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12 PAGES—LAST EDITION.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1906. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR.

HENRY H. ROGERS WILL NOT ANSWER

Vice-President of Standard Oil Company Acts Very Cavalierly.

KNOWS ALL. TELLS NOTHING.

Tells Atty-Gen. Hadley He Does Not Think It Worth While to Reply to Questions.

Wouldn't Answer Anything—His Obstinacy Will be Certified to the Supreme Court.

New York, Jan. 9.—Henry H. Rogers, vice president of the Standard Oil company of New Jersey, whose testimony was interrupted by adjournment yesterday, was the first witness at today's session of the hearing in connection with the state of Missouri suit against the alleged oil trust. The interrogation of Mr. Rogers was taken up today at the point where it was interrupted yesterday.

"How long have you been connected with the Standard Oil company of Indiana?" asked Mr. Hadley, the attorney-general of Missouri, who is conducting the inquiry before Commissioner Sanborn.

"I don't know."

"Since its organization?"

"I don't think it is worth while to answer that," said Mr. Rogers.

"You will permit me to be the judge of that," responded the attorney-general.

Mr. Hadley then asked Mr. Rogers if he was connected with the Standard Oil company of Indiana, when it succeeded to the business of the Standard Oil company of Kentucky.

"Did you ever by yourself or others as trustee own or hold any stock in the Waters-Pierce Oil company of Missouri?"

"I decline to answer on advice of counsel," replied Mr. Rogers.

"Were you a trustee of the original Standard Oil trust?" asked Mr. Hadley.

"Mr. Rogers' attorney objected and the witness did not answer."

"Is it not a fact that you and eight other persons in the Standard Oil trust held 1,200 shares of the Waters-Pierce Oil company June 26, 1882, as now appears in the office of the secretary of state of Missouri?"

Objected to by Mr. Hagerman because it relates to a period prior to the creation of three oil companies which are defendants in the case.

"I decline to answer," said Mr. Rogers.

"How long a time has the Standard Oil company of New Jersey, either through itself or some other person, held or controlled a majority of the stock of the Waters-Pierce company?"

"I decline to answer."

"That is, you decline to tell for how long a time?" asked Mr. Hadley.

"I decline to answer on advice of counsel," replied Mr. Rogers.

"For how long has the Standard Oil company of New Jersey owned or controlled a majority of the stock of the Standard Oil company of Indiana?"

"I decline to answer."

"Mr. Hadley asked the same question as applied to the Republic Oil company and again Mr. Rogers declined to answer."

"It is not a fact that a majority of the stock in each of these corporations has been transferred or is owned or controlled by the same person or persons in the office of the secretary of state of Missouri?"

"I decline to answer on advice of counsel," replied Mr. Rogers.

"This ended the direct evidence and to which Mr. Rogers had declined to answer he was certified to the supreme court. Mr. Hadley said he might want to call Mr. Rogers later and he was excused."

Mr. Rogers, however, returned to the stand and said:

"On Saturday afternoon when I was asked to answer the question, 'I want to say to you now, Walter C. Teagle, I suppose was meant was John Teagle, whom I know.'"

Mr. Hadley brought out from Mr. Rogers that John Teagle was a member of Scofield, Schurmer & Teagle in the oil business.

"You find out that Walter C. Teagle is a member of the foreign committee of the Standard Oil company?"

Mr. Rogers started to answer but the objection of his counsel stopped him.

"It is not funny that you do not know?"

Mr. Rogers made an answer so low as to be unheard.

"I want you to treat this matter with the seriousness which your position warrants," said Mr. Hadley.

In reply to questions, Mr. Rogers said:

"I understand Walter C. Teagle is connected with some foreign business. I have met him at 26 Broadway and he has been connected with the Standard Oil company."

"Did he go to St. Louis in 1882 in connection with an oil company in which you were interested and of which you were a member?"

Mr. Rogers was then excused and he bade Mr. Hadley "good-bye" to which Mr. Hadley replied "good-bye."

Eugene Carney was the next witness. He said he was a police officer at 26

PURCHASE MAY BE CONTESTED.

That of Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad is Now Questioned.

BRADFORD MAKES STATEMENT

Says J. P. Morgan is Desirous of Repudiating Agreement Entered Into in October.

Cincinnati, Jan. 9.—The Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville purchase by the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and the Pere Marquette railways may be contested in the courts. V. A. Bradford, president of the Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville arrived in this city yesterday after consultation in New York with his legal advisers and the following statement by him was published today:

"Ex-Judge John F. Dillon and Wm. O. Coke, author of 'Coke on corporations,' have examined the manner by which the Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville was purchased by the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton and the Pere Marquette, and they are emphatic that the sale will stand and that the bonds issued for the purchase of the road are valid."

J. P. Morgan purchased the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton stock in September last and on October 12, he repudiated the purchase of the Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville. Now he desires to repudiate his own act in October.

"The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton has operated the Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville for about 18 months. We had terminals in this city which were leased to private individuals by the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton without either my knowledge or approval. The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton officials canceled our 99 year contract for terminals in Chicago."

"I turned over the Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville to the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, free of indebtedness. Now the floating debt runs into the thousands."

When asked if a suit would be brought in the U. S. court to compel Mr. Morgan to turn over the bonds for the Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville, Mr. Bradford simply said:

"Wait and see."

Broadway "to look after peddlers and beggars."

Mr. Carney said he had no counsel, but William V. Rowe sat beside him and they conferred. Mr. Hadley said he would object to any interruptions by counsel. In a moment or two Carney was advised by Mr. Rowe and declined to answer on advice of counsel.

Mr. Carney then testified that he declined to answer on advice of counsel. He said he was in the office of the secretary of state of Missouri at one of the entrances to 26 Broadway.

Still acting under Mr. Rowe's advice, Mr. Carney proceeded to give a modified statement of Mr. Rowe's testimony. He said that he had been in the office of the secretary of state of Missouri at one of the entrances to 26 Broadway.

He said that he had been in the office of the secretary of state of Missouri at one of the entrances to 26 Broadway.

"Do you remember in August, 1904, that you said to a person that you knew all the men, and that they had been employed in that building for some time?"

"I decline to answer on advice of counsel," replied Mr. Rogers.

"Who employed your counsel, the Standard Oil company?"

"I decline to answer."

Witness at first refused to say how long he was employed at 26 Broadway, but then did so. He refused to say who employed him.

"Ask the witness if he has been told not to answer questions," said Commissioner F. H. Sanborn.

"This looks like a preconcerted action."

Mr. Hadley asked a long string of questions which witness declined to answer.

"If there is any question which you will give, please offer it," said Mr. Hadley.

"I decline to answer on advice of counsel," said Carney.

The combine battleship and cruiser Page, who said he is connected with the foreign department of the Standard Oil company was called. He was questioned as to whether certain persons had been employed in the same territory.

He had been connected with the Union Tank Line company as vice president.

During the first five years that witness was connected with the Union Tank Line company, its cars, he said, were used by the Waters-Pierce Oil company, the Standard Oil company of Indiana, but he did not know that the Republic company used the cars of that company.

DESPERATE BOY TAKEN.

Swam Kootenai River Twice, Exchanges Shots With Pursuers.

Helena, Mont., Jan. 9.—After twice swimming ice cold Kootenai river and exchanging shots with his pursuers, William Adams, a boy, was taken today by a party of hunters.

Adams, who is about 15 years of age, was taken by a party of hunters. He was taken by a party of hunters. He was taken by a party of hunters.

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A LANDSLIDE IN HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.

Many Houses With Sleeping Occupants Carried Over Brink of Pit.

MANY WERE KILLED OUTRIGHT

Debris Took Fire From Overturned Stoves—Ten Bodies Burned Beyond Recognition Recovered.

Haverstraw, N. Y., Jan. 9.—At least 14 persons are believed to have perished in the landslide which carried several tenement houses down in a clay pit here last night. Up to 10 o'clock this morning none of the bodies had been recovered.

Undermined by the shifting clay that had been softened by yesterday's snowfall, the several houses with their three score of sleeping occupants toppled over the brink of the pit and tumbled to pieces. The houses which were of wood were set on fire from overturned stoves and the debris was soon a mass of flames. Some 50 or more tenants escaped with more or less serious injuries while a number variously estimated at from 15 to 18 are believed to have been killed outright or burned to death.

The landslide occurred on Rutland street in the east end of the town where two blocks of houses are supposed to have been undermined by workmen digging clay for brick-making. The catastrophe occurred without warning and while the victims were asleep. Seven houses went down in the crash. They had stood on the brink of a pit a hundred feet deep and when the clay gave way were carried to the bottom. Those who were not killed in the crash of their homes either escaped with serious injuries or were burned to death in the ruins which immediately took fire. The landslide broke the water mains, shutting off the supply of water and greatly impeding the work of rescue. The flames spread to other buildings and but for the timely arrival of hundreds of volunteer fire fighters might have been a disaster of unprecedented proportions.

Those known to have perished are:

THE DEAD.

Mr. Nelson, furniture dealer.

Benjamin Nelson, his son.

Mrs. Silverman, a boy.

A Jewish rabbi.

Mr. and Mrs. Cohen.

Five Cohen children.

THE MISSING.

The missing include Mrs. Bailey.

Entire Lanny family.

Seven Hebrew laborers.

The landslide came gradually at first. The ground, weakened by the rain and snow of the last few days, showed cracks near the edge of the street late in the afternoon and in the evening portions of the bank began to give way. The street was not thickly populated, but the most of the houses had been left on account of fear of just what happened.

Many of the residents left their homes at the last few days, showing a foreboding of the disaster. The men were endeavoring to move their effects, and the rabbi was assisting them. This was also the case with Mrs. Silverman and her son.

When the final slide came, it came so suddenly that those who had lingered in their houses had absolutely no opportunity to escape. The bank caved from 20 to 30 feet width at the top and for a distance of two blocks from division to Jefferson streets lengthwise. A portion of the south side of Division street likewise caved.

Those who lived in three houses at the end of the row and which did not go down in the wreck, were roused by a frightful roar and crash above which could be heard the groans of the victims. There was a plunge, a shivering of the earth all around and then there was stillness. When the neighbors rushed, half and from their houses the buildings close to them had disappeared. Only a gap in the cliff side told the story. It was very dark, with no street lights, and those who had been spared were so wild with alarm that their own safety that it was several minutes before any general alarm was given.

Before this could be done the frame structures of the tenement houses had taken fire from the scattered coals and lights in them and soon the whole of the wreck was burning fiercely, the flames rising above the sides of the pit.

As crowds hurried to the scene and as the fire department galloped up a second landslide occurred. In it several persons who had ventured too near the edge of the pit were nearly carried over to their deaths. It was necessary to move the fire apparatus to insure its safety, and so uncertain was the earth that the efforts of rescue were greatly retarded.

From below men entered the pit, but could not get near the wrecks of the houses because of the flames. The whole pit grew so hot soon that those who sought to attack the flames or rush in and if possible save some who might have survived the fall, could not approach the wreck.

Large forces of men who work in the brick yards by day were mustered to aid in the work of rescue, but their efforts were in vain. All the tenants of the houses still standing were driven out as the structures are in momentary danger of following the others into the pit.

The frightened tenants were cared for by neighbors.

BUFFALO SUPERINTENDENT
OF POLICE SUSPENDED.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 9.—Upon his request William S. Bull, superintendent, was yesterday suspended pending an investigation of alleged irregularities in handling the police pension fund. The alleged irregularities were made public by Mayor Adam, who has been conducting an investigation. No money is missing now but for 18 months up to Dec. 12 no money derived from dog taxes and from the issuance of licenses to carry pistols had been turned over to the city treasurer. Supt. Bull deposited the whole amount, about \$12,000, in various amounts between Dec. 12 and Dec. 30. He says the money had been lying in a safe at police headquarters.

REJOICE OVER THE STATE FARM.

American Fork Will Join Hands With Lehi in Celebrating The Victory.

CONCERNS EACH OF THEM.

Mutually Interested in Distinction Accorded That Section of the State.

(Special to the "News.")

American Fork, Jan. 9.—American Fork is preparing to join forces with Lehi Friday afternoon and evening in one of the biggest celebrations the county has seen. In honor of the bringing of the central state experimental farm to this county. American Fork shares with its twin city on the north-west, the honor of working hard and in co-operation for the new farm, and supplies half of the water and over half of the land for the farm. A large portion of it lies in American Fork precinct, and for this reason alone American Fork has a deep interest in its welfare.

When the question first arose of getting the farm, American Fork had a right to offer, and appointed a strong committee to look after the matter. It was in this county. When the present site was discussed American Fork was abandoned her site and worked for this in co-operation with Lehi in order that the fight might not be lost through a division.

On this committee were J. H. Wooten, Mayor James H. Clark, and a number of others. When the fight finally turned out to be successful, American Fork tendered the use of its Apollo hall, the largest dancing pavilion in the county, for the banquet and ball, but when it was decided that the banquet should be held at Lehi, through a misunderstanding of the offer, the citizens here readily joined in the movement and will attend in a body at their sister city.

American Fork is proud of the new farm, for it considers that it adds one item more in the upbuilding of the county. American Fork now has some of the largest buildings, the best schools, and the best hotels, and the farm, located nearby, will add materially to the attractiveness of the section.

NEGOTIATING FOR
UTAH CLAY BEDS.

Indiana Concern May Buy Deposits at Fairfield and Build a Plant Here.

INVESTIGATING FREIGHT RATE

Company Manufactures Insulators, Fire Brick, Pipe and Portland Cement Goods.

The freight department of the Salt Lake Route is figuring upon a special rate on fire clay and kaoline from Fairfield, Utah, where there are extensive deposits of this character, so as to foster an important industry.

Last week a carload of sample clay was sent to Los Angeles in order that a local firm might experiment with it with the object in view of securing a constant supply if it is found to be what is claimed for it.

In addition, the Peru Electric Manufacturing company of Peru, Ind., which turns out porcelain and electrical supplies, is anxious to get a sample carload. Should it prove satisfactory there will be weekly shipments both east and west and a low rate put in to secure the business.

But what will be better news to Salt Lake and Utah is that R. H. Rowing, the secretary, treasurer and manager of the Peru manufacturing concern, is seriously contemplating the building of a plant here for the manufacture of insulators, fire brick, pipe and porcelain goods. At the present time he is in correspondence with the traffic department of the Salt Lake Route in connection with the matter.

The fire clay and kaoline deposits, which are situated in the vicinity of Fairfield, are owned by Homer J. Kendall of Lehi. Preliminary negotiations on the part of the Peru Electric Manufacturing company are now said to be under way for the purchase of the property with the object in view of developing the holdings and turning them to good advantage.

SAYS ORCHARD IS THE
INDEPENDENCE ASSASSIN.

(Special to the "News.")

Boise, Idaho, Jan. 9.—Sheriff Bell of Cripple Creek arrived at Caldwell last night. He fully identifies Orchard as being the man who blew up the Independence depot in 1904, killing 14 men.

Fred Miller, who is here to defend Orchard, refuses to say that he knew Orchard by that name. He admits he knew the man but gives no information.

Boise, Idaho, Jan. 9.—Edward Bell, sheriff of Teller county, Colorado, who arrived here last night from Caldwell, where he yesterday saw the man Harry Orchard, of Hoxan, who is charged with the assassination of Former Gov. Frank Steiensen, today stated that he had identified the prisoner as the man wanted in Colorado to answer for the dynamite outrage at the Independence depot, in which 14 men were killed. Orchard's preliminary hearing has been set for Thursday morning.

JUDGE GOODWIN GETS A NEW JOB

Makes Peace With Kearns and Becomes Editor-in-Chief Of the Telegram.

A BIG CHANGE OF HEART.

Has Hitherto Denounced the Ex-Senator as an Ignomineous and Bully—A Sign of the Times.

Wonders never cease. The unexpected in the fact that Judge Goodwin, who was editor of the Tribune at the time Kearns bought it but who was let out "for the good of the service," as Mayor Thompson puts it with reference to Lynch, has been retained as the editor-in-chief of Kearns' evening paper, the Telegram. He will assume his new duties on Monday next.

The announcement causes some surprise for the reason that Mr. Kearns has been bitterly hated and pictured by Goodwin's pen as a bully and ignomineous. But that appears to be the case in the United States senate by methods that should not be winked at; as a man for whom Utah must blush in the Congress of the United States. In all the years of Kearns' ignominy of the office few writers dared their quills deeper in vitriol than did Judge Goodwin when the name of Kearns was mentioned. But that appears to be all in the past. Tom has seen Charles and Charles has seen Tom—since the last election. They have shaken hands over by-ones and griped each others paws in the hope of future developments. No more will the judge dictate sarcastic sentences about Utah's discoverer of the island of snakes or the slightly to him as the man "with the war." Hereafter he is more likely to be characterized as St. Thomas or the "Moses of the West" or some other pseudonym of adoration.

The elevation of Goodwin to the position of editor-in-chief of the Telegram is said to be a sign of the times, a precursor of other and more important changes in the history of the managing editor of the Silver King mine. And all that is, and may yet be, by reason thereof, is to be done to the end that "American" party principles and rule may be maintained, and force enough to return, in due season, a certain gentleman, to the United States senate.

MIDSHIPMAN DECATUR
MUST FACE ANOTHER TRIAL.

Annapolis, Jan. 9.—The first court martial of a midshipman under the act of 1902, providing dismissal for "encouraging or countenancing hazing" began this morning at the Annapolis Naval Academy. The midshipman, Stephen Decatur, Jr., of Portsmouth, N. H., being on trial. This charge is supported by one specification, that Decatur, countenancing the hazing of fourth classmen, Gaylord and Meadville, Pa. There is also a charge of hazing under the act of 1874 under which there are two specifications. No courts martial have been called under the later act previous to this because it was believed that the superintendent of the naval academy had powers of summary dismissal under it. A recent opinion of the attorney general holds, however, that the power can only be exercised after conviction before a court martial. Decatur has already undergone one trial for hazing and was acquitted. He is regarded as one of the best students in the class which will graduate next month.

The next midshipman to be tried is John Paul Miller, of Louisville, Ky., also a member of the first class. There are charges under both acts against him, among supported by four specifications. The midshipman of the fourth class whom the Silver King mine, N. C., the youth who was stricken with paralysis in class room street a month ago, whose previous hazing was rumored at the time but denied by him.

BONAPARTE REPRIMANDS
COMMANDER L. YOUNG

Washington, Jan. 9.—Before his departure for Charleston, S. C., Bonaparte wrote a letter of reprimand to Commander Lacy Young, in execution of the sentence of the court-martial which found that officer guilty of remissions of duty in connection with the boiler explosion on the gunboat Albatross. The reprimand is in the nature of a "public reprimand" and the nature of the naturally requires that it shall be administered in a public manner. The view of the peculiar circumstances of the case, Assistant Secretary Newberry, who is acting as secretary, has decided that the letter shall not be made public by the navy department and that its publication shall be left to the discretion of the recipient. The reprimand is somewhat mild in tone and the letter is not altogether complimentary to Commander Young. It is therefore not at all unlikely that Commander Young will himself consent to its publication.

BENJAMIN F. MILLS DEAD.

Boston, Jan. 9.—Benjamin Franklin Mills, the founder and for more than 40 years the director of the Graylock institute at Williamstown preparatory school, died yesterday at Williamstown. He was a native of Williamstown.

BIG FIRE IN BOSTON.

Boston, Jan. 9.—A fire of threatening proportions broke out this morning in the Wormwood warehouse in the South Boston district, in close proximity to other warehouses and manufacturing structures. Within a hour after the outbreak the flames had confined the flames to the warehouse. Loss, \$15,000.

PRINTERS GO ON STRIKE.

Montreal, Jan. 9.—Seventy-five union printers employed on the Gazette newspaper are on strike today. Trouble came up in the job office over an apprentice and the newspaper staff of machine men was called out in sympathy. The Gazette proprietors have declared their establishment an open shop and announce that their paper will be published as usual.

NEW APPOINTEES FILE THEIR BONDS

Heads of Departments Will Take Hold of Their Respective Offices at Once.

ASSISTANTS NOT YET NAMED.

Six Had Qualified up to Noon Today And Others Were Scheduled for This Afternoon.

Up to noon today six of the heads of the departments of the city government appointed by Mayor Thompson last night, and confirmed by the city council, had qualified by filing their bonds as required, with the city recorder. None of them had at that time taken active charge of their offices or had decided upon who would be named as their assistants. Most of them are spending the day in getting acquainted with their predecessors in office and also with the duties of their various offices. It is expected that all of them will be in active control of their departments by tomorrow morning.

Those who had filed their bonds up to noon were: Frank Mathews, land and water commissioner, whose bond is \$1,000, with T. A. Heringer, the new humane officer, and Thomas W. Mathews as surety; Thomas A. Heringer, humane officer, \$2,000, T. W. Mathews and Frank Mathews, sureties; Jacob T. Raleigh, street supervisor and superintendent of irrigation, \$5,000, Joseph E. Fugley and L. F. Redman, sureties; John E. Wiscomb, sexton at the city cemetery, \$2,000, T. E. Harper and John E. Shorten, sureties; Walter J. Frazier, forest inspector, \$1,000, J. M. Hopfenbeck and R. E. Ripley, sureties; L. C. Kelsey, city engineer, \$5,000, J. C. Lynch and B. F. Bauer, sureties.

PANAMA CANAL.

Matters Relating to It and Canal Zone To be Investigated.

Washington, Jan. 9.—All matters relating to the Panama canal and the government of the canal zone and management of the Panama railroad will be investigated by the senate committee on inter-oceanic canals. This was decided today at the first meeting of the committee.

The investigation will begin on Tuesday next, although there may be a special meeting in the interim to take up the nominations of canal commissioners.

When the committee was called to order there were present Senators Millard, chairman; Kittredge, Hopkins, Knox, Morgan, Taft, Tamm and Tamm. The nominations of commissioners were taken up but on account of the number of absentees and the fact that it had been intimated that it might be desired to have hearings in regard to one or more of them, they were laid over for the present. The formation of a program in regard to canal affairs was then considered. All members of the committee agreed that there should be an inquiry and the scope was considered at length. There seemed to be a sentiment in favor of leaving the work of the canal commission in its inception. Senator Gorman drafted a resolution for introduction in the senate by Chairman Millard, giving the committee authority to hold hearings in such matters.

It was informally agreed that the question of salaries should be one of the questions considered.

M. REVEL GOES TO SPAIN.

Paris, Jan. 9.—M. Revel, former governor of Algiers, and head of the French delegation to the Moroccan conference at Algiers accompanied by a number of officials, left for Spain. His departure was the occasion of a notable gathering of officials, including representatives of Premier Rouvier and the cabinet ministers.

M. St. René Talandier, who was French envoy to Morocco throughout the controversy and numerous military and civilian officials. The farewell showed the deep interest and sympathy felt over the result of the conference as involving Franco-German relations. M. Ruggieri, the second French delegate, leaves in order to participate in the wedding of the Infanta Maria Teresa, 12 to Prince Ferdinand of Bavaria, reaching Algiers Jan. 15.

GOMPERTS WILL ATTEND.

Washington, Jan. 9.—President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor will leave shortly to attend the session of the conference of which he is scheduled to meet at Indianapolis on Jan. 16. The convention probably will last several weeks. Both John Mitchell, president of the United States Mine Workers of America and Mr. Gompers are expected to make addresses.

UNITED MINE WORKERS.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 9.—The annual convention of the Pittsburg district of the United Mine Workers of America opened here today with 200 delegates in attendance. It is understood the most important feature of the convention will be presented to the national convention. It is also said the delegates will ask for an amendment, but they decline to say how much.

CABLE CAR RUNS AWAY.

Paris, Jan. 9.—A cable car on the Rue de Belleville descended an incline at full speed, the brakes not working. The passengers jumped from the car and 15 were injured, three of them dangerously.