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SECRET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

10 PAGES—LAST EDITION.

THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1906. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR.

SIDE LIGHTS ON HATFIELD'S "CLUB"

Peep Behind the Scenes at a Notorious Gambling Dive on Second South.

SOME UNIQUE TESTIMONY.

Witnesses Make no Bones About Playing Games of Chance in the Resort.

Dusky Ethiopians Tell Amusing and Decidedly Interesting Stories of "Bohemian" Life in Salt Lake.

The colored club known as "Hatfield's" on east Second South, a game called "black jack," and a number of decidedly colored men furnished considerable amusement and not a little information concerning the prevalence of gambling in the city, at the morning session of the criminal division of the city court today. One witness testified that he had played a game of chance in the resort for the greater part of one night, with a crowd of other colored "gentlemen," that he had been robbed while there; that he was not a member of the club, but had received no invitation to visit the place, but had simply "walked up the stairs" without hindrance, and his going and coming had not been questioned.

LOST HIS COIN.

The occasion that brought forth the foregoing facts was the trial of one Pearl Smith—a smoky Pearl, of masculine persuasion—on a charge of robbery. Hopper Phillips, whose face was like the moonday sun at midnight, was the complaining witness. He told how he had gone to sleep in a chair at Hatfield's, after spending the night at the gambling table, and how he had felt someone "fumbling" at his pocket. He got for his money and found it intact. When again he awoke the cash was missing, \$10.16. He was sure it was the hand of defendant Smith that he had felt feeling for the coin.

"EARNED" AT BLACK JACK.

When Atty. Newton, counsel for accused, cross-examined Phillips, a strange and conflicting story was brought out. The money stolen had been earned by him, first at Fort Logan, then at Fort Russell and next at Fort Douglas, and last of all, at least \$9 of it, at "black jack," just prior to the robbery. He was not at all sure that Smith had robbed him. "He might have done," etc. At this point even prosecuting attorney began to smile.

A SAMPLE PATRON.

The next witness examined was William Thompson, who "cleans clothes just long enough to pay room rent, board, and then go out for a good time." He, too, had spent the night in question at Hatfield's. In the early morning when complaining witness Phillips had fallen asleep, Thompson saw Smith "feeling" around the sleeper's pockets. The other bystanders witness thought "it no fun to let another man's money," and viewing the action as being in "dead earnest," he left the place.

CASE DISMISSED.

Assistant County Attorney Willard Hanson arose and addressed the court, said: "If your honor please, the complaining witness has told two different stories on the stand, both of which are entirely at variance with the statement he made to me. I will ask the court to dismiss the case against the defendant and to take the case against the complaining witness, Judge Diehl promptly requested the clerk to enter an order to that effect, and the look on Phillips' face was puzzling to behold.

HANSON IS WEARY.

Mr. Hanson subsequently said that he was tired of people coming in and swearing to certain facts, thereby causing the arrest of persons against whom they have a grievance, and then going upon the stand and telling a different story. In future, he said, such people will be required to pay the costs of their folly, if he has his way in the matter.

BOULDERS BLOCKADE ROAD.

Topeka, Kan., July 19.—Reports received at the office of the general manager of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road indicate that the annoyance suffered by the railroad company on account of the New Mexico earthquake is by the blockades caused by the mountain sides which have covered the railroad tracks in places. Fully 50 carloads of lava cover the tracks south of San Marcial. Workmen are busy trying to clear the debris and open the line for traffic.

B. P. O. E. FESTIVITIES CULMINATE IN DENVER.

Denver, July 19.—Festivities in connection with the twentieth reunion of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks culminated today in the annual parade, which was the finest parade Denver has ever witnessed. Under a clear sky with a light breeze, all conditions were propitious and enormous crowds lined the streets through which the procession moved.

There were in line nearly 15,000 persons representing about 100 lodges, and many magnificent floats illustrative of the cities whose lodges provided them. Every lodge had a distinctive uniform, gorgeous or comical. Interspersed in the procession were 25 bands, the royal Hawaiian band holding the place of honor at the head of the line with the Midland band of Colorado Springs. Denver lodge, 600 strong, and its mounted escort team, all in blue serge suits with purple cuffs and collars and white straw hats, with purple bands, acted as escort of honor to Grand Esquire P. P. Christensen and staff. The Colorado division was the largest in point of numbers. It was headed by Gen. Sherman M. Bell. Closing the procession was an automobile and carriage division in which were 500 vehicles, decorated with colors and silk heads.

Ladies and children accompanying the Elks generally rode in the carriages and automobiles.

and the Denver lodge acting as escort of honor. Following this division marched New York lodge No. 1, the parent organization of the order, with other lodges from the empire state trailing after, according to their seniority. Philadelphia lodge No. 2, with other Pennsylvania lodges came next, followed by San Francisco No. 3 and California lodge. The next position was assigned to Chicago No. 4, other Illinois lodges following. The procession moved promptly at 10 o'clock. On reaching the reviewing stand the grand officers dropped out of line, and the judges of the various features for which prizes are given reviewed the entire procession.

PANIC AMONG PEOPLE OF SOCORRO IS SUBSIDING.

Santa Fe, N. M., July 19.—Several slight tremors were felt at Socorro last night. No serious damage was done. The panic among the inhabitants is subsiding, as it is believed the worst of the earthquakes has passed.

Many of the people of Socorro are still camping in the open. The action of Mayor Bursum, who at his own expense is doubling the capacity of the city's water supply to meet any fire emergency, is restoring confidence as he keeps the men at work even during the frequent earthquakes. The action of Mayor Bursum, who at his own expense is doubling the capacity of the city's water supply to meet any fire emergency, is restoring confidence as he keeps the men at work even during the frequent earthquakes.

The natives who were praying in the streets have been told that the earthquakes are undoubtedly caused by the slides of mountain masses in the Magdalena and Socorro ranges owing to recent heavy rains.

PRESIDENT STICKNEY TALKS ON NEW RATE LAW.

Chicago, July 19.—A Washington special referring to a conference President Stickney of the Chicago Great Western road held with the Interstate Commerce commission yesterday quoted him as follows on the new rate law:

"I have been convinced for a great many years that the foundation of the whole interstate commerce law was to obtain schedules of rates which everybody could understand. The new law requires railroads to file schedules with the Interstate Commerce commission, and give them publicly by posting them in all stations. There is, of course, no objection to this, but it is except to give public information of what the rates are. In order to furnish this information the tariffs must be published in such a way that a man of ordinary understanding can tell what the rate is. It is not to be compliance with the law to publish them in Greek, because nobody could read them."

"Now, the tariffs are published in private cipher which no one save the railroad officials can read. This is a charge of this business can understand. The tariff managers and freight agents cannot and rates in tariffs. Every office must have what is called a tariff clerk, who keeps track of tariffs, amendments, etc., and when it is desired to know the rate he is called upon for the information."

"As an illustration, suppose the tariff is made up on a certain commodity, and it is modified by amendment. Another amendment follows. Then a circular is issued which further modifies the rate. Thus the stream of schedules grows in volume until there are more than 2,500,000 tariffs. It is impossible for the Interstate Commerce commission."

"The law provides two ways in which tariffs may be changed. First, by reprinting the entire tariff; and second, by making changes of tariffs which are indicated by the number. It is impracticable to go around to every station and change the tariff, so the only way, in my judgment, is to reprint the whole tariff."

PNEUMATIC TIRES.

Agreement Regulating Output and Prices Expires in September.

San Francisco, July 19.—Notice has been received by the Pacific coast agents of several of the large eastern rubber tire factories organized as the tire associations that the agreement which existed among the companies regulating the output and prices of the pneumatic rubber tubes for three years throughout the United States will terminate on Sept. 1 next.

This termination practically means that after the date mentioned the manufacturers and sellers of automobile tires will fix their individual prices and that the uniform schedule which has been in operation for three years will be abolished.

GEN. STOESSER.

Commission Recommends Death Sentence be Imposed on Him.

London, July 19.—A dispatch to a news agent from St. Petersburg says the report of the commission appointed to inquire into the circumstances attending the surrender of Port Arthur recommends that Lieut. Gen. Stoesser, the former commander of the fortress, be sentenced to death and that Lieut. Gen. Fock, who commanded the Fourth East Siberian division at Port Arthur, be condemned to 20 years in the galleys.

It is added that the commission considers that Gen. Reuss should be expelled from the army and that Admiral Alexeeff, former viceroy in the far east, should be reprimanded.

WISCONSIN SUPREME COURT JUDGE SOUGHT REBATES.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 19.—J. G. Albright, general agent in Wisconsin for the Union Central Life Insurance company of Ohio, who appeared before the Wisconsin legislative insurance investigating committee, today produced correspondence of a sensational character between his company and a Wisconsin supreme court judge, in which the latter tried to obtain a rebate and offered the company a plan for a subterfuge under which the judge believed the rebate could be given and still come within the pale of the law. Mr. Albright said if even supreme court judges were willing to offer subterfuge plans by which they could obtain them, the company a plan for a subterfuge rank and file of the public were looking for rebates if they could obtain them. The name of the judge with whom the correspondence was had in October, 1902, was not made public.

AMALGAMATED DIVIDEND.

New York, July 19.—The directors of the Amalgamated Copper company today declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent and 4 per cent as an extra dividend. This is the same as that declared for the last previous quarter.

LARGEST AND BEST DRYDOCK IN WORLD

Plans for it Are Being Prepared At the U. S. Navy Department.

TO BE AT BREMERTON, WASH.

It Will Accommodate Biggest Battleship in Course of Construction Or Contemplation.

Washington, July 19.—Plans for the largest and best drydock in the world are being prepared in the bureau of yards and docks at the navy department. The last appropriation act contained a provision for a dock to cost \$1,250,000 to be constructed at the Bremerton navyyard, Puget Sound, Wash. This amount is larger than ever heretofore appropriated for a dock and the new dock will, when completed, be able to take in the largest battleship either in course of construction or in contemplation. The location for the dock has already been selected at the yard and borings are now being made to learn the depth of the foundation. It is to be a concrete dock of the largest pattern and the materials will be purchased on the Pacific coast, if practicable.

The dock is to be so constructed that it can be lengthened if vessels of greater draft should be built in the future. It will be 57 feet in depth over sill, which will provide for the docking of any vessel that can be built unless some unknown system of building is developed. The greater depth of the new dock will be designed to meet cases where a vessel is run aground and draws much more than the ordinary depth on account of the injury.

PUBLIC MUST WAIT FOR LETTERS IN HARTIE CASE.

Pittsburg, July 19.—The spectators at the twelfth day of the trial of the divorce case of August Hartie against his wife, Mary Scott Hartie, were disappointed when Miss Helen Scott, sister of the respondent, was not again called to the witness stand when court opened. She was being cross-examined by counsel for Hartie on the most interesting part of her testimony when an adjournment was taken yesterday, and it was expected that the cross-examination would be continued today.

It is said that the torn letter introduced by Mr. Hartie's counsel yesterday, in the case of the divorce, was the letter which Mrs. Hartie and "Tom Madine," the coachman, co-respondent in the case, had been corresponding with Miss Scott as the go-between, will be introduced in evidence when the plaintiff begins his rebuttal. All attempts to learn the character of these letters were a failure. Hartie's counsel declaring the public must wait until they are presented in court.

It is understood Hartie's experts have been at work on the letters several days. Samuel C. Malone of Baltimore, another handwriting expert, was the first witness called. He went a little farther than the other experts in his rebuttal. All attempts to learn the character of these letters were a failure. Hartie's counsel declaring the public must wait until they are presented in court.

Malone also said that in his opinion the pieces of the mutilated letter which forms exhibit No. 35 had been pasted or cardboard before they had been written.

When Mrs. Gerone Bechtold, the next witness, took the stand and counsel for the respondent attempted to show that the plaintiff had visited a questionable resort with a woman, attorneys for Hartie vigorously objected, and a long argument ensued. The objections were overruled by Judge Fraser. The witness, who was a chambermaid at the house, explained the character of the place, and testified that Hartie visited the resort twice a week in company with an auuburn-haired woman.

SECY. ROOT'S RECEPTION AT PARA WAS ENTHUSIASTIC.

Washington, July 19.—Official dispatches received today by the charge of the Brazilian embassy state that Secy. Root was enthusiastically received at Para, Brazil, by the authorities and by the people.

Answering a telegram from Baron von Bismarck sent to Secy. Root upon his touching Brazilian soil, the secretary said: "I thank you for your kind message of greetings received at the moment of first setting my foot on the soil of Brazil. I take it as a happy omen of the good results which will inevitably flow from more perfect understanding and friendship between our countries, and the hope we may both live long to promote."

The cruiser Charleston, in which Secy. Root is traveling, after calling at Pernambuco and Bahia, will arrive at Rio de Janeiro on the morning of the 26th inst.

LUCIUS A. BOOTH DEAD.

Was One of the Original Incorporators of the Central Pacific.

Oakland, Cal., July 19.—Lucius A. Booth, a pioneer of 1849, one of the original incorporators with Huntington, Crocker and Stanford of the Central Pacific railroad, died here yesterday, aged 86 years.

TREATY WITH SPAIN.

Minister Collier Goes to San Sebastian to Sign It.

Madrid, July 19.—American Minister Collier has left Madrid for San Sebastian, where today he will sign with Foreign Minister Gullon the new commercial treaty between the United States and Spain. The document is considered most advantageous to both sides, overcoming a number of increases in the Spanish tariff which became operative July 1 and giving Spain reciprocal advantages. The press welcomes the agreement as entirely satisfactory to Spain and at the same time as furnishing evidence of the friendly intercourse between the two governments. The treaty is expected to be the basis for a similar understanding between the United States and other powers.

WHOLE TOWN IN FLAMES.

Samara, Russia, July 19.—The whole town of Syzran, province of Simbirsk, is in flames. The inhabitants are fleeing to Samara and Saratoff.

EARTHQUAKES IN NEW MEXICO

They Have Been of Daily Occurrence Since the Second of July.

PEOPLE CAMPING IN TENTS.

Nearly Every Business Block and Residence in Socorro Irreparably Damaged.

Albuquerque, N. M., July 19.—Refugees in large numbers are arriving in this city from Socorro, N. M., where great damage has been wrought by a succession of daily earthquakes since July 2. In that time not an hour has passed without one or more quakes. The center of the disturbance is a zone 30 miles long by about 10 miles wide, running from the Ladron mountains southeast through Socorro, San Antonio and San Marcial. This side of the belt the shocks have been hardly felt. Each one is preceded by a loud rumbling like heavy thunder, which can be heard approaching from the northwest before it reaches Socorro.

Senior Baca of Socorro until recently a district attorney, is in the city with his family. He says people are leaving on every train and those who cannot ride on the railroad are leaving by wagon. About 2,000 people are camping out in tents and no one dares to go in doors. Practically every residence and business block in the town has been irreparably damaged. There has been much distress among the people who are camping in the open, as heavy rains have fallen in the last two days, one being the heaviest for 20 years.

Most of the people are going to El Paso, although many are coming to Albuquerque and Santa Fe.

The shocks generally occur as short, sharp jerks, the ground seeming to shift violently. It is believed that the adjustment of rock strata in the rugged Ladron and Magdalena mountains is the cause of the continued shocks.

Provisions are growing scarce and real distress is feared among the refugees. The noise and the quakes are frightful. Said Mrs. J. J. Lenson, a refugee from Socorro, "I have experienced earthquakes in Los Angeles and San Francisco, but never anything so sickening as these prolonged rockings and jerkings of the earth at Socorro. Water placed in a bowl will show continuous vibrations between the greater shocks, showing that the earth is never still. Not a house in town is safe to enter, and chimneys and walls topple with each recurring tremor."

OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE.

For Fiscal Year Just Ended, Aggregated \$2,970,000,000.

Washington, July 19.—A statement issued today by the department of commerce and labor says the foreign commerce of the United States in the fiscal year just ended, aggregated \$2,970,000,000. If the trade with Porto Rico and Hawaii, which was included in our foreign commerce prior to their annexation, were added, the total would materially exceed \$3,000,000,000. Both imports and exports exceed those of any earlier year. The total imports were \$1,226,000,000, and exports \$1,744,000,000.

FOR A PARLIAMENT FOR SCOTLAND.

London, July 19.—Irritated by the lack of opportunities to discuss Scottish questions in the house of commons and somewhat jealous of the promises of greater control of local affairs and later to Ireland in the king's speech at the opening of parliament, the Scottish members have selected Mr. Perle, Liberal member of the North division of Aberdeen, to introduce a bill providing for the establishment of a parliament for Scotland.

One of the friends of Mr. Perle, who favors local self government for all nationalities of the United Kingdom, the project is not taken seriously. There is no demand among the people of Scotland for a local parliament.

SOLDIERS ON THE MARCH.

Hammond, Ind., July 19.—Nine hundred soldiers of the regular army today began the second day's march from Hammond to Indianapolis.

There are seven companies of the Twenty-seventh regiment, Fort Sheridan, and two of the Fourth, Fort Brady.

NEW FLYING MACHINE.

Santos Dumont Has One From Which Much is Expected.

Paris, July 19.—Santos Dumont today began experiments with a flying machine which he has just completed. It is in the form of an enormous bird, 300 feet long, weighing 320 pounds, and driven by a 24-horsepower motor.

M. Dumont is today inside the flights with the machine suspended from a balloon, but later, after the Aero club has fixed a date he will attempt to fly without the assistance of the balloon.

DEVASTATION BY PEASANTS.

Moscow, July 19.—A landlord fleeing from Bobrov, province of Roronsk, where a peasant uprising has taken place, has arrived here and gives a frightful picture of the devastation. He describes the losses in the provinces as colossal. The troops are powerless to cope with the peasants, who are marching in large bands, destroying practically everything. Not more than one-tenth of the estates are spared. Upon approaching a village now advanced detachment of the peasants enters, announces that it is being pursued by 6,000 troops with many guns, and asks for support. The villagers thereupon join the rioters and the procession moves on. The movement was started by the refusal of the landlords in the northern part of the Bobrov district to agree to an advance of wages to the farm women. The crops are not being harvested.

APPEALS FOR AID TO RUSSIANS.

London, July 19.—At the closing session today of the Socialist and Labor interparliamentary committee, it was resolved to issue national appeals for funds to assist the Russian revolutionists and the Socialist and Labor representatives at next week's conference. The committee has been urged to take action in support of the Russian parliament "in its fight against absolutism."

ARMISTICE IS BEING RESPECTED

Preliminary Negotiations for Peace Are Progressing Satisfactorily.

CONFERENCE ON MARBLEHEAD

Will Be Held on Cruiser and Will Take Place Nine Miles From Shore.

Washington, July 19.—The state department was advised today that the armistice entered into by the warring Central American republics is being respected and that preliminary negotiations are progressing satisfactorily. The names of the peace commissioners have not been communicated to the department as yet.

Minister Comba called the department today that he has arrived at San Jose, Guatemala, from Champerico. He will board the Marblehead as soon as it reaches San Jose, and will be met there by the peace commissioners of Guatemala and Salvador.

CONFERENCES AT SEA.

San Salvador, Wednesday, July 19.—American Minister Merry, accompanied by the commissioner of Salvador, today took a train for Champerico, Guatemala's commissioners, with the Mexican minister, Federico Gamboa representing Mexico, will board the United States cruiser Marblehead at San Jose. The conferences will take place nine miles off the coast.

The final fighting Tuesday resulted in the forces of Salvador occupying El Poste Gigante, Clona, Coyotillo and Las Margaritas, all positions in Guatemalan territory. The Guatemalan army was completely defeated, retreating in disorder, and leaving arms and ammunition in its camps.

MARBLEHEAD SAILS.

Washington, July 19.—Commander Mulligan, of the Marblehead, has advised the United States that the vessel arrived at San Jose, Guatemala, today with the peace commissioners on board, and has sailed beyond the three-mile limit to enable the commissioners to conduct their negotiations.

CHINESE STUDENTS.

Thirty-Eight Arrive at Cambridge to Attend Harvard.

Cambridge, Mass., July 19.—Thirty-eight Chinese students who have come to the University of Cambridge to study, arrived here yesterday, and will be registered today at the Harvard summer school. All the students are from the northern provinces of China. Of the 40 who originally started, one was taken sick at Shanghai, and another was detained at Seattle, suspected of having a disease of the eyes.

VIENNA MALE CHORUS.

New York to Hear it for First Time Next Spring.

New York, July 19.—New York next spring is to hear for the first time the Vienna male chorus society, composed of well-to-do or wealthy men, who are coming all the way from Europe at their own expense to give a concert for the benefit of charitable institutions.

The chorus consists of 300 voices, and the members are prominent in the social life of the Austrian capital. On their American tour they will pay their own expenses to give a concert for the benefit of charitable institutions.

Mr. Kramer is to make arrangements for the concert and to confer with the leaders of various musical organizations.

The society gave several concerts about six weeks ago in London and before King Edward in Buckingham Palace. On their visit to New York next April they will be accompanied by several of the leading soloists of the royal opera house in Vienna; by special permission of the emperor.

ALCOHOL AS FUEL.

Investigation as to Its Use for Small Engines to Be Begun.

New York, July 19.—An investigation into the possibilities of alcohol as a fuel in small engines is about to be begun by Prof. Charles Lucke of Columbia university, for the United States department of agriculture, in the laboratories at Columbia. At the last session of Congress the internal revenue tax was removed from denatured alcohol so as to permit of its use for industrial purposes. This law goes into effect January 1, 1907. As a result it is expected that very large quantities of this alcohol will be used as fuel for small engines. It is expected that this will increase the products of the farm, nearly all of which can be utilized for alcohol manufacture.

Prof. Lucke will collect the results of the experiments conducted on the use of alcohol in engines which have been carried out both here and abroad, and will expand the information by further experiments. All of this data, together with complete bibliography of the subject, will be issued by the department of agriculture in the form of a bulletin for free distribution on January 1, 1907, when the law goes into effect.

THAW CASE.

Gleason Wants Jerome Absolutely Prohibited From Examining Witnesses.

New York, July 19.—Clifford W. Harbridge, counsel for Harry K. Thaw, the prisoner's lawyer, Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, held a conference with Harry K. Thaw in the Tombs prison today. The application of John D. Gleason of Thaw's counsel for an absolute prohibition of the Thaw's examining witnesses, under subpoena in the Thaw case came up before Justice McLean today.

Argument on the writ of prohibition was heard promptly. At its conclusion Justice McLean reserved his decision. In his argument in support of the writ John D. Gleason based his application on the grounds that the grand jury has no legislative powers and that under the state constitution Thaw has the right to be present whenever the testimony of any witness is sought to be taken against him, and to examine the witness.

W. M. K. O'Neil, the lawyer who was designated by Thaw, ordered by the court to show cause why he has not surrendered the papers in the Thaw case to Thaw's new counsel, Clifford

W. Harbridge, said today that the papers will be surrendered to Mr. Harbridge this afternoon. Mr. O'Neil said that when he received the notice of depositions he ordered the papers collected in preparation for surrendering them but the work of sorting them had been delayed by his absence. Continuing, he said no appearance in court would be necessary.

Thaw's wife, after visiting him in the Tombs today, drove to the office of her husband's personal counsel, Clifford W. Harbridge, for whom she dictated a long statement, giving a history of her life since she has been in New York. Mrs. Thaw gave such statement to W. M. K. O'Neil, formerly of Thaw's counsel shortly after Thaw was arrested.

WHEAT CROP ESTIMATE.

Chicago, July 19.—The Daily Trade Bulletin today issued its annual estimate of the wheat crop. The crop of winter wheat is placed at 433,000,000 bushels, and that of spring wheat at 253,000,000 bushels, making a total yield of 686,000,000 bushels. Supplies carried over in second hands are estimated at 52,000,000 bushels, and it is figured that 48,000,000 bushels are still in the hands of farmers, making a total supply for the year of 821,000,000 bushels. The estimated consumption for the year is 450,000,000 bushels, leaving available for export during the year, supplies on hand July 1, 1907, 370,000,000. The aggregate world's crop is placed at 80,000,000 bushels less than last year.

NAT'L BUS. LEAGUE.

Commends President's Order Covering The Merit System.

Chicago, July 19.—The National Business League has issued a circular commending President Roosevelt's executive order covering the merit system and other provisions stricken from the consular bill by Congress and containing extracts from letters from a large number of business men and educators favoring additional legislation to cover the merit system, and other provisions necessary to permanent consular betterment. A bill covering the provisions of the executive order is to be prepared and introduced at the next session of Congress. The aim is stated to be to thoroughly reorganize the consular service, "make it a more powerful factor for the enlargement of our foreign trade, for the better accommodation of our importing interests and for the convenience of American travelers abroad."

LADY CURZON WAS ENDEARED TO EAST INDIANS.

Simla, India, July 19.—The news of the death of Lady Curzon of Kedleston, wife of the former viceroy of India, caused a great shock here, and from all parts of India came expressions of keen sorrow. Her splendid work in behalf of the natives, especially the women, endeared her to all the Indians.

MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE.

London, July 19.—Lord Curzon of Kedleston was the recipient today of a continuous stream of messages of condolence on the death of his wife, from India, America and Great Britain, including expressions of sympathy from King Edward and other members of the royal family.

The Princess of Wales sent her secretary to express to Lord Curzon her personal grief on the death of his wife. The funeral will take place at Kedleston July 23, only members of the family being present. A memorial service will be held in London simultaneously.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Washington Naval Officers Predict They Will Be Brief.

Washington, July 19.—Naval officers who are familiar with the west coast of Central America, where the Marblehead is awaiting the plenipotentiaries of the warring southern republics, predict that the negotiations will be very brief. They say that the ship will be anchored about five miles from shore, as it is unsafe to go closer, and the limit of a nation's control is three miles.

There is a very heavy swell on the coast at this point, and sea sickness on the part of the envoys is apprehended by the naval officials. There are no harbors along the coast, and only a few open roadsteads, and all communication with the shore is in launches. At San Jose, Guatemala, where the peace commissioners of that country are to be taken aboard the Marblehead, the process of landing is described as being most difficult. An iron pier has been constructed quite a distance out to sea from the shore, and it is approached by a launch and light draft vessel, with a steel stage is swung off from the vessel and by carefully watching the rise and fall of the ship the stage is landed on the beach. If passengers are to be taken from the vessel they get inside the stage and by skilful manipulation the stage is swung from the deck and for a few minutes the inmates are hanging in midair.

TAFT GRANTS PERMITS FOR NIAGARA FALLS WATER.

Washington, July 19.—In accordance with the act granting authority to Secy. of War Taft to regulate and control the waters of Niagara river for the preservation of Niagara Falls, Secy. Taft has announced that temporary permits will be granted power companies to take the following amounts of water:

Niagara Falls Power company, 2,400 cubic feet per second.

Niagara Power company, 4,000 cubic feet per second.

Lockport Hydraulic company, 100 cubic feet from the Erie canal and 133 cubic feet from the lower level of the same canal at Lockport.

The Niagara, Lockport and Ontario Power company is granted permission to receive into the United States Electric current equivalent to 25,000 horse power daily from the Ontario Power company of Niagara Falls, Canada, and the Niagara Falls Power company is authorized to receive from the Canadian Niagara Power company, not to exceed 25,000 horsepower of electric current daily. These last two permits are the only ones granted for the taking of electricity generated in Canada into the United States.

The secretary of war states that he will make a thorough investigation before granting permanent permits for such transmission.

The secretary's decision as to these permits came as the result of a hearing at the secretary's office, at which over 20 manufacturing and power companies were represented and also the Civic association of America which is endeavoring to preserve the beauty of Niagara falls. Members of the American association of international waterways commission were present as advisers of the secretary.

The amount of water which can be taken is limited by the law to 15,000 cubic feet a second. The secretary said that it was