

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

He Devotes Much Attention to the Trust Problem, and Urges Congress to Remedy Any Evils.

AGAINST CHANGES IN THE TARIFF POLICY

Advocates Reciprocity, Wants Duty on Anthracite Coal Removed, Urges an Elastic Currency System, a Proper Immigration Law, Harmony Between Capital and Labor, the Creation of a Secretary of Commerce and a General Staff for the Army.

Washington, D. C.—President Roosevelt's message, which was read before the Senate and House of Representatives, is, in brief, as follows:

The Senate and House of Representatives. We still continue in a period of unbounded prosperity. This prosperity is not the creature of law, but undoubtedly the law under which we work have been instrumental in creating the conditions which made it possible, and by unwise legislation it would be easy enough to destroy it. There will undoubtedly be periods of depression. The wave will recede, but the tide will advance. This nation is seated on a continent flanked by two great oceans. It is composed of men the descendants of pioneers, or in a sense, pioneers themselves, of men winnowed out from among the nations of the Old World by the energy, boldness and love of adventure found in their own eager hearts. Such a nation, so placed, will surely meet success from fortune.

But our people, the sons of the men of the Civil War, the sons of the men who had iron in their blood, rejoice in the present and face the future with high heart and steady hand. They are not the timid of the past, nor are they the timid of the future. They are the sons of the men who have shown by their deeds that they are not afraid of the future. They are the sons of the men who have shown by their deeds that they are not afraid of the future. They are the sons of the men who have shown by their deeds that they are not afraid of the future.

President Roosevelt then calls attention to the great fortunes of the country, which, he says, have been won not by doing evil, but as an incident to action which has benefited the community as a whole. In dealing upon the evils which have arisen in the course of our industrial development he says that the evils are real and some of them menacing, but they are the outgrowth of our progress, and are not of our making. He says that the evils are real and some of them menacing, but they are the outgrowth of our progress, and are not of our making.

TRUSTS.

In my message to the present Congress at its first session I discussed at length the question of the regulation of the big corporations, commonly doing an interstate business, often with some tendency to monopoly, which are popularly known as trusts. The experience of the past year has emphasized, in my opinion, the desirability of the regulation of these corporations, and the effort to prevent the fundamental requisite of social efficiency is a high standard of individual energy and excellence, but this is in no wise inconsistent with power to act in combination for aims which can not so well be achieved by the individual acting alone.

A fundamental basis of civilization is the inviolability of property, but this is in no wise inconsistent with the right of society to regulate the exercise of the artificial powers which it confers upon the owners of property, under the name of corporate franchises, such a way as to prevent the misuse of these powers. Corporations, and especially combinations of corporations, should be managed under public regulation. Experience has shown that under our system of government the necessary supervision can not be obtained by State action. It must, therefore, be achieved by national action. Our aim is not to do away with corporations; on the contrary, these big aggregations are an inevitable development of modern industrialism, and the effort to destroy them would be futile unless accomplished in ways that would work the utmost mischief to the entire body politic. We can do nothing of good in the way of regulating and supervising these corporations until we fix clearly in our minds that we are not attacking the corporations, but endeavoring to do away with any evil in them. We are not hostile to them; we are merely determined that they shall be so handled as to order the public good. We draw the line against misconduct, not against wealth. The capitalist who, alone or in conjunction with the fellows, performs some great industrial feat by which he wins money is a well-doer, not a wrong-doer, provided only he works in proper and legitimate lines. We wish to favor such a man when he does well. We wish to supervise and control his actions only to prevent him from doing ill. Publicity can do no harm to the honest corporation, and we need not be over-tender about sparing the dishonest corporation.

No more important subject can come before the Congress than this of the regulation of interstate business. This country can not afford to sit upon the plea that under our peculiar system of government we are helpless in the presence of the new conditions, and unable to grapple with them or to cut out whatever evil has arisen in connection with them. The power of the Congress to regulate interstate commerce is an absolute and unqualified grant, and without limitations other than those prescribed by the Constitution. The Congress has constitutional authority to make all laws necessary and proper for executing this power, and I am satisfied that this power has not been exhausted by any legislation now on the statute books. It is evident, therefore, that evils restrictive of commercial freedom and entailing restraint upon national commerce fall within the regulative power of the Congress, and that a wise and reasonable law would be a necessary and proper exercise of Congressional authority to the end that such evils should be eradicated.

I believe that monopolies, unjust discriminations, which prevent or cripple competition, fraudulent over-capitalization and other evils in trust organizations and

practices which injuriously affect interstate trade can be prevented under the power of the Congress to "regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States" through regulations and requirements operating directly upon such commerce, the instrumentalities thereof, and those engaged therein.

I earnestly recommend this subject to the consideration of the Congress with a view to the passage of a law reasonable in its provisions and effective in its operation upon which the questions can be finally adjudicated that now raise doubts as to the necessity of constitutional amendment. If it proved impossible to accomplish the purposes above set forth by such a law, then, assuredly, we should not shrink from amending the Constitution so as to place beyond peradventure the power sought.

The President then asks that Congress make a special appropriation which will enable the Department of Justice to secure the better enforcement of the anti-trust law as it now stands.

THE TARIFF.

One proposition advocated has been the reduction of the tariff as a means of reaching the evils of the trusts which fall within the category I have described. Not merely would this be wholly ineffective, but the diversion of our efforts in such a direction would mean the abandonment of all intelligent attempt to do away with these evils. Many of the largest corporations, many of those which should certainly be included in any proper scheme of regulation, would not be affected in the slightest degree by a change in the tariff, save as such change interfered with the general welfare of the country. The only relation of the tariff to big corporations as a whole is that the tariff makes manufacturers profitable, and the tariff remedy proposed would be in effect simply to make manufacturers unprofitable. To remove the tariff as a punitive measure directed against trusts would inevitably result in ruin to the weaker competitors who are struggling against them. Our aim should be not by unwise tariff changes to give foreign products the advantage over domestic products, but by proper regulation to give domestic competition a fair chance, and this end can not be reached by any tariff changes which would affect unfavorably all domestic competitors, good and bad alike. The question of regulation of trusts stands apart from the question of tariff revision.

President Roosevelt then states that one way in which the readjustment sought can be reached is by reciprocity treaties. He believes that such treaties can be used to widen our markets, and also to secure in practical shape the lowering of duties when they are no longer needed for protection among our own people, or when the minimum of damage done may be disregarded for the sake of the maximum of good accomplished.

Whenever the tariff conditions are such that a needed change can not be made by the application of the reciprocity idea, then it can be made outright by a lowering of duties on a given product. If possible such change should be made in the fullest consideration by practical experts, who should also be the subject from a business standpoint, having in view both the particular interests affected and the commercial well-being of the people as a whole. The machinery for providing such careful investigation and unbiased report of this commission would show what changes should be made in the various schedules, and how far these changes could go without also changing the great prosperity which this country is now enjoying, or upsetting the fixed economic policy.

President Roosevelt declares that, in order to prevent the recurrence of financial stringencies which injuriously affect legitimate business, it is necessary that there should be an element of elasticity in our monetary system. He believes that currency circulation should be so regulated that a sufficient supply should be always available for the business interests of the country. He suggests that all future legislation on the subject should be with the view of encouraging the use of such instrumentalities as will automatically supply legitimate demand of productive industries and of commerce, not only in the amount, but in the character of circulation, and of making all kinds of money interchangeable, and, at the will of the holder, convertible into the established gold standard.

He calls attention to the need of passing a proper immigration law, covering the points outlined in his message which was read at the first session of the present Congress.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

The relations of labor and capital is the next subject dealt upon by President Roosevelt. He declares that this is an era of federation and combination. As business men work through corporations so it is often necessary for laboring men to work in federations, and these have many important factors of modern industrial life. Opposition to each kind of organization should take the form of opposition to whatever is bad in the conduct of any given corporation or union, but each must refrain from arbitrary or tyrannous interference with the rights of others. Organized capital and organized labor alike should remember that in the long run the interest of each must be brought into harmony with the interest of the general public, and the conduct of each must conform to the fundamental rules of obedience to

the law, of individual freedom, and of justice and fair dealing toward all. Each should remember that in addition to power it must strive also for the realization of healthy, lofty and generous ideas. Few people deserve better of the country than those representative both of capital and labor—and there are many such—who work continually to bring about a good understanding of this kind based upon wisdom and upon broad and kindly sympathy between employers and employees.

The President then earnestly hopes that a Secretary of Commerce may be created, with a seat in the Cabinet. He asserts that the creation of such a department would increase the efficiency of our dealings with and exercising supervision over the whole subject of the great corporations doing an interstate business, and with this end in view the Congress should endow the department with large powers, which could be increased as experience might show the need.

The President states that he hopes soon to submit to the Senate a reciprocity treaty with Cuba. On May 20 last, the United States kept its promise to the island by formally recognizing Cuban soil and turning Cuba over to those whom her own people had chosen as the first officials of the new republic. He urges the adoption of reciprocity with Cuba not only because it is eminently for our own interests to control the Cuban markets, but also because it means to foster our supremacy in the tropical lands and waters south of us, but also because we, of the giant republic of the north, should make all our sister nations of the American Continent feel that whenever they will permit it we desire to show ourselves disinterestedly and effectively their friend.

The Congress has wisely provided that we should build at once an isthmian canal, if possible, at Panama. The Attorney-General reports that we can undoubtedly acquire good title from the French Panama canal company. Negotiations are now pending with Colombia to secure her assent to our building the canal. The work should be carried out as a continuing policy without regard to change of administration, and it should be left under circumstances which will make a matter of pride for all administrations to continue the policy.

During the fall of 1901 a communication was addressed to the Secretary of State, asking whether permission would be granted by the President to a corporation to lay a cable from a point on the California coast to the Philippine Islands by way of Hawaii.

Inasmuch as the Congress was shortly to convene and Pacific cable legislation had been the subject of consideration by the Congress for several years, I deemed it wise to defer action upon the application until the Congress had first an opportunity to act. The Congress adjourned without taking any action, leaving the matter in exactly the same condition in which it stood when the Congress convened.

The President then relates how, pending Congressional action, the Commercial Pacific Cable Company proceeded with preparations for laying its cable. As the company needed the soundings taken by the U. S. S. *Serra* conditions incident to their expedition to the Pacific, which prescribed among other things a maximum rate for commercial messages, and that the company should construct a line from the Philippine Islands to China, there being at present, as is well known, a British line from Manila to Hongkong, and another from Hongkong to the Philippines and the Chinese empire, by way of Honolulu and the Philippine Islands, it is thus provided for, and is expected within a few months to be ready for business.

Of Porto Rico, which is vitally necessary to say that the prosperity of the island and the wisdom with which it has been governed have been such as to make it serve as an example of all that is best in insular administration.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

On July 4 last, on the 126th anniversary of the declaration of our independence peace and amity were promulgated in the Philippine Islands, which have since that time to time threatened with the Mohammedan Moslems, but with the late insurrectionary Filipinos the war has been introduced. Civil government has now been introduced. Not only does each Filipino enjoy such rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness as he has never before known during the recorded history of the islands, but the people taken as a whole now enjoy a measure of self-government greater than that granted to any other orientals by any foreign power. The President states that he is glad to see that the Philippine Islands, which were once the property of Spain, are now the property of the Philippine people, and that the President maintains that no policy ever entered into by the American people has so vindicated itself. The triumph of our arms, laws and justice to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, as he points out, were had by right to expect. He praises the Army and the civil authorities for doing better work in the Philippine Islands than has been accomplished elsewhere in modern times. Large numbers of Filipinos are to be retrained, and the President urges that the new conditions, only 15,000 troops remain in the islands.

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THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The Army has been reduced to the minimum allowed by law. It is very small for the size of the nation, and most certainly should be kept at the highest point of efficiency. A system of maneuvering our Army in bodies of some little size has been begun, and should be steadily continued. The President urges that marksmanship should receive special attention, that the general staff bill should be passed, and that an efficient militia system should be adopted.

For the first time in our history naval maneuvers on a large scale are being held under the immediate command of the Admiral of the Navy. Constantly increasing attention is being paid to the gunnery of the Navy, but it is yet far from what it should be. I earnestly urge that the increase asked for by the Secretary of the Navy in the appropriation for improving the marksmanship, be granted. In battle the only shots that count are the shots that hit.

There should be no halt in the work of building up the Navy, providing every year additional tonnage. A good navy is not a provocative of war. It is the surest guaranty of peace. Each individual unit of our Navy should be the most efficient of its kind as regards both material and personnel that is to be found in the world. I call your special attention to the need of providing for the manning of the ships. Serious trouble threatens us if we can not do better than we are now doing as regards securing the services of a sufficient number of the highest type of sailor men, of sea mechanics.

THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

The striking increase in the revenues of the Postoffice Department shows clearly the prosperity of our people and the increasing activity of the business of the country. The increase for last year was \$10,216,833.87. Rural free delivery is now a fixed policy. It is justified by results. It is a potential educational force, enhances the value of farm property and makes farm life pleasanter and less isolated. The

message urges liberal appropriations for its extension.

The President then urges the necessity for nationally aided irrigation, the need of scientific forest protection and the desirability of protecting the wild creatures on forest reserves. So far as they are available for agriculture, and to whatever extent they may be reclaimed under the national irrigation law, the remaining public lands should be held rigidly for the home builder, the settler who lives on his land, and for no one else. In view of the capital importance of these matters I commend them to the earnest consideration of the Congress, and if the Congress finds difficulty in dealing with them from lack of thorough knowledge of the subject, I recommend that provision be made for a commission of experts specially to investigate and report.

The President then describes the remarkable agricultural progress which has been made in all sections of the country under the scientific aid that the Department of Agriculture has extended to the farming population, thereby showing them how most efficiently to feed themselves.

The President suggests the enactment of social and economic legislation for the District of Columbia, and which will make Washington the model city of the country. Through a wise provision of the Congress at its last session the White House, which had become disfigured by incongruous additions and changes, has now been restored to what it was planned to be by Washington. In making the restorations the utmost care has been exercised to come as near as possible to the early plans, and to supplement these plans by a careful study of such buildings as that of the University of Virginia, which was built by Jefferson. The White House is the property of the nation, and so far as is compatible with bringing them into the present, and to supplement these plans by a careful study of such buildings as that of the University of Virginia, which was built by Jefferson. The White House is the property of the nation, and so far as is compatible with bringing them into the present, and to supplement these plans by a careful study of such buildings as that of the University of Virginia, which was built by Jefferson.

Foreign Comment on the Message.

London.—Comment on the President's message to Congress is almost wholly favorable. The message was also generally favorably received by the press of Paris, Berlin, Rome and other European capitals.

Ship Explosion Kills Many.

As the result of an explosion on an oil steamer, the *Progresso*, at San Francisco, Cal., twelve men were killed and a large number were injured, while a property loss of \$200,000 was caused.

Strike Commission to Get Pay.

The House Committee on Appropriations at Washington has directed Chairman Cannon to make a favorable report on his bill appropriating \$50,000 to defray the expenses of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission.

Judge Holmes Confirmed.

Clive Wendell Holmes has been confirmed by the United States Senate as a member of the United States Supreme Court. There was no opposition and the nomination was not discussed.

Bank Treasurer Was Shot.

It was announced that a deficiency of several thousand dollars had been found in the accounts of the late Albin F. Welch, who, at the time of his death, three weeks ago, was treasurer of the Savings Bank at Danvers, Mass. Mr. Welch died after an operation for a carbuncle on his neck.

Nearly \$140,000,000 For Pensions.

The House Committee on Appropriations at Washington, D. C., has agreed on the Pension Appropriation bill. It appropriates \$139,847,600, which is \$670 more than for the current year.

Crown Prince Thanks the President.

The following telegram from the Crown Prince of Siam, dated Vancouver, B. C., was received by President Roosevelt at Washington: "Having completed a most interesting tour through the United States, I beg now to take leave of Your Excellency and to express my highest appreciation and gratitude for the very hospitable attention accorded me by you and by the officials and citizens of this friendly country. I assure you that I bear home with me the happiest memories of America and the Americans."

Boy, Laughed at, Kills His Grandfather.

Cally Collins, fifteen, shot and killed his grandfather, J. C. Sparks, in the dining room of his father's home near Reek Hill, S. C. The family had been laughing at young Collins. The grandfather was paying the family a visit. There is some doubt as to whether young Collins intended the bullet for his father or grandfather. He says the pistol dropped out of his pocket.

Robbed Bank Robbery in Montana.

Three masked men held up the cashier of the bank at Bridger, Mont., and escaped with \$20,000.

Prominent People.

Premier Balfour is not only a fine musician, but also a golfer and an automobilist.

The Crown Prince of Germany is a clever automobilist and understands how to repair all accidents to the machine.

The Shah of Persia owns the largest diamond in the world, while the Sultan of Turkey is the possessor of the largest ruby.

The German Emperor has taken up a new hobby. He is very much fascinated just now with the collecting of book plates.

Statistics are at hand showing that in the first month of the last quarter in France horses caused 967 accidents, with 83 fatalities. The railways in the same length of time caused 145, of which eight were fatal. The automobile was the cause of 38, with two fatalities, and the bicycle was responsible for 110, with six deaths.

URGES CURBING OF TRUSTS

Recommendations Contained in the President's Message to Congress.

OPPOSES REVISION OF TARIFF

Roosevelt Wants a Reasonable and Effective Anti-Trust Law Passed—Favors Reciprocity and Suggests Needed Financial Legislation—The Isthmian Canal and Pacific Cable.

Washington, D. C.—The reading of the President's message to Congress consumed one hour in the House and an hour and fifteen minutes in the Senate. In both instances the closest attention was paid to the President's recommendations, especially to those portions relating to the regulation of trusts, the tariff and the Isthmian canal, but there were no demonstrations of approval until the reading was concluded, when, in the House, the Republican members indulged in a generous outburst of applause. In the Senate, however, the Republicans received the message in silence.

The message opens with a statement of the general prosperous condition of the country. A consideration of the subject of trusts follows. The President says that the industrial evils are the result of our prosperity, and that in attempting to remedy these evils we must not check our industrial development. Of the evils of trusts he mentions monopoly, unjust discriminations and fraudulent over-capitalization as being the principal ones, and believes that Congress can act under the power to "regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States." He declares, however, that the necessary supervision of corporations and combinations must be achieved by national action, and urges Congress to pass an anti-trust law, which "shall be reasonable in its provisions and effective in its operations."

The President declares that he is firmly opposed to tariff revision except through reciprocity treaties. He says that the country has acquiesced in the wisdom of the protective tariff principle. It is exceedingly undesirable that this system should be destroyed, or that there should be violent or radical changes therein. He thinks that it is very desirable that reciprocity treaties should be adopted, as they can be used to widen our markets and to secure the lowering of duties no longer needed for protection. He recommends the removal of the duty on anthracite coal.

Touching upon financial conditions the President says that some additional legislation is desirable, with the view to making all kinds of money interchangeable and, at the will of the holder, convertible into the established gold standard.

He earnestly hopes that a Secretary of Commerce may be created, with a seat in the Cabinet, and that Congress will endow the department with large powers.

He urges the adoption of reciprocity with Cuba because, it is eminently for our own interests to control the Cuban markets.

The President states that the Congress has wisely provided that we should build at once an Isthmian canal, if possible, at Panama. The canal will be of great benefit to America and of importance to all the world. He also says that arrangements have been made to lay a Pacific cable, which shall connect with China by way of Hawaii and the Philippines.

He refers to the prosperity which is now enjoyed by Porto Rico, to the peace which prevails in the Philippine Islands, praises the conduct of the Army there, and declares that no policy ever entered into by the American people has vindicated itself in more signal manner than the policy of holding the Philippines.

He says that the Army has been reduced to the minimum allowed by law, and recommends the passage of a bill providing for a general staff. He urges Congress to provide for the reorganization of the militia system and for securing the highest efficiency in the National Guard.

The President declares that there should be no halt in the work of building up the Navy, and calls attention to the imperative need of 1000 additional officers. A good navy, he says, is the surest guaranty of peace.

The President then says that we are on friendly terms with all nations; shows the striking increase in the revenues of the Postoffice Department; states that the rural free delivery service has become a fixed policy; urges the need of irrigation for the arid regions of the country, the protection of game on the forest reserves, the preservation of the remaining public lands for the home builder and the settler, and the enactment of wise laws for Alaska refers to the advancement of the Indians to an almost self-supporting state, to the great success which has resulted from giving scientific aid to the farming population; recommends the consideration of plans for the improvement of the Smithsonian Institution and the adoption of laws for the social and economic betterment of the District of Columbia; suggests the perfection of the safety-appliance law for the protection of railroad employees and the reduction of the public printing to only what is really needed; comments upon the progress which has been made in the extension of the merit system of making appointments in the Government service, and closes with a brief reference to the improvements which have been made to the White House.

PERISH IN A HOTEL FIRE

The Lincoln in Chicago, an Alleged Fire Trap, Destroyed.

Exit Cut Off, Guests Are Suffocated or Killed in Jumping—Building Had Been Condemned.

Chicago.—Fire in an overcrowded death trap known as the Lincoln Hotel cost the lives of fourteen persons. Most of the victims were suffocated as they slept or as they struggled through the narrow hallways in search of an exit. Some were killed by jumping from windows. Many guests were carried out unconscious.

For half an hour after the firemen found their way into the building they stumbled across bodies upon the floors and stairways. Although screams and moans from the upper floors told the rescuers that men and women were imprisoned there, the smoke was impenetrable, and the victims stifled to death.

The fire started in a rear bedroom on the fourth floor. It is said a porter, known as "Mack" accidentally tipped a lamp over and then fled. The fire marshal declares that the building was a lawless fire trap, and that the fire could not have been worse had it been kindled with criminal intent. Two months ago building inspectors condemned the place as unsafe.

Nearly all those who met death in the fire were from out of town. Most of them were visitors to the Stock Show and tired from a day of sight-seeing, slept so soundly that they were not awakened in time by the flames which filled the building.

The dead are A. B. Coon, lawyer, Marengo, Ill.; F. L. Ewing, railway mail clerk, Marietta, Ohio; C. P. Cowan, married St. Louis collector on the Washburn Railroad; B. F. Boswell, Chicago; T. V. Sloan, agricultural implement dealer, Wauconda, Ill.; Edward Towner, professor, formerly of Milwaukee; H. C. Woods, Lebanon, Ind., farmer; I. C. Yocum, Davenport, Ia., fire and lightning insurance agent, father of Samuel Yocum, another victim. Another man, not positively identified, supposed to be a mail clerk named Fosnick; F. W. Corey, railway mail clerk, Bucyrus, Ohio; Samuel Yocum, Davenport, Ia.; Ward Lowe, railway clerk, South-avenue, Wis.; M. M. Fardy, city agent for Kjerhoff & Neulath, wholesale liquor dealer; George B. Graves, Chicago, newsman.

An investigation will be made by the authorities. A fire wall around the freight elevator and other precautionary alterations had been ordered some time ago, but the changes had been neglected.

MINISTER TO JAPAN KILLED.

State Department Informed of Alfred E. Buck's Death Near Tokio.

Washington, D. C.—Mr. Kezoro Takahira, the Japanese Minister, called at the State Department with a telegram from his Government informing him that while duck hunting near Tokio Alfred E. Buck, United States Minister to Japan, became suddenly ill and died. Mr. Takahira conveyed the condolences of his Government.

Mr. Buck, who had made a splendid record since his appointment from Georgia in 1897, was born in Foxcroft, Me., in 1832. He made his own way through school and served in the Civil War, after which he settled in the South and bore a prominent part in the reconstruction of the Southern States.

He served in Congress as Representative of an Alabama district, and later removed to Georgia, where he was Clerk of the Federal Court and United States Marshal of the State. He had great political influence in Georgia.

FOUNDER BRADLEY'S CUT.

His Resignation as Mayor of Asbury Park Accepted by the City Council.

Asbury Park, N. J.—Founder James A. Bradley's resignation as Mayor of this city was accepted by the City Council. There has never been a time before in the history of Asbury Park when Mr. Bradley was not a public officer.

The Council also voted to appoint a committee of citizens to prepare a suitable testimonial to Mr. Bradley for his services to the city.

Now that Mr. Bradley is a plain citizen the city is in a position to negotiate for the purchase of his board walk and its city sewers. A committee was appointed for this purpose consisting of Dr. Bruce C. Keator, Dr. H. S. Kinmouth, George W. Treat and S. W. Kirkbride.

GET TITLE TO A TOWN.

Indian Woman and Children Win an Important Suit.

Washington, D. C.—The Government has granted Nellie Lydeck, an Indian woman, and her two children full title to a large portion of the town of Cass Lake, Minn. The decision, rendered by the Secretary of the Interior, grew out of allotment complications dating back to a time before the settlement of the town.

The United States Supreme Court has passed on the issue and the townspeople have no alternative. Mrs. Lydeck and her children will have title to all improvements made on the land.

Bomb Thrown Arrested in Rome.

A former policeman named Pinelli, having in his possession a loaded bomb, was arrested in the neighborhood of the Chamber of Deputies at Rome, Italy. Pinelli confessed upon being questioned that he meant to throw the bomb among the Deputies. It is believed that the prisoner is an Anarchist, but is insane.