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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

SUZERAINTY OVER CUBA

President's Policy for the Island's Future.

WANTS EXTRA SESSION

But the Teller Resolution Is a Bar to His Plans.

CONGRESSMEN FAVOR DELAY

People at Present, They Say, Are Not Prepared for the President's Policy.

From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The extra session situation to-day, in so far as it is bound up in the question of the Cuban Constitution, may be correctly expressed under three heads as follows:

First—President McKinley is in favor of having the United States exercise some sort of suzerainty over Cuba for the good of that island and the United States, whose interests, he thinks, are alike threatened by any proposition which gives Cuba freedom without placing wholesale restraints on the debt-making and treaty-making power. In order to secure these restraints the president is inclined to think an extra session necessary.

Second—The strong administration members of the senate and house agree with the president as to the necessity for these restraints.

Third—These administration senators and representatives disagree with the president as to the advisability of an extra session, saying that congress and the country are not yet ready to face a proposition, which, no matter if prompted by wise statesmanship and a desire for the ultimate good of both countries, is a violation of the letter as well as of the spirit of the Teller resolution.

In other words, as a republican senator of wide reputation and influence, a strong supporter of the president's Cuban position, said to-day:

If the president calls an extra session of congress to consider the Cuban constitution, the probabilities are that public sentiment will blindly demand strict adherence to the Teller resolution. Congress will be influenced by this sentiment, and in the end may vote to indorse the constitution prepared by the Cubans even while knowing that such a vote is against the best interests of both peoples.

By waiting until next winter, when congress will come together regularly, such an unfortunate result may be avoided. The people of this country and of Cuba will have had time to study the question carefully, and their deliberate judgment expressed then will be more nearly right than their judgment formed on the spur of the moment or during an extra session.

Resolution in the Way.

Stated in still another form, the president regards the Teller resolution with disfavor, because it interferes with the there is a suzerainty, the president beestablishment of a suzerainty. Unless lieves Cuba will be a continued source of trouble to us, perhaps to the extent of involving us in serious disputes and wars with European powers. In this position he is sustained by the administration men in both houses of congress.

While the president thinks an extra session the proper remedy, his backers in congress tell him the country is not ready for it, because it is unprepared at present to indorse any departure from the intent of the Teller resolution, and will look upon any such departure as indicating bad faith and show a drift towards that democratic bogie, "imperialism."

In the debates between the president and his friends, the advantage seems one day to be with the president, and the next against him. Ultimately, however, he will yield, unless he can win these men to his position. It is not believed that he will summon congress in the face of the earnest opposition of those upon whom he must rely for action.

In standing for a suzerainty, the president is on very advanced ground where he will be a target for political attack from all quarters. Conceding that his position is well taken, there is danger that popular sentiment in this country, controlled as it is too frequently by mere sentimentality, will at first blush refuse to support him, and so there would seem to be ample justification for the position taken by those members of congress with whom the president has advised regarding the extra session.

Possible Trouble Ahead.

The question is fraught with grave responsibilities and with dangers of the most alarming character. If Cuba is to have an independent government, her constitution must be so worded as to insure peace and prosperity of her people. This we have a right to demand, because of her close proximity to our shores. So far the constitutional convention does not seem disposed to give any guarantees or to acknowledge in any way the existence of the United States.

Under the Teller resolution it is clear neither the president nor congress has any authority in any way to change that constitution. All that we can do is to advice, and if the island is still refractory, refuse to withdraw our troops. In the end such a policy may lead us into war with Cuba, and then the fat would all be in the fire

No wonder McKinley is anxious and no wonder that his supporters in congress, who look at the matter as he does, are advising him against assuming that this country is at present ready to follow him in a policy which may lead to the exercise of force, and which, at any rate, clearly ignores the terms of the Teller resolution, whose essential feature is the same that this government had no intention of acquiring or exercising any sovereignty in the island.

Trouble Only Delayed.

The president has information which leads him to think that there is a possibility that the Cuban constitution may not be completed until many weeks after March 4, and if this should be the case, the reason for an extra session so far as Cuba is concerned would be removed. After the constitution is perfected, it is held in some quarters, it must be put into operation through the establishment of a permanent government before this country would have anything to act upon. This would carry the matter over until late next fall and the regular session of congress would meet in ample time to consider it.

But even should this be the case the trouble would only be postponed, not averted. When this country comes to take up the Cuban constitution, as it must in some form, it would be brought face to face with the issues, and it is still possible that the matter will come up in time to demand consideration during the summer. General Wood in Havana yesterday officially requested the constitutional convention to hasten its work so that the United States might have time to inspect it, if possible, before March 4.

—W. W. Jermane.

POINTERS ON THE DIVISION

State Senator Horton Is in Washington.

SEES THE CONGRESSMEN

He Is Getting Their Views on the Congressional Apportionment.

SPOONER CHANGES HIS PLAN

He Will Not Move to Substitute the Grout Bill for Ship Subsidy.

From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington.

Washington, Feb. 6.—State Senator Hiler H. Horton of St. Paul dropped into town last night, ostensibly on private business, but it is likely he will find nothing more important while here than the subject of the congressional reapportionment in Minnesota. This afternoon the entire Minnesota delegation, save Senator Nelson, was at lunch with Horton in the house restaurant. It is understood that Horton desires to get the views of the delegation regarding the various reapportionment propositions now before the legislature, so that when the question comes up there for final decision light will be turned upon it from every interested quarter.

Mr. Horton's conference will be based upon the theory that the present congressmen have more at stake in the reapportionment than anybody else and should in justice to all concerned, at least have an opportunity to express their views informally.

Sand Congressman Eddy:

There is only one true basis of reapportionment, in my judgment, and the legislature should take the vote for lieutenant governor in 1898 and 1900 in each county, add them together and then divide by two, which will give the normal republican vote of each county. If nine republican districts are mapped out upon such a basis I should be satisfied, whatever the legislature, which seems to favor nine districts, may do.

Mr. Heatwole said in the same connection:

I have no personal interest in the reapportionments. All I want is for the legislature to make sure of nine republican congressmen.

As the republican whip in the senate, Mr. Hansborough of North Dakota has been busy the past two days securing pledges from republican senators that they would attend the night sessions, which begin to-night, and thus maintain a quorum, preventing adjournment. Forty-five pledges were secured, a majority of the whole senate, and the night sessions are, therefore, assured. The subsidy bill will be the only subject to be discussed.

Several senators, friends of the Grout bill, have advised Senator Spooner not to carry out his program of moving to substitute the Grout bill for the subsidy as the unfinished business of the senate. They say such a motion would seriously embarass many senators who are friendly to both bills, and, what is more important still, probably line up the radical subsidy senators solidly against the Grout bill, making its defeat certain. Mr. Spooner, in the light of the "tip," is said to be doing a good deal of thinking to-day. He doesn't want to do anything that will make the Grout bill's sledding any harder than it already is.

Representative Eddy will try to have Chairman Sherman call a meeting of the committee on Indian affairs for Thursday of next week to consider his Chippewa timber bill. It has been referred to the interior department and Mr. Eddy does not look for a report from there until next Tuesday or Wednesday.

Senators Hansbrough and McCumber and Representative Spalding saw Secretary Root to-day about army appointments. The secretary told them it would be the policy of the department to apportion the appointments to the several states, probably on the basis of representation in congress, one to each senator and representative. On this basis North Dakota will be entitled to three places. Secretary Root said that the policy would be to reward the officers who have served in the Philippines with reappointments should they desire them, such appointments to be charged to the states from which officers were originally appointed. There are two officers from North Dakota now serving in the east, Captain Cogswell of Devils Lake, in the Forty-fifth infantry, and First Lieutenant Fred Smith of Grand Forks, in the Sixth infantry. With these two officers appointed in accordance with the department's policy, there will be but one place at the disposal of the delegation.

The Minnesota delegation does not know how many places will be allowed to the state, but to-day's announcement by Secretary Root will leave few places to be filled by others than Minnesota officers now serving in the Philippines. There are at least twenty Minnesotans now holding commissions in the volunteers.

The secretary recently cabled General MacArthur directing him to notify the volunteer officers who desire appointment to file their applications at Manila. Such as indicate a desire to remain and take commissions as first and second lieutenants will be subjected to physical and mental examinations by boards to be designated by General MacArthur. The reports of these examinations will be cabled to the war department and the appointments will be made on the records of the examinations and the efficiency records now here.

However small the number of places at the disposal of the delegation there will be harmony in making the selections. Senator Nelson's announcement that the members of the house will be consulted has placed patronage matters in Minnesota upon a better footing than they have occupied for years. There will now be no friction at any point of contact. The old order of things will be overturned and harmony from this time forward is to characterize the action of the delegation on all patronage matters.

The South Dakota congressmen were also at the war department. They were given the information detailed above. They asked Secretary Root to appoint Dr. T. W. Cox of Vermillion, who served as assistant surgeon in the First South Dakota, as surgeon with the rank of major in the new army and they were referred to Surgeon General Sternberg, who has charge of this branch of the service and who promised to appoint Dr. Cox as surgeon with the rank of captain.

—W. W. Jermane.

Washington Small Talk.

A. C. Lane was to-day appointed postmaster at Billings, Aitkin county, Minn.

Secretary Gage has recommended an appropriation of $1,741 to pay the salary and expenses of J. L. Stevens, Des Moines river land commissioner.

Mr. McCleary's house committee on library today gave a public hearing to G. Smolenski of Indiana, who comes to Washington representing the Polanders of America in the interest of the bill pending in congress appropriating $50,000 for Count Pulaski of revolutionary war fame, to be erected in this city. The committee will probably report the bill favorably. Petitions favoring the bill have come to congress this session from Poles in all parts of the country. At least two dozen petitions came from the twin cities and Duluth and they were numerously signed.

G. WASHINGTON TO DATE.
Mrs. Nation—I cannot tell a lie. I did it with my little hatchet.

MALMROS GETS A JOB

CONSUL AT COLON, COLUMBIA

Minnesota Man Appointed—Seeds of Iowa Is a Deputy Auditor.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The president to-day sent the following nominations to the senate:

Carroll D. Wright, of Massachusetts, to be commissioner of labor.

Oscar Malmros, Minnesota, consul at Colon, Columbia.

Edward P. Seeds, of Iowa, deputy auditor for the war department.

John F. Pelton, of Colorado, receiver of public moneys at Montrose, Col.

Postmasters: Minnesota—Wilber B. Hutchinson, Eagle Bend.

Wisconsin—Charles W. Culbertson, Augusta.

Michigan—Arthur L. Begis, Carson City; Robert E. Newville, Boyne.

Iowa—J. H. Wolf, Primgher; N. D. Anthony, Ruthven; C. A. Vanscoy, Woodbine.

Montana—William R. Glasscock, Belt.

South Dakota—Lewis Tillotson, Gettysburg; Gottlieb Meissenhoelder, Parkston.

MOVE FOR REFORMS

Progressive Men in China May Now Have a Chance.

New York Sun Special Service

Shanghai, Feb. 6.—The imperial edict ordering a reformation of the government has been received here. The emperor commands a consultation of the ministers of the privy council, the six boards, nine offices, the Chinese ministers at foreign courts and all the viceroys and governors. These are instructed to recommend reforms in the seven branches of government; the central government, ceremonies, taxation, schools, civil service examination, military affairs and public economies. These are also to recommend what part of the old system can be used and what part needs changing.

This edict bears marks of sincerity. The leading men of China will now have a free chance to express their opinions. It is considered that this is the most important epoch in Chinese history since foreign commerce began.

Typhoid in Manchuria.

Moscow, Feb. 6.—According to news from Blagoveschesk, Manchuria is suffering not only from widespread famine, but from various infectious diseases, which have lately broken out among the pauper classes. The Chinese peasants are fed by the Russians, but typhus has made great ravages already among them.

COOK WILL HOLD ON

Wisconsin Assembly Adopts a Committee Report in His Favor.

Special to The Journal.

Madison, Wis., Feb. 6.—By a vote of 81 to 14 the assembly to-day adopted the committee report deciding against G. E. Vandercook in his contest for the seat held by Alfred Cook.

The antipass constitutional amendment went through the second time in the assembly with 13 opposing votes.

In the senate, Senator Jones introduced a compulsory vaccination bill. Senator Mills put in two bills authorizing the taking of the state printing away from the seat of government at Madison and permitting a division of the contract among different bidders.

A new department is created by a bill introduced in both houses to be designated a free employment bureau. The bill provides for free employment bureaus to be established in cities of over 20,000 upon quarters being furnished by the city. A state superintendent is created at $1,200 a year.

GUERNSEY CATTLE MEN

Western Breeders to Make an Exhibit at Wisconsin's Fair.

New York Sun Special Service

Dixon, Wis., Feb. 6.—The Western Guernsey Breeders' association, which is in session here to-day, elected the following officers: President, Frederick Reitbrock of Milwaukee; vice-presidents, F. W. Kimball of Minneapolis, J. W. Perkins of Kansas City, and J. P. Smiley of Plainfield, Ill.; secretary and treasurer, G. H. Hill of Rosedale, Wis.

The association decided to make a special Guernsey show at the Wisconsin state fair next fall and appointed a committee to arrange the details with the state board of agriculture.

KNOT TIED TWICE

Program for the Wedding To-morrow of Queen Wilhelmina.

CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS CEREMONY

Reception at the Palace, a Luncheon and Then the Bridal Tour.

The Hague, Feb. 6.—Fifty workmen's societies, with bands of music and five triumphal cars, marched past the palace this afternoon in honor of the approaching marriage of Queen Wilhelmina. The queen and her future husband, Duke Henry of Mecklinburg-Schwerin, remained on the balcony in spite of the severe cold. Enormous crowds welcomed the young couple and the queen's mother during their afternoon drive. This evening there will be a soiree at the palace.

To-morrow's program is as follows:

At 11:15 a. m. the minister of justice and the witnesses of the marriage will assemble in the white room of the palace.

At 11:30 a. m. the civil marriage will be performed in the presence of the nearest relatives.

After that the royal party will proceed to the church in procession.

After the religious services the royal party will return in procession to the palace, where Queen Wilhelmina will hold court and receive congratulations.

At 1:30 p. m. there will be a luncheon, and at 4:35 p. m. the couple will depart on their honeymoon.

GOODNOW'S FATHER

Elected Mayor of Excelsior Over Two Competitors.

Special to The Journal.

Excelsior, Minn., Feb. 6.—The annual village election was held yesterday, and created more excitement than the national election. The tickets were in the field headed by Colonel James Goodnow, the venerable father of Consul General John Goodnow, and Commodore L. F. Sampson and William Peters. The following were elected: Mayor, Colonel James Goodnow; members of the council, H. A. Morse, Charles I. Cheeley, John Panec; recorder, Keith L. Davidson; treasurer, R. H. DeGroodt; assessor, Fred F. Bickford; justices of the peace, George P. Dickinson, two years; George Williams, one year; constables, Will Wood, two years; John Powers, one year. The license question failed to come up for the first time in twenty years, and Excelsior will continue wet for another year.

The Excelsior Improvement League held a largely attended meeting Monday night. Plans were submitted for ornamenting the pulic school grounds. It is the intention of the league to raise the money for this purpose without calling upon the taxpayers. Mrs. A. M. Slocum, Mrs. A. E. Seamans and Miss Gertrude Williams favored the audience with several vocal selections. At the next meeting the question, "How Shall We Dispose of Our Garbage?" will be discussed.

The Magazine Club held their regular weekly meeting last night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Morse. The club now numbers thirty-six members and is growing in interest. At the next meeting the members will respond at roll call with quotations from Lowell, followed by music; record of current events, Rev. C. L. Mears; Victorian era, (a) beginning of reign until death of prince consort, Mrs. H. E. Phelps; (b) reign between 1861 to the time of her death in 1901, Miss Ella M. Stratton; magazine article, Mrs. Ella M. Reed; recitation, Mrs. J. S. Kemp.

Mrs. H. E. Phelps, teacher in the sixth and seventh grades, has resigned her position to take effect Feb. 8.

The fruit growers of the south shore will meet at E. L. Newell's drug store Saturday afternoon for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year.

FIVE YEARS FOR BAKER

Assailant of Miss Larson Is Sentenced to Stillwater.

Special to The Journal.

Ada, Minn., Feb. 6.—Percy Baker, who was tried here for shooting Miss Nellie Larson, was found guilty of assault in the first degree and sentenced to five years at Stillwater.

IOWAN FATALLY STABBED.

Special to The Journal.

Wadena, Iowa, Feb. 6.—Frank Munger, Jim Crawford and Eugene Hagerman engaged in a drunken fight here in which knives were brought into play with the result that Hagerman fatally stabbed Munger in the left lung. All were drunk at the time. Crawford was badly cut, but will recover.

BILLION BEHIND IT

Sale of the Carnegie Interests Is Confirmed.

BIG STEEL AND IRON COMBINE

Morgan and Schwab Are the Leaders in the New Combination.

New York, Feb. 6.—The Mail and Express says:

The control of the Carnegie Steel company, limited, has passed to a syndicate of bankers, in which J. P. Morgan & Co. are the dominant factors, by the purchase of the stock owned by Andrew Carnegie. It is expected that Mr. Carnegie will retire to private life. That th etransaction has been completed was semi-officially announced at noon.

The Evening Post also announces the Carnegie sale as an accomplished fact. The Post says:

The leading participants in the deal, on the purchasing side, were reported to be C. M. Schwab, now president of the Carnegie company and a trusted friend of Andrew Carnegie, and banking interests represented by J. P. Morgan & Co.

A representative of the Carnegie interests asserted to-day that an arrangement had been practically consummated whereby the Carnegie Steel company, the Federal Steel company, the National Steel company and the American Steel and Wire company would combine and be operated under the same management.

Unless some unforeseen hitch is encountered in the remaining negotiations the amalgamation scheme will go through with an enormous capitalization. Whether $1,000,000,000 would be required to float the enterprise the Carnegie representative could not say.

It is understood that the undertaking has the backing of Carnegie, Morgan and Rockefeller interests.

HE REDEEMS HIS BRIDE

STRANDED IN A STRANGE LAND

Albert Lea Man Sent the Money to New York Instead of to Baltimore.

Special to The Journal.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Miss Devire Gugmann, a Russian girl of 21, was yesterday released from detention by the immigration officials at Baltimore and started for Albert Lea, Minn., to join her lover, Joseph Gauss, to whom she will be married on her arrival.

Miss Gugmann arrived at Baltimore Jan. 26. When examined, she stated the circumstances of her coming to this country. The immigration authorities telegraphed to Gauss, notifying him that it would be necessary for him to forward an affidavit setting forth the desire to make the woman his wife and to send the money necessary for her expenses. No reply was received, but the young woman said there must have been some mistake, as she knew her lover too well to believe that he would forsake her.

Another telegram was sent, and yesterday the answer came from Gauss that he had forwarded the affidavit and the money to New York instead of to Baltimore. The commissioner telegraphed to New York and found that the necessary papers were lying at the office. He told the young woman who clapped her hands and cried for joy.

NO BREAKFAST TRUST

Injunction Against the American Cereal Company.

Akron, Ohio, Feb. 6.—A perpetual injunction was granted to-day against a proposed combination of the cereal companies.

Two years ago the American Cereal company planned to increase its capital from $3,500,000 to $33,000,000 to form a combination of 95 per cent of the mills in the country.

Mrs. Nellie L. Hower, a stockholder, alleged that it "was a scheme to freeze out small stockholders and a violation of the Ohio antitrust laws."

QUARANTINE DISREGARDED.

Special to The Journal.

Creston, Iowa, Feb. 6.—The farmers have broken the quarantine here and several of them are hauling produce to town. Smallpox is prevalent and several arrests are expected. The local physicians differ in opinion as to the nature of the disease and the farmers have been encouraged by their actions.

A MARKED SYMPATHY FOR FRANK HAMILTON

Might-Be Jurors Say They Couldn't Impose Capital Punishment on the Accused Man if Guilty.

Thirteen Talesmen Examined This Morning, but Not One of Them Became a Juror.

The Jurors Up to Date.

E. Fitch Pabody, draftsman, Gillette-Herzog company, 28 Thirteenth street S.

Charles S. Raymond, millwright, 515 Beacon street SE.

Levi T. Lincoln, 3245 Nicollet avenue, employe of the Minneapolis Dry Goods company.

Harry V. Wetherby, clerk in the Northwestern National bank, 2013 Third avenue S.

Arthur H. Robinson, tinsmith, 929 Plymouth, 917 Nicollet.

Fred W. Nebelthau, 3213 Park avenue, machinist, electris heat.

Thirteen was an unlucky number in the Hamilton case this morning.

That number of talesmen were examined and not one could qualify for service on the jury. The twelve men left on the regular venire, who were especially excused from another court room to do duty before Judge Brooks, one by one proved unsatisfactory.

When court adjourned for the noon recess the first man of the special venire hurriedly called into service by Judge Pond and Clerk of Courts Dickey, took the stand. With him there were just thirty-seven jurors immediately forthcoming.

SKETCH OF THREE OF THE JURORS.

THE BRUNETTE AND THE BLONDE.

At the present rate the lawyers will do well if they find two more men in the lot to sit in the case. Mr. Dickey said that special venires would be drawn as rapidly as needed. He could furnish enough material, he said; the only delay would be in picking out the right sort. He thought several more "winners" would be picked from the fresh entries, and looks for the swearing in of the complete jury by Saturday.

Dislikes Capital Punishment.

Opposition to capital punishment was the main ground, as usual, on which talesmen were rejected. This is an easy way to get out of service on the case and it is suspected that some not over-conscientious men to whom jury duty is disagreeable, have made their scruples in this regard seem more pronounced than they actually are.

The examination this morning brought out strongly the fact that it is sympathy for the defendant which influences the majority against consenting to a consideration of the case. Two men, who were otherwise fairly acceptable, had no hesitancy in saying that the possibility of the infliction of the extreme penalty in this particular case had given rise to their scruples against returning a verdict of guilty if the penalty might be death.

Charles H. Jennings, a dining car conductor on the North-Western road, said that ordinarily he would have no objection to returning a verdict against a defendant in a murder case.

"But not in this case," he explained.

Sympathy for Hamilton.

Albert J. Lind, a press feeder in the employ of The Journal, took the same view.

"I would hesitate," he said; "I couldn't find him guilty in this case."

The only man examined thus far, who has a personal acquaintance with the defendant, is Henry Kersten, city salesman for a St. Paul house. Mr. Kersten was formerly night clerk at Thompson's drug store, Third street and First avenue S, and had come to know Hamilton when the night newspaper crowd frequented the store after hours. The defense wanted Mr. Kersten and it began to look as though he would be acceptable to the prosecution, when he became tangled as to his convictions about capital punishment.

Doesn't Read Newspapers.

That marvel among men—one who doesn't read the daily papers—was discovered in the person of Ed J. Riley, brakeman for the Omaha road. Mr. Riley's resulting ignorance of the case, about which he hadn't even talked, made him look a likely candidate. He was accepted by the defense, but there was something in his bearing which finally failed to recommend him to the county attorney. The triers having found Mr. Boardman's challenge for actual bias untrue, he "went the limit," and used his first peremptory to unseat the railroad man.

Jonas G. Lagerstrom, employed by the C. A. Smith Lumber company, was one of the few men summoned who confessed to having absolutely no conviction as to the guilt or innocence of any one connected with the tragedy. Reading or hearing of the case, he said, could have no effect on his mind. He could not try the case until he heard the evidence, which alone would influence him. His only impression about the stabbing was that it was a terrible deed.

Unbiased though he was, the defense used a peremptory to get rid of him.

Mr. Lagerstrom and David H. Ringrose believed in a strict observance of the Sabbath. They were opposed to Sunday papers and for that reason had not read about the death of Day the day following.

Everybody Read Journal's Review.

The Journal's resume of the case last Saturday attracted widespread attention—so much so that the attorneys for both sides find it necessary in order to establish prejudice or bias to ask if the talesmen have read the article in question. Invariably the latter admitted having read the story, whereupon they were asked to what extent they had been influenced by it.

Arthur H. Robinson, a tinsmith, at 929 Plymouth avenue, living at 917 Nicollet avenue, is Juror No. 5. Mr. Robinson was selected at 2:30 this afternoon. Mr. Robinson is a dark complexioned man, about 40, of pronounced convictions, from which once formed, he will not be easily shaken. His temperament apparently tallies with that of the other four jurors.

Mr. Robinson says that what he has read and heard has had not the slightest effect on his mind, and that he will reach no conclusions as to guilt or innocence until he hears the evidence.

AL ROBINSON, WHO WILL BE A LEADING WITNESS FOR THE STATE.

Fred W. Nebelthan, machinist, Electric Heat Regulating company, was immediately afterward accepted as juror number 6. He favors capital punishment.

New Veniremen Anxious.

There was no delay in the resumption of the Hamilton case this morning. All but seven of the writs for the special venire of fifty men were served last night. The majority of the men summoned were on hand some time before the opening of

Defective Page