company's steamers Jupiter, Meteor and Mercury, the fast Asiatic company's steamer Korea and Kaitai, the North Baltic company's steamer Kniaz Gorskoff, one hospital ship and sixteen colliers.

A French steamer arrived here Sunday with a sailor belonging to the Admiral Nakhimoff, who fell overboard and was picked up in the straits of Malacca, after having been twelve hours in the water.

TOKIO—The following report has been received from the Manchurian army headquarters:

On April 5 at 2 o'clock in the afternoon one battalion of the enemy's infantry and six companies of cavalry came and attacked Tsulushu, twenty miles north of Changtu. They were repulsed. On the following day twenty-four companies of the enemy's cavalry with several guns, renewed the attack. They were again repulsed. The main force of the assailants retreated toward Pamienchong. A portion stopped near Choroyo, three miles north of Tsulushu. Our casualties were ten. No officers were included.

The enemy's loss, judging from the corpses left behind and from the number of carts carrying wounded and killed, were over sixty.

TENTING AT CAMP ROOSEVELT.

President Says He Feels at Home in the Wilderness.

FREDERICK, Okla.—President Roosevelt and party left Frederick shortly before 7 o'clock Saturday evening and arrived at the camp, eighteen miles southwest of town, a little after dark. The camp is nestled in timber, fringing the bank of Deep Creek, in a picturesque spot, and when the president arrived, at 6:15 o'clock Sunday morning, and first beheld the vast panorama of virgin soil without a sign of civilization except the camp he said he felt at home.

Major J. E. Mutchert of Sherman, with C. B. McHugh and J. R. Abernathy of this place, located the camp last Monday, riding out to the big pasture, which begins four miles east of here. A number of wolves were seen in this 480,000-acre reservation as they passed through. The camp consists of about twenty tents, belonging to the presidential party, and is called Camp Roosevelt. One large tent is occupied as a mess hall, a number of tents being used for sleeping apartments, about four cots being placed in each tent. About a stone's throw from these tents is Camp Quanah Parker, occupied by this noted chief of the Comanches, three of his squaws and other Indians. These Indians traveled over forty miles to get to see the president. A detail of twenty troops was sent from Fort Sill to keep trespassers from this part of the reservation. Their camp is about 100 yards from that of Camp Roosevelt. The people here, however, appreciate the fact that the president is here for an outing and are remaining away from the pasture.

Steamship Lines to Mexico.

MEXICO CITY—Cons'derable progress has been made toward the inauguration of a steamship line between Mexican gulf ports and Canada, and it is probable that steamers of the new line will begin trips in May. The question has arisen as to whether steamers shall call at Cuban ports as first intended and afterwards making stops at Cuban ports, but it is hoped to secure its consent to this. The regular service of the Mexico-Texas City Steamship begins May 1.

Case of Lieutenant Osborn.

WASHINGTON—The war department has received the court-martial proceedings and findings in the case of First Lieutenant Albert C. Osborn, Twenty-sixth infantry, who was charged with duplication of pay accounts, absence without leave and embezzlement. The case was tried in the Department of Texas and Osborn was sentenced to dismissal. He was a resident of New York and served as an enlisted man in the regular army from 1894 to 1899, when he was commissioned as second lieutenant.

Sunday Law at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS—Governor Folk and Thomas E. Mulvihill, excise commissioner of St. Louis, are investigating the interpretation of the state law governing the closing of saloons on Sunday, and Commissioner Mulvihill declares that he will enforce the law. Just when St. Louis will become "dry" on Sunday is not yet decided, as Mr. Mulvihill says: "I want to be sure that I shall be successful in enforcing the law and hence I wish to make my preparations with deliberation."

WANT LAND ALLOTTED.

What is Demanded by the Standing Rock Indians.

FORT YATES, N. D.—In a great council called by Major McLaughlin, the Indians of the Standing Rock agency decided almost unanimously that they were ready to have their lands allotted. Each head of a family will have 640 acres and all over 18 years 320 acres. In addition they will get a span of good American mares, two cows, a wagon and harness, a plow, harrow, some other tools and \$50 in cash. All under 18 will get 160 acres.

After the allotments have been made there will be a big surplus of land. The Indians are bitterly opposed to selling this and it is doubtful if it will ever be sold with their consent.

Each head of a family will be worth \$1,000 in addition to his 640 acres when Uncle Sam relinquishes his guardianship and turns these Indians over to the states of North and South Dakota as full-fledged citizens.

Between 1,000 and 1,200 voters will be equally divided between the two states.

The question of leasing their lands was also placed before the Indians by Major McLaughlin, but they decided against it.

LUMBER KINGS UNDER FIRE

Federal Grand Jury Orders Secretary to Produce Books.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Charles W. Eberlin, land agent of the Southern Pacific company, was the principal witness Thursday before the federal grand jury which is investigating land frauds in this state. It is reported that Eberlin's testimony may prove an important factor in establishing a conspiracy to secure large areas of timber lands in the southern part of Oregon. This testimony, it is learned on good authority, corroborated by the records of the Southern Pacific company, establishes the fact that simultaneously with the securing of a large amount of railroad land which comprised the odd numbered sections, large tracts of government land, which comprised the even numbered sections of the same district, were located upon.

The government, it is learned, will attempt to prove that this simultaneous acquiring of the even and odd sections was more than a coincidence.

MADE A MISTAKE IN THE BID

Not Allowed to Amend It Nor to Take Down His Check.

WASHINGTON—Suit was instituted by G. B. Spearin of Bayonne, N. J., to compel Admiral Endicott, chief of the bureau of yards and docks of the navy department, to deliver to him a certified check for \$25,000 for cancellation.

The check was deposited by Mr. Spearin with Admiral Endicott along with a bid for the construction of a dry dock at the New York navy yard, for which Mr. Spearin was the lowest bidder. Subsequently Mr. Spearin discovered he had made a mistake in the addition of certain details of one item to the amount of \$100,000. Admiral Endicott, Mr. Spearin says, declines to have his bid amended by the addition of \$100,000, taking the position that he would accept the bid as originally made. In case his amended bid was not accepted he asked that he be given back his check. Admiral Endicott, it is averred, refused to check the amended bid or to return the check.

RIGOROUS ANTI-TRUST LAW

Measure Providing Fines and Penalties Passes Illinois House.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—The McKinley anti-trust bill passed the Illinois house of representatives by a vote of 112 yeas to 9 nays, and now goes to the senate. The bill, which was carefully drawn under direction of Attorney General Sneed, makes very explicit definition of what constitutes a trust, includes insurance companies in the organizations subject to the trust definition and provides heavy fines and imprisonment for violation.

For the corporations the fines range from \$500 to \$1,000 for the first offense to \$15,000 for the fourth offense. For the individual members, presidents, managers, etc., of companies in trust a fine of from \$500 to \$1,000 and a jail sentence not to exceed a year is provided.

Elected Mayor of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill.—A political tornado on Tuesday overwhelmed one of the most ruggedly unique leaders in the country, incidentally, the republican party met defeat in a memorable effort to capture the mayoralty of Chicago, Judge Dunne (dem.) being chosen. As a direct result the city is officially committed to the policy of the quickest possible cessation of private franchises for public utilities. Municipal ownership is especially threatening street car lines valued high in the millions.

The Banker Not Guilty.

DENVER, Colo.—By order of District Judge Frank T. Johnson, the jury in the case of E. M. Johnson, former president of the defunct Fidelity Savings association, charged with embezzlement, returned a verdict of not guilty. While lamenting the fact that thousands of poor persons had been made penniless by the failure of the Fidelity, Judge Johnson said that the worst that had been proven was mismanagement, which was not on trial and could not therefore be considered.

Pullman Rates Too High.

TOPEKA, Kas.—The first important complaint made to the state board of railroad commissioners under the provisions of the railroad law was filed on Tuesday last against the Pullman company by R. S. Cone of Garden City. Mr. Cone alleges that the rates charged by the Pullman company on all railroads in Kansas are "unjust, discriminatory and unreasonable, and that like services are performed elsewhere for less amounts than is charged by said company in the state of Kansas."

JAPS WILL WANT

INDEMNITY MUST COME OR WAR KILL NOT STOP.

WHAT BARON SUEMATSU SAYS

Japanese Government Has Formulated No Terms Because Might Be Accused of Skinning Bear Before It Was Shot.

LONDON—Baron Suematsu, formerly Japanese minister of the interior, has written an interesting and significant article for the Outlook, under the heading "War and Indemnity—the Japanese Claim." The whole trend of the article is intended to show that Japan will carry on the war until Russia consents to pay indemnity. The baron says:

"A canon of the Japanese bushido is, 'one should not unsheathe the sword unless one is to totally overcome or has secured equitable satisfaction for one's cause.' This is our ideal in international intercourse. The sword of Japan is drawn, and the aim for which it was unsheathed has scarcely been attained. We want a peace which will secure tranquility in the far east for at least a generation or two.

"The world should know that in the present war Japan staked her very existence, whereas with the enemy it was a mere war of caprice. Why, then, in case of defeat, should not Russia be made responsible in equitable accordance with the nature of the affair? I believe therefore, that in case of the adversary asking for peace the satisfaction which she will have to make to Japan should include making good the material loss of Japan; in other words, indemnity."

Baron Suematsu says further: "Japan has not formulated definite terms of peace, because she might be accused of skinning the bear before it is shot. We have, however, outlined our idea."

The article argues out the righteousness of Japan's position in demanding indemnity as a basic condition, and controverts the idea which, he says, he finds prevalent outside of Japan, that Japan is willing to make peace at any price.

"Some say," the baron continues, "that for humanity's sake an armistice should be concluded with a view to negotiating peace. It is all very well to talk of humanity, but no justice must be perpetrated in the name of humanity. If a proposition arising out of the question of humanity gives more advantage to one than another of the contending parties it cannot be justice."

Baron Suematsu treats sarcastically the special plea that Russia should be allowed to "save her face," and compares Japan to a dwarf fighting a giant, and says:

"The public at large seems to have gauged the relative value of Russia and Japan. They are glad that the large bubble which had been causing a nightmare to so many people for so long a time has been pricked. They have seen that it was no use to suppress Japan's aspiration by the combined force of western powers. Yet there seems floating in the air some sort of compassion for our adversary. This I deem an inconsistency, arising out of some psychological instability."

EARTHQUAKE KILLS MANY.

Nearly Five Hundred Indian Soldiers Entombed by Collapse of Barracks.

CALCUTTA—It now appears that 400 of the Seventh Gurkhas were killed at the Dharmasala cantonment by the collapse of a stone barrack building in consequence of the recent earthquake. In addition twenty members of the First battalion and fifty members of the Second battalion of the First Gurkhas were killed, while it is roughly calculated that from 20 to 30 per cent of the native population of the surrounding villages were killed.

In addition to the Europeans already reported killed at Dharmasala, seven children of Europeans are said to have perished.

LAHORE, India—Four hundred and seventy men of Gurkha regiments were buried alive as a result of the earthquake at the Hill station of Dharmasala, according to the latest information from that place. The report adds that it is impossible to rescue the entombed men.

The greatest difficulty is experienced in procuring news from Dharmasala. The telegraph staff at the station there was practically wiped out and temporary office has been opened thirteen miles from the town, but the facilities are most scanty. The Kanra valley is believed to have been devastated and it is reported that the town of Kanra was reduced to ruins with great loss of life. No confirmation of the report is obtainable as the telegraph station at Kanra is wrecked.

Purpose of Watering Erie Stock.

NEW YORK—It was ascertained that the increase in the common stock of the Erie railroad company from \$113,000,000 to \$133,000,000 recently announced was made to prepare for a conversion of its outstanding \$10,000,000 of convertible bonds, which have been convertible since April 1. This amount is necessary to care for the bonds, since they are convertible into stock at \$50 a share. This calls for twenty shares of stock for each \$1,000 bond, and the stock is now selling at 46 1/2.

Four Mine Operator Held.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The coroner's jury which has been investigating the Virginia mine disaster, in which 111 persons lost their lives, returned a verdict which charges four mine operators with willful and criminal negligence. The jury returned a separate verdict in the case of each man killed in the mine, which sets forth that each decedent came to his death by an explosion in the Virginia mines, Jefferson county, Alabama, on February 20, 1905. The indicted are charged with criminal negligence.

A TALK WITH SAKAROFF

He Says There Was no Conspiracy Against Kouropatkin.

ST. PETERSBURG—War Minister Sakaroff, in an interview, declares that the reports of Russia countermanding orders for war material abroad are baseless and grow out of the declination of the foreign offers with which the war office and the admiralty have been swamped. He insists that there has been no relaxation in the preparations to continue the war, but says there will be no new mobilization at present, explaining, as stated in these dispatches, that 140,000 troops of the last mobilization have already started for the front and that instead of mobilizing new troops these will be followed by a portion of this year's conscripts.

General Sakaroff denied emphatically that he ever intrigued against General Kouropatkin, affirming that he gave the latter the most loyal support. At the same time, in discussing the battle of Mukden, Sakaroff declared that the men and material of the Russian army were equal to those of the Japanese, forcing the reluctant conclusion that the Japanese generalship was superior to the Russians.

In denying the popular impression that a large proportion of army reserve men were sent to the front, Sakaroff made the important admission that reserve men were only sent in the early stages of the war, "before we had assurances from Europe," which is interpreted as a confession that an arrangement was made with Germany for covering the frontier of Poland.

The announcement that President Roosevelt has left Washington on a vacation trip is accepted here as evidence that the efforts to draw Russia and Japan into peace negotiations have come to grief for the moment. No definite explanation of exactly what happened is forthcoming, but the general impression is that Japan either declined to treat upon the Russian basis or demanded a direct avowal that there was a pacific disposition. At any rate the advocates of a continuation of the war seem secure of their position and everything indicates that the hope of an immediate change of fortune is staked on Vice Admiral Rojstvensky, whose squadron, according to the best information, is now actually on its way to meet the Japanese. The admiralty is greatly encouraged by the prospects that Rojstvensky will be able to defeat Admiral Togo owing to the splendid reports which have just arrived here from Rojstvensky, dated from the island of Madagascar, recounting in detail the condition of the ships and personnel and results of the target practice of the squadron and of the maneuvers in which the warships have been drilling for three months.

RUMORS OF PEACE.

Czar Said to Be the Only One Favoring Continuation of the War.

BERLIN—Peace at an early date is regarded as probable by the German embassy at St. Petersburg, the Associated Press is informed, and in consequence of dispatches received from there by the government during the last three days this opinion circulates in official circles for the first time since the war began. The Russian emperor, it is true, has not yet decided for peace, but the grand dukes and all other members of the court who have access to the emperor are for peace. His majesty is described in the gossip that goes about here as standing alone. The considerations that still delay his decision are personal ones, he feeling that his reign is a failure if Russia does not win the war and that his prestige as a sovereign will be lost at home and in foreign countries, but he cannot yet bring himself to speak the word that will set the peace negotiations in motion.

Much good will and sympathy are felt for the Russian emperor in higher official life here, but it is regarded as a certainty that he must yield to his family and ministers and that the month will not end without peace.

SCANDAL AT WEST POINT.

Men Accused of Selling Defective Electrical Supplies to Academy.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y.—A discovery by United States secret service agents of extensive frauds perpetrated in the electric supply department of the West Point military academy was followed Friday by arrests on war warrants issued by United States Commissioner Shields of New York of Charles Laubenheimer and John G. Metzger electrical engineer, of Newburg; Frank Dornberger of West Point and Charles Diller, a saloonkeeper, of Highland Falls. Dornberger has been chief electrician for the past twelve years. The prisoners were charged with conspiracy against the United States government in having caused to be condemned and sold electrical supplies and with having resold them to the academy as new goods. The prisoners were placed under bonds to appear before Commissioner Shields in New York on April 17.

Sues Standard Oil Company.

CHICAGO—The city of Chicago filed suit for \$10,000 against the Standard Oil company. The bill is based upon the alleged non-payment of inspection fees by the Standard Oil company. It is claimed that the company has for years refused to pay for inspections made by the city under an ordinance regulating commerce in naphtha and gasoline. Representatives of the Standard held that gasoline and naphtha are not products of petroleum and that the ordinance does not apply.

Will Not Affect Supply of Sugar.

WASHINGTON—The secretary of the treasury has proclaimed the net amount of bounty granted by the Argentine Republic on the exportation of sugar to be 11 1/2 centavos per kilo. This is equivalent to nearly 5 cents a pound. The secretary has issued a calendar carrying out the provisions of section 5 of the tariff act and directing United States customs officers to assess a countervailing duty of 4.09 cents per pound on all sugar imported into the United States from Argentina.

News in Nebraska

A commercial club has been organized at Ord.

Sutherland will make an effort to get a sugar beet factory.

Exeter is having a great boom in the building line this spring.

Carnegie's offer to help Pawnee City build a library has been rejected. Tecumseh has raised the occupation tax on saloons from \$500 to \$1,000.

The "wets" won at the recent election at Gordon. Illegal voting is charged.

Electric light bulbs were stolen from the Young Men's Christian association rooms at Fremont.

M. J. Cannon of Omaha is out a \$25 sparkler at the hands of a smooth rascal whom he met in a restaurant.

Mrs. J. C. Bowen, wife of a leading citizen and business man of Broken Bow, was seriously injured in a runaway.

Clyde Perkins, burglar, and William Babo, horse thief, have been sentenced to a year in prison from Cass county.

Orvil Woodward and Emery Baldwin were bound over to the district court for breaking into a school house near Albion.

The business men of Schuyler, regardless of politics, gave a reception and banquet to Representative Zuehlw. There were 102 plates.

John Riley is suing the Cudahy Packing company of South Omaha for \$10,000 for injuries received while working in that establishment.

York college was officially recognized by the state superintendent of public instruction, and graduates from its normal receive state certificates.

Mayor M. E. Schultz, who has been in the drug business in Beatrice for the last twenty-two years, last week sold his store to J. W. Buswell of Lincoln.

Lightning struck a Nance county barn and revealed the presence of a bee hive with 150 pounds of honey, which will repay all damage from the elements.

The barn at the home of Frank Golden, in Nebraska City, was burned, and the household furniture stored in the barn while the house was being repaired was consumed.

John Redmond, 72 years old, who had lived in the vicinity of Crab Orchard for thirty-five years, is dead as the result of the amputation of a leg, necessitated by gangrene.