The Wichita Daily Eagle.

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MOUND BUILDERS WORKED IN VAIN

Governor Barnes Failed to Sign Public Building Bill.

COMPLETE LIST OF REASONS

Men Who Voted for the Bill to Protect Local Interests Asked Him to Intervene---He Gives Other Reasons.

Guthrie, O. T., March 14. (Special.)—Governor Barnes refused to sign the public buildings bill today. The announcement was made this morning on the official calendar in the private secretary's office and before noon the news had spread over the greater portion of the territory. The refusal to sign the bill has the same effect as a veto.

No measure which has been up previous to this time has created so much comment or sentiment as the Public Buildings bill. No one had any idea what the governor's action would be. There were many surmises and until late last night was there one of hope among the adherents of the bill. Governor Barnes took plenty of time to consider the measure and connected with this consideration were the protests of many people over the entire territory. Not only was the people of Oklahoma interested, but the Indian territory people sent in their remonstrances to be considered by the Oklahoma executive. The measure really brought him between two fires, as it were, for on one hand were the supporters of the bill using every possible means for the success of the measure, and on the other hand people from parts of the territory not favored by the bill were working just as hard for the defeat of it.

Telegrams and letters from all parts of the territory had poured in on the governor, asking that he not sign the bill. There were telegrams and letters, too, from the adherents of the measure and these people were urgent in their demands for its favorable consideration. Not only has the telegrams kept up during the past twenty-four hours, but as late as 4 o'clock this afternoon, they were being received from people who had not heard of the governor's action, asking him not to sign the bill.

After the announcement of his refusal to sign became public, no sooner than it became known to the public that he had refused to sign the bill, telegrams commenced to arrive congratulating Governor Barnes on the action and assuring him of their support. These telegrams were mostly from people which had been unfavorable to the measure all the time since it has been up.

There were many surmises regarding the signature to the bill. This was perfectly natural, but if Governor Barnes had made any decision previous to last night, no one in Oklahoma knew just what it was. He would not even discuss the bill with intimate friends and this morning when the statement was made that a bill had been lost, there were many surprised people in both factions. A number of those most interested were in late last night in hopes that something might occur by which they would know what would happen, but there was no intimation that any action had been taken.

Governor Barnes worked the greater portion of the night going through the immense number of telegrams and letters which had been allowed to accumulate. He stated that he could not possibly get the decision until these letters and telegrams had been read and thought over them. It must have been an arduous task for the telegrams argued in bunches of twenty-five and this has been continuous since the first part of the week.

Disappointed has been here from the place committed to the bill working for it. Time were active, and pressure was brought to bear as much as possible on the governor to sign the bill. Delegations from over parts of the territory urged the governor professing against such a measure becoming a law in Oklahoma. Many of these men stood in Guthrie yesterday the progress made, but they were unable to secure any satisfaction, other than that give utterance by their own feelings. It has been a long wait and the discussion of the merits of the measure issued by Governor Barnes will be read. It was announced yesterday that whenever action was taken a statement would be issued giving his reasons for such at the time the announcement was made, whether the bill became a law or was lost.

Those interested in the bill attribute its failure to many causes. They state that Barnes is working for a reappointment and took this means to secure the enmity of certain factions. All kinds of rumors are current today, but as a matter of fact, no one seems to know just how much politics had to do with the matter.

It is stated, too, that the railroad tax bills had much to do with the defeat of the bill, but there is no one who would care to make this kind of statement officially.

The statement given out by the governor today relating his Public Buildings measure, is as follows:

Governor Barnes' Statement.

Territory of Oklahoma, Executive Department, Guthrie, March 14, 1901.

Hon. George W. Bellamy, President, and Hon. Walter C. Stevens, Speaker, and Members of the Sixth Legislative Assembly:

Gentlemen: I have determined that it is my duty to the people of Oklahoma to withhold my approval and accordingly from Council Bill No. 159, being a bill providing for the location of a penitentiary at El Reno, an insane asylum at Enid, an asylum for the deaf, dumb and blind at Kingfisher, and a reform school for boys and girls at Ponca City, and I feel that it is due you and the friends of this measure that I should state some of the most important reasons which actuate me in refusing to join the majority of the two houses of the legislature in this proposed legislation.

The bill is the keynote to an arch composed of a cluster of combination of bills passed by the two houses as measures of reciprocity or compensation for the exchange of votes upon other measures in which various localities were interested. Upon two occasions as the late session of the assembly approached its close I was waited upon by a strong delegation composed of members of both houses and was informed by them that in pursuance of the purposes of individual members to secure all the benefits for institutions in which the people of their respective districts were directly interested, they had cast their votes for bills carrying extravagant and unjustifiable appropriations of public funds and increasing the territorial tax rate for the years 1901 and 1902. These gentlemen frankly and freely stated to me that their votes on these reciprocity measures would result in placing a burden upon the people which upon reflection they were sure would be an unjustifiable burden, and begged me to stand between them and the pernicious results of their unwise action. Individual members of both houses have from time to time during the session and since its close, represented to me that their votes were given to this measure against their best judgment, and explained that they were constrained to do so or jeopardize measures of their own which they regarded as essential to the general public welfare.

Members Appealed to Him

Under these circumstances I feel that I am entirely justified in declining to give that weight to the majority vote of your two houses that I would otherwise most assuredly do, and feel that I must be governed in my conclusions upon the merits of all these bills by my own best judgment of the advisability or propriety of the proposed enactment.

So far as the bills for the expansion of the school institutions are concerned I have endeavored to sift them in a way that is fair to the institutions, as well as to the people, and that would reduce the proposed increase of the territorial tax rate about one-half, giving my approval to those measures which seemed to me to be of the greatest immediate importance, although I regarded some of them as extravagant and more than was necessary, and regret exceedingly that I could not reduce the amount appropriated for some of these institutions without entirely depriving them of necessary aid.

Considering now the merits of this particular bill, it could never have received a majority vote in either body had it not been for the combination and reciprocity features referred to, which I have been advised by so many of your leading members influenced their votes upon this question. My approval and signature at now earnestly urged by the people in only three of the towns of the territory, and those three are the sites selected for three of these institutions. A very few citizens of Kingfisher, one of the beneficiaries of this bill, have requested my approval, but when I remember that Kingfisher through her leading citizens and through her press of both political parties have for several years been persistent and outspoken in opposition to the policy of locating these institutions until such time as Oklahoma becomes a state, or until such time as the capitol location could be considered in connection therewith, and when I remember that the members of either house from that county announced their unalterable opposition to such policy at the opening of this session, and am reminded that the speaker of the house was chosen upon that platform, I must be permitted to question the influences by which they were governed in casting their vote in favor of this bill. It is, then, the voice of the people of but three of our towns, or at most but those of three counties, in favor of the enactment of this proposed law, against the voice and interests of the people of the remaining twenty counties of the territory who do not believe the time has yet come when it is wise and expedient or necessary that these locations should be made.

Device Adopted a Delusion

The device adopted by the promoters of this bill to evade the resentment of public sentiment against direct taxation for these purposes, is a delusion and a snare that should not for a moment deceive thoughtful and conservative business men. The argument that because we have on hand one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars belonging to the public building fund and available for this purpose, and that therefore no direct taxation or cost to the people will ensue, will not stand the test of careful mathematical calculation. I do not wish to criticise, even in a remote degree, the sincerity of purpose or purity of motive of the gentlemen who have succeeded so well in pressing this bill to so favorable a conclusion in both houses. I feel sure that they have been actuated by motives of the highest purpose to serve their constituents, and I know that they have earned and are entitled to the plaudits and favorable regard of the people of their respective districts. They have proved the wisdom of their selection as counsellors and representatives, they have been loyal to their trust, and have won laurels which will always commend them to those who sent them here to represent them. But the amounts appropriated for the erection of each of these several institutions proposed to be located are not at all adequate to house and care for even the small number of people of each class for which they are intended, now being cared for by the territory, with the possible exception of the reform school for boys and girls, and, perhaps the deaf, dumb and blind. The proposition to reform and educate both bad boys and bad girls in one and the same institution, and under one and the same roof, does not strike me favorably, and is one which I feel sure would be obnoxious to the best public sentiment. The same might be said in regard to the deaf, dumb and blind patients requiring altogether different arrangements of the buildings and of furnishings and equipments, entirely different methods of education, different matrons, superintendents and attendants, with expert experience along entirely different lines.

Good Word for Penitentiary.

There is, perhaps, more nearly some substantial reason for the establishment of a penitentiary and sanitarium for the insane than for the others, but a careful calculation of the space necessary in both these cases to make suitable provision to house and car for even the small number of convicts and insane now under the public care, and of the cost of erecting, furnishing and equipping suitable buildings for these purposes, is convincing that the amount of money available therefor is entirely inadequate to successfully and creditably accomplish the desired purpose.

Again, a careful computation of the per caplet cost of maintaining these institutions based upon a comparison with state institutions about us, is also convincing that the cost of such maintenance in our own buildings would now and for some years to come exceed the cost under the present contract system, and the amounts accruing from the leasing of public lands, which are also made applicable to the erection of these buildings, would not be sufficient for several years to complete adequate buildings and accommodations for the purposes desired.

These results, I am sure, would certainly be developed by the time fixed by law for the meeting of the next legislative assembly, and that assembly and the people would then be confronted by the absolute necessity of providing by taxation for large sums of money to complete the buildings and for increased appropriations for maintenance. We cannot expect much, if any, reduction from the cost of maintenance of convicts from profits that might arise from their labor. There are no mining industries, no manufactories, no iron, stone, timber, coal or gas in the immediate neighborhood of the proposed location of a penitentiary, and whatever plan might be adopted to keep the convicts employed would necessarily be operated at a great loss to the treasury of the territory. The burden of increased taxation would then be fully realized, and it would be too late to correct the mistake, and instead of settling the somewhat disturbing question as to the location of public institutions as it is argued by some people "for all time to come," we would have a serious problem of ways and means confronting us, which I feel sure would remain to vex us for at least a very long time to come.

People Were Against Bill.

I am also persuaded to believe that the people generally do not feel that the location of these institutions have been fairly distributed, even supposing Oklahoma is to become a state with her present boundary lines. The present legislature being elected under the old apportionment and the population of certain districts having very largely increased since the apportionment was made, it does not fairly represent the different localities of the territory and gives to certain localities undue advantages. The location of these institutions was not contemplated when the present members of the assembly were elected, excepting perhaps, in the Garfield county districts and possibly the Canadian county districts, and therefore they were not elected from other districts with any reference to these locations. There will soon be four or five counties added to the territory, and we confidently expect an increase of at least seventy-five thousand people to our population, and it seems to me unwise to forestall their participation in the settlement of questions of so great importance to the people of all the territory, the expense of which they must share for generations to come.

Political party conventions of all parties, non-partisan statehood conventions, inter-territorial statehood conventions, and the present session of the legislative assembly, have practically agreed that Oklahoma and Indian Territory must eventually be united as one state. Since this bill came into my hands for consideration I have been advised by a number of influential citizens of Indian territory who are advocates of single statehood, and who are laboring to advance public sentiment in that country along these lines, that the enactment of this law would be very discouraging to them, and would certainly retard the growing sentiment in that country for unity. Unity geographically with unity and harmony of purpose to build here one great state, would be prejudicial and detrimental to the public welfare for many years, and I fear that the location of these institutions as proposed at this time would be disastrous to the amalgamation or unity of the two territories and would retard statehood, whether single or double, for a long time to come.

Question of Public Policy.

It is a serious question whether the location of all these institutions at one time and in advance of any demonstrated necessity for any one of them, is not a bad public policy at any time. Would it not be a better business proposition to take them up in the order of their importance and get one of them in successful and satisfactory operation before commencing another, and in that way be sure of the ability of our treasury to meet the obligations incurred without a burden to the people and thus secure the consent and good will of the tax-payers in all sections of the territory as we proceed?

Another thing, the congress of the United States has in pursuance of a sound public policy prohibited the legislature from entering into any contract or making any appropriation for a capitol building, thus establishing by law the principle that it is unwise for this territory to adopt permanent and far-reaching policies incurring lasting obligations for the expenditure of public funds while the boundaries of the future state are still indefinite and undetermined, and the people who must hereafter forever bear a share in the burdens of such expenditures have no voice in creating such obligation. This principle, logically considered, precludes the idea of the location of other public buildings until such time as Oklahoma becomes a state.

No Means Were in Sight.

Many other reasons might be urged against the adoption of a policy of wholesale location of all these public institutions without sufficient means in sight to complete and equip and pay for the erection of even one of the more important buildings contemplated by this bill, but I think those I have mentioned will commend themselves to thoughtful and conservative citizens as good and sufficient.

In conclusion, I beg to remind you that if considerations of personal interest were to be allowed to influence my action in this matter, they all lie in the direction of the approval of this bill. My personal relations with and to personal and political colleagues to these members most deeply interested in this measure are such that it is with the greatest reluctance and regret that I cannot comply with their wishes in this matter, and it is in obedience to my sense of duty to the whole people of the territory that I decline to sign the bill.

In consequence of my determination not to sign the bill I have approved house bill No. 75, providing for the investment of the public building funs in territorial warrants.

I beg to thank you, one and all, for the many courtesies and kindnesses extended to me during the last session, all of which I duly appreciate and shall ever gratefully remember. Very respectfully,

(Signed) C. M. BARNES,
Governor.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 14.—Mrs. Richardson has been indicted by the grand jury for the murder of her husband, Frank Richardson, the wealthy merchant at Savannah, last Christmas eve.

TRIBUTE TO A STATESMAN

James Whitcomb Riley Writes a Glorious Poem.

EXPRESSIVE OF THE LOVE

Borne for the Man Who Exalted Hoosier State.

DETAILS OF THE FUNERAL

Great Men From All States Will Participate.

HARRISON HOME TRIBUTE.

Bowed midst a universal grief that makes
Columbia's self a stricken mourner, cast
In tears beneath the old flag at half-mast,
A sense of glory rouses us, and breaks
Like song upon sorrowing, and shakes
The dew up from our drenched eyes that smile at last.
In childish pride—as though the great man passed
To his most high reward for our poor sakes
Loved of all men—we muse—yet ours he was;
Choice of the nation's mighty brotherhood—
Her soldier statesman, ruler—aye, but then,
We knew him long before the world's applause,
And after—as a neighbor, kind and good,
Our common friend and fellow citizen.

—JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

Indianapolis, March 14.—James Whitcomb Riley has written the foregoing poem on the death of General Harrison.

Indianapolis, March 14.—The body of General Harrison will lie in state at the Capitol saturday from 11 o'clock in the moning until 10 o'clock in the evening, and the funeral services will be held from the First Presbyterian church Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Rev. M. L. Haines officiating.

The event will not only be one of national but of international importance. Cablegrams are reaching the family of the dead statesman from all parts of the world offering condolences in the hour of bereavement. General Harrison was held in high esteem throughout the civilized world. The funeral will be attended by many of the noted men of the United States. President McKinley and members of his cabinet will be here. Governor Yates of Illinois telegraphed that he would attend with his staff. Governor Nash of Ohio with his staff will attend the funeral.

Governor Durbin this afternoon sent a notice of General Harrison's death to the governors of many of the states and it is the belief that a majority of them will come. Several members of General Harrison's cabinet have sent word that they will attend, and it is the intention to have them act as honorary pall bearers. The railroads have made arrangements for a rate of one fare for the round trip, which will have the effect of greatly increasing the crowds. Many different state and city organizations held meetings today and took action upon the death of the statesman. In the morning a meeting attended by Governor Durbin and state officials, representatives of the family and the citizens was held in the governor's parlors and arrangements were made for the funeral. The Merchants' association of Indianapolis held a meeting this afternoon and drafted a memorial on the death of General Harrison.

Arrangements have been made for a joint meeting of the State and Marion County Bar associations to be held in the senate chamber at the state house tomorrow afternoon. The superintendent of public schools has issued an order recommending that a part of Friday be devoted to the life and services of General Harrison, and that the teachers speak of his life in connection with the history of the United States, of his services as a soldier, as a senator and as president of the United States.

The city and county offices will be closed Saturday at 11 o'clock in honor of General Harrison.

Mayor Taggart has called a special council meeting for tomorrow to take action. The state bar association has issued an order requesting that circuit courts throughout the state be closed Saturday.

The dead body will lie in state in the Capitol Saturday from 11 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night. All arrangements will be taken from the home, Saturday morning, accompanied by a military escort composed of the National Guard and Grand Army posts. Orders have been issued for the mobilization of the entire National Guard.

On Saturday there will be a military display, but the exercises Sunday will be unostentatious.

All of the members of General Harrison's cabinet have been heard from, with the exception of Redfield Proctor, who is now in Cuba. Telegrams have been received from B. F. Tracy, secretary of the navy; Charles Foster, secretary of the treasury; John W. Noble, secretary of the interior; C. B. Elkins, secretary of war; John W. Foster, secretary of state, and John Wanamaker, post master general.

The casket is decorated at the corners with simple hand-carved ornaments and has a heavy carved moulding. The top is absolutely plain and the only ornament will be a plain oxydized plate on which will be engraved the words "Benjamin Harrison, 1833-1901."

The covering is of black broadcloth. Heavy oxydized handles and ornaments will be used. The casket complete will weigh nearly 500 pounds.

A heavy red cedar outside box will be used with the casket. It will be deposited in an air tight vault, and the casket will then be placed inside.

Four black horses will be used to draw the hearse which will be draped in black. A large American flag will be thrown over the top of the funeral car, falling down about the sides. Black rosettes with long flowing streamers will be attached to the horses' bridles. The vault at Crown Hill, where the body is to be placed, is now being constructed. General Harrison will lie at the right side of Mrs. Harrison, who is buried in the family lot, located in one of the loveliest spots in the cemetery, which is widely noted for beauty. It is situated at the foot of a grassy knoll that rises toward the west, and is surrounded by shade trees which in summer add greatly to the beauty. Not far away are the tombs of Oliver P. Morton, Thomas A. Hendricks and William H. English and the graves of unnamed heroes who gave their lives for their country in the civil war.

A tombstone marks the lot. General Harrison himself selected the monument, a solid piece of granite, ten feet high and six feet square, which marks the grave of his departed wife and which will also stand above his head.

"Harrison" is the simple inscription on the tomb.

Indianapolis, March 14.—The Harrison lot in Crown Hill cemetery, where Mrs. Harrison, the general's former wife, is buried, is acknowledged to be one of the finest spots in the cemetery. It is north and to the west of the east entrance and is situated on one of the gently sloping knolls for which Crown Hill is famous. Around the base of the knoll a shaded driveway winds in its course through the city of the dead. The Harrison monument faces east. It is not over fifty feet from the driveway and can be seen plainly by any one driving or walking in the thoroughfare. It is toward the foot of the longslope e, which is surrounded with trees and monument. Near the spot is a natural forest tree which casts its shade over her who was once the first lady of the land. The slope falls to the east and south. From the top of the hill a sweeping view of the cemetery may be had. The Harrison monument is solid and massive but unostentatious. It is simply a rectagular piece of granite, mounted on a carved base and seemingly supported by short, thick pillars. The word "Harrison" appears in relief at the base. The Harrison lot is a point of interest to visitors at the cemetery.

McKinley Issues a Proclamation.

Washington, March 14.—The proclamation issued by President McKinley is as follows:

"By the President of the United States:

A PROCLAMATION

"Executive Mansion,
"Washington, D. C., March 14, 1901.

"To the People of the United States:—Benjamin Harison, president of the United States from 1889 to 1893 died yesterday at 4:45 p. m., at his home in Indianapolis. In his death the country has been deprived of one of its dearest citizens. A brilliant soldier in his young manhood, he gained fame and rapid advancement by his energy and valor. As a lawyer he rose to be a leader of the bar. In the senate he at once took and retained high rank as an operator and legislator; and in the high office of president he displayed extraordinary gifts as administrator and statesman. In public and private life he set a shining example for his countrymen. In testimony of the respect in which his memory is held by the government and people of the United States I do hereby direct that the flags on the executive mansion and the several departmental buildings be displayed at half mast for a period of 30 days; and suitable military and naval honors, under the orders of the secretary of war, and of the navy, be rendered on the day of the funeral.

"Done at the city of Washington, this Fourteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and one, and of the independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and twenty-fifth.

(Seal) "WILLIAM M'KINLEY."

"By the president."

"JOHN HAY, Secretary of State."

FREIGHT RATES TUMBLE

Pacific Mail Cuts Its Schedule In Two.

San Francisco, March 14.—The Pacific Mail Steamship company has inaugurated a vigorous rate war on freight and passenger business between their ports and all intermediate ports between here and Panama.

Freight rates which have hitherto been from $6 to $12 per ton on shipments to and from this port have been given away to a rate of $1 per ton, weight or measurement. At the same time passenger rates have been cut in half. The other companies in the business have been forced to adopt the same rates and it is understood that still further reductions may be made in the near future. It is stated that the rate war will not affect coffee shipments from Central America as the crop for the present season has been pretty well cleaned up.

INDICTMENT IS FOUND

Bankers Charged With Misappropriation of Funds.

Boston, March 14.—The United States district court grand jury, called in special session to consider the case of George M. Foster, formerly cashier of the Southern Dunvers National Bank of Peabody and John W. Dickinson of Boston, a shareholder in the bank, charged with misappropriating funds of the institution, today returned a joint indictment in fifteen counts against the men. The indictment places the total sum involved at $9,000. The grand jury also returned a separate indictment against Foster in three counts, two alleging false entries and one the wilful misapplication of $2,000.

BULLETIN OF
The Wichita Daily Eagle.

Wichita, Friday, March 15, 1901.

Weather for Wichita Today:
Fair; variable winds

IMPORTANT NEWS OF TODAY

Pages.

1. Building Bill Knocked Out
General Harrison's Funeral
Figaro's Ears Are Slapped

2. Hessall Talks About Defeat
Coal Oil Bill Vetoed
Letter From John Rhoades

3. Wichita Livestock Market
Review of the Grain Markets
New York Stocks and Bonds
Additional Local News

4. Eagle's Editorial Page

5. McLean on His Policy
Another City Ticket

5. Sensation in U. S. Court
Christian Churches Convention

DE RODAY'S EARS ARE WELL BOXED

Boni De Castellane Causes the Sensation of Paris.

HE WILL HAVE TO FIGHT A DUEL

Editor of Figaro Referred to Him in an Insulting Manner and Boni Visits Him Fistically Inclined.

Paris, March 14.—Count Boni De Castellane thrashed M. Fernand De Rodays, editor of the Figaro, today, for stating that he, M. De Castellane, had betrayed the De Rouledes plot on the occasion of the funeral of the late President Faure, February 23, 1899.

Count De Castellane interpreted a paragraph in the Firaro as alluding to him. He was accompanied by his father today, the Marquis De Castellane, and a newspaper friend, M. Morel. They proceeded to the residence of M. De Rodays in the Rue De La Chaussee D'Antin, situated in the center of Paris. The count asked to see M. De Rodays, and was ushered into the writer's study. M. De Rodays later received the party into his dressing room. Count De Castellane said: "You published in the Fiarge this morning an abominable paragraph against me."

M. De Rodey replied that he did not understand what the count meant, to which the latter replied hotly:

"Will you retract, or not?"

To this M. De Rodays replied explaining that the paragraph was curiously couched and that no mention of the name of Count De Castellane. Then, without further ado, Count De Castellane boxed M. De Rodays' ears severely and repeatedly.

M. De Rodays, who was seated, recoiled and M. De Castellane followed him up and slapped his face again.

The Marquis De Castellane and M. Morel then interposed and protected M. De Rodays from further violence. The Castellane party then withdrew.

The affair is the sensation of Paris. Since the speech of M. DeRouleds at San Sebastian last month, in which he intimated that the royalists of Paris had notified the police of his attempted coup desat after his refusal to allow the Duke of Orleans to appear in the ranks of the agitators, very great in trest has been aroused respecting the identity of the royalist emissary who approached De Rouleds and Marcel-Habert on that occasion, the names suggested including Jules Guerin, the hero of Fort Chabrol, while the royalists denied that the emissary acted in behalf of them. The duel arranged to take place, possibly today or tomorrow ner Lausanne, Switzerland, between M. Deroulede and Buffet, the agent of the Duke of Orleans, is a direct outcome of the discussion on the subject of the coup etat which failed.

The paragraph in the Figaro which was the cause of assault was as follows: "People have been asking who is the person M. Deroulede wish to designate? It appears that he is a member of parliament, that he is the young deputy whose name is best known and who on the eve of the starting for America with his young wife last week, very loyally delayed his departure in order to reply, if necessary, to the polemics which may develop."

Count De Castelane has written the following letter to the newspapers here: "Reading the Figaro, I was filled with indignation at the perfidious insinuation accusing me of treachery. I immediately begged by father and a friend, M. Morel, to accompany me to the residence of M. DeRodays. The latter received us, and after a few brief observations to which he gave satisfactory explanations, I inflicted on him merited correction. I reserve a similar one for any person permitting himself the same accusations."

M. DeRodays gave the following account: "I received this morning this card from Marquis of Castelane, whom I instructed to be shown in immediately. I found myself in the presence of three persons—The Marquis, the Count and a third person, whose name I do not know. The Marquis said: 'You insulted my son.' Count Boni de Castelane then asked me for explanation regarding a paragraph in Figaro. I replied that the paragraph was in no way offensive to him, that on the contrary, it was worded in the most courteous terms, and that his name was not mentioned. The Count then threw himself upon me and pounded me without even giving me time to defend myself. I believe it was a prearranged attack.

Count de Castelane was interviewed today at his residence on Avenue De Bois DeBoulogne, on his return from the residence of M. DeRodays. He said: "Yes, I boxed M. DeRodays' ears several times in the presence of my father and M. Morel, who is editor of the Journal de Casstelane. They are here now, and can give you particulars of the event."

The Count, who was then calm and smiling, then retired to his study, and the Marquis De Castelane gave the following account of the affair:

"The paragraph in Figaro designated Boni as the traitor of whom M. DeRouleds spoke, but Boni could not have acted such a role nor be suspected of so doing. It was a most outrageous insult to designate him. Boni determined to ask for an explanation of M. DeRodays and begged us to accompany him in order to serve as witness in case of need. We therefore went to M. DeRodays residence this morning which is on the fifth floor of the house, where we presented our cards. M. DeRodays immediately received us. He had on a gray dressing robe. After a polite exchange of salutations the Count de Castelane said: "You published against me an abominable paragraph. I have come to ask for an explanation." M. DeRodays replied: "Do you mean an article? I interposed, saying:

"'Have you read your paper?'

"'Yes,' said M. DeRodays, 'but I do not understand.'

"Boni then exclaimed, impatiently: 'Will you retract? Yes or no?'

"M. DeRodays began: 'I cannot—' Boni, without allowing him to conclude, said: 'Can you say formally, that it is not I you intended to refer to?' Reply quickly that it is not I, speak quickly or —'

"At the same moment Boni approached him and boxed his ears several times. M. DeRodays recoiled and Boni struck him again. We then intervened and stood in front of M. DeRodays. Then after polite salutations, the whole party withdrew. M. DeRodays, who was much agitated, accompanied us to the door."

A duel will be fought and the Echo says the seconds of Count Boni De Castellane will be Count De Dion and Gaston Jolivet.

Paris, March 14.—M. De Rouslye seconds M. Prestat and Perivier have acted at the residence of M. De Castellane. The representatives of the count are not yet publicly known, but it is known four seconds will meet today to make arrangements for the duel.

THREE PERSONS KILLED

Fearful Tragedy in a New York Tenement House.

New York, March 14.—Three persons were killed and three injured early in a fire that drove fifty tenants in panic from the fifth story tenement house, 279 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, and partly destroyed the building.

A woman and a twelve year old boy, crazed by fear, jumped from the fourth and third story windows respectively, and were killed. The mother of the boy was burned to death in her apartments.

Farrell Murray, a motorman, was badly burned while carrying Mrs. Mary Dehrer through the smoke and flames from the fourth floor to the room.

The dead:

MARY MADDEN, 67 years of age, a widow.

GEORGE RANTIO, 12 years old.

MRS. RANTIO, 40 years old.

The injured:

Mrs. Mary Dehrer, severely burned about feet, legs and neck.

Farrell Murray, burned about hands, arms and feet.

Fireman McCue of the Brooklyn water tower, cut about hands and arms by falling glass.

COLONEL SANGER WINS

Depew and Platt Withdraw Opposition to Him.

Washington, March 14.—Senators Platt and Depew of New York called at the White House today and were with the president for an hour. When they left the following official statement was made as to their visit:

"The New York senators, Platt and Depew, called upon the president this morning and for the first time the subject of Colonel Sanger's appointment as assistant secretary of war was referred to. Having gone over the matter fully with the secretary of war, they desired to offer no opposition to Colonel Sanger's appointment."

This appointment will probably be announced very shortly. While the New York senators have been disposed to oppose Colonel Sanger, they realized that the assistant to a cabinet officer should be in harmony with his chief and they decided not to carry their opposition any further. Colonel Sanger's confirmation by the senate will not be opposed by them.

CRISTIE-STREET COMPANY

Crowd Says They Are Not Entitled to the Reports.

Chicago, March 14.—The ruling of the lower courts that the Christie-street Commission company of Kansas City, conducts a bucket shop and as such is not entitled to the quotations of the Chicago board of trade, is sustained by a decision handed down by the appellate court here today. The Kansas City concern, by this decision, is denied an injunction restraining the board of trade from sending off its market report. In seeking the injunction in the lower court, the commission company claimed a right to the quotations on the ground that the market reports were of an importance making them public property. The board alleged in defense that as a bucket shop the Christie-street concern was not entitled to the protection of the courts.

KILLED IN A QUARREL

Farmer Knocked Our Farm Hand Down and Shot.

Lyons, Kans., March 14.—J. J. Edwards, a prominent farmer and stockman living near here, was shot and instantly killed this morning at 2 o'clock by Tom Kelley, a helper on the farm.

Edwards was a man of excitable and ungovernable temper. He had just knocked another helper down when Kelley interfered. Edwards threatened to kill both, and started for his gun when Kelley fired.

Kelley then walked to Lyons and gave himself up to the sheriff.

BILLIARD TABLE BONFIRE

Got the Crusaders Bought Out the Offender.

Fulton, Mich., March 14.—A gambling establishment which has been frequented by young men was blotted out yesterday by a committee representing the W. C. T. U. and the various churches, after a long parley permitted the proprietor to sell his effects and pool tables and cards to them. At 2 o'clock this morning a crowd of over 100, mostly women, assembled the tables and chairs and made a huge bonfire of the effects.