

HAWAIIANS WANT GOV. DOLE'S SCALP

Petition President McKinley to Remove Him.

HE MAKES RETALIATION.

Refuses to Call an Extra Session of Legislature Because He Hears Charges of Bribery.

Honolulu, May 4. (via San Francisco, May 10.)—The first territorial legislature of Hawaii came to an end on the evening of April 20th, according to Gov. Dole, and on the next night, according to the majority in both houses. The legislature ended its existence at loggheads with the governor all along the line and without having passed a single one of the important measures to which the Home Rulers were committed, except the county government act, which the governor has killed by a pocket veto.

The last act of the house on the evening of the 20th was to pass a resolution containing a memorial to President McKinley for the removal of Gov. Dole. It was introduced by Representative Breckley, one of the Home Rulers and contains a long indictment of the executive, who is charged with having hindered the work of the session by his hostility toward the legislature, withholding information and reports that were called for and refusing to co-operate with the Home Rulers.

The President is asked in the resolution to use his influence in behalf of an extra session of the legislature to transact general legislation, which Dole refuses to grant. The Hawaiians claim they have not had time in which to work out the plans of lawmaking which have formed in the thirty days of the regular session. In conclusion, the Home Rulers ask that Dole be removed, if the President sees no other way to bring about an extra session of the territorial legislature, declaring that the governor has acted in such a manner as to lose the confidence of a majority of the people of the territory and charging that he has not dealt fairly with the Home Ruler legislature.

The concurrent resolution passed through both houses by large majorities, the all the Home Rulers voting for it. It did not get to the senate until the day after the end of the session, as calculated by the governor, but on that day the native party in the senate passed it.

Gov. Dole created a sensation in both houses by informing the committee sent to him to ask for an extra session that one of his reasons for not granting an extra session was that he had been reliably informed that bribery was taking place. Both houses passed a resolution demanding proof. In reply the governor stated that general charges of bribery had been made in the local papers and on the floor of the senate, but had not been investigated in spite of the appointment of committees to look into them, and that the government was being investigated by the government with a view to punishing the offenders if evidence against them could be obtained.

Both houses met on May 1, as their usual day of sessions, and the governor called to the order of the day the date of the end of the session. A joint session was held and four Home Ruler senators were named as provided by the organic act, to hold four year terms. The governor has issued a proclamation calling for an extra session for appropriation bills only, to convene May 8.

A review of the work of the legislature shows that the most important bills enacted were an income tax law, assessing 2 per cent. on all incomes above \$1,000 and an act providing for a court to hear claims for damages resulting from the Chinatown fire, and appropriating \$1,000,000 to pay the claims. The failure of the bill for improvements for two years was due to an extra session.

Circuit Judge Humphreys is about to call a special grand jury to investigate the charges of bribery in the legislature.

Two children were drowned in the Waikiki river on Maui last Wednesday while they were enjoying a May day picnic with about fifty others. A sudden cloudburst in the valley caused the river to rise rapidly and before the

children could be taken to places of safety two of them were carried away.

MAY NOT NOTICE MEMORIAL.

New York, May 11.—A special to the Herald from Washington says officials who are acquainted with the President's views regarding the legislative situation in Hawaii do not believe Mr. McKinley will be inclined to take notice of the memorial from the Hawaiian legislature urging Gov. Dole's removal, certainly not without a full explanation from the governor.

That friction exists between Gov. Dole and the legislature has been known for months, but the President, believing the Hawaiians should work out their own salvation, has taken no steps to interfere with the legislature.

Officials who discussed the matter said Gov. Dole has acted within his authority in refusing an extension.

FIVE PEOPLE DROWNED.

Perished while Getting from a Burning Ship to the Shore.

Houghton, Mich., May 10.—The passenger steamer Bon Voyage caught fire on Lake Superior tonight, and was beached near the Portage ship canal. A telephone message from Red Ridge, the village nearest the spot where the steamer was put on shore, says that five passengers, all women, were drowned in getting from the boat to the shore. The rest of the passengers, all of them men, and the crew escaped in safety to the beach.

The persons drowned were five members of the Altman family of Laurium. They included the grandmother, mother and the latter's three daughters. One daughter was rescued.

Pacific Coast Salmon Canneries.

New York, May 11.—The Journal of Commerce states that the consolidation of the Pacific coast salmon canneries is still in tentative shape. The organization of the company is under the management of T. B. McGovern of Delafield, McGovern & Co., Charles R. Flint of this city, and Roland Offroy, of Offroy and McGovern of San Francisco.

Cardinal Gibbons Going to Rome.

New York, May 11.—Cardinal Gibbons, who will sail for Rome, said last night:

"My visit to Rome has no special significance, I am going to make my regular visit to the holy father. I will see his holiness and confer with him regarding the condition of the church in America. I am certainly not going to Rome for the specific purpose of discussing church conditions in the Philippines."

The cardinal said that he was worn out and was seeking a long sea voyage. He probably will not return until the end of summer.

HALF-PENNY JOURNALISM.

London Papers Make Much of Recent Speculation in America.

New York, May 11.—British half-penny journalism now has a more congenial American theme, says the Tribune. The London correspondent, than mercantile competition or a multi-millionaire's shipping raid. The incidents of the speculation in Wall street are entertaining reading and the moral is drawn that the American gambling spirit courts disaster by sheer excess of recklessness. The unwillingness of speculators in London to join in the American game is cited as convincing evidence of English conservatism and sobriety of judgment. It is true that no fortunes were made in London in the American markets. The speculators were cautious and ill-informed and predicted the break in the market long before it came. Perhaps the best "tips" for the American market were provided by Mr. Labouchere's Truth, and those who heeded them profited by the rise in certain securities, but sold out prematurely. Stories are told of speculators who drove made in American and Canadian Pacific stocks, but the majority of the speculators stayed out, and when the activity of the American market was suspended, wagged their heads and said that they had foreseen the inevitable collapse. These speculators were surprised by the dispatches just received indicating a greatly improved feeling in the American market and the leader writers were convinced that they had been premature in playing to the English gallery.

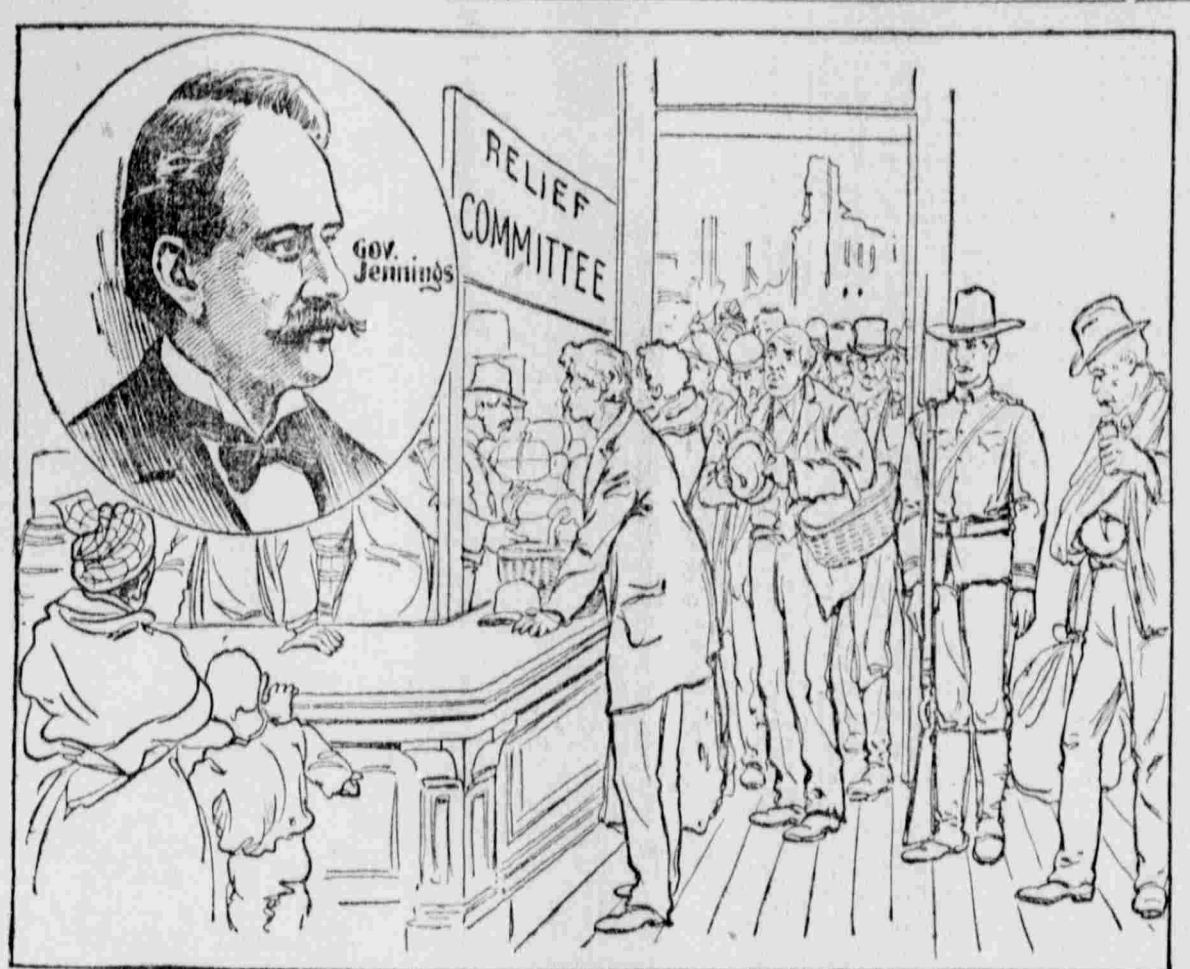
MacArthur's Death List.

Washington, May 10.—Gen. MacArthur, at Manila, cables the following list of death:

Drowned—Bodies recovered: Company H, First Infantry; Robert L. Keaton; Company A, Twenty-first Infantry; Walter Ashworth; band, Fifth cavalry; Benjamin Evans.

Dysentery—Company L, Eighteenth Infantry; Captain Charles I. Spurlin; Company F, Corporal William D. Schultz; Company G, Twenty-second Infantry; Albert O. McVain; Company F, eighteenth Infantry; Roderick Littlefield; Company K, Fourteenth Infantry; Adam Eickelbush.

Typhoid Fever—Company B, Third Infantry; William R. Maltzer; Company F, Seventeenth Infantry, Columbus



RELIEVING FIRE SUFFERERS IN JACKSONVILLE.

From many parts of the country prompt reply is being made to the appeal from fire ravaged Jacksonville. Tons of food supplies are now being distributed to the thousands of people left homeless by the flames. The military companies have been on duty as a safeguard against possible vandalism. Governor Jennings of Florida is taking personal charge of the relief work.

Sparks; company G, Sixth cavalry, Lawrence Murphy.

All other Diseases—Company M, Seventeenth Infantry; Edward E. Dickey; company K, Forty-ninth Infantry; Isaiah Brooks; company E, Fifth Infantry; Frank C. Carter; company H, William Burns; Forty-second Infantry, Harry J. McCoy; company I, Forty-eighth Infantry; Charles Johnson; troop I, Third cavalry; Ralph McIntosh; company D, Ninth Infantry; Howard L. Martin; company L, Nineteenth Infantry; Corporal Frank H. Edwards; company G, Second Infantry, Frank Mattie.

HERESY IN CANADA.

Archbishop Bond Opposes Prof. Steen and His Views.

Montreal, May 11.—Archbishop Bond, of the Anglican diocese of Montreal, has made public his reasons for accepting the resignation of Prof. Steen as lecturer in the diocesan college, and also for opposing the professor's nomination as special minister at Christ Church cathedral. His grace states that several complaints of un-Anglican and unorthodox utterances made by Prof. Steen reached him, and upon investigation, he was forced to act. Some of these statements are alleged to have been made from the pulpit and are:

"What authority is there for the orthodox view of Holy Scripture at this day? It was not revealed by miracle or by sign from heaven that it is the correct view. Consequently, the authority is only human. We say the Bible is the inspired word of God because men think so, and have for centuries thought so. The books of the Bible were evidently written by human hands; that God had a share, let alone the principal share, was merely the opinion of the writers or of their contemporaries. These many have been right or wrong. 'I may believe St. Paul's epistles to be inspired, but I have only human authority for it. Only because I think so and still more, because those in every age who knew most about the question thought so is the reason that I regard them as the work of God.'"

"On the subject of inspiration of Holy Scripture, I cannot get back of human knowledge or authority; it is not possible to get any authority that is not based on the testimony of men. Jesus Christ is the incarnate Son of God, perfect God and perfect man; but I must admit my authority is human. I think so, and the great majority in every age, especially the good and wise and learned, think so. Views of Holy Scripture are merely the results of human judgment. How monstrous at the present day to deny the human mind the right of passing judgment."

"The Bible is a narrative of facts and a repository of spiritual and moral truth before it is an inspired book. Every true student must first study the Bible as any other book; it will then be inspired on account of what he finds in it."

To these alleged extracts from his lectures and sermons Prof. Steen makes a sweeping denial and charges the archbishop with a disinclination to grant him a hearing. The controversy will finally be settled by an ecclesiastical tribunal.

JAPAN AND HER KOREAN INTERESTS

Since Russia's Backdown Matters Have Improved.

WATCHING THE MUSCOVITE.

The Peninsula Regarded as the Longest and Natural Outlet for the Island's Excess Population.

Yokohama, April 24.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Since the backdown of Russia by which she has lost immensely in her prestige in the orient, matters have resumed their normal course, though Japan's distrust of the northern power still remains in as full force as ever and the nation does not in the least relax its vigilance in watching every movement of the Muscovite. None save those who have long resided in Japan can form any conception of the strength of the national sentiment regarding Korea. This people have been taught for centuries that the destinies of the two countries are indissolubly united and the conviction of this is not only ineradicable, but has become part and parcel of the patriotic enthusiasm which is the nation's strength. The Korean peninsula, which is recognized as the only field in view of the growing restrictions upon the influx of Asiatics in the west, Japan now has a population of 45,000,000 upon a surface less than that of the Atlantic states of America and, it being a mass of mountains only one-twelfth of the soil is arable. Korea, therefore, becomes an absolute necessity in the near future as a field for emigration and a source of raw materials for her industries. The foreign possession by Russia would be recognized as a mortal menace to the island empire. It may therefore be readily imagined that this nation's patience is liable at any moment to be exhausted by Russia's diplomatic policy.

The official census of foreigners in this department made last month shows a very large increase in the American population as also in the German contingent, plainly indicating that the British preponderance in the foreign business of the country will soon become a thing of the past.

APPROPRIATIONS BY CONGRESS

Volume Giving Full Details Put Forth by Government.

Washington, May 11.—The volume containing statements of appropriations

(ions, new offices, etc., required by law to be prepared and published at the end of each session of Congress under the direction of the committees on appropriations of the Senate and House, has been completed for the second session of the Fifty-sixth Congress by Thomas P. Claves and James Court, clerks respectively of these committees.

A summary of the appropriations shows a grand total of \$730,335,675. The details by bills are as follows: Agricultural, \$1,822,430; army, \$115,734,049; diplomatic, \$1,849,359; District of Columbia, \$5,002,269; fortifications, \$1,364,011; Indians, \$9,747,471; legislative, \$24,594,968; military academy, \$772,653; naval, \$78,161,791; pensions, \$145,145,530; postoffice, \$129,782,688; sundry civil, \$61,735,903; deficiencies, \$15,917,746; miscellaneous, \$7,999,922; permanent appropriations, \$124,358,220.

The statement shows that in addition to the specific appropriations made contracts are authorized to be entered into for public works requiring future appropriations by Congress in the aggregate sum of \$4,224,640. These contracts include \$1,384,640 for permanent improvements and increased facilities at certain navy yards; \$2,341,500 for public buildings previously authorized to be constructed in various cities and for certain lighthouse tenders and a revenue cutter; and \$458,500 for school buildings and sewer system in the District of Columbia. The contracts authorized in excess of appropriations made to be constructed in various cities and for certain lighthouse tenders and a revenue cutter; and \$458,500 for school buildings and sewer system in the District of Columbia. The contracts authorized in excess of appropriations made to be constructed in various cities and for certain lighthouse tenders and a revenue cutter; and \$458,500 for school buildings and sewer system in the District of Columbia.

The new offices of a civilian character created number 3,263 with annual compensation of \$2,569,691; and those abolished or omitted aggregate 2,124 with an annual pay of \$245,226, a net increase of 1,139 at a yearly cost of \$2,324,465.

In addition to the new civil employments shown the volume also exhibits a net increase in the military establishment over the organization as it would have existed July 1, 1900, of 27,194 officers and enlisted men, with annual pay amounting to \$16,312,910; and 50 officers and 5,000 seamen in the naval establishment with a yearly pay of \$1,802,425.

The net number of sailors increased is 528 at a cost for the year of \$75,472.

The total appropriations made by the Fifty-sixth Congress aggregates \$1,449,483,483 or \$127,723,198 less than the \$1,577,206,681 appropriated by the preceding Congress.

A NATURALIZED AMERICAN.

Russia Fines Him for Not Serving in Her Army.

Chicago, May 11.—A special to the Tribune from St. Paul, Minn., says: L. D. Horne, a naturalized American citizen and member of a wholesale firm in this city, has been forced by the Russian government of which country he is a native, to pay a fine of 600 rubles amounting to \$350. Mr. Horne received notice several months ago from Russia that the fine had been imposed on him for not serving his time in the Russian army. The American minister at St. Petersburg has arbitrated the matter, claiming exemption because of now being an American citizen. He desired to go to Russia

in person, but the American official informed him that it would be exceedingly difficult to secure his release from the arrest which would surely ensue as soon as he entered the czar's domain. The Russian government attached the homestead of Mr. Horne's parents at Niesin, northern Russia, to secure payment of the fine. Mr. Horne's parents are aged, and their only property is their home. To prevent them from being turned out Horne paid his fine.

MR. MORGAN'S PURCHASE.

London Chronicle Considers it a Decidedly Serious Matter.

London, May 11.—The Economist which comments upon "the dangerous influence that has come to be exercised by the powerful financial groups who in recent years have obtained control of railroads," says:

"Fortunately the commitments in 'Yankee' here are small and the only matter for regret is the effect which the collapse has had on the general market."

The Daily Chronicle, which thinks Mr. Morgan's purchase of the Leyland line a much more serious matter than the Wall street panic, says:

"It becomes a serious and urgent question whether the nation will not have to adopt some means to check the process of private barter which may end in general ruin."

BEAUMONT OIL FIELDS.

Baltimore and Pittsburgh Capitalists Make Large Purchases.

New York, May 11.—The Tribune says:

Negotiations were completed here last night by which sixty-two thousand acres in the Beaumont oil fields in Jefferson county, Texas, were sold to Baltimore and Pittsburgh capitalists. The land lies on the coast in Jefferson county, near Sabine Pass and High Island. The price paid is more than \$1,250,000. The names of the purchasers could not be learned, but they are represented by Alexander M. Fulford of Belair, Md., who is expected to reach this city today or Monday. The property will at once be explored for oil and minerals.

HEAT FROM FAR-OFF STARS.

A Question that Has Puzzled Astronomers Is Finally Solved.

It Exists—Credit of Discovery Belongs to Prof. E. F. Nichols of Dartmouth College.

Chicago, May 11.—A special to the Record-Herald from Williams Bay, Wis., says:

Whether the stars, millions of miles away, send to the earth's surface any heat along with their rays of light, a question which has long puzzled astronomers, has been finally solved. The heat from these far-off bodies has not only been detected, but measured. It has been measured by one of the most delicate and sensitive astronomical instruments ever made—an instrument capable of measuring the heat of a candle a mile away.

The credit for solving the problem and for constructing this delicate instrument belongs to Prof. E. F. Nichols, of Dartmouth college. The experiments were, however, performed at the Yerkes Observatory of the University of Chicago, where Prof. Nichols spent two of his summer vacations. The results obtained from these experiments have just been carefully reviewed and computed and sent to Prof. George E. Hale, director of the observatory.

Prof. Nichols' experiments at the Yerkes observatory have for the first time proved beyond a doubt that the planets and some of the fixed stars send an appreciable quantity of heat to the earth. The quantity, however, is so minute that the wonder is that an instrument could be made sensitive enough to detect it.

The instrument which can record such an infinitesimal amount of heat is called a radiometer. Though based to some extent upon the same principle as the bolometer and thermopile, which have been so successfully used in measuring heat rays, in construction it is essentially different and for this purpose has proved far more effective.

The heating of these first measurements of stellar heat, says Prof. Hale, upon the life history of stars is very important, but general conclusions cannot be drawn until further results can be obtained. Prof. Nichols remarks that a great reflecting telescope, with silvered glass mirror an inch in diameter, which is being constructed at the Yerkes observatory, will be better adapted than any other instrument for this delicate work. The glass lenses of a refracting telescope are quite opaque to the heat waves which reach us from the stars and for this reason a reflecting telescope of the largest size must be used in future experiments.

Prof. Nichols was assisted in this valuable work by Prof. Charles E. St. John of Oberlin college and A. A. Cotton, formerly assistant at the Lick observatory.

One reason why so many people are glad to see the Moores make such great fortunes is that they are "good spenders." They are simple in their tastes, but they spend money like water on the things they enjoy. Each of them has possessed of an inordinate love for good horses, and they keep up a hot rivalry in seeing which of the two can keep the better string. James H. Moore was the organizer of the horse show in Chicago last winter, and many of his and his brother's fine steppers were among the prize winners at that event. Down in New York William H. Moore has a string of thirty-five fine roadsters and saddle horses, and he has found it necessary to build a stable at a cost of \$100,000 to house them properly. James H. has about as many that are frequently seen on the boulevards of Chicago and on the roads near his summer home at Lake Geneva.

Next after driving a good horse, golf is the favorite pastime of both the Moores. They are members of several of the clubs around Chicago and New York and both play a fairly good game.

A little less than a couple of years ago William H. Moore moved to New York. It being decided that the interests of the big steel company with which he was connected could be handled better there than in Chicago. He has bought and now occupies the fine house that was built for W. E. D. Stokes, at 4 East Fifty-fourth street, adjoining Fifth avenue and the residence of Henry M. Flagler. The house is a five-story structure that cost him \$325,000. He has spent as much more in furnishing and fitting it up. Aside from his town house he also has a fine summer place in one of the suburbs near New York, where his family spends a large part of the year.

While W. H. Moore has moved back to his native State, James H. has preferred to remain a Chicagoan. At Lake Geneva he has nearly completed a fine summer home that is a beautiful situation, and is remarkable even in that colony of beautiful places. The house and vast grounds are understood to have cost about \$500,000. In addition to this Mr. Moore is building a city home in Michigan avenue that will rival the finest along that famous street.

The Moores are both possessed of a nice sense of humor. At the time they were well started out of their financial difficulties the Joe Letter went corner rose and collapsed with a loss of about \$3,000,000. A market paragraph with a strong friendship for Letter put into his gossip one day the statement that "there was no reason why Letter should not recoup his broken fortunes. The Moores had done it and Letter was as brilliant as either of the Moores." The paragraph was shown to James H. Moore, and his good-natured comment was "I guess he is more brilliant than the Moores. He certainly made a bigger failure."

THE DIVORCE RECORD.

The record for the largest aggregate business in divorces still is held by Chicago, the great center of this industry. The Chicago divorce mill grinds with a steady all-the-year-round motion. The average ratio is about a dozen divorces a day, or, say, 4,000 a year.—Sun, New York.

SHOW SIDE OF BATTLES.

A Reuter from Stannerton recounting a fight says:—"Many spectators watched the operations from kopjes near the town." If the existing state of affairs continues we shall soon have "personally conducted" parties to "witness a battle, inclusive terms, perfect security guaranteed."—Mafeking Mail.

SERIOUS RIOT IN DETROIT CITY

Ten Thousand Men and Boys Indulge in One.

HOOT AND YELL AT POLICE

Officers Fire Their Guns Into the Air—Mob Responds With Bricks, Bats and Cobblestones.

Detroit, Mich., May 10.—Fully 10,000 men and boys ran riot in the main streets of this city for more than three hours tonight, and a continual running fight with policemen, both mounted and on foot, caused great excitement in the heart of the city. The net result, as far as known, is twelve citizens and five policemen injured. The names of but two citizens are known at present. They are Michael Waldin and Louis Cahlin. Both had their heads bruised by being trampled on by horses ridden by the mounted police in a charge on the crowd.

James Tuomey, scalp cut by brick.

Henry Scott, hit on head with cobblestone.

Thomas Murphy, cheek cut open with brick.

George Moore, badly cut about head by brick; taken home in ambulance.

Barney Roman, hit with a brick.

The beginning of the riot was last night, when Director of Police Andrews, who recently superseded the old police chief, and through the passage of the "tipper bill" by the legislature, issued an order to the police to allow no one to stand about the wagon of Tom Bawden, a local single tax exporter, who had incurred the ill-will of the police director by the extraordinary nature of his remarks on social reform and "tax dodgers." When Bawden began his exhortation a crowd quickly gathered. Director Andrews supervised the work of the police in keeping the people moving. The crowd good-naturedly hooted at the police and no violence was done.

Tonight, however, the temper of the crowd changed when it was announced that Director Andrews had called on the reserve officers to assist in keeping the Campus Martius clear. The single-tax exporter came with his wagon and found the campus jammed with people. The police refused to allow him to locate at any particular point, and he no violence, but stand their clubs and the crowd followed him to another, the mob frequently blocked traffic, and the police attempted to disperse them. It was but a moment before stones began to fly through the air, and a general mix-up followed, in which the foot police used their clubs and the mounted men charged. The policemen fired their guns in the air, and the mob returned the fusillade with bricks and cobblestones. At one time, the mob had gathered around the central police station at Fort and Randolph streets, bricks were thrown through the windows.

In a charge made by the mounted police at this point Michael Waldin was knocked down and three horses trampled over him, cutting his head so badly that he was taken to the emergency hospital. Policeman George Moore was hit with a stone in this charge and his cheek laid open. The other policemen were not hurt.

At one stage of the riot a section of hose was secured by the order of the police director and the stream turned on the crowd, but the hose was cut and the man who wielded the nozzle was knocked down and pounded on the head with an iron cuspidor.

Mayor Maybury was down town watching the crowd, and at one time made a speech to the people from the postoffice steps, cautioning them to do no violence, but stand their clubs and be in sympathy with the order of Police Director Andrews denying free speech on the public streets.

At 11 o'clock tonight the mob had gradually dwindled to a mere handful and the city was quiet.

Wild Horses for South Africa.

Vancouver, B. C., May 11.—Hundreds of horses which have been running wild during the last few years on the plains between Lillooet and Cariboo and Okanagan are being captured to be sold to the British government for use in South Africa.

An imperial cavalry officer is now at Kamloops buying them as rapidly as they are brought in. The horses are of good size, most of them being mustangs inbred with domestic horses that have been lost by a loss of about various times and joined the wild herds.

JUGGLING WITH MILLIONS.

The Moore Brothers, Promoters, Were \$4,000,000 Poor a Few Years Ago, Now They Are Reputed \$28,000,000 Rich—A Financial Fairy Tale.

From \$4,000,000 in debt to \$25,000,000 on the other side of the ledger is the record of William H. and James H. Moore in the past five years. The \$4,000,000 debt came in August, 1896, with the collapse of the Diamond Match corner. The \$25,000,000 on the other side of the ledger has been made in about three years through a rare genius for organization and consolidation and a knowledge of the stock markets such as few men possess.

And how they are going to emulate the example of Andrew Carnegie, says one of the men they have given up some of their money for public libraries. They are as much to give, as to be sure, as the Laird of Skibo Castle, but they have just as good a right, and will have just as much pleasure in the giving.

The Moores have made their start in business by the little village of Greene, N. Y. That is also where they made their first life. The announcement of the start in a dispatch the other day in the little burg that it was to be the recipient of the money and with it the statement that more would be ready at any time it was needed to establish a Greene a first-class public library. It is probable that the first amount will be sufficient for a \$50,000 public library will soon be in Greene as the national capital does in Washington.

The village of Greene does not appear on many of the maps. It is the home of only about 1,200 people, and is principally renowned in these days as the birthplace of the Moore brothers, who have taken rank among the greatest promoters and the first financiers of the country. The village is situated up in the Chenango Valley, about twenty miles above Binghamton, N. Y., and it is said to be a decidedly lovely spot. It was big enough for the Moores as boys, but it couldn't hold them after they had reached young manhood when they packed up their belongings and came west.

But how did they make that \$25,000,000? That is a financial fairy tale. As some of the old astronomers used to descend into deep holes in the ground the better to see the stars so the Moore brothers went deep down into bankruptcy to start their present great fortune. Down there they seem to have planted a magic seed that sprang and has grown like Jack's bean stalk to carry them to the highest pinnacles of financial fame and success.

The bankruptcy came, as most Chi-

cagoans know, with the collapse of the corner in Diamond Match stock in August, 1896. When the books were balanced all around after that famous deal the Moores were just about \$4,000,000 in debt, and with nary a shilling to pay it. That would have killed some men, but the Moores declined to stay financially dead. They told their creditors they would pay out if given a little time, and they have done it. And the creditors were more decent when the crash came have been paid many times over in the chances the Moores have given them to make money since they regained their footing. Those who were ugly have had just enough to square their accounts and no more.

The organization of the National Biscuit company or the "cracker trust" back in 1898 was the first step of the Moores toward financial revivification. They repaid up probably \$1,000,000 on the flotation of the company, and another \$1,000,000 later on a clever deal with the common stock in the local market. The war with Spain brought a halt to their industries, as it did to the industry of the entire country, but when that was over they set to work again, and early in 1899 completed the organization of the American Tin Plate company. The deal proved a grand success from the start, and one bright morning LaSalle street was started with the information that the Moores had settled with the Diamond Match company and paid up all other claims against them, and were out of debt. Since that time they have been adding millions to millions until they stand now on a level in the financial and industrial world with J. Pierpont Morgan and the other great money capitalists of the United States.

The consolidation of competitive industrial companies into large single concerns has been the foundation and superstructure of the Moore brothers' fortune. William H. (or Judge) Moore has been the organizer, and James H.

(the younger) has been the market man. Between them they have combined abilities that are not surpassed in their line by any other two men now engaged in business.

Altogether they have organized and floated seven big industrial corporations, beginning with Biscuit back in 1898 and ending with the American Can company, a \$7,000,000 concern, which is just now being put on the market. These seven companies have a combined capital of nothing less than \$354,000,000, and the list looks like this:

	Common stock.	Preferred stock.	Total.
National Biscuit	\$30,000,000	\$25,000,000	\$55,000,000
American Tin Plate	30,000,000	20,000,000	50,000,000
National Steel	32,000,000	27,000,000	59,000,000
Union Bag and Paper	16,000,000	11,000,000	27,000,000
American Steel Hoop	19,000,000	14,000,000	33,000,000
American Sheet Steel	26,000,000	26,000,000	52,000,000
American Can	32,000,000	27,000,000	59,000,000
Total	\$192,000,000	\$162,000,000	\$354,000,000

Four of these companies, National Steel, Tin Plate, Steel Hoop and Sheet, have been taken into Mr. Morgan's billion-dollar consolidation, the United States Steel corporation, and the terms on which they were taken indicate very clearly that the Moores are negotiators as well as promoters. Two of the Moore companies, Tin Plate and National Steel, were taken at better terms than were given to any of the other concerns, figures which make the present stocks worth about \$2 to \$1 as compared with their original cost. The Moores, indeed, cut about as big a figure in Mr. Morgan's great consolidation as does Mr. Morgan himself.

It could probably be difficult for even the Moores themselves to say which of their companies yielded them the greatest amount of profit, unless it was Tin Plate. They are supposed to have re-

ceived \$10,000,000 of common stock in payment for their work of organizing the company. That amount of stock is worth nearly \$7,000,000 in the stock market today. They didn't keep it all at the start, of course, but they have been in the market on every rise the shares in this and every other stock they were connected with has had. Their knowledge of the affairs of the company prompted them last summer to buy up Tin Plate common by the cart load around \$20 and \$25 a share. The price of this stock has since been

	Common stock.	Preferred stock.	Total.
National Biscuit	\$30,000,000	\$25,000,000	\$55,000,000
American Tin Plate	30,000,000	20,000,000	50,000,000
National Steel	32,000,000	27,000,000	59,000,000
Union Bag and Paper	16,000,000	11,000,000	27,000,000
American Steel Hoop	19,000,000	14,000,000	33,000,000
American Sheet Steel	26,000,000	26,000,000	52,000,000
American Can	32,000,000	27,000,000	59,000,000
Total	\$192,000,000	\$162,000,000	\$354,000,000

as high as \$75 a share, and is now around \$70. How much they have cleaned up in this and the other deals they have been in only the Moores themselves can know, but a conservative estimate of their combined wealth by people who are closely connected with them does not put it below \$25,000,000. And the people who know them all seem glad they have made it.

The wonderful financial success these two brothers have had would have probably "turned the heads" of men with less rugged character, but there seems to be no difference in their manner now from what it was in the days when they were "bust." They do not affect the ways of the "rich and proud," but number among their friends now the men who were their friends in adversity, and some of those were their playmates back in the little village of Greene.