

REPORTS ON FENCES

Colonel Mosby Deals at Length with the Troublesome Question.

CITES THE LAW IN REGARD TO THE SAME

Has No Discretion Except to Compel Cattle-men to Remove Them.

TAKES UP ALLEGED FRAUDULENT ENTRIES

Men Holding Under Them Not Protected by a Color of Title.

MANY THOUSAND ACRES ARE INVOLVED

Parties Who Erect Fences Pay No Attention to Notices to Pull Them Down Unless Backed Up by Suit.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—(Special.)—The question of fences on the public domain erected by cattlemen and the widow's...

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The Honorable, the Secretary of the Interior.

Sir—I have the honor to report that I was appointed a special agent of the general land office in July, 1901, and was assigned to duty in the McCook district, Nebraska, and the Sterling and Akron districts, Colorado.

I arrived at Akron, my headquarters, on August 5, 1901. I found on examination that a large portion of the public lands in Colorado were covered by abandoned and expired entries, or were inclosed by fences that excluded the lands from settlement and appropriated them as private property of associations of stockmen.

A great many suits were pending in the courts for cancellation and the title was thus cleared for settlers. Ranchers who had no fences and desired a free range for their cattle made complaint of the grievance of fences that excluded them from the use of the public lands in Colorado.

I considered it as much my official duty to investigate and report every case of unlawful fencing as if it had been a fraud on the revenue, and I had been an agent of the treasury.

Quoting His Instructions.

The instructions of February 6, 1902, are:

You will, therefore, give notice verbally to the parties in writing, maintaining inclosures or drift fences on public lands without color of title, and advising them of the violation of the law and advising them that in the event of their failure to remove the fence within the time specified in the notice it will be recommended.

You are directed to use utmost vigilance in the enforcement of the law and to report upon unlawful inclosures or drift fences in your districts.

The instructions of October 3, 1902, say:

While, judging from the numerous complaints received at this office, unlawful fencing of public lands is still carried on to a great extent in the western section of the country, comparatively few cases are reported, and so much of the outstanding entries issued by the land department with the aim of breaking up the practice of controlling public lands by fencing in violation of the act of February 25, 1886, is being vigorously heretofore in order that all the public land unlawfully fenced in this manner be removed as soon as possible.

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EXPLAINS VENEZUELA DISPUTE

Republic's Minister of Interior Describes Alleged British Unfriendly Acts.

CARACAS, Nov. 23.—(Special.)—The Venezuelan relations, Dr. Lopez, minister of interior, said.

Toward the United States, he maintains the kindest feelings and the greatest fraternal attitude.

The British, who have directed a protest against this infringement on Venezuelan sovereignty, it has been recognized that the principal foreign ships shall ask permission to enter the river, and we cannot understand the disregard of this rule.

A similar protest has been sent regarding the action of the German warship Panther, which also entered the Orinoco, an act which has provoked a protest from the British.

Geographically, historically and politically, Venezuela is a territory.

With the island of Trinidad, it is geographically forming part of the old Spanish colony of the West Indies.

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MOVE MILLION TONS IN DAY

Pittsburg Lines Relieve Blockade by Super-human Effort.

NEARLY ONE THOUSAND TRAINS START

Forty-Six Thousand Cars Are Used to Send Freight Ahead and Enable Mills to Resume Work Again.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 23.—After thirty-six hours strenuous activity the Pennsylvania railroad has made a comparative clean up of its congested terminals.

It is estimated that during twenty-four hours, 23 trains consisting of 46,225 cars were moved in and out of Pittsburgh as follows: Pennsylvania, 234 trains, 14,700 cars; Port Wayne, 150 trains, 9,900 cars; Panhandle, 245 trains, 12,025 cars; Baltimore & Ohio, ninety trains, 4,600 cars; Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, 120 trains, 6,000 cars.

The estimated tonnage is 1,756,550. Tonight the yards are freer than at any time within five months, but the receipts destined for Pittsburgh shippers will fill them again tomorrow.

The work accomplished in the yards of the Allegheny Valley and West Pennsylvania division of the Baltimore & Ohio was equally great.

In the yards of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie and Baltimore & Ohio, good work was also accomplished.

The number of accidents to trainmen during the day was high. Before 6 o'clock men were taken to the hospital.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 23.—One man was killed and seven others seriously injured by the explosion of a locomotive boiler at Thompson, on the Monongahela division of the Pennsylvania railroad today. The men were gathered about the pilot of the engine when the explosion tore out the engine front, catching the group, who were directly in its track.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 23.—C. E. Martin, national secretary, has removed the headquarters of the National Live Stock association from Denver to Kansas City and is making active preparations for the annual convention which is to be held here on January 13 to 16.

Among the most important subjects which will then be discussed are plans to oppose the consolidation of the American and Canadian live stock associations, the contemplated removal of the tariff on wool, hides, meats and live stock, to urge the Grosvonts anti-shoddy bill, the amendment to the census act so as to provide for a classified census of live stock, and to amend the interstate commerce act by extending the time limit for unloading live stock in transit from twenty-eight to forty hours.

Among those invited to address the convention are President Roosevelt, Hon. James Wilson, secretary of the Department of Agriculture; Hon. William M. Springer, Washington, D. C.; Governor A. V. Cummins of Iowa; Dr. Forest Richards, Wyoming; A. M. Dockery, Missouri; John Sparks, Nevada; E. P. Savage, Nebraska; A. G. Leonard, Chicago; ex-Governor D. R. Francis, St. Louis.

RAILS TO CROSS CONTINENT

Grand Trunk Will Provide Third Canadian Railway from Ocean to Ocean.

MONTREAL, Nov. 23.—Canada is to have a third transcontinental railway, extending from ocean to ocean, parallel to the Canadian Northern, now in course of construction, through New Ontario, starting from North Bay or Gravenhurst, Ont., and extending through Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and British Columbia, to Butte or Fort Simpson, B. C.

Mr. Hayes added that the line would probably be in full operation within five years and that steamship lines on the Pacific would come as a necessary adjunct.

Warn Ladrones Before Hanging.

MANILA, Nov. 23.—The government has increased the constabulary in the island of Leyte and has ordered a careful investigation of the condition there. The ordinance making provision for a capital crime has been translated into the various dialects of the islands, and the constabulary is circulating copies of the law throughout the districts infested by ladrones.

Build Mexican Railways.

MONTREY, Mex., Nov. 23.—The National Railroad of Mexico has decided to at once construct the proposed road on the main line to Metamoras. Two routes have been surveyed, one from Camargo to Salinas, just north of Monterrey, and the other from Metamoras to Monterrey.

Object to Bishop Spaulding.

ROME, Nov. 23.—The appointment of a new archbishop of Chicago has been postponed principally on account of objections raised by the press concerning the doctrines held by Bishop Spaulding. The question will be discussed at a meeting of the propaganda on December 15.

Takes Malaria Prize.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—It is stated that Major Ross, the principal of the Liverpool school of tropical medicine will be awarded the Nobel malaria research prize of \$15,000. He conducted several expeditions into the mosquito breeding districts of West Africa.

Turks Torture Peasants.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 23.—According to advices from Monastir the Turks are inflicting terrible tortures on Bulgarian peasants in order to extort confessions which may lead to the discovery of revolutionary bands.

Kitchener is at Aden.

ADEN, Arabia, Nov. 23.—Lord Kitchener has arrived here on his way to India and has conferred with the commandant, General Maitland, concerning the campaign which is proceeding against the Mad Mullahs.

PLACE OFFERED TO PECKHAM

Hill Desired Noted Jurist to Be the Candidate for Governor.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Colonel W. G. Rice, who was United States civil service commissioner under the last Cleveland administration, said today: "It may interest fellow Democrats that an distinguished fellow of the party as Justice R. W. Peckham of the United States was offered, so that Judge Gray was to be nominated, could do so, the last nomination for governor. At Mr. Hill's request I went to see Justice Peckham the middle of August at Saranac lake, where he was spending the summer, and informed him that while it was not within the power of any one to tender a nomination, it was Mr. Hill's desire that he should allow his name to be considered before the convention; that Mr. Hill and others believed there was a probability of the election of the democratic ticket; that the assurance of the nomination for president would not swerve him from his determination not to be a candidate for political office. Personal reasons compelled him to this decision."

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 23.—The position of the independent coal operators with regard to the attempt to settle the strike dispute without arbitration has not been definitely decided. They held a meeting last night, at which twenty-six companies were represented, and appointed a committee of nine to meet the presidents of the coal railroads and learn what they are to expect providing they adjust the labor dispute without arbitration.

The independent operators will make a firm stand for some recognition in the settlement with the miners. They feel that if an increase is agreed upon they should want some concession from the coal-carrying railroads in order to compensate them, as they do not sell their product directly to the consumer, but turn it over to the railroads, who give them, generally speaking, 65 cents on every \$1, retaining the balance for hauling and selling the coal. This sum they will try to get increased to 70 or 75 cents.

They say they can complicate matters if they desire to, but feel it would not be fair to the public or themselves.

A common remark heard in the anthracite region is that "no matter what the big companies do, the smaller concerns will have to go along," but they do not see it in that light. The large companies have been gradually absorbing the independent companies and it is only a question of time when they will have control of most of them.

In 1900 independent companies mined 25 per cent of the entire output, but now they control only 15 per cent.

In the meantime matters stand much as before, though it is said with more or less assurance that the men will receive in the neighborhood of a 10 per cent increase, a nine-hour day, the weighing of coal to be adjusted as best it can and agreements between the men and the company by whom they are employed.

These agreements, it is expected, will run for two or three years from November 1.

A representative of the miners said it was possible the men employed by each company will be given a committee to deal with officials and the privilege of calling into the conference the national president of the union.

Operators Made First Move.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—The public Ledger tomorrow will publish a public statement by Wayne MacVeagh covering the efforts that have been made to bring about an amicable adjustment of the dispute.

Mr. MacVeagh says:

The parties were conferring every inch of the day, and the great railway corporations volunteered an advance of 10 per cent to their employees.

As soon as such an advance was announced, it seemed to be taken for granted that, notwithstanding the advance made two years ago, a like increase would now be granted the miners and the question of wages dropped out of the way, there was a general feeling in favor of trying to adjust the other differences.

While I was examining Mr. Mitchell I was asked to meet him and his counsel in conference to make an effort to reach some adjustment of an amicable nature. We discussed the matters in dispute on several occasions at great length, and at last, by the invaluable assistance of Mr. E. B. Thomas, the president of the two companies, a settlement was reached, and when it was admitted to the other gentlemen, who, with Mr. Thomas, had signed the letter requesting the appointment of the commission, they were in approving it as a basis of negotiations.

As near as can be estimated the robbers secured between \$12,000 and \$13,000 in cash, certified checks and other negotiable paper. Of this \$2,000 belonged to the postoffice, the receipts of one of the sub-stations during the day.

JOHN DILLON IS TAKEN ILL

Catches Chill While in Chicago and Cannot Address Irish Meeting.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—John Dillon, the well known Irish leader, who came to Chicago to address a meeting here tonight in celebration of the Manchester martyrs anniversary, was taken suddenly ill today and was unable to appear. While driving he caught a chill, which was followed by a high fever and tonight his temperature is 104. The attending physician says, however, that he is not seriously ill.

Michael Davitt, was the principal speaker at the evening meeting. Among the other speakers were Colonel J. M. Blake, commander of the Irish brigade that fought for the South African republics during the recent war with England.

Nearly \$10,000 was secured for the Irish cause.

DYNAMITE WRECKS SALOON

Nonunion Miners Thrown from Bed by Explosion, but Escape Uninjured.

MAHANOY CITY, Pa., Nov. 23.—The most destructive dynamite outrage that has occurred in the coal region since the strike began was perpetrated here this morning.

The dynamite, with a fuse attached, was placed on the bar of a saloon. The front part of the building was blown across the street and the adjoining buildings on either side were badly wrecked. Windows were broken in every house in the square.

The saloonkeeper and his family were sleeping on the third floor and escaped without serious injury although all were thrown from their beds. His two sons are nonunion