

### WU TING FANG RESTS

Chinese Statesman Retires from Public Life After His Plans Are Rejected.

**HOPED TO INTRODUCE TRIAL BY JURY**  
Litigators Disliked Idea, as They May Have to Bribe Jurors.

**DR. STEIN PUSHES INVESTIGATIONS**

Indian Savant Dies Into Buried Ruins of Chinese Desert.

**HOW GENERAL NOGI DEFENDS STOSSEL**

Japanese Victor at Port Arthur Says Defender Did His Best Under the Conditions Confronting Him.

PEKING, June 23.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Wu Ting Fang has left Peking to go to the west, where he would call on his relatives. He has retired and, after repairing to the tomb of his ancestors, will reside at Shanghai, that haven for wealthy Chinese seeking freedom from official interference. Wu Ting Fang has devoted some years to the effort to humanize the administration of justice in China. His memorial urging the removal of some of the more barbarous methods of death sentence and torture was approved by imperial edict last year, but, as feared at the time, effect has never been given to it. Some improvement has taken place in the gaols of Tien Tsin and Shi Nan Fu and in one or two other capitals where there are foreigners to observe what is going on, but still throughout practically all the whole empire the judicial methods, in all civil and criminal cases, for the extraction of evidence by torture and flogging are identical to the same methods of barbarism which have been in existence for centuries. Nothing could more clearly show the distortion of the present Chinese views of justice than the case of "the lady from Sze Chuan," whose arrest for kidnapping preceded the Shanghai riots. There was an outcry at the arrest of this woman on the charge of kidnapping, for was not kidnapping a more clearly legitimate trade sectioned by official usage—purchasing little girls in Sze Chuan cheap and reselling them dear at Canton for purposes which need not be specified.

**Jury Trials Not Wanted.**

Recently Wu Ting Fang drafted a new code of procedure in civil and criminal cases. The work, which was admitted as a literary effort, suggests, among other things, trial by jury. The innovation is regarded with dismay by litigants, as the necessity of having to bribe a jury as well as the expense of such a trial are almost burdens to the present code of litigation. Wu Ting Fang retires, discouraged by the outlook, seeing no reasonable prospect of the reform of the judicial system, as expressed in article 21 of the Mackay treaty of 1892, any more than of reform in the monetary system promised by the same treaty.

An expedition from which archaeologists and geographers alike expect important results is being undertaken by Dr. M. A. Stein of the Indian education department. Some few years ago Dr. Stein carried out a remarkably successful series of investigations among the sand-buried ruins in the Khotan district of Chinese Turkestan. The result of his excavations was to throw much additional light on the extent to which Indian culture was spread throughout central Asia at a very early period. While interesting evidences were found of the influence exerted by the west on this remote region in classical times. The highest experts had nothing but praise for the way in which Dr. Stein had proceeded in his search, and it is therefore with great satisfaction that news has been received that he is starting on a second expedition, with the object of resuming his explorations along the southern edge of the Takla Makan desert. This time he hopes to carry his investigations further east, toward the westernmost confines of China proper.

**Chinese May Return Home.**

If thousands of Chinese are brought back from South Africa by the British government because of the agitation against the employment of Chinese labor, it will only be necessary early in the next year to reconstitute the consular staff, for the Chinese who are repatriated cannot be dumped at the port of departure, but must be conducted inland, often far inland, to their homes, while precautionary measures should be taken to prevent retaliatory action on the part of the Chinese against British manufactures.

Up to date 56,654 Chinese have emigrated to South Africa from the three northern provinces, Natal, Transvaal, and Orange Free State. The two ports, Tientsin and Chingtau, are now open for the convention over the contract under which the men are indentured makes any provision for any portion of the wages earned in South Africa being paid to the men's families in China. The mines' labor agency has, however, in the interests of employer and employed, arranged to pay monthly wages, when so desired, to the family of each coolie, the amount being deducted from the wages earned at the mines. More than 12,000 families are at present dependent on this allotment. The cost of the monthly wages payable is \$15,000 per annum, and the amount distributed during 1905 was \$20,000, but this year will be considerably more.

Should the government forbid the issue of further licenses, it is reasonable to expect that the labor agency will cease the indentured system. Notices will then have to be posted at the allotment office in Tientsin City announcing that the British government, having forbidden further immigration of Chinese laborers to South Africa—in other words, the British government having canceled the right of the Chinese labor voluntarily to enter into a contract to go to South Africa to work in the mines, although such contract meets with the full approval of the Chinese government—no further allotments will be issued. The effect will be considerable suffering in some 12,000 poor Chinese families; probably there will be anti-British manifestations, and possibly the British government may be faced a similar situation to that created by the Chinese exclusion act for America.

**Nogi's Defense of Stossel.**

Considerable interest has been caused by the republication here of an interview with General Nogi, the great Japanese general, in which General Nogi defends the conduct of General Stossel in the recent Russo-Japanese war. Among other things General Nogi in the interview said: "There have been many attacks upon the conduct of General Stossel. These I cannot answer."

### LAND QUESTION IN RUSSIA

Manumitted Serfs Have Never Received Land Promised Them

ST. PETERSBURG, June 23.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The following feature proves impossibility of solving the agrarian problem without partial expropriation of the owners of private lands. According to statistics for 1905, the peasants held under allotments 83,361,000 desiatins, or 23,115,000 short of the normal fixed in 1861 at the time of the expropriation of the owners of private lands for the benefit of the manumitted serfs. The total number of male peasants insufficiently provided with land in 1905 was 37,287,000. It is evident that about 100,000,000 acres, the equivalent of 23,000,000 desiatins, are necessary to satisfy the crying needs of the peasants. The total available lands are 1,300,000,000 desiatins, to the state amount to 2,500,000 desiatins, and those belonging to the appanages to 1,000,000,000 desiatins, altogether 5,200,000 desiatins, or about one-fourth of the required area. The appropriation of all suitable forest lands belonging to the state and necessary for afforestation, would reduce the deficit to about 400,000,000 desiatins. Monetary and church lands could furnish only an infinitesimal fraction of this area, which consequently is obtainable only from private lands. The area of 2,500,000 desiatins, or 23,115,000 acres, a partial expropriation of the owners of private lands is, therefore, imperative. It is evident that even if the peasants are willing to migrate to Siberia, which is out of the question until proper government is established there, it is quite impossible for any considerable proportion of the 37,287,000 to leave Europe.

### GERMANY WORKING IN PERSIA

French Think Great Britain and Russia Must Agree or Lose Trade.

PARIS, June 23.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The importance of Great Britain and Russia coming to an understanding quickly regarding their respective influence in Persia is disclosed by information from an authoritative source today. Germany is on the point of establishing a position for itself in Persia, which will give it claim that may raise serious difficulties in arranging for Anglo-Russian settlements. For months past Germany has been conducting negotiations, the object of which is to obtain a firm footing in Teheran, and an agreement has already been arrived at, if not even signed, by which Germany is to lend Persia 2,000,000 francs. Germany, in return, is to be granted a port or facilities to establish a coaling station on the Persian gulf, at the terminus of the Bagdad railway. It is also to have permission to construct a railway, branching from some point on the Bagdad line into Persia to Kermanshah. This line, it may be pointed out, would follow the road from Bagdad to Teheran, and is destined to penetrate into the heart of Persia. Incidentally the railway would tap at Kermanshah, a region known to be rich in minerals and petroleum. Four new German consulates are also to be established, one at Kermanshah, another at Shiraz and two others further south, near the Straits of Ormuz.

### BOERS MAY GAIN POWER

Suggestion for Manhood Suffrage in the Transvaal Not Liked by Outlanders.

JOHANNESBURG, June 23.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—It is now generally evident that Sir West Ridgeway and his committee are likely to go away without achieving any settlement between the local parties in this colony. They are certain to recommend three substantial modifications of the Lyttelton constitution. These are as follows: An increase in the number of the members of the House of Assembly to sixty at least. The retention as constituencies of the present magisterial districts. The granting of manhood suffrage. Four new German consulates are also to be established, one at Kermanshah, another at Shiraz and two others further south, near the Straits of Ormuz. All these demands, and practically all foreign conclusions after the publication of the committee's terms of reference. As regards the first two it is fair to say that if any change is desirable at all these are probably good changes in themselves. The grant of manhood suffrage stands on a different footing. As things are, it can only be regarded as a frank concession to the Boers, whose position at the polls will unquestionably be improved by the votes of the large by-woner class.

### GERMAN EDITOR IS INDICTED

Vigilant Criticism of the Catholic Church Causes Government to Take Action.

BERLIN, June 23.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Dr. Richter, editor of the Suddeutsche Monatszeitung, published in Munich, has been indicted for publishing several articles alleged to be insulting to the Catholic church, and calculated to bring hatred and contempt on the community. His trial has aroused wide attention throughout Germany. Dr. Richter's articles deal with the history of Catholicism during the last 1,000 years, and gave prominence to certain deplorable actions in the flow of certain popes and other leading ecclesiastics. Coming to contemporary history, he cited the instance of Jesus, Father de Luca, who lately expressed a desire to see the state revived by the punishment of recalcitrant heretics. He also quoted a Catholic priest, Father Hebel, a member of the Bavarian Diet, who not long ago declared at a public meeting that it was a public duty to shorten by a head the bodies of those who denied God, even if they were university professors.

### HONEYMOON IN ARCTIC SEA

Cincinnati Man and His Wife in Norway on Way to Far North.

CHRISTIANIA, June 23.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—Mr. and Mrs. Fleischmann, who were married about six months ago, are now about ready to visit the Arctic regions on an extended honeymoon, having arrived in Norway.

Mr. Fleischmann, who is a young Cincinnati millionaire, is a member of the Arctic club, and on his present trip he and his wife will be accompanied by Dr. and Mrs. C. R. Holmes, Americans, and Mr. Noel Dearmouth of London.

They have joined the steamship Laura, a converted whaler, at Tromsø. The Laura has been provisioned for twelve months, although the trip is expected to last at the most three months.

### IRISH MAY BUY ROADS

Mr. Bryce Hopes for Nationalization of the Railways of the Island.

**RAILROADS TO BE DEVELOPED**  
Sydney Interested in English Mines Take Hold of Irish Land.

**WELSH HONORS FOR AN IRISH MUSICIAN**

Mrs. Alicia Adelaide Needham to Preside at the Elstedford.

**FAVORS HIGHER EDUCATION FOR WOMEN**

Secretary Says He Finds Women as Capable as Men and Education Has Not Hurt Her.

DUBLIN, June 23.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—For a considerable time past an agitation has been kept up in Ireland in favor of the nationalization of the railways. As Ireland is generally regarded as frequently of an epicurean character, the railway movement has suffered on account of its being a serious practical matter. But those who have been working for the state control of the Irish railways are in a hopeful frame of mind at present, owing to the action which the Irish government has recently taken. Mr. Bryce was not long in office before a scheme for the nationalization of the Irish railways was formulated. Not only is he sympathetic toward it, but the matter is receiving serious attention, and it is not improbable that one of the first important Irish measures undertaken will be the purchase by the state of the railways. Nothing can be definitely asserted, but it is considered fairly certain that well informed quarters that the Irish government intends to deal with the matter and that before long the report on the subject of a syndicate of gentlemen interested in coal mining in South Lancashire is being formed with the intention of exploiting certain Irish coal fields. No definite information is as yet available, but it is known that several gentlemen interested in the project are connected with South Lancashire concerns.

### DEADWOOD COACH IN PARIS

Unique Character Now Drives Around Paris in Discarded Wild West Vehicle.

PARIS, June 23.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—When Buffalo Bill's Wild West show left Paris a bit of the material was sold off, including the famous Deadwood coach. This remarkable vehicle Maxime Lisonne, who has been in Paris since the commencing, purchased. To it he has added four cab horses and in it he has proceeded to pay his visits to his future colleagues of the French Academy, as he proudly termed them. As he himself was respondent in the uniform of a Bolivian general, which seemed to consist of the richest of gold lace. The face kept all Paris amused a week. The movements of the election candidate were given columns in the Paris newspapers, and while it lasted was the talk of the city. It lasted till the prefect of police lost patience on account of the crowds which followed the party, and he locked them all up. At the next election M. Tournaise came out as a candidate. On his posters he described himself as the "anti-European candidate," a burlesque on the chauvinist nationalist. His meetings were given a noisy airing, in which a statesmanlike view of the subject was expounded by his absence. But they amused Paris and gave people something to talk about, and that is always a relief to the prefect of police. Paris is only dangerous when it finds life dull and slow. "Paris ennuyeux" is always a storm signal for the powers that be.

### AMERICAN WHIPS PICKPOCKET

Two Shots Fired at Him, but He Recovers the Goods Stolen.

MADRID, June 23.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—An American tourist has been treated to a lesson which he will not soon forget. He was walking along one of the outer boulevards an evening or two ago and joined a group which was watching a cinematograph show at the facade of a house, when he felt a hand playing with his waistcoat pocket and soon perceived the valuable watch had left him, in company with a small amount of his money. He looked around, and perceiving a man hurrying away as fast as he could, started in pursuit and was about to catch the fellow by the collar when a couple of bullets whizzed past his ears. Undaunted by this dangerous attack the American rushed on, and overhauled the miscreant, rendered him incapable of further mischief by a well directed blow from his fist, and then gave him a sound thrashing. This done, he recovered possession of the stolen articles and triumphantly committed the pickpocket to the custody of some policeman who had now arrived on the scene. As the miscreant, who turns out to be an old offender, was being taken away his captor quietly stroked back to have another look at the cinematograph, just as if nothing unusual had happened, much to the admiration of the crowd which had watched his plucky performance with bated breath.

### LAND SCANDALS ARE GLARING

Royal Commission Finds New South Wales Parliamentary Members Feathered Their Nests.

SYDNEY, June 23.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The report of the Royal Commission inquiring into the New South Wales land scandals, shows that Mr. Willis, now a refugee in Natal, received payments of £22,000 for obtaining concessions. Mr. Peter Close received £15,000, which the commission finds he shared with Mr. Patrick Crick, ex-minister of lands. Seventeen other agents, including four members of Parliament, received sums varying from £5,000 to £50,000. The commission hesitates to declare all these transactions bribery, but comments on the absence of receipts, and emphasizes other significant circumstances. The state premier, Mr. Carruthers, whose firm is the legal adviser of Mr. Willis, is exonerated, as are the officials of the civil service. He declared that if he enforced the Elkins' act would prove a remedy for all rebates and discriminations. He called attention to the prosecution of Elkins against the law mentioned, the resolution was laid aside in order to permit the senate to proceed with other business.

### ECHO OF THE DISCLOSURES

British Trade Papers Complain of Effect of Conditions in Peking Houses.

LONDON, June 23.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The Grocer, the leading organ of the trade, has an editorial declaring that the revelations regarding the methods of the Chicago packers are exaggerated. It adds, however: "Already the private letters we have received and such as are published in correspondence show that great harm is being done to the immense trade in canned food. In the interests, therefore, not only of themselves and other producers, but of the Chinese and foreign trade, we strongly advise the Chicago and other packers to hold their tongue in thoroughly vindicating their own commercial reputation."

### SINAI SAID TO BE HOLY LAND

Claim of Sultan of Turkey by Territory Backed Up by Religion.

CAIRO, June 23.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The Mussulman population of Egypt now knows that the sultan is claiming Sinai territory in virtue of its being the holiest land, which is as much as to say that it is sacred. It would be possible to electrify Islam with a watchword like this. For the present, and until further orders, the Sinai is under martial law, and therefore depends on the Cairo war ministry. Kalkmak Parker, of the Intelligence department, will for some time replace the native governor of El Arish, who has been recalled, his astonishing apathy in the presence of Turkish aggression having displeased the khedive and his advisers.

### LONGWORTHS VISIT GERMANY

Seven Hundred People Greet Them as They Reach Kiel from London.

KIEL, Germany, June 23.—Several hundred people assembled at the railroad station to cheer Congressman Longworth and Mrs. Longworth on their arrival from London. Lieutenant Commander William L. Howard, the American naval attaché, representing the embassy at Berlin, and Frederick W. Widdow, who was the special ambassador of the United States at the wedding of King Alfonso and Queen Victoria of Spain, an old acquaintance, met them at the station, where Mr. and Mrs. Longworth were greeted by the imperial war room to escape the attention of the crowds. Later they entered a carriage stationed at the private entrance, but the spectators soon perceived this, streamed around the building and cheered the Americans. As they drove off a loud voice called out in English, "Welcome to Kiel," and a woman threw a bouquet, which Mrs. Longworth smilingly caught, while Mr. Longworth lifted his hat in acknowledgment of the gift.

### MEAT BILL IN SENATE

Upper House Debates Measure and Sends it to Conference.

**SENATOR BAILEY SUGGESTS CHANGES**

**TEXAS MAN SAYS THE HOUSE PROVISION VIOLATES THE CONSTITUTION.**

**WARREN DEFENDS CATTLE GROWERS**

**WYOMING SENATOR INSISTS THAT GOVERNMENT PAY INSPECTORS.**

**MR. LONG'S RESOLUTION IS AMENDED**

**IT WILL ASK ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR LIST OF ALL SUITS BROUGHT TO ENFORCE ANTI-TRUST LAWS.**

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The three hours of today's open session of the senate were divided between the meat inspection bill and a resolution by Senator Long calling upon the attorney general for information concerning the suits brought by him under the anti-trust laws. The meat inspection debate occurred on a motion by Senator Proctor to send the agricultural bill to conference, and after speeches by Senators Bailey, Warren and Callinger, that motion was adopted. Mr. Bailey declared the house inspection provision unconstitutional; Mr. Warren defended the interests of the stock growers and Mr. Callinger urged the necessity for close inspection at the expense of the packers.

### THE BEE BULLETIN.

Forecast for Nebraska—Probably Fair and Cooler.

**NEWS SECTION—Twelve Pages.**

1. Wu Ting Fang is Taking a Rest.

2. Conditions of Omaha's Trade.

3. Meat Bill in Senate.

4. Rignell for Commerce Commission.

5. News from All Parts of Nebraska.

6. Ward Is for Housework.

7. Anita Get Them into His Box.

8. Affairs at South Omaha.

9. Ice Dealers Give Their Version.

10. Past Week in Omaha Society.

11. Sunday Services at the Churches.

12. Bids Opened for Big Battleships.

13. Anita Get Them into His Box.

14. Jaffray in the Golf Champion.

15. Results of the Base Ball Games.

16. Miscellaneous Sporting News.

17. Council Bluffs and Iowa News.

18. Financial and Commercial.

19. Condition of Omaha's Trade.

20. Americans Meet Being Replaced by Foreign Workmen in West Virginia District.

21. Sherman Amendment Adopted.

22. The Sherman Amendment is to the Action Assailed by the State.

23. If in Package Form and the Contents are Stated in Terms of Weight or Measure, the Contents are to be Weighed or Measured.

24. The effect of the Sherman amendment is to remove from the category of misbranded articles food in package form unless the contents are weighed or measured or stated on the outside of the package.

25. The representatives of the southern states treated the house to an instructive and exhaustive debate on whiskey, but the friends of the "straight" article were routed by the friends of the rectifiers by a vote of 31 to 28 on an amendment by Mr. Richardson of Alabama in behalf of the makers of "straight" whiskey.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Richardson maintained that there are 100,000 gallons of imitation whiskey against a little more than 2,000,000 gallons of the pure article consumed in the United States last year. He declared that the rectifier, by adding to a shingle full of 3-year-old whiskey, chemicals, oil, flavoring, bead and

26. Wind Storm in Oklahoma.

27. Lawton, Okla., June 23.—Fifty houses were blown out in the lumber camps near Tloga, Oklahoma, by a heavy wind storm.

28. Receiver for Bond Company.

29. St. Paul, Minn., June 23.—The Mississippi Valley Trust company was appointed receiver for the American Revere Bond company of Missouri and its constituent companies in the United States court here this afternoon.

### FOOD BILL IS PASSED

Measure Goes Through the House by Vote of 242 to 17.

**OBJECTION TO WEIGHTS AND DATES**

**SHARP DIFFERENCE OF OPINION OVER THE PACKAGE AMENDMENT.**

**REPORT ON RATE BILL IS ADOPTED**

**ACTION OF CONFERENCE COMMITTEE APPROVED AFTER SHORT DEBATE.**

**ONLY FOUR MEMBERS VOTE AGAINST IT**

**ANTI-PASS SECTION IS AMENDED TO MAKE IT APPLY ONLY TO STATE AND FEDERAL OFFICERS.**

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The so-called pure food bill was passed today by the house and the conference report on the railroad rate bill adopted.

Nearly the entire day was taken up with the consideration of the pure food bill, under the five-minute rule, and while many amendments were offered, most of them were voted down. Those that were adopted were corrections and changes in verbiage. The pure food bill was passed by a vote of 242 to 17.

By unanimous consent the conference report on the railroad rate bill was taken up, and while there was discussion over the anti-pass agreement, the previous question was adopted by a vote of 211 to 17, the conference report being agreed to, 216 to 4.

The house considered at 12 o'clock, the Twelfth congressional district of Missouri, and that Harry M. Coudrey was elected to said membership.

There was applause on the republican side when, on request of Mr. Bartholdt of Missouri, Coudrey presented himself at the bar of the house to take the oath. Mr. Coudrey was escorted by Mr. Bartholdt, who, after the oath had been administered by the speaker, introduced his colleague to his associates on the republican side.

The house adopted a resolution that A. J. Houston of Missouri be elected to the Fifty-ninth congress from the Second congressional district of Texas. The sitting member, Mr. L. Brooks, therefore retains his seat.

The bill prescribing the duties of deputy collectors was passed without debate.

**DR. STEIN'S BILL.**

The pure food bill was taken up and everything was smooth sailing until the so-called "package amendment" was reached and then squalls sprang up and the legislative sea became choppy.

Mr. Mann (Ill.) was the author of the bill, and he stated, in support of the bill, that the time the package was put up must be on the container, together with the weight or measure on the outside of the package.

A dozen members were on their feet immediately after the reading of the amendment, "Mr. Chairman" being heard all over the house.

Mr. Sherman (N. Y.) offered an amendment in substance, striking out the time provision. Mr. Sherman said that under the penalty provided, the weight and measure, if stated, is necessary to verify the weight or measure, and he said that this was a most serious question, involving as it did vast interests, and it should not be hastily considered. It would work a hardship on the big canner to put the weight on each can, for cans of standard size vary in weight.

He told of having seen a large canner in Rochester, N. Y., and with a member of the firm weighed fifty glass jars of ketchup, supposed to be identical in weight. But the bottles varied from 13 to 15 ounces, when every effort had been made to make the standard weight fourteen ounces. He said that every can and every bottle must contain the correct weight, it would drive many canners out of business, because of the incidental expense attaching to the weighing and in the marking of the cans.

Mr. Clark (Mo.) wanted to know if it were true that quart and pint bottles were one ounce short.

"I do not know as to that," said Mr. Sherman. "The gentleman is evidently talking on the product of the corn grown in his district. I am talking about fruits and vegetables."

Mr. Knifer (O.) cited instances of tomato and corn canners in his district, that would be forced out of business if the time package was put up must be put on the can together with the exact weight.

Mr. Hayes (Cal.) in whose district canning industries run into the tens of millions, insisted that the effort being made to label the packages with the measure and weight would overturn business policies of a lifetime and that to put into package form a certain amount of biscuits would be well-nigh impossible.

**Sherman Amendment Adopted.**

The amendment of Mr. Sherman was adopted—yeas, 111; nays, 45.

The Sherman amendment is to the action assailed by the state.

If in package form and the contents are stated in terms of weight or measure, the contents are to be weighed or measured on the outside of the package.

The effect of the Sherman amendment is to remove from the category of misbranded articles food in package form unless the contents are weighed or measured or stated on the outside of the package.

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In the course of his remarks Mr. Richardson maintained that there are 100,000 gallons of imitation whiskey against a little more than 2,000,000 gallons of the pure article consumed in the United States last year. He declared that the rectifier, by adding to a shingle full of 3-year-old whiskey, chemicals, oil, flavoring, bead and

**DRAMATIC SCENE IN COURT**

**Mother of Murdered New York Woman Creates Excitement Before the Coroner.**

NEW YORK, June 23.—Dramatic scenes attended today's proceedings at the coroner's inquest into the death of Mrs. Alice D. Kinn, who was beaten to death at the home of her mother in the Bronx on the night of June 8. Mrs. Stenton, the aged mother of the murdered woman, was accompanied by Mr. Proctor, Hansbrough and Simmons were appointed conferees on behalf of the senate.

**FORAKER PRAISES ELKINS LAW.**

When the resolution was presented Senator Foraker moved to amend by calling for the extension of the statement so as to make it cover suits brought under the Elkins law.

In support of his amendment Mr. Foraker said he was satisfied that the statement would show that the Elkins law covers "every evil of which any human being has had complaint since this railroad disordered began."

He cited a number of decisions under the law, including that handed down in the federal court at Kansas City yesterday.

Senator Bailey said that so far as he had been able to determine, some of the parties to the prohibition suit had been concluded while others had not been. He could not understand how one party to a conspiracy could be considered guilty and others not, but said: "If the courts will follow this verdict by putting in prison every man who has violated the law they will have done more to vindicate the law."

"Yes, indeed," responded Mr. Foraker, "and that is what I have been contending for the past five or six months."

He declared that if he enforced the Elkins' act would prove a remedy for all rebates and discriminations. He called attention to the prosecution of Elkins against the law mentioned, the resolution was laid aside in order to permit the senate to proceed with other business.

**MEAT BILL IS TAKEN UP.**

WASHINGTON, June 23.—That there is a fatal defect in the meat inspection bill as it came from the house of representatives, is the opinion of Senator Bailey, as expressed in the senate today when the consideration of Proctor's motion to send the bill to conference was resumed. He based his criticisms on the clause relating to the inspection of stock entering the packing houses, saying that it gives a police superintendent of the federal government cannot exercise. He suggested that the provision should be made to read so as to make it unlawful to transport from one state to another any beef or mutton products that have not been inspected as provided for by law.

He contended that the provision as it stands is not so worded as to make it conform to the constitutional provision concerning interstate commerce. The inspectors could never determine which of the cattle, sheep or swine are to go into interstate commerce, and he predicted there would be another explosion and another agitation when the matter is taken into the courts, as he had no doubt it will if there is no amendment.

Mr. Bailey expressed himself as in favor of the most drastic inspection, because he was satisfied that nothing less would restore confidence and save the beef business from about utter annihilation.

Senator Beveridge said that under the form suggested by Mr. Bailey, the inspectors would still have to be conducted at the packing houses and urged that the change would not alter the case.