Last Edition.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY

FIFTY-THIRD YEAR

TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1903. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

On the Trusts

nean to do

wither.

cramp them. We can give them a law

Discusses Them — Points Out Dangers Ahead — Greater

From Corporations Than Individuals - Ten

Specific Evils Indicated.

Senator Hoar

NUMBER 36

CALL UP 289 when you want the News

ad, man to call on you and help you make your advertising more effective.

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Gov. Mozzison to IdahoLawMakers

Newly Installed Executive Addresses His First Message to The Legislature-Makes Recommendations Regarding Needed Changes in Irrigation System - Also Favors a Re-apportionment of Legislative Districts.

SUMMARY OF GOV. MORRISON'S MESSAGE

Congratulations to the people of Idaho on the state's unbounded resources and prevailing prosperity.

Felicitation upon the large and desirable increase in population and prediction that a still faster growth is assured.

Review of the various state institutions and the needs of stronger and better laws governing public health,

a better system of keeping vital statistics is called for and the passage of a new marriage law is recommended,

Irrigation receives much attention and the legislature is asked that this important subject be given special consideration.

Laxity in the state banking law is pointed out and the necessity of appointing an expert traveling accountant is suggested.

The present legislative apportionment law is strongly criticised and the enactment of a new one advised.

The passage of a law more equitably taxing mines and mining prop-

erty is also urged. Attention is called to the St. Louis Fair of 1904 and the Portland Fair of 1905 and the recommendation made that Idaho should be well epresented at each.

(Special to the "News." Boise, Idaho, Jan. 6 .- The Idaho legdature entered upon the second day of s existence this morning. Naturally ere has been little or nothing done is yet beyond organization and the eliminary outlining of work upon the ratters that are to receive considertion at the hands of the law-makers. he message of Gov. John T. Morrison hich was to have been read yesterday on went over until today when the wincumbent of the office delivered it the assembled solons who listened tentively to it. The document was ngthy and covered a wide range, uch space being devoted to irrigation live topics now occupying he attention of the people of Idaho. he message which will be read with

mit, herewith, such of said reports as have been filed. Owing to delay in their preparation they, with two ex-ceptions have not been available for use in the preparation of this mes-sage. Consideration of many facts pertaining to the executive department, as exhibited by these reports, to which it would be proper, if indeed not in-cumbent, to direct your attention in specific terms and recommendations, must be passed or reserved for future communications. The reports them-selves will furnish you with many sug-gestions and, at the beginning of your legislative duties, ought to be carefully legislative duties, ought to be carefully studied and mastered. In view of the embarassment incident to delay in the making of these reports, I submit as a suggestion for your serious considera-tion the advisability of a law, in har nony with said constitutional provi-sion, making it incumbent upon the offi-cers indicated to have their reports available by the first day of December

preceding each regular session of the legislature.

STATE UNIVERSITY.

Washington, D. C. Jan. 6, 1903.-- | power if we are to rival foreign na-enator Hoar's speech was devoted tions in the great matters, which they also control by individual power. We At the head of our educational sys-Senator Hoar's speech was devoted m stands the state university, an institution which by name and intent in-dicates an assemblage of schools with entirely to the question of trusts and partly to an explanation of his rerofessors for instructing students in cently introduced trust bill. He bethe variou branches of learning. location is established by statute and gan his address with the assumption confirmed by the constitution. There that all thoughtful men are agreed as have been obstacles in the way of de-velopment, not the least of which has been a disposition to ignore the unito the necessity of legislation, state or national, for the control of trusts. He veristy idea and locate some of the colsaid that as yet there had been only leges or departments in other sections approhension and a large but not seriof the state. A resulting lack of loyal-ly to all the interests of the university ous inquiry, except in the case of the remeasure retarded its growth and cent coal strike on account of trusts. avoided a moral and material support On the contrary, the progress of our essential to its best interests. and temporary organizations have, at times, induced criticism of the location, and urged the diversified idea of schools and a consequent weakening of that which should be the great center of our educational system. Friends, less wise and less diplomatic, than earnest and urgent, have sometimes antagonized by claiming the institution present.

ussion of the effect of the control of as "theirs" and advocating its support from community interest and local vast wealth by individuals, saying that In such a system there was much to threaten Republican liberty. Most of the vast fortunes of the present day had been accumulated within 30 local pride. Happily these and kindred op-posing influences have been largely relegated, and the university advanced to the front rank of state institutions, vears.

RICH GROWING RICHER.

"Is there anything to render it unlikely," he asked, "that if one of these vast fortunes has grown from a hundred thousand to a hundred million or a thousand million in 30 years that in the hands of the next possessor in another 30 years or 50 years, the hundred million may become a hundred thou-sand million or the thousand million a thousand thousand million? Is there anything to stop the accumulation of the snowballs? Can not the same power and business ability and capital that control all the petroleum in the coun-try by and by control all the coal? Can t not control the railroads and the ocean arrying trade? Can it not buy up and old in one man's grasp the agricultural and the grazing lands of new and great states and the coal mines and the silver mines and copper mines? But great as vero the possibilities of the accumulation of great wealth -individuals he did not find in such ac-cumulation the same peril that is found in corporate control of such

wealth, Mr. Hoar then took up the question mr. Hoar then took up the question of trusts as they now exist, pointing cut what he conceived to be, their

TRUSTS' CHANCES.

1-Destruction of competition.

chances, as follows:

sentee capital.

added:

combinations and associations which produce and manufacture wholly within a state, but whose products or sales enter into inter-state commerce. It should relate, first, to such concerns as fatten on rebates in transportation and second to concerns which sell below the second to concerns which and below the general price of a commodity or want only seek to destroy competition. A comprehensive plan should be framed to enable the government to get at all the facts bearing on the organization and practices of concerns engaged in interactice and foreign engaged in inter-state and foreign commerce essential to a full under-standing and to compel observation of the law.

1310MINO

Church of Jesus Christ of Lotter-day Saints.

RECOMMENDATIONS. He recommends a commission to ald in carrying out the act of July 2, 1890, which shall make an investigation into the opeartions of corporations and com-binations, with authority to make such inquiry and have power to require reports from them. No persons should be excused from producing books, contracts, etc., in ourts.

Continuing, Mr. Knox says: 'Legislation to correct trust abuses should be developed with great care for it is not nearly so important to act quickly as to act wisely." must, if we can, look out in protecting ourselves, not to destroy them, nor to

Rector of Catholic University.

which will not impair their strength Washington, Jan. 6 .- It is stated at and not check their natural and righthe Catholic university that the repor ful growth and that I hope is all we from Rome expressing the belief that Monsigner O'Connell, bishop of Port-"But great wealth should be controlled nd, Maine, will be appointed rector of as the servant of man and of govern-ment and should not be given the roins of control. We must keep control over the Catholic university at Washington undoubtedly refers to Monsignor Dennis O'Connell, who was at one time recagencies which can make cities grow or tor of the American college at Rome Mr. Hoar said that he did not agree

and who is at present in that city, and not to the bishop of Portland. Mgr. Dennis O'Connell's name has reviously been mentioned in connecion with the place.

Richard Manzill, Astronomer Dead

Chicago, Jan. 6 .- Richard Manzill, astronomer, scientist and author, is dead at Rock Island, Ill., of Bright's dis-case, aged 74 years. He was a native of Staffordshire, England, but had resided in Rock Island since 20 years of

His annual "Almanac of Planetary Meteorology" was first published in 1876, and appeared regularly until 1901. t circulated over this country and in England and was accepted as standard verywhere.

New York Has a Suicide Epidemic. drop in the bucket-the domestic com

arop in the bucket-the domestic con-merce of the United States." This commerce, he continued, is in the hands of the great corporations and it is properly in their hands. Their work might be beneficiant as well as other-New York, Jan. 6.—Suicide seems to be epidemic in this city, says the News. Reports of self-destruction kept coming in to the coroner's offices in a teady stream yesterday and the mediwise, and for this reason. Congress should go slowly and carefully in devis-ing a remedy for the ills lest it should cal examiners were busy holding post mortems and making preliminary inestigations. bring on others which might be worse. Discussing the accomptisnments un Eleven cases had been reported up to

Col. James Price Canby Dead.

der the Sherman anti-trust law, Mr. Hear said that the attorney-general Hear said that the attorney-general had gone far already under it to break up a monopoly which affected the whole freight and passenger traffic of the northwest, another affecting the cotton trade of the south, and another the price of beef. He believed that Congress had power to go further on the lines indicated by Atty.-Gen. Knox in his Pittsburg speech and the enact-ment of a haw on the general lines of Denver, Colo., Jan. 6 .- Col. James Price Canby, retired, is dead at his nome in this city, aged 70 years. Col. Canby served as paymaster in the army and was retired in 1897. A son, Capt. James Canby, is now in the paymaster's department of the army. Besides Capt. Canby, another son, Charles, and a daughter, Margaret, survive the colonel. Col. Canby had been ill for ment of a law on the general lines of his bill he thought would be only another step in the direction of the anti-trust. His bill, he considered tentative several years of stomach trouble, which caused his death. The remains will be taken to Wilmington, Del., the birth-place of the deceased, for burial.



Doctor is Now Charged With Murder in the Second Degree, to Which He Pleads "Not Guilty" This Morning- Several Witnesses Give Important Testimony, Dr. Mayo Among Them.

The preliminary hearing in the Payne | cheese cloth. There was nothing un-The preliminary hearing in the rayae murder case, attracted a room full of spectators in Judge Diehl's branch of the city court this morning.

surgery.

ent for.

MAYO'S TESTIMONY,

County Physician H. N. Mayo was

next sworn and testified that he saw Miss Hill's body in Dr. Payne's office.

Later in the day he performed an au-topsy. Dr. Mayo said he only made a

superficial examination of the body, while it was in the defendant's office.

At the undertaker's establishment, Dr.

Mayo made another examination of the

"Was there anything to prevent the cloth from dropping down?" "There was not."

Mr. Wanless objected to Dr. Mayo stating upon what part of the cloth clood was found, and that exhibit was

br. Mayo minutely described the con-

dition of the dead woman's body and said that a male foctus was found. The stomach and contents were removed and turned over to the

ity chemist for analysis. The heart, ungs and liver were apparently nor-

al, there being no pathological condi-

"What in your opinion caused the leath of Miss Anna D. Hill?" asked

Ir. Westervelt. "Paralysis of the pneumegastric

ly and found a towel. It was spotted

The defendant appeared in court accompanied by his attorney, Will F. Wanless, Mrs. Payne and her little five-year-old daughter. Mrs. Payne appeared cheerful and confident, but the doctor looked haggard and nervous, a condition due no doubt to his incareration.

The prosecution is in the hands of the new county attorney, George Westervelt, and his assistant, Dana T. Smith, District Attorney Elehnor was present for a time as he was desirous familiarizing himself with the facts the case

When the case was called, County Attorney Westervelt announced that a new complaint was to be filed immedisiely. He stated that it would charge Payne with murder in the second de The first complaint alleged the gree; graver crime.

Just before the complaint was read Mrs. Hunt of East Jordan, mother of Mrs. Payne and another lady relative entered the court room and their greet-ing was very affectionate,

After the reading of the complaint, Dr. Payne entered his plea of "not guilty" in a firm tone of voice. Bert Olsen was sworn as stenographer.

nerve." was the answer, THE FIRST WITNESS.

tice. The body was fully clothed with the exception of her street jacket and

hat. On cross examination, Mr. Place

said he paid particular attention to the

"What was the condition of the cycs?" asked Mr. Wanless. "Were the

Mr. Place said he was unable to de-tect any odor from Miss Hill's lips.

PROF. MCKAY CALLED.

dead woman's eyes,

Pupils dilated?" "Yes they were dilated."

"What caused that paralysis?" "The administration of some drug-G. E. Place, a reporter was the first witness called. He testified that he first saw Dr. Payne at the police station about 1 p. m. on Saturday, Dec. 20. Later he went to Dr. Payne's office in company with an officer and the depresumably chloroform." "Was there any evidence of an oper-

ation "Yes, there was evidence of an operation. There was evidence of instru-mentation within two hours before fendant. Witness said he saw the body of Miss Hill on a couch in Payne's ofleath.

Answering Mr. Wanless, Dr. Mayo dmitted that there were cases where such operations were necessary to pre-serve a mother's life. Dr. Mayo de-scribed the instruments used and said that a woman could accompilsh the act herself. He did not believe Miss Hill committed the act.

At this point Dr. Mayo was excused temporarily and Undertaker E. W. Hall was called to the stand and described the condition of the body at Payne's office. He removed the body to the

Prof. G. N. McKay of the Lowell school, was next called. He testified that Miss Hill lived at his house and that the jast time he saw her allye was

with those who think they find an ade-quate remedy for the evils of the trusts in the removal of the tariff from all prosperity had been greater in the past few years than ever before had been trust-made articles. He opposed the government ownership of great labor known and our workmen were better off. Still there is, he said, actual perii and it is none the less real because it employing industries, including coal mines and railroads. Socialism, he said, involves only the future and not the urnished no remedy but would be quite The senator then took up the disas bad as the trust themselves. POWER OVER CORPORATIONS. Spenking of corporations, Mr. Hoar said no power less than that of the said no power less than that of the empire nation is capable of dealing with them. The question was the most important that had come up for a long time. "for," he said, "we are to deal not only with foreign commerce, but with that compared with which the forsign commerce of the world is but a draw in the bucket, the dometic com-

GOV, MORRISON'S MESSAGE. To the Senate and House of Represen-

The fundamental principles of our tcheme of government clearly separale the executive and legislative depariments, yet hold them in such relation that the one is essential to the other. That relationship makes it my pleasant duty to address you on the resent occasion. Our convention is by direction of the constitution of our state, and thoroughly established by precedent, yet we, as individuals, are new to the situation and must be impressed with the significance of those political conditions the issue of which has thus placed us in high and responsible positions. Time will bring into review our every act, and, as the mutations of time bring succeeding elections, the people, whose servants we are, will pass a righteous verdict upon our every ict. This thought ought to impress itself with special emphasis and a guiding influence upon those of us whose political party has passed into control in Idaho,

And now allow me to congratulate you most sincerely upon the bright and happy auspices and the many favoring inditions under which you as the chosen representatives of the people of Idaho are here assembled. Seldom have the people of any community been presented with more abundant cause for self congratulation, as well as for the most devout thankfulness to the Supreme Dispenser of all benefits and blessings. It is most gratifying to be able to say that in every branch of industry the most healthful and prosperus conditions prevail.

Naturally the material interests of people, as now developed and pursted, group themselves under beads, viz., the agricultural, the stock raising and the mining industries. With these have been connected, either di-rectly or indirectly, all our activities which develop and foster wealth and its uses. In each department or line of activity thus classified there is the most encouraging outlook, and the immediate future promises the develop ment of a fourth line which in point f importance, because of its relation ship to all the otherse, will rival the most important. I refer to the manufacturing industry, just beginning, and for which our state offers a most in-viting field.

In general review, I am glad to note that the tiller of the soil has received the reward of arduous labor in abundent crops, while the markets for all the products of the farm are so satisfactory and remunerative that farmers are determined to extend their operations and increase the area of produc Our almost limitless grazing lands are proving their possibilities as natural sources of wealth, Winter and rummer ranges on mountain and in valley have attracted and hold the stockman, and his herds and flocks, in creasing numbers, by the process of nature's alchemy, are converting the product of tange and field upon which they feed into commercial product which all the world needs, thus con products fucing to the comfort, prosperity and sappiness of all who may be directly indirectly engaged or interested in this branch of industry. The open op of new mining districts and the dis-op of new mining districts and the dis-covery of new and richer deposits in the old mines have been of such con-stant occurrence that our state is at-tracting the attention of the mining world as never before. It needs no vorid as never before. It needs no prophet's vision to foresee that very soon ideho will take her place as a foremost mineral producing state. The

GOVERNOR JOHN T. MORRISON,

Whose First Message to the Idaho Legislature was Read Today.

these industries, the market open for our lumber in all its manufacture1 forms, the possibilities of the sugar beet as an Idaho product, and the ex-ceptional opportunities along our streams for power development, all contribute in furnishing assurances of large manufacturing industries yet to

develop and take place in the material economy of our state. Coupled with this happy outlook and as directly in-volved with all phases of our material prosperity is the fact that Idaho is now attracting, as never before, the attention of her sister states of the east. A large and desirable increase in our population is assured during the years immediately to follow, These favorable prospects, while furnishing abundant reason for congratu-

ations at this time, are also suggestive of duties to be performed, interests to be conserved, and limitations within which powers may safely be exercised. The wise statesman will give ear to the voice which sounds the warning of constitutional limitations and admonishes

as to develop and strengthen those departments of administration for which provision is made in the constitution to the end that they may efficiently ac-complish the work incident to an ex-panding and rapidly developing commonwealth. A disposition to create new depart-

ments and new offices rather than make more comprehensive and efficient those which exist, when indulged, as shown by past experiences, has met with public condemnation and the of. fices created proven little less than po-htical sinecures. In respect to the let-ter of those statutes which are

needful in the regulation of the affairs of our state, and independent of their supervision or administration, it may be stated as a guiding fact worthy of serious consideration in your legislative councils that once the business affairs within a state become adjusted to the laws, as they exist, radical changes and new statutes which are out of harmony disturb the stability of affairs and often work serious injury to business interests. If, therefore, you abolish some offices the duties of which can as rightly and efficiently be discharged in other ways; make, in laws now extant, those emendments and changes only which experience and changed conditions have experience and changed conditions have demonstrated to be desirable; enact a few needful new laws, and help to a wider and more useful employment of the executive department, you will make a legislative record worthy of the orportunity which now confronts you. Section 17 of article 4 of the statz constitution provides that all officers of the executive department and of all public institutions of the state shall, at least 20 days preceding each regular section of the legislature, make full ression of the legislature, make full and complete reports of their of-ficial transactions to the governor, who shall transmit the same to the legislature. I have the honor to sub-



home and become the stability of our government. The desire for knowl-edge is common, and, in some degree of intensity, reaches all classes and conditions of men. It is the business of the state to develop this desire and facilitate the means of its gratification to the end that the state itself, which is but a group of organized in-dividuals, may be learned and strong. The building of a university is not th work of a few years, nor is it accomplished when appropriations are made, and buildings and equipments placed. All these are involved, but that which counts in the final analysis is the char acter of the institution. When Idaho shall have expended money in the building of an university she wants, as

a product, character for scholarship and influence which, in comparison, will stand. To this end men give their lives and that which is builded by them bears the character which their lives impress. It is therefore of first importance that men of character and fitness be placed in position. Such men are in demand and command good sala-Idaho must meet the situation ries. as her university grows. Ten years measure the time since the doors first They have been years of opened. growth, yet the university has reached but a small degree of its possibilities. As the state develops and our popula-tion multiplies there will be demands for new buildings, enlarged accommoda tions and equipments, new depart-ments, increased facilities for instruction and added numbers of trained men and women to the teaching force. The state should be liberal in its appropriations for all these purposes, and up to reasonable, but within defined, limits meet the necessities as they arise. In the report of the board of regents which is herewith submitted, a copy of which was furnished me by courtesy of the president, you will note that the board is now asking for an appropriation at your hands for a new building. This is a building which is doubtiess needed, or will be needed, by the university, but I very much doubt the wisdom of making any appropria-tion, either for building or equipment

until a ground or working plan is adopted and approved by the legisla-ture. Such a plan should involve a corelated scheme of buildings adapted (Continued on page five.)

and experimental. But it was safe and could be modified. We should proceed safely step by step.

enter upon office.

case it becomes a law he said:

bill on corporations. 2-The management of local indus-

tries by absentees in the interest of ab--Destruction of local public spirit. 4-Fradulent capitalization.

Secrecy. 6-Management for the private benefit of the officials.

7-The power to corrupt elections and in some cases to currupt the courts. 8-The want of personal responsibility

to public sentiment. 9-The absence of personal liability for contracts or wrongdoing.

10-The holding of vast properties in mortmain, in the dead hand, if we may use the ancient phrase of the English But it has life enough for all purposes

of power to serve the will that wields it. It is dead only to the influence of any nerve which comes from the brain heart of the people. Mr. Hoar said that many as were the

evils in great combinations of capital some of them would be counter-balanced by corresponding advantages and press any rival, whether corporate or individual, by any unlawful practices. If it do it will be on the condition that REFERS TO MR. MORGAN.

"I confess I like to see Pierpont Morevery one of its managers become pergan buying up great lines of ocean steamships. I like to hear of foreign sonally liable for its debts and its torts. and will be liable also to heavy crim steamsnips. I like to hear of toreign and will be hable all potentates and principalities and pow-inat liability. This bi validity on the consti-continent of Europe. We need great strength. We need great individual inal liability. This bill depends for its validity on the constitutional power Congress to regulate international and

thing to be avoided, even by sugges ATTY. GEN. KNOX tion, is legislation regulating the busi-ness interests of the country beyond ON THE QUESTION. such as will accomplish this end. "In my judgment a monopoly in any

industry would be impossible in this country, where money is abundant and Expresses His Views in Letters to cheap and in the hands or within the reach of keen and capable men If com-Senator Hoar and Representative Littlefield - Regulation, Not Destruction, is What is Wanted.

Washington, Jan. 6 .- Atty.-Gen. Knox has addressed identical letters to Senator Hoar, chairman of the senate judiciary committee and Rep. Littlefield, chairman of the sub-committee of the house judiciary committee, giving his views on the subject of trusts. These letters are in reply to communications sent him by Senator Hoar and Mr. Littlefield, asking the views of Mr. Knox. The letter embraces three subjects, the questions which have been decided by the courts, the questions which are pending in the courts and suggestions respecting further legislation. Under

premise such suggestions as I should make for immediate action by a state-ment of some of the reasons upon which they are based.

END DESIRED.

"The and desired by the overwhelming majority of the people of all sec-tions of the country is that combina-tions of capital should be regulated and not destroyed, and that measures should be taken to correct the tendency toward monopolization of the industrial business of the country. I assume a made, he said, to reach corporations,

He then presented the following outlines of the restrictions imposed by his

RESTRICTIONS.

violate the laws enacted by Congress

hird, strict penalties on them and their

officers for such violations; fourth, per-

San Francisco, Jan. 6 .- The report

by the superior court to place a value upon the estate of the late Charles L. Fhir, has been filed in the probate de-partment of the county clerk's office. First-Publicity in the conduct of their business and the constitution of heir organization; second, the power to stop their business altogether

if they

Fair was worth \$3,040,187 at the time he and his wife were killed in an automobile accident near Paris.

Fair's Estate Appraised.

Gen. A. L. Pearson Dead.

sonal liability for all debts, obligations and wrong doings of the direcors, offl-cers and agents unless the laws be fully Pittsburg, Jan. 6 .- Gen. A. L. Pearon, past national commander of the compiled with. This liability is secured by requiring the personal consent to Inion Veterans' Legion, and one of the founders of that organization, died today of pneumonia.

the provisions of this bill and accept-ance of all its obligations by such offi-At the close of the civil war, Gen. cers, directors and agents before they Pearson was brevetted major-general for bravery and later was awarded a medal of honor by Congress. As to the effect of the measure in During the railroad riots of 1877 he was in command of the national guard "If this bill shall become a law and in this city. At the time of his death he was a member of the board of di-rectors of the National Home for Disprove effective no corporation engaging in the commerce which is within the jurisdiction of Congress can keep its condition a secret. No corporation can do business on a fictitious capital or watered stock. No corporation can opabled Soldiers.

German Exports to America.

Berlin, Jan. 5 .- The total exports from fermany through the American consulte to the United States during the year 1902, amounted to \$114,495,502, an inrease of \$14.878,770 over the preceding The largest gain, that of \$2,vear. 808,800 from Dusseldorf, and was al-most entirely in iron and steel. The consulates in the textile district also how large gains of exports to the United States for 1902. Of the 32 American onsulates in Germany, 25 show in creased exports, while seven show de reases

eight and nine years old respectively. Armour & Co, After N.Y. Creamerics were burned or suffocated to death in

New York, Jan. 6 .- Representatives of Armour & Company of Chicago have een through the dairy sections of central and northern New York, says a Syracuse dispatch to the Times, ask the window of a room on the same floor ing the creameries to name terms un-der which that firm could purchase the ntire butter output of this district, amounting to several million pounds rstclass creamery butter per annum. No terms of contract have been offer by the agents, who have simply asked the creameries to name prices at which they will sell, exclusively to Armour & Company.

North of England Coal Trade.

New York, Jan. 6 .- The year has op. ened with excellent prospects for the north of England coal trade, says the Tribune's London correspondent. The conditions which applied at the close of 1902 still obtain, and are even accentuated, as it is abundantly evident that the American demand is destined to continue for some time yet. The West Indies are now under the necessity of obtaining coal from this country, an positive orders are in the market for Havana and Clenfuegos in addition to "Individualism in production has its those for New York, Boston and Providence, for which steamers are being regularly fixed to load in the Tyne The American demand for English coa has had an unlooked for effect in preventing the expected decline in Northumberland miners' wages, average selling prices during the past three months have been so well maintained that a conciliation bound has agreed that wages shall remain un-changed for the succeeding three months

Found Wealth and Then Died.

ed against those who give and receive advantages enabling discrimination in Chicago, Jan. 6 .- David Thompson, one This to take the form of per of the best known prospectors in the Black Hills over which country he has alizing the transportation of goods and federal courts should be given the power to restrain such transportation. Black Hills over which country he has hunted gold for 17 years, yesterday struck a ledge of great richness and after 10 minutes' joyful demonstrations of delight fell dead, says adispatch to He says the present law is not sufficient to meet existing conditions. The operation of any law on the subject, he says, should be limited to the Tribune from Roubalx, S. D. An examination made later by physicians showed a blood vessel in the brain to have been ruptured.

on Saturday, December 20, in the morning. He said he first heard condition of a patient under an opiate was then explained by the witness. of Miss Hill's death about 1:40 p. m. The condition of the brain was conof the appraisers appointed on the same day. He immediately gested during semi-consciousness and Payne's office and there found the that was the most dangerous period. The operation such as performed on Miss Payne would take several minchool teacher dead.

Answering Mr. Wanless, witness said utes. Referring to the congested condi-tion of the brain, the witness said that Miss Hill ate her usual breakfast on the morning of the 20th. the congested condition would remain after complete anaesthesia during the

Three of the victims, Mrs. E. T. Per-

their room on the fourth floor. The

fourth victim, a woman whose name

to the street and was fatally hurt.

\$2,000.

tel at the time.

while smoking a cigarette.

G. W. Parker, a guest, jumped from

A short time after it was discovered

that lives had been lost, William Clem-

ons, a porter in the hotel, was arrest-

could be learned from the panic-strick-

in guests the fire originated mysteri

at the time, and the police will hold

him until the fire has been investigated.

There were about 100 guests in the ho-

The police explain that from what

Clemons was awake, it is said.

BOUGHT SURGERY CLOTH.

John G. L. Jackson, a clerk in Auer operation of several minutes and the patient being alive. After regaining bach's store, testified that he saw Miss Hill's body at the undertaker's on the day after her death. He said that on the morning before-Saturday-Miss Hill purchased from him four yards of

onsciousness, the congestion gradually subsided. At this point, court adjourned until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

PERISHED IN HOTEL FIRE. Three People Lose Their Lives in the Hotel Somerset. Chicago -Another Fatally Burned-One Guest Jumped from Window. Receiving Bad Injuries but Saving His Life.

Chicago, Jan. 6 .- Three persons lost | Ethel Saunders, 2,535 Indiana avenue, died in the ambulance on her way to their lives and a fourth was fatally the hospital. She is said to have been the niece of Mrs. Perry. injured in a fire at the Hotel Somerset. an eight story brick structure at Wa-THE INJURED. bash and Twelfth streets, early today.

T. W. Parker, broken ankle and seere bruises. ry, aged 35, and her two daughters,

Emile Sancacz, cut by broken glass, C. A. Wrightman, badly cut about face and hand.

William Fearse, elevator boy, affected by smoke and cut by flying glass. It is thought that Mrs. Perry first became aware of the fire and aroused has not been learned, jumped from her daughters. The latter, however, appear to have quickly overcome, both having been found on their beds, while the body of Mrs. Perry lay on the floor near the window. The elevator conthe window of a room on the fourth floor to the roof of a two-story build-ing adjoining the hotel and was badly injured. The financial loss was about ductor ran his car to the top floor, shouting a warning and carrying many of the guests from the building.

Although the woman and her daughters who perished in the fire were registered at and known about the hotel under the name of Perry, Edward Saunders, a conchman employed on the south side, declared them to be his wife and daughters, and gave the names of the children as Rita and Marle. It was learned, however, that Saunders was known in Toronto as Perry and assumed the former name when he came here.

From admissions made by Clemons It The young woman also died in the is believed that he caused the fire by accidentally igniting his bed clothes ambulance and was partially identi-fied as Ethel Saunders, is now believed A fourth victim, believed to be Miss to be another daughter of Mrs. Perry,

GREAT BRITAIN MAKES PROTEST It is to the Turkish Government Against Permission Granted Russia to Take Underground Torpedo Destroyers Through

The Dardanelles Into the Black Sea.

Constantinople, Jan. 6 .- Great Brit- | sage of the Dardanelles by the torpedo ain has vigorously protested to the boat destroyers would be a violation of Turkish government against the permission granted in September last to the unarmed Russian torpedo boat destrovers to pass through the Dardanelles into the Black Sea, under the commercial flag of Russia. These vessels were about to start on the proposed | will follow the example of Great Brittrip. The British note says the pas- i ain.

the existing international treaties, and that if Russian warships are thus allowed to use the Dardanelles Great Britain will reserve the right to demand similar privileges. The protest has caused irritation in Russian and concern on the part of Turkish authorities, who fear that other powers

petition were assured of a fatr and open field, and protected against unfair, artificial and discriminating practices. "Two or more persons or corporations cannot by any combination or arrange-ment between themselves either contract or expand the rights of others to engage in a similar business. The utost they can do is to discourage the

prices.

commonly spring up and thrive within he shadow of the larger ones, though

njoying none of their supposed advan-

ages of control of sources of raw ma-

terial, fuel and transportation facilities,

LEGISLATION SUGGESTED.

Mr. Knox suggests legislation direct-

disposition to do so by restricting the opportunities, or by securing to themselves some exclusive facilities or enjoyment of some common facilities upon exclusive terms. PROTECTION FOR SMALL PRO-DUCER. "If the law will guarantee to the smaller producer protection against piratical methods in competition and keep

the pathways to the market open and available to him for the same tolls charged to his powerful competitor, he will manage to live and thrive to an astonishing degree. the latter head, Mr. Knox says:

"In view of the wide experience of advantages as well as combination. Small individual enterprises not unthe committee in dealing legislatively with legal and economic questions I venture upon the line of suggestion with much hesitation and feeting that the utmost the committee desires in this respect is that something be set down that may be considered in a down that may be considered in con-nection with other views that may be presented, as to what might be done within the short period allowed for con-sideration during the life of this presyet realizing large profits per ton of output because of the close economies possible through direct, personal, interested management." ent Congress.

"I think it proper enough to briefly