830,000 Allmony,

enticed away from her. She is also to be rid

of an unwilling and somewhat aged husband.

Hirschfield left his wife two months after

they returned from Chicago, where they

Hirschfield, banker, and his wife, for alienating the affections of her husband. She

HYPNOTISM AS A CURATIVE.

Paper on the Subject Read Before the

Detroit followed. He referred to the use

of anti-toxine as foreshadowing a revolu-

tion in the treatment of infectious diseases.

Dr. William Lee Howard of Baltimere

read a paper on "Hypnotism." He said, in

part: "The general impression that hyster-

Into Exonerating the Turks.

Case Adjourned by Justice Jenne on Sus

picion of Coliusion.

LONDON, May 7.-The suit of John R

Rogers for divorce from his wife, Minnie

Palmer, the actress, came up for hearing

oday before Justice Jeune, who being still

suspicious of collusion, again adjourned the

case. Mr. George Lewis, who was Sir Wil-

liam Rose's attorney when Rogers brought his

previous suit against his wife and made Six

William co-respondent, testified that Rogers demanded f10,000 damages. Mr. Lewis added that he had a letter from Rogers to an American, in which the former said it would be

worth Sir William's while to pay him £10,000

Rev. Jonathan Hell Expelled.

the shame which it brings to our fac s, the sorrow to our hearts, and the sad publicity

given to the terrible facts, the conference can

from the ministry and connexion."

The whereabouts of Mr. Bell, who disap-

peared from Blackheath shortly after the leath of his victim, Miss Emily Hall, in a

ying-in hospital at Detroit, Mich., becam

Servia Prifting to Bankruptey.

LONDON, May 7 .- Advices received here

from Beigrade indicate that Servia is going

ankrupt. The poplace is said to be clearly

pankrupt. The poplace is said to be clearly in favor of repudiation, and the government is spending money avishly. The Skupstchina last evening granted an annual pension of 615,000 to ex-King Milan, and court balls, dinners and all kinds of festivities on a scale of magnificence unknown for years are in progress. The town is being profusely decorated for the triumphal reception of ex-Queen Natalic.

S. ptember Feasts Not Pleasant.

LONDON, May 75-A dispatch to the

Standard from Rome says that the papal

unclos have received orders to inform the

There is No Such Steeling in Prespect.

ntended meeting in London or elsewher

Passengers for the Majestic.

now in such a serious condition that hope of his recovery have been abandoned.

known, are still unknown to the police.

not accept his resignation, but expels him

o Sir William Rose.

laimed \$75,000 damages.

ARGUING FOR TAX ON RENTS

Uphold the Contention They Are in No Sense a Direct Tax, but a Duty.

WHITNEY AND OLNEY PLEAD FOR THE LAW

Ruling on State and Municipal Bonds Not Controverted by Counsel for the Government-Reversal on Other Points Asked For.

WASHINGTON, May 7 .- The second hearing of the income tax case in the supreme court of the United States began with Assistant Attorney General Whitney in the midst visitors crowded the limited space of the court room, though not to such an extent as

Mr. Whitney began by explaining that his English precedents orally, and in giving the rents actually received. facts as to the meaning of the various words character of the income tax cases now under argument the facts were the best argument that could be made. He claimed that the weight of evidence was to the following ac-

The word "duty" had a legal definition. The phrase "direct tax" had none, but was

borrowed from political economy.

2. A receific personal property tax, a specific real property tax and a specific income tax were each a duty within the meaning of the constitution. A general tax on all personal property at a valuation was not a duty, impost or excise at all, nor was it a direct tax in political economy.

3. A specific real property tax would prob-

ably have been considered to be a direct tax.

4. A general income tax, properly so called, was unknown at the time of the constitu but was a duty within its meaning. i. A specific personal property or specific Income tax was a duty and not a direct tax, EARLY TAXATION IN THE STATES.

Taking up the American system of taxation at the time of the revolution, he said it was devoid of uniformity and very difficult of classification. It could only be shown thoroughly by going through the statutes of the thirteen states, as he had gone through these of Great Britain. He frequently quoted from the report of Secretary of Treasury Wolcott, made in 1796, in which that official states that the system was entirely different in the various states, and some of the states were almost without any form whatever. In North Carolina, for instance, lands were taxed uniformly, in South Carolina by distriets, and in Virginia by a classification of counties. He directed especial mention to Welcott's report, saying that his explana-tion was clear and while he did not use the term direct taxes in its legal meaning, he gave it the meaning of the political como-mists and it was therefore valuable. He said there had been no income tax in any of the states prior to the convention unless it was in Delaware, and concerning that state there apparently doubt. The system in use in most of the states was that of rating land for tax purposes at an annual valuation.

"duty." The same tax was a duty at one place and an excise at another. Mr. Whitney argued at great length to show that the present income tax is not a tax imposed upon land nor upon rents, be-cause they are derived from land, but upon property of all kinds accrued to the owner within the year, irrespective of its source.

On the question of uniformity he said had nothing to offer that had not been give in the original hearing, but he repeate some of these for the purpose, as he said, of setting the opposing side right as to the posi-

tion of the government

TAXING OF CORPORATIONS.

Mr. Whitney contended against the theory of personal uniformity as intended by the constitution. He argued that so far as corporations are concerned, the theory of indi vidual uniformity would not be applied to them. In estimating the profits of an individual no account was taken of his time; he did not pay himself for managing his own business: yet corporations paid salaries to their officers for managing the business.

In considering the matter of the fairness of the exemption of incomes below \$4,000, Mr. assumed to declare that congress had in any case exercised its discretion in any matter unreasonably and intimated that it would never go to that length.

It appeared to be the undercurrent of Mr. Whitney's remarks that the government did not contend that the exemptions of certain classes of corporations were just. even from taxation.

ferred to authorities, however, to show that the supreme court had held that individual corporations might be exempted by name Whitney finished speaking at 2:20 with a very brief peroration, and Attor ney General Olney addressed the court.

The attorney general said: 'I fully ap-preciate the liberality of the court both in according this rehearing, and in the matter of the time allowed for argument. I realize at the same time that it cannot be fairly taken advantage of merely to reiterate con-siderations already fully presented, and that it shall be availed of only for new matter now proven to be important, but which, so far as the government is concerned, has thus far been practically untouched. The present posture of the case I conceive to be this: The contention of the government at the former hearing was that the validity of a general income tax could not now be drawn in question, being conclusively settled by repeated adjudications of this court, as well as by the uniform and long continued practice of the other departments of the government. That contention has been sustained, though, by an equally divided court, with two exceptions. One related to the income of state and municipal securities, and presents a question upon which I do not ask to be reheard at this time. The other relates to rents of real estate in respect of which the position of the court is that they are not embraced within the scope of the previous decisions. The conclusion is one of which I am unable to fee the force or appreciate the justice, and as the question is of immense importance to the overnment, politically and pecuniarily, shall consume a few moments in respectfully

urging its consideration. IMPORTANT DISTINCTION.

"It is important to bear in mind the precise question. It is not whether there may not be a tax on rents, which must be deemed to be a tax on the land producing them. is not whether a land tax measured by rents or rental value may not be the most efficient and most scientific way of taxing lands. The question is, does this income tax law create a tax which is necessary to be deemed a tax on real estate?
"For answer, the best source of informa

tion is, of course, the statute itself. The most superficial examination shows that no real estate tax as such is intended by con-gress. If it had been, there would have been a provision for the appraisement, by rents! value or otherwise, of vacant and unproductive land. If it had been there would have been provision for appraisement by rental value or otherwise of houses and grounds which are occupied as homesteads and for purposes of private enjoyment and pleasure. The owner of vacant, unproductive lands held for investment or speculation, whether they be city lots or thousands of unimproved seres, pay nothing under this law on aca \$500,000 mansion in the city and an equalty ! Deloffre

costly residence by the seaside, pays nothing under this law. The manufacturer or the railroad corporation, the very basis of whose railroad corporation, the very basis of whose under this law on account of such real estate, occupied and used therefor, pays nothing under this law on account of such real estate. It is impossible to contend, therefore, that this law contemplates real estate as such as the subject of the tax imposed by it. If there could be a possible foubt on that point, it is excluded by the enumeration of the subjects of the tax contained in section 28. Each and every one is personal property, and so care-fully is the distinction observed that when the clause imposing the succession tax is reached it is expressly limited to "money and the value of all personal property ac-quired by gift of inheritance."

Such being the unmistakable purpose of the law, is it true that congress has stultified itself? Is it true that it has managed to do the precise thing it meant to avoid doing? That is supposed to be the result because a tax-payer's rents are placed among the constituents of his taxable income. But of his argument for a reversal of the former opinion of the court on the question of the validity of a federal tax on incomes derived from rents. All the seats on the bench were again occupied today as yesterday, and the second and effectuated if possible, and its inclusion of rents in taxable income. But the intent of congress is to be recognized and effectuated if possible, and its inclusion of rents in taxable income. But the intent of congress is to be recognized and effectuated if possible, and its inclusion of rents in taxable income. But the intent of congress is to be recognized and effectuated if possible, and its inclusion of rents in taxable income. But the intent of congress is to be recognized and effectuated if possible, and its inclusion of rents in taxable income. not only that it can be, but that it should-that it is the only reasonable and just view. The opinion of the court deals with the cas as if rents were the only subject of the in Mr. Whitney began by explaining that his historical brief which he had promised yesterday had not reached him from the printer and said that he had already gone almost as far into the question as he should in quoting English precedents orally, and in giving the

NOT A TAX ON A CLASS. and phrases used in taxation. He said his "The statute, however, cannot properly be statement of facts would be his principal ar- looked at in that way. It is not a statute gument, and he believed that in a case of the imposing a tax upon a particular class of persens, namely, landlords, in respect to a par-ticular source of income, namely, rents. It is a statute, special exemptions being not now considered, taxing all persons having incomes brespective of the sources of incomes.

"The tax payer pays this year according o his money spending ability of last year, and it is entrely conceivable that a man who this year does not earn a cent and is without a cent of property, real or personal, may, nevertheless, be assessed on hundreds f thousands of dellars of income actually received by him last year. Yet this is the sort of tax which is called a tax on real estate, for no other reason than that last year's rents form part of the yardstick by which this year's money spending capacity is measured. A greater error, I submit, could not easily be committed.
"If the distinction between personality and

reality in the matter of taxation is made by the constitution itself—and that is the necessary assumption of the argument-where do this court get the authority to set it aside as a matter of form? No such authority exists. "It may be a tax upon personalty in the shape of rents is the same thing to the landlord pecuniarily as a tax on the land

"But landlords are not the only parties concerned. The whole people are interested, since to them it is of the first importance that the constitution should be respected in its entirely, and that no branch of the gov-errment should undertake to deal with any part of it as more matter of form.

NOT APPORTIONABLE IN ITS NATURE. "It is intimated that, logically speaking, if a tax on real estate is a direct tax, so is a tax on personal property, and that if a tax or rents is a tax on real estate, so is a tax on interest and dividends a tax on the capital producing them. In 1796 the fathers of the republic said: 'Here is a constitution of govrnment-not a metaphysical treatise. It declares certain taxes must be apportioned. The tax before us is not in its nature apportionable without violating every principle of taxation, therefore it is not a tax which is required to be apportioned.
"If this rule of 1796 were now to be fol-

the examination of the system in the various states had been negative in character and had shown first that the systems were so different and that it was hard to determine how they did lay heir taxes, and secondly, that there was no settled meaning to the word "duty." The same tax was a divined in the force of the first three was no settled meaning to the word it is not for current every day use here the first three was no settled meaning to the word it is not for current every day use here the first three was no settled meaning to the word it is not for current every day use here. applied only in extraordinary emergencies What is the value of this suggestion? Legally speaking, nothing, of course

will not prolong the oral discussion There are important questions, of course, to which I have not spoken, but they were either argued fully at the former hearing or have been completely covered at the present time by the able and learned argument of my associate. I leave the case to the court therefore, at this point, feeling sure of this a east, that if any consideration which could help save to the government the integrity of one of its most important powers has falled be developed, the failure cannot be at tributed to any want of appreciation of the case, nor any intention not to give to it the

most careful attention and study."

Mr. Olney concluded at 3:10 p. m. and was immediately followed by Mr. Choate. who began the concluding argument for the appellants in the case. Mr. Choate's manner of introducing his re-

marks was strikingly peculiar. He began as if in the middle of a sentence, or as if he intended to complete a sentence began

"But," said he, "if the court please, are in a court of law and the court of the constitution and not engaged in a masquer-ading performance. Nor are we a political ading performance. Nor are we a political assembly, as Mr. Whitney seemed to think, in whose presence his chief (Mr. Olney) might be proceeding for an amendment of the constitution to get rid of what he calls this effete doctrine of apportionment."
"Why is it," as asked, "that the country

is holding its breath for the decision on the second hearing of this case? Why are the people from end to end of the country so eager to hear the definite, and, let us hope, the final, verdict in the case. The reason is found in the fact that the entire country is deeply concerned to know whether the safeguards which had been so dearly purchased by our fathers were to be preserved to the present and future generations or be trample;

under foot and denied to us."

Mr. Choate then began his real argument saying as far as practicable, he would take up the question where it had been left off by the former decision. He did not intend to surrender any advantage gained by the former decision and would regard it as set-led and fixed that incomes from municipal and state bonds could not be taxed.
With the point as to public bonds settled

all the conundrums involved were answered. leaving the political questions to take care The decision meant that the of themselves. court conceded the inherent right of towns counties and states to borrow money and that the federal government could not inter fere with this right by crippling and weak ening instrumentalities of their credit. Mr Choate ridiculed the position of the govern-ment that a tax on rents was not a tax on land. The decision already rendered met land. The decision already rendered met this objection completely. A most careful brief had been filed on the question of direct

taxation. The government had made the best answer it could and that answer was not much, and Mr. Choate added: "What is Mr. Whitney's idea of a direct tax? Obviously has none. He said there was no such thing buties had always been synonymous with taxes." It had been the fortune of the supreme court to decide great questions on narrow phases. The constitution was a c stitution of enumerations, not definitions. The constitution did not define a direct tax. At this point the court adjourned and Mr Choate will conclude his argument tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—(Special Telegram.)—Postmasters were appointed today as follows: Nebraska—Dix, Kimbail county B. K. Bushee, vice Henry Vegler, resigned B. K. Bushee, vice Henry Vegler, resigned lown—California, Harrison county, J. A. Wise, vice H. R. Coulthard, resigned; Massena, Cass county, Miss Regina Emig, vice C. M. Dodge, removed; Troy Davis county James Pickens, vice W. E. Shreve, resigned South Dakota—Nashville, Harding county Miss F. E. Stokes, vice F. White, resigned Robey, Aurora county, J. F. Just, vice Mrs Barbara Duster, resigned.

to I ximine for Promotion. WASHINGTON, May 7 .- A board has been detailed from the surgeon general's department to meet at Denver May 14 to housands of unimproved under this law on action and the millionaire, with the city and an equalic the city and an equalic to the city and an equalic the city and an equalic the city and an equalic the city and an equalic

Reviews the Coinage Legislation of This Country for a Colorado Gentleman.

TRANSPOSITION OF CAUSE AND EFFECT

Business of the World Too Vast to Be Transacted with Coin-By Far the Greater Portion of It Done on Credits.

WASHINGTON, May 7 .- Secretary Morton has written a letter to James A. Cherry of Denver, Colo., in reply to a letter from that gentleman criticising some statements in the interview with the secretary of agriculture printed a couple of weeks ago, which caused so much comment. It is as follows: "From your letter of April 22, 1895, it appears that you and me perfectly agree in the fundamental point, namely, that demand and supply inexorably regulate all values whatsoever, at all times and in all places. At what points do we begin to separate from each other, and then go on to conclusions so utterly diverse? These points are only twothe first historical, and the second logical,

"1. You assumed certain propositions to be be allowed to go by default and the \$30,000 agreed on will be settled upon her as allmony. When the damage case is again reached it will be dismissed. Aaron Hirschfield is now in Chicago. true of silver which are not historically true at all, but quite the reverse of true. You say, for instance, 'until 1873 the chief use of silver was for coinage.' It had other uses, but the demand for it for coinage purpose was steady and constant. On this point you have been monstrously misinformed. The first federal coins of silver were minted in 1794, and of gold in 1795. Their ratio was recommended by Alexander Hamilton and fixed by act of congress. It was 15 to 1. It was hoped thus to keep the two metals in equilibrio on the coinage. But they would not even come into equilibrio in that ratio, still less would they stay there. "Only 321 silver dollars pieces were coined

at the American mint in the entire year of 1805, because the silver was worth more out of the coinage than in it, and worth more for export than for domestic money. What was the matter with silver dollars Nothing, only they were too valuable. Ma: 1, 1806, there came an order from Presiden Jefferson to the director of the mint at Philadelphia 'that all the silver to be coined at the mint shall be of small denominations, so the value of the largest pieces shall not exceed half a dellar.'

SILVER WAS EXPORTED. "The reason given by the president for this order was that 'considerable purchases have been made of deliars coined at the mint for the purpose of exporting them, and t is probable further purchases and exportaions will be made.

"The coinage of silver dollars thus au-horitatively suspended at the American mint as not resumed for thirty years. In these few facts, which are official and unquestion-able, behold the beauties and advantages of a double standard of the 'unlimited coinage of both metals' in an enacted and constant ratio with each other—of two yard sticks of different lengths to measure cloth by in the same market.

sy the law of 1834 the ratio was substantially put at 16 to 1, but this was going too far in the opposite direction. Gold was not worth in the ratio of 16 to 1 in silver in the markets of Europe. Consequently the international current of the metals was now for a time reversed, silver passing in proference abroad to liquidate the balances of trade and gold coming in small quanti-ties to the United States, where it was more than 3 per cent dearer in silver than in Europe. By 1853 the immense disadvantages of a 'double standard' had become wisely determined to abandon the utterly futile attempt to secure the 'parity of the we metals' and to make gold the legal ten for debts, except for sums of \$5 and

"In the second place, Mr. Cherry, as at nstance of an historical assumption con rary to facts and natural inference allow ise, in common with many of the bimet illists, so-called, of the date 1873 as th ime of the 'demonstization of silver.' Un ess I am mistaken, the silver dollar is no mentioned at all, one way of the other, in the act of 1873. All the demonetization of cilver, as I understand it, that ever cam about in this country happened in the law of 1853, after open and full discussion, and practically with unanimity, when congressintroduced the subsidiary silver coinage. which a nominal dollar's worth weigher 5.91 per cent less than the silver dollar, also took away the legal tender quality of al silver in payment of debts of over \$5 is amount.

LOGICAL FALLACIES. "You employ over and over again in your

letter the most common logical fallacies that enter into the speech of argumentative men everywhere, namely, putting cause into the place of effect, and assuming that because one thing happened after another in point of time, therefore it was the result of that other. Let us look candidly together at the two or three instances of this taken almost at random. You ask 'What creates demand?' and answer 'Use ask, in my turn, 'What creates use?' an answer 'Demand.

"Why is it there is little 'use' of silver dollars in this country while there are mil-lions upon millions of them lying idle. I auswer confidently because there is no adequate demand for them. Have you not innocently but badly, mixed up 'cause' and 'effect' in this case? Demand, in the commercial sense is nothing but desire for something on the part of one man coupled with his willingness pay something for it, satisfactory to the other

who owns it. "'Uso' of that thing, no matter what is, only follows the demand for it. You have elplessly put the cart before the horse. What s the sense of clamoring still for 'unlimited coinage' when the freasury cannot get rid by nook or crook of those 'already' coined and ying in useless heaps. They are well minted, if just weight, nine-tenths fine, are legal tener for all debts and bear the legend 'In God

we trust.'
"What alls them? I answer, and so must you on reflection: There is no 'demand' for them, and, therefore, no 'use' for them. What more can the law do for them?

"It may be, my dear sir, that in your study of finance, you overlooked in whole, or in part, the momentous fact that all but a mer fraction of the world's commerce is mediated by instruments of credit, and not by metallic oney at all, whether of gold or of silver, and hat by far the most essential service of money in this age of the world is to furnish

steady measure.
"Mr. Eckels, the comptroller of the cur rency, has made it known by careful in-quiries instituted through this department that about 50 per cent of the retail business of this country is achieved by means of checks drawn on local banks and cleared by the banks with very little use of coins. The elative employment of these instruments of redit is constantly increasing through the nultiplication of banks and otherwise. Of course, also, the quantity of coin money re-quired to do the business of the world or of any advanced country in the world is steadily screasing relative to the business done.

aftirmed the Commiss'oner's Decision WASHINGTON, May 7.- The secretary of he interior has affirmed the decision of the ommissioner of the general land office in the case of Charles Graham against the theirs of Archibaid Campbell and the Great Falls, Mont., Water Power and Townsite company, rejecting the application for con-firmation to Graham of the valuable lands, comprising the tract involved. Graham is into the base of the companies of the companies.

WASHINGTON, May 7 .- The superintendent of the Carson City, Nev., mint has re lieved J. T. Jones, the assistant melter and refiner, and has asked for Secretary Carlisle's approval of the action. The removal will be

SETTLED THE BIRSCHFIELD CASE RUSSIA NOT YET SATISFIED His Wife to Pe Allowed a Divorce and

HELENA, Mont., May 7.-Della Hirsch-Will Not Consent to Even a Temporary field, formerly cashier in a dry goods store, who married Aaron Hirschfield, a rich banker, Occupation of Port Arthur. is to get the sum of \$30,000 because he was

DIPLOMATIC CAMPAIGN IS ANTICIPATED

Fargo, where he instituted suit to have the tional Fifts Million Dollars in Place marriage declared void, alleging he was enof the Occupation of Port trapped into it by threats and misreore Arthur sentations. The trial at Eargo last November resulted in a complete victory for the young wife. Meantime she had instituted suit against her husband's father. Lewis LONDON, May 7 .- A dispatch to the Times from Paris says that Japan has sur-

Before a jury had been secured Senator farter, ex-Senator Sanders and Judge Mc-Connel, representing the defense, and Colonel C. B. Nolan, ex-Governor J. K. Toole and William Wallace, representing the plaintiff, had a consultation in which Hirschfield took part. At its conclusion Senator Carter anadoption of half measures. nounced to the court that by consent the coursel would like to have the case continued two weeks, and that there was little probability of its being tried, an agreement naving been reached. The jury was, there-ore, discharged. The terms of settlement are \$30,000 and consent of Asron Hirschfield to a divorce. His wife's suit for divorce will

> In an editorial the Times says: "We wel-In an editorial the Times says: "We wel-come Japan's decision with satisfaction, as removing a danger to the peace of the far east. Had Japan allowed herself to become implicated in a struggle with Russia, the peace of the world would have been jeopar-

BALTIMORE, May 7.-The first session of that in consideration of Japan's abandonment of the Liao Tong peninsula, she will receive an additional indemnity of f10,000. the American Medical association opened with prayer by Bishop Paret. Mayor Latrebe extended a hearty welcome and freedom of the city to the delegates. The address of President Donald McL an of

ters of the mikado are as prudent in counsel as his generals and admirals were bold in

France and Germany.
CHEE FOO, May 7.—Count Ito, president of the Japanese council of ministers, arrived here today in order to be present at the ex-

read a paper on "Hypnotism." He said, in part: "The general impression that hysterical persons are those chiefly amenable to hypnotism, is an idea that I must dissent from. I have hypnotized patients in Ireland, Africa, China and various other parts of the globe, and have not found that the hysterical element was necessary. For insomnia, I know of no remedy equal to hypnotism, Lately considerable has been said about the use of hypnotism in dipsomania and alcoholism. I have found it of great value in these cases, and have been able to cure 85 per cent of my patients. When I say cure, I mean those who have gone three years without returning to their old habits. I had one relapse after three years, and one after three years and three months. It is useless to try to cure your patients unless you are fully convinced they houselfly desire to be cured. With the drug habit, I have had about the same good result. Laws should be enacted regulating the practice of hypnotism should be suppressed by legal action."

The different sections of the association were in separate sessions in the afternoon. the powers as to the terms of the treaty peace with China. Naturally, however, there are a few dissenting voices. The Lanterne, for instance, says we shall be the dupes of Russia unless the agreement of the three powers also applies to a settlement of the Egyptian question, and Russia returns banks of the Nile the service she has just received from us

Rev. Stewart Headlam Goes Surety for Him

to Secure a Square Trial. SOLDIERS ARE FORCING SIGNATURES Armenian Women and Children Tortured LONDON, May 7 .- The Daily News today publishes advices received from its correpondent at Kars, saying that 800 of the survivors of the recent massacre in Armenia, who returned to their homes under promise of protection from the Turks, are being daily persecuted and tortured at the hands of the Turkish officials, supported by gendarmes. For two months, it is added, the officials have tried to force the refugees d I am anxious to give him any help sign an address of thanks to the sultan, stating that they have met with only kind. ess at the hands of the troops, that all the rouble were caused by the Kurdish raiders and that the sultan's troops took no part in the slaughter. Those refusing to sign the address are beaten, placed in chains and are

At 2:30 p. m. Wilde was driven in a cab rom Holloway jail to Bow Street police court, where his bail was formally accepted Then, in company with Lord Douglas of Hawik, Wilde left the court.

suspended for hours by their feet. Women were outraged, children were shamefully reated and the soldiers dragged women and KING HUMBERTS NARROW ESCAPE girls and forced them to sign the address. Italian Royal Train Derailed by an Ob-MINNIE PALMER'S DIVORCE SUIT

struction on the Track. ROME, May 7 .- King Humbert and Queen Margherite had a narrow escape from death oday. They were on their way by rail in a special train from Florence to this city atended by their suites. When near Incisa lake there was a violent shock, one of the carriages was derailed and everybody on oard the train received more or less serious oncussions. An obstruction of some description, it appears, either fell across the track or was placed there by evil-minded persons. Several members of the royal suite sustained slight injuries, but the king and queen escaped with nothing more serious than a bad haking up.

MAY FIGHT FOR EITHER SIDE.

to leave the country. Rogers, it appears also threatened to take the life of Sir William to Enforce the Treaty. Rose, and made every effort to terrorize him Mr. Lewis here handed the justice a package of letters and telegrams sent by Rogers DUDLEY, Eng., May 7 .- The Primitive Methodist conference held here today passed resolution to the effect that 'considering he character of Rev. Jonathan Bell's crime

COLON, Colombia. May 7.—The steamship lines have been notified on behalf of the Nicaraguan government that the port of Corinto, which was declared closed when the British occupied it is now open for the arrival and departure of steam and sailing

vessels.

The Nicaraguan authorities at Bluefields are hastening extensions of the fortifications on the bluff at that place. It is believed that this action is due to the fact that the deposed chief. Clarence, now a British pensioner at Jamaica, has asked Great Britain to take steps looking to restoring him to authority.

Queen in London for a Drawing Room. LONDON, May 7.- The queen arrived in the city teday in order to hold a drawing room, which was announced for tomorrow at Buckingham palace, Enormous crowds of people lined the routs from the Paddington rairoad station to the palace. Her majesty walked to her carriage, assisted by her Indian servant. The widow of Senator Hearst of California will be presented in the diplomatic circle lomorrow. In the general circles Misses Grace and Bertha, daughters of Mr. Howard Potter, Miss Koby of New York and Mrs. Walter Winans will be presented. he city today in order to hold a drawing

sations to which they are accredited that Macco Derailed a Train. any messages of congratuations, or any par-ticipation in the September feasts in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Italian entry into Rome, will be considered in jurious and insulting to the pope and the holy LONDON, May 7.—The agents here of he Deutsche bank knew bothing of an

College Principal's Suicide. MONTREAL, May 7.-Rev. William Hall with the object of purchasing its Northern Pacific holdings, and President James J. Hill of the Great Northern railway, who was reported to be coming here to be present at he meeting, has not arrived, so far as known. The agents do not believe that any meeting is contemplated. principal of the French Methodist institute it Westmount, a suburb of Montreal, shot imself today. He had been in ill health. He was 68 years old, very popular and eaves a wife and four children, the eldest of whom is studying in Paris. Downger Duchess of Rorburgh Dead.

LIVERPOOL, May 7.-The White Star iner, Majestic, which sails for New York omorrow, will take among her passengers omorrow, will take among her passengers for Roderick Cameron and his daughters, lisses Kittle and Anne, Charles F. Crocker, lice president of the Southern Pacific rail-vay: Mr. Forbes Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Sharon and Mr. Anson S. Stokes, To Celebrate the Canal.

BERLIN, May 7.-The Brichsteg today definitely passed the makin & North Eea LONDON, May 7 .- Advices received here oday from Algiers announce that Sir Frederick Leighton, president of the Royal acad-

LONDON, May 7 .-- Mr. H. McCalmont's steam yacht Giralda will leave for New York directly after the Cowes regatte

CAMPAIGN TO BE FOUGHT ON SILVER

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7.—Ex-United States Senator John Martin of Topeka, who

were married in the fall of 1893. He went to Japan Reported to be Receiving an Addi-

passed the hopes of the friends of peace and even the conditions arranged by Russia, France and Germany. Like every power who knows its own mind, Japan is prompt in her resolutions, and does not seem to desire to prolong the controversy by the A St. Petersburg dispatch to the Times says that Japan's reply to the powers, rencuncing definite possession of Liao Tong peninsula, was received with surprise. Much

attention is given to the words, "definitive possession." If they mean the temporary possession of the peninsula until the indemnity shall have been paid, Japan's answer is not likely to end the matter. While averting war, it will be only the beginning of a diplonatic campaign.

The Times today says that it is reported

The Standard says: "There is a feeling of relief through Europe. Japan's consent to forego her demands show that the minis-

YOKOHAMA, May 7.-The Japanese government has unconditionally relinquished all claim to the Liso Tong peninsula in accordance with the request made by Russia,

change of the ratifications of the treaty of PARIS, May 8 .- The press, generally speaking, is satisfied with the course Japan has adopted in regard to the remonstrances of

ASKS FAIR PLAY FOR OSCAR WILDE.

LONDON, May 7 .- Oscar Wilde was released on bail today after furnishing two peronal bonds for \$12,500 and two sureties for \$6,250 each. His sureties were Lord Douglas of Hawick, eldest surviving son of the marquis of Queensberry, and Rev. Stewart Headlam. The latter is a graduate of Cambridge university and resides at Hyde Parke gate. He was interviewed when it became known that he had become one of Wilde's bondsmen and said: "I became surety for Oscar Wilde on public grounds. I felt that the public mind was prejudiced before the case began, ble in order to enable him to stand trial in good health and spirits."

HONG KONG, May 7 .- Five thousand roops have started from Canton for the sland of Formesa in order to suppress the xpected opposition of the Black Flags to the cupation of that island by the Japanese ac cording to the terms of the treaty of peace between China and Japan. Many of the troops are unreliable and liable to join the

Corinto Again Open for Steamers.

HAVANA, May 7.—Dispatches received here say that great indignation has been caused in the provinces of Santiago de Cuba by the fact that Antonio Maceo, the insur-gent leader, has removed the rails of the railroad near Cristo, causing the derailment of a train and the injury of a number of

LONDON, May 7.-The downger duchess of Roxburgh, widow of the sixth duke of Roxburgh, who died in 1879, is dead. She was a daughter of Lieutenant General Sir James Charles Dalbias, K. C. G., and was a lady in waiting on the queen. They were married in 1836.

Giralda Will Come Home Soon. emy, who has been ill for some time past, is

Ex-Senator Martin Says There is No Other Possibility.

has been for many years an interesting figure in Kansas politics, arrived in the city yesterday. The senator, who is a democrat, speaks

in no uncertain way on the silver question. He said: "There cannot be the slightest loubt about silver being the leading question in the next campaign, Can you imagine any other question of importance? The tariff is out of the way. If the republicans get control of the bext administration there may be a little revision of the tariff, but nothing essential. They cannot fight a campaign on the foreign policy. That is a question that could not become of importance except in time of war. Having these questions out of the way and having no local issues that can divide the parties there is no question left except the silver question. "The old parties will do as they have always done and adopt a platform which can be read both ways and make nominations to fight it. At the democratic convention they are going to have a row. Two-thirds or more of the convention will be composed of silver men, and it will adopt a platform in favor of the free coinage of that metal on the ratio of 16 to 1 and will nominate a man in sympathy with that platform, but not Mr. Cleveland. He has been honest and fair and consistent with all his preaching. He never was a silver man.

"In case the democrats and republicans get control of the next administration there

man. "In case the democrats and republicans

HUNTINGTON INDICTMENT FAILS Judge Brown Refuses the Writ of Removal

on a Technicality. NEW YORK, May 7 .- Judge Brown of the 'nited States circuit court handed down his decision today denying the application of United States District Attorney McFarlane for the removal of Collis P. Hunting-ton to California under an indictment res ten to California under an indictment recently found against him for an alleged
violation of the interstate commerce act
of 1887 in issuing a free pass to one Frank
M. Stone in California. The motion was
opposed by Coulert Bross, and Frank Maxwell Everett, Huntington's lawyers.
Judge Brown denies the application on the
grounds that "the indictment is fatally defective in not averring that any use was
ever made of the pass, or that any transportation was ever furnished under it.
Where the indictment is bad in substance,
no removal will be granted."

Where the indictment is bad in substance, no removal will be grantest."

The judge holds that the various provisions of the act itself and the rulings and adjudications of the Interstats Commerce commission leave no doubt whatever that the act is intended to deal with transportation, and that nothing in the act makes criminal the more issuing of free tickets or pass as that are never used. A free ticket or pass not used is not transportation, and is not a preference or advantage to the holder, nor any prejudice or disadvantage to others. "This precise point was adjudiced by the Inter State Commerce commission in the case of Griffe against the Burlington Railroad company, 2 ist, comp. rep. (No. 127), p. 301. No other adjudication has ever been made."

ieen made. In conclusion, Judge Brown says: "Case: In conclusion, Judge Brown says: "Cases cited by the government from the reports of the Interstate Commerce commission show on examination that they are all dealing with 'free carriage' and 'free transportation,' not with mere free tickets. This indictment by describing the 'free pass' as a writing, prevents any possible construction of the words of the indictment in the unlawful sense of free transportation, and as it does not charge any transportation, it is not sufficient to put the defendant on trial, and therefore, the application of removal must be denied."

ARCH BROWN'S SLAYER ON TRIAL

Relatives of Both of the Victims Decline to Take Part in the Proceedings. LOUISVILLE, May 7.-The examining trial of Fulton Gordon, who killed his wife and Arch Dixon Brown a week ago, was up today in the city court. Colonel James Andrew Scott of Frankfort was present at the request of Governor Brown, simply to hear the evidence, and not with a view to further action. Mr. Marmaduke Bowders made a statement on behalf of the Bush family, in which he declared it was their intention to take no part in the trial. The evidence produced today was in substance the same as already published regarding the tragedy. There was a hot argument over the admission of Gordon's statement after the killing, Gordon's counsel claiming that he was in such a condition, both mentally and physically, as not to be able to make an intelligent statement, The prosecution contended that all the evidence went to show that Gordon had acted coolly and deliberately, and that his confession to the police officers, under the laws of evidence, should be admitted. Judge Thompson said he would take the question under consideration until tomorrow. The trial was then adjourned until 2 o'clock tomorrow. lrew Scott of Frankfort was present at the

GOVERNOR MORRILL'S STATEMENT

Vouchers Were Issued for Work Actually Done for the State. TOPEKA, Kan., May 7.-Governor Morrill has returned to Topeka, but no warrant of arrest has been sworn out. Attorneys for Warden Chase still insist, however, that the arrest will be made. Referring to the vouchers, which are causing him all this trouble, Governor Morrill said: "The emtrouble, Governor Morrill said: "The em-ployes in the office came to me and said they ought to be paid for the work done for the state prior to inauguration. I agreed with them and promised to pay them out of my own pocket, as we did a vast amount of work during that time. They would not listen to my proposition to pay them, but insisted that the work was done for the state and the state should pay them for t. They asked that vouchers be made for that work, for extra services during the hat work, for extra services during the egislative session. I would not listen to hat. I suppose that if I had made out hose vouchers for extra services we would never have heard of it again, but don't propose to do business that way."

EVIDENCE FAVORABLE TO DURRANT ttorneys Consider it Sufficient to Prove

an Atibl in the Williams Case. SAN FRANCISCO, May 7 .- Theodore Dur ant's attorneys have discovered evidence which they believe will enable them to establish an alibi for their client, so far as the Williams murder case is concerned. A Market street hair dresser states that Min Market street hair dresser states that Min-nie Williams was a regular patron. She says Miss Williams entered her shop at 8 o'clock on the night of her disappearance. She had her hair dressed, leaving the shop at 8:25. It is estimated that by taking the car immediately she could not have reached Emanuel church by 8:50. Durrant's counsel argue that Durrant could not thereafter have escorted her into the church, assaulted and murdered her and then walked to Dr. Vessel's where he arrived at 9:15. Vogel's, where he arrived at 9:15.

Damage Greater Than First Reported. EMPORIA, Kan., May 7.—Reports just eming in from the surrounding country indicate last night's rain and hall storm did greater damage than was first reported. The storm was in reality, it appears, a cloud burst, nearly three inches of water failing within a few minutes. One life was lost, and it is feared later reports will add other fatalities. Two miles northwest of here, M. G. Freeborn was drowned while trying to cross a swollen creek. Reports from zertain points aver that hall fell to a depth of six inches on a level. For miles in a stretch not a leaf was left on the trees in the path of the storm, while vegetables and corn were totally destroyed. The damage to crops generally will be most severe. dicate last night's rain and hall storm did

Cyclone Sufferers Destitute. NEWTON, Kan., May 7.—Twenty-five families rendered homeless by last Wednesday's cyclone are badly in need of help Committees have been at work in Harvey and adjoining counties, but the returns are not sufficient to fill the requirements of the sufferers. It is expected, however, that in sufferers. It is expected, however, that in a day or so more supplies will come in and that the needy will be relieved. Resolutions have been passed by a mass meeting asking the county commissioners to make an additional appropriation of the funds of the county to aid the sufferers. It is probable that about one-fifth of the destroyed property will be restored to the losers by the charitable of the county.

DECLINED TO STAND FIRE

Rioting Strikers in Chicago for a Time Defy the Police.

VOLLEY FROM REVOLVERS SCATTERS THEM

several Workmen Who Decilned to John the Strike Severely Injured Before the Arrival of the Police-Two Policemen Among the Wounded.

CHICAGO, May 7 .- A serious strike occurred this morning at the Illinois Steel company's plant in South Chicago. One thousand two hundred men threw down their tools and walked out. The strike resulted from a demand by the furnace men for an increase in wages from the present scale of \$2.10 a day to the scale which was in force last year. This the company refused. The strike closed two blast furnaces. Two others were undergoing repairs and the remaining four were immediately shut down until the conclusion of the strike, the company deciding it was unwise to attempt to

man.

"In case the democrats and republicans both adopt platforms and make nominations in favor of gold there will be some sort of an independent movement—something like the Sibley movement—for silver and silver only, and I believe the populists will endorse it and lay aside for the time their other issues.

"If the democratic party does not adopt a platform in favor of free coinage of silver it will not carry a single state in the union. Senator Morgan of Alabama told me lately that on any other sort of platform the democrats would be swamped by the populists even in that state. Senator Harris told me the same thing of Teinnessee and Cooper of Georgia and Daniel of Virginia."

The strikers were apparently disposed to be orderly and peaceable, but later affairs took an ugly aspect, and it was necessary to call the police to drive them out. Shortly before 6 o'clock about 1,600 men forced their way past the watchman at one of the gates and proceeded to take possession of the company's property. They marched first to where some of the laboring men were still at work and compelled them to quit. Not at work and compelled them to quit. Not much trouble was experienced with the laborers, but when the strikers reached the machine shop, where about 400 machines have the property of the prop tion. The machinists have a scale of their own and the fight of the other men made no particular difference to them, and they reused to quit or to allow themselves to be driven out of the yards.

The strikers, who for the most part were Poles and Huns, made several attempts to persuade the machinists to leave their work. but finding them unsuccessful they began an attack upon the machine shops with stones and such weapons as they could pick up. The machinists for the most part stood their ground and gave the strikers as good as they sent. The fight was growing warm and broken heads and bloody noses were growing very common when the police arvived. They were under Captain Jenkins, who at once charged on the mob with his who at once charged on the mob with his handful of officers. The strikers at first refused to give ground and the police used their clubs freely. This did not have the desired effect, and Captain Jenkins ordered his men to draw their revolvers and fire over the heads of the strikers. As soon as this was done the mob broke and fled wildly from the premises of the company.

The fight lasted only a few minutes and there was no more rioting. Twenty-eight men, who were leaders in the attack upon the works, were arrested and locked up, porant Poles and Bohemians

During the riot in the yards four men were painfully injured. Jack Shepard, a machinist, was struck on the head with a hammer and badly hurt; Edward Shaska, a striker, was badly bruised; Policeman Leindecker was hit with a coupling pin and had his face badly cut; Policeman Patrick Mc-Cauley had his face badly cut with a brick, JOLIET, III., May 7.—The Illinois Steel ompany in this city closed today on account of a strike. The switchmen, firemen and ingot men of the steel works are out on a strike for higher wages, and by their action

,500 men are thrown out of work. Mines at Pocahontas Are Idle.

FOCAHONTAS, Va., May 7 .- There is no mining today. The soldiers are baying a quiet reception and are mingling freely with he people. They say they came here under a misapprehension, and the belief that trouble would occur. No arrests were made last night and all the men charged with violations of peace have been discharged. The railroad company is doing practically nothing and no shipments of coal are being made. It is understood that all coal operations are susended. The railway company has special letectives out to ascertain the local leaders nd feeling ran high yesterday because of some abuses by the police, but better counsel

prevailed and peace was preserved. Smelter Strike at Pittsburg, Kan. PITTSBURG, Kan., May 7.—The situation n the smelter men's strike today remains much the same as it was yesterday. A committee waited upon General Manager Dubois of the Pittsburg and St. Louis works Dubois of the Pittsburg and St. Louis works this morning and made a demand for a restoration of the old wages. The demand was flatly refused and the men were told that just as soon as the factories which first cut the wages would restore them his company would follow suit. Mr. Dubois then ordered notices posted on all furnaces that until further notice all work would be suspended. Today not a furnace is running and the men are congregated in knots on the streets discussing the situation. Many of them have not a dollar to live on.

Ohio Miners Are Orderly. COLUMBUS, O., May 7.- The status of the Ohlo miners' strike today at Corning is that all are out and orderly. Miners and is that all are out and orderly. Miners and operators at Nelsonville are at a loss to know what the outcome is to be there, it being over two months since the Ohio people sent the miners food and they are not in condition to stand a continued strike. Everybody is out at Rellaire and the outlook in the town and on the coal roads is reported to be discouraging. President Ratehford is soon to make headquarters here to conduct the strike.

Riot in a New York Brickyard. HUDSON, N. Y., May 7 .- A riot broke out today in the brickyard of Walsh Bros., even miles above this city. The sheriff of Columbus county was called upon to quell bard loading at Walsh Bros,' dock, was found in the river. There is a belief that McGuire was thrown into the water by the infuriated Italians, all of whom were drunk yesterday,

and demanded an increase in wages. Hodearriers in Plenty. ST. LOUIS, May 7.—Boss bricklayers claim hat they have a full force of men to take the places of the striking hodcarriers, but can do nothing owing to lack of brick resulting from the strike of the brickmakers. If the strikers do not return to work by Thursday an entire new force will be engaged. When the strike was inaugurated a resolution was adopted to keep non-union men away from the strikers places by the strikers at any risk, and trouble will follow such a move. the places of the striking hodearriers, but

CHICAGO, May 7 .- The Civic federation, chich put in operation last spring a plan to send unemployed people to the country, findng them places to work, is so encouraged by the success of the movement that steps are being taken to extend it. So far in the neighborhood of 400 men, women and children

ave been provided with employment. Michigan Miners Threaten to Strike ISHPEMING, Mich., May 7.-The miners n the different workings at this place have presented requests for increased pay, and a strike will follow refusal to grant their re-quest. A definite answer is expected from

mine owners this week. Hanged for Wife Murder. LEBANON, Pa., May 7 .- Charles Garrett was hanged today at 11:11 in the jail yard.

ion. Death was due to strangulation. Movements of Ocean Steamers, May 7. At Moville-Arrived-Ethiopia, from New York, for Glasgow.

One hundred persons witnessed the execu-

At Bremen-Arrived-Fulda, from Naw York via Southampton. At New York-Arrived-Nomadic, from