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WAR BETWEEN LION AND BEAR

England Now Regards It as a Probability.

BOTH READY TO STRIKE

Situation at Tientsin Reaches the Acute Stage.

POSITION OF GERMANY AND JAPAN

American Order to Withdraw Troops Is Regarded as Very Significant.

New York Sun Special Service.

London, March 16.—News from China this morning is of such extremely grave tenor that talk of an Anglo-Russian war veers from possibility to probability.

That the czar is determined to retain the disputed railway land in Tientsin at whatever cost is evidenced by the fact that Russian troops are now in an intrenched position there.

That Great Britain is equally resolved to have possession of this strip of territory, by force of arms if necessary, is proved by her ranks of soldiers, with fixed bayonets, standing in line of battle only a stone's throw from the Russians, and only awaiting the order to strike.

Tientsin reports this as the present sensational situation, and adds that both sides "are awaiting instructions from their governments." Russia has not been heard from openly, though secret orders have undoubtedly been sent from St. Petersburg.

Germany and Japan.

Berlin and Washington dispatches to London this morning greatly clarify the international phase of the impending conflict.

Count von Buelow reiterates Teutonic adherence to the Anglo-German pact, an essential feature of which is maintenance of the integrity of China, while diplomats in the United States already forecast Japan as fighting side by side with Britain.

Count von Buelow categorically denies there is any secret clause in the Anglo-German agreement, and then specifically and significantly adds that Manchuria is not mentioned therein. As permanent Russian possession of Manchuria will be first step toward dismemberment, officials in Downing street assert that under present conditions the kaiser is in honor bound to sustain Britain's position.

Stands From Under.

Despite the fact that the United States government announced several months ago that her troops would be withdrawn from China at the earliest opportunity, yesterday's orders to General Chaffee to leave only a legation guard of 150 in that country by the end of next month is regarded here as highly significant.

It is interpreted here as meaning that the United States realizes the imminence of international war in the Orient and is resolved not to be involved therein.

LEADS TO PARTITION

Protest of the American Asiatic Association.

New York, March 16.—The executive committee of the American Asiatic association has transmitted to President McKinley the protest of the American Asiatic association of Shanghai against the Russo-Chinese agreement. The resolutions call the agreement "a blow aimed directly at the integrity of the Chinese empire and at the present and prospective interests of American trade, which depend on maintaining equality of commercial opportunity in the greatest undeveloped market of the world. A Russian Protectorate over Manchuria must inevitably become permanent and thus lead to the territorial dismemberment of the Chinese empire, and no further step of that process could be consistently opposed if concent be, openly or tacitly, given to this one."

AFFECTS NEGOTIATIONS

Minister Conger's View of the Manchuria Agreement.

Shanghai, March 16.—The North China Gazette publishes an interview with Edwin H. Conger, the United States minister at Peking in which he is quoted as saying:

I will not venture to say how far Russia is prepared to go. The Manchurian treaty is still unconcluded, but if it is ratified it would certainly affect the peace negotiations.

I believe it is impossible for the emperor to return to Peking until the allies withdraw and the Chinese officials are restored to power.

READY FOR WAR

British and Russians Are Waiting for Orders.

London, March 16.—A dispatch received here from Tientsin by Reuter's Telegram company says:

"The Russians are now entrenching in the disputed territory. A company of the Hongkong regiment, with fixed bayonets, is in front, while two companies of the Madras pioneers, under the command of Major Johnson, are held in reserve. Both the Russians and the British are awaiting instructions from their governments."

Withdraw the Troops.

Washington, March 16.—An order has been sent to General Chaffee for the evacuation of China by American troops, leaving only a legation guard of 150 men. The troops will be removed from China the last of April.

RACINE BOYS EXPELLED

They Are Accused of Hazing at a Musical School.

New York Sun Special Service

Warren, Ohio, March 16.—Two students at Dana's Musical Institute, Leo Tochtoma and Fred Heyeser of Racine, Wis., have been expelled. They were suspected of several pranks, and when they took a fellow student and held him under a water spigot till he was drenched, they were told to go.

CANDIDATES MULTIPLY

Two More for State Offices Announced in Iowa.

Special to The Journal.

Des Moines, Iowa, March 16.—Ed C. Brown of Sheldon has announced himself as a candidate for railroad commissioner, and Senator E. G. Penrose of Tama is out for lieutenant governor.

THOUSANDS BOW IN GRIEF

Ha[illegible]'s Remains Taken to the Capitol.

Historical Society

TRIBUTE OF THE PEOPLE

Parade of the National Guard and Civic Societies.

BODY IS NOW LYING IN STATE

All the Afternoon an Endless Line Passes the Casket of the Former President.

Indianapolis, March 16.—Escorted by three regiments of infantry and a battalion of artillery, the full strength of the national guard of Indiana, the remains of former President Harrison were taken at noon from his home on North Delaware street to the state capitol, where they will lie in state until 10 o'clock to-night, when they will be removed once more to his home. The body was borne through the streets between deep lines of silent people; every head was bowed, every hat was off.

A committee composed of General Lew Wallace, representing the army, Admiral George Brown, the navy, and Judge John H. Baker of the United States court, the civil power of the state, is in charge of the body from the time it left the house until it is returned there to-night. Twelve soldiers carried the casket to the hearse. As the casket appeared, covered with the national colors, presented by the Loyal Legion of the state of Indiana, the soldiers presented arms, the civilian bodies uncovered, as did the thousands of spectators.

The Parade.

Headed by the state guard marching with reversed arms, the parade moved slowly away. At the head of the column rode Brigadier General McKee and his staff, commanding the first division, composed of state troops. The regiments were in heavy marching order.

Behind the national guard came a number of Boys' brigades belonging to the churches of the city, and then the battalion of artillery commanded by Major A. B. Shanz.

General James B. Carnahan commanded the second division, which was composed of the civic societies, the Grand Army of the Republic, headed by the band of the Soldiers and Sailors' Orphan home.

Guard of Honor.

Then, surrounded by the members of General Harrison's old regiment, the Seventieth Indiana infantry, came the hearse, drawn by four black horses. Over the black cloth covering the casket was thrown a flag. From the bit of each horse hung a streamer of crepe, gathered in a large rosette at the mouth.

Behind the hearse came carriages, containing the state, county and city officials, members of the Board of Trade and the Indianapolis Commercial Club.

At the statehouse the escort was drawn up to one side. While the military presented arms and the drums rolled softly, the casket was borne into the statehouse, where, surrounded by its guard of honor with fixed bayonets, it was to lie until night.

Viewed by Thousands.

Long before it was possible to admit them, a line of thousands stretched away from the statehouse door. Before the doors were opened to the multitude, the state officials, and officials of the city and county, passed by the casket. Throughout the afternoon the crowd passed through the statehouse unceasingly.

The casket stood on two circular supports, which were wound with crepe, and over it was flung the great flag, which, in other days, fluttered from the mast of the battleship Indiana. The marble pillars were hidden beneath broad bands of black, which encircled them from the top to the floor. Wreaths of laurel hung upon the columns. Along the corridors were large banners, bearing the deep mark of mourning. Here and there, in corners, were groups of palms and other plants.

Every business house closed at noon and until 2 o'clock no work of any kind was done in Indianapolis.

The Pallbearers.

hTe honorary pallbearers will be members of General Harrison's cabinet: Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy of New York, secretary of the navy; John Wanamaker of Philadelphia, postmaster general; W. H. H. Miller, Indianapolis, attorney general; John W. Noble, St. Louis, secretary of the interior, and Charles Foster, Fostoria, Ohio, secretary of the treasury and General Lew Wallace, Judson Harmon, attorney general during Cleveland's administration, and William A. Woods of this city.

The active pallbearers are: A. L. Mason, James Whitcomb Riley, Evans Woolen, Harry J. Milligan, Clifford Arrick, William C. Bobbs, Harry S. Newhouse, John L. Griffiths, Newton Booth Tarkington, Hilton U. Brown and Samuel Reid.

The Services.

The funeral services at the First Presbyterian church will be of a simple character. Dr. Haines, pastor of the church, will be assisted by Rev. Dr. Samuel J. Niccols, a close personal friend of General Harrison for five years. He is pastor of the Second Presbyterian church of St. Louis.

Hymn by the choir.
Scripture sentences and invocation by Dr. Haines.
Scripture lesson by Dr. Niccols.
Address by Dr. Haines.
Hymn by the choir.
Benediction by Dr. Haines.

CREATES A PRECEDENT

First Time a President Attends an Ex-President's Funeral.

Washington, March 16.—In attending ex-President Harrison's funeral Mr. McKinley creates a precedent. It is believed that this is the first time on record where a president in office has attended in person the funeral of an ex-president.

Canton, Ohio, March 16.—The president's plans are to leave here about 9:30 to-night for Indianapolis and to have his cars cut off in the yards of that city until 8:30 Sunday morning, when a reception committee will escort him to the home of Governor Durbin, where he will be a guest during his stay there. He will attend the funeral services and start for Canton at 6 o'clock. Monday morning the cars will be sidetracked in the yards here until 7 o'clock, when the president will join Mrs. McKinley at the Barber home for breakfast. It is the present intention to start for Washington at 10:50 Monday night.

Naval Tribute.

Washington, March 16.—The navy department has issued a special order relative to the tribute the naval service will pay to the memory of the late ex-President Harrison. The order directs that "the ensign at each naval station and on board each vessel of the United States navy in commission, be hoisted at half-mast, and that a gun be fired at half-hour intervals from sunrise to sunset at each naval station and on board vessels acting singly. For the period of thirty days officers of the navy and marine corps will wear the badge of mourning attached to the sword hilt."

A. D. 1953—A LOOK AHEAD.

Uncle Sam—Have you captured De Wet again this morning, your majesty?
King Edward—No, but we have taken six steers and a shot gun. How about Aggy?
U. S.—We have just caught his grandson and his last family physician, and expect to get him any minute.

AS GOOD AS AGGIE

General Trias' Surrender Regarded as Very Important.

FINAL STAGE OF INSURRECTION

General MacArthur's Report on the Surrender of the Leader.

Washington, March 16.—The war department has received the following cablegram from General MacArthur at Manila, announcing the surrender of Lieutenant General Trias:

Mariano Trias, only lieutenant general insurgent army, surrendered March 15, San Francisco de Malabon, with nine officers and 199 well armed men. Trias immediately took the oath of allegiance in the presence of several natives.

Most auspicious event; indicates final stage armed insurrection. Prestige of Trias in southern Luzon equal to Aguinaldo.

General Bates and Colonel Frank D. Baldwin entitled to great credit for persistent work in bringing this about.

FOUGHT AT THE POLLS

Pat Lyons Fined for Assaulting an Officer in Anoka County.

Special to The Journal.

Anoka, Minn., March 16.—Pat Lyons of the town of Blaine was fined $50 and costs, amounting to $57, in the municipal court as the result of an election row in that town last Tuesday. There was a lively contest over the office of chairman of supervisors between Lyons and Daniel Peebles, and several altercations had taken place during the day, finally culminating in Lyons throwing a heavy iron spittoon at Peebles, who was acting as one of the officers of election. The fight is a continuation of the old shrievalty contest, which waxed warm in that town last fall, where Merrill gained the four votes on the recount.

The March term of the district court begins here Monday. There are about twenty cases on the calendar, the most important of which is the city of Anoka vs. the county of Anoka, the former suing to collect taxes, costs, penalties and interest due the city and collected by the county. The amount sued for is about $14,000.

FLAG FOR PHILIPPINES

Khaki Colored Emblem for the Division Headquarters.

Washington, March 16.—Secretary Root issued an order defining the standard flag for the headquarters division of the Philippines. It states:

The headquarters of the division of the Philippines will be designated by a standard of khaki colored silk or bunting, measuring three feet on the staff and four feet six inches fly, cut swallow tailed, twelve inches to the fork, bearing in the center two circles overlapping each other, one-third radius, resembling the figure 8, one foot six inches high, and of corresponding width. The symbol to be in red, bordered with white 1½ inches and edged in blue ¾ inches, surmounted by a red scroll bearing the device "Division of the Philippines," embroidered in blue letters. Total length of lance to be nine feet, including spearhead and ferrule.

FELL DEAD

Dr. J. J. Smith of La Crosse Expires in the Streets.

Special to The Journal.

La Crosse, Wis., March 16.—Dr. J. J. Smith, one of the prominent practicing physicians of this city, dropped dead on the street this afternoon, while talking with a friend. He had been a resident of the city for several years.

MOB KILLS A WOMAN

Suspected of Finding a Purse and Keeping It.

LYNCHING NEAR ROME, TENN

Crowd Ties the Colored Woman's Hands, Shoots Her and Throws Her Into a Creek.

Nashville, Tenn., March 16.—Rallie Crutchfield, a colored woman living near Rome, Smith county, was killed last night by a mob, which took her from her cabin and carried her to the bridge over Round Lick creek. Having tied her hands, the crowd shot her through the head and threw her body into the creek.

The woman was suspected of finding a lost pocketbook containing $120, and failing to return it.

NONE FOR SNELLING

No Volunteers Will Be Brought Here for Muster Out.

LEFT TO VOTE OF THE SOLDIERS

Oregon and Washington Will Have a Celebration for the Thirty-fifth.

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

Washington, March 16.—None of the returning volunteers will be mustered out at Fort Snelling if the present plans of the war department are adhered to. In the cases of the regiments which have already reached San Francisco the men were allowed to vote on the question of whether they would take thir discharge papers at San Francisco or at the places where they were rendezvoused. Nine-tenths of the men voted for San Francisco. They will thus get travel pay to the place where they were mustered in, and will be privileged to go where they please. War department officials say that some of the men want to re-enlist. Others want to remain west of the Rocky mountains, and still others may elect to return to their homes.

The only exception will be in the case of the Thirty-fifth regiment. That was recruited at Vancouver barracks, Wash., from among residents of Washington and Oregon. It is proposed to give the men a great reception at Vancouver under the auspices of the two states, and the regiment will be taken there as a whole and mustered out after the ceremonies.

—W. W. Jermane.

Washington Small Talk.

Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows: Minnesota—Klester, Faribault county, A. H. Fasel; Lyndale, Hennepin county, R. J. Sheldon; Minneola, Lyon county, G. S. Sigurdson. Iowa—Linden, Dallas county, Etta Glenn. Wisconsin—Big Falls, Waupaca county, William Polsin; Lawrenceville, Outagamie county, F. S. Wolten.

Indian Commissioner Jones' visit to the northwest will be made with the subcommittee of the senate committee on Indian affairs, which has been authorized to investigate Indian agencies. It will be made about the 1st of June. The committee and commissioner will go through Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana.

CARGO OF WILD ANIMALS

Fresh From the Jungles to Be Put Off at Buffalo.

New York Sun Special Service

Baltimore, March 16.—The steamship Indore has arrived here with scores of wild animals from the jungles of Africa and India intended for the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo. The majority of the beasts, however, will first be sent to Indianapolis by special train to be trained at the Indianapolis zoo.

SMALL BURGLARY AT FERGUS.

Special to The Journal.

Fergus Falls, Minn., March 16.—Thieves broke into J. A. McConkey's store last night and rifled a show case, taking $25 worth of cigars and other goods. The cash drawer was empty and no money was secured.

CONFER ON PEACE

Boer Commanders Are Said to Be Holding a Meeting.

DE WET IS A WHITE ELEPHANT

British Would Rather See Him Killed in Action Than Taken Alive.

London, March 16.—A dispatch from Durban, Natal, says the Boer commanders are holding a meeting at Pietersburg, in Northern Transvaal, to discuss the position and the advisability of a continuation of the war.

Whatever the result of the peace negotiations between General Kitchener and General Botha, it is tolerably certain that the rumors of the inclusion of General De Wet in any form of amnesty are not based on fact. General Kitchener's personal views of the Boer leader are not known in Pall Mall, but if the war office is consulted the officials there would rather see De Wet killed in action than taken alive. One of the officials responsible for the direction of affairs of the army said:

I cannot see how Kitchener can possibly accept De Wet's surrender. If he ever gets him he will be obliged to try him for his recent alleged murders of prisoners. I have no doubt that the verdict of either a military or a civil court would be death, and if such a verdict was carried out there would be a horrible howl on the continent and in America. And, indeed, one would be sorry to see such a brave fighter meet such an end. Therefore, we can only hope De Wet will be either let out of the country or shot in battle.

Nearly 3,000 troops sailed from Southampton to-day for South Africa.

A dispatch from General Kitchener, dated Pretoria, March 16, announces that the notorious Abel Erasmus of Lydenburg has been brought in, with his family, by Colonel Parker's column.

DE WET HOLDS OUT

Prisoners Say the General's Mind Is Affected.

Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony, March 16.—Prisoners who have lately been released by General De Wet say they think he is a madman. They aver that the terrible fatigues he has undergone, his anxieties and the intensity of his feelings have unhinged his mind. He rarely sleeps within the bounds of his camp. He seeks his rest outside with a few trusted followers. His secrecy is extreme.

General De Wet repudiates the peace negotiations. He has declared openly to the men under his command that no terms except independence will satisfy.

Annexation Recognized.

Washington, March 16.—The United States has given indirect recognition to Great Britain's annexation of the South African republics. In the state department's annual review of the commerce of the United States with foreign countries they are referred to as "The Transvaal" and "Orange River Colony."

STEALS HIS OWN CHILD

Girl Is Kidnapped From the Waldorf-Astoria, New York.

New York Sun Special Service

New York, March 16.—Richard Levis Maxwell, of a well-known Philadelphia family, kidnapped his child, Guida, from his divorced wife, Mrs. Hodge, late last evening, while they were at the Waldorf-Astoria. Mrs. Hodge had momentarily left the hotel tearoom.

Mrs. Hodge declares he cares not a rap for his daughter, but has stolen her in the hope that her mother will ransom her by giving up valuable papers, of which he has often tried to get possession.

ESTABLISH NORMAL SCHOOLS

Indiana Young Women Start for Porto Rico.

New York Sun Special Service

La Porte, Ind., March 16.—Miss Anna Gould of Michigan City and Miss Carrie Burnside of Liberty, both young Indiana women, have started for Porto Rico where they have been commissioned by the government to establish a system of normal schools of which Miss Gould will have full direction with the ultimate purpose of establishing similar schools in the Philippines. Miss Gould established the first school in Porto Rico about a year ago.

GENERAL STRIKE OF COAL MINERS

Executive Board Is Authorized to Declare a Strike Unless the Operators Agree to a Conference.

It Will Probably Be Ordered to Go Into Effect April 1st, but the Date May Be Changed.

Hazleton, Pa., March 18.—The United States Mine Workers convention adjourned this afternoon after instructing the national executive board to negotiate for another joint conference with the operators. Failing to secure this the board has authority to declare a general strike in the anthracite fields. The strike, if no conference is held, will probably be ordered to go into effect April 1, although the time may be changed by the board.

President Mitchell will beet the members of the district executive boards this afternoon and he will leave for Scranton to-night.

President Mitchell will meet the memment:

The following resolution was unanimously adopted at the forenoon session of the convention:

Whereas, we have on several occasions invited and implored the operators to meet with us in joint conference to mutually agree upon and establish a scale of wages and conditions of employment for the term of one year; and,

Whereas, they have repeatedly ignored our invitations and treated us with contemptuous silence, scorning our invitations and demands alike; and,

Whereas, we believe that we are entitled to much more consideration than we receive, and are fully entitled to meet with those who employ us and are our equals under the law and constitution of our country, and with them discuss and decide matters of mutual interest; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we authorize our national president, national executive board and officers of districts 1, 7 and 9, to negotiate, if possible, for a joint conference of miners and operators between this date and the 1st of April, 1901. In the event of their failure to secure a joint conference they may, by a majority vote, decide the policy of our movement, even if it is necessary to resort to a suspension of all work to force the justice due us as producers of wealth fully equal with our employers.

A motion was then made and unanimously agreed to that all anthracite miners would respond to a call for a suspension of work should the executive officers fail to arrange a joint conference with the operators. It was agreed that if the operators ignored the overtures of their employes and forced the miners to engage in a strike, the officials of the organization were empowered to request all men employed in or about mines, strippings and colleries to cease work.

NO CONFERENCE

Belief That the Coal Company Officials Will Not Agree.

Wilkesbarre, March 16.—It is not believed here that the coal company officials will meet the miners in joint conference.

A RECESS PROPOSED

A New Solution of the Early Adjournment Problem.

YOUNG SAYS IT CAN'T BE DONE

Life of Present Legislature Ends After 90 Legislative Days, Save for Extra Session.

A brilliant idea has struck several members of the house, who propose to solve the early adjournment problem. According to a report current at the capitol to-day, this is the way they expect to do it:

Tuesday some member will introduce a concurrent resolution in the house, providing that the legislature shall take a recess from April 5 to Feb. 1, 1902. Then the session next year would not be an extra session, but an adjourned session. All business remaining unfinished April 5 would go over and be taken up at the adjourned session. This would remove the opposition of those who have bills that need plenty of time to get through.

A Novel Proposition.

The proposition is a novel one. At first glance it seems practicable. But when it was submitted to Senator Young he declared at once that it could not be done. He said:

The duration of the legislature is fixed by the constitution at ninety legislative days. When a recess is taken our time goes on just the same. Ninety days after our assembling, excluding Sundays and holidays, our term is over and we have no further existence as a legislature unless the governor calls us into extra session.

A Report on the Point.

The house judiciary committee in 1889 made a report interpreting the language of the constitution, as follows:

It was clearly the purpose of the legislature which proposed this amendment to the constitution to the people and plainly the intention of the people, when voting for its adoption, to limit the sessions of the legislature to ninety days, excluding only Sundays and legal holidays.

Senator Young was a member of the committee that framed this report. He also calls attention to the language of the constitution in article 4, section 6, which says that "neither house shall, during a session of the legislature, adjourn for more than three days, Sundays excepted * * * without the consent of the other house." The phrase "during a session of the legislature," Senator Young holds, means that sessions are to be continuous.

The introduction of such a resolution would only becloud the matter. It would have to be referred to the judiciary committee for an opinion, and the settlement of the early adjournment question would be deferred so long as to make it impossible to finish up the business on hand in less than the ninety days.

AMEND IT TO DEATH

Enemies of Board of Control Bill Plan Its Destruction.

There is trouble ahead for the board of control bill. Its enemies in the senate are planning their campaign. The favorite way to kill a bill in the senate is to amend it to death, and this is what they purpose doing.

The proposition which so nearly carried in the house, to include the state university and the normal schools, will be introduced in the senate. The amendment will doubtless seek to include the university under the financial supervision of the board of control, leaving the regents to look after its other interests. Friends of the state university will oppose this amendment.

SCHOOL HOUSES NEEDED

Commissioner Hanna Proposes to Build Them in Cuba.

New York Sun Special Service

Havana, March 16.—Lieutenant Hanna, commissioner of schools, says there is not a single school house in the island that was built for school purposes, and high rents have to be paid for them. He has formulated a plan to build thatched-roofed, pine schoolhouses in the country villages. Many of these will only cost about three times the yearly rent at present paid. In towns more substantial buildings will be built. General Wood says that schoolhouses are very necessary, and that if possible he will allot money for the purpose.

BONI WASN'T HURT

M. De Rodays, Editor of Figaro, Is Shot in the Thigh.

THEIR DUEL THIS AFTERNOON

Editor Is Hit by the First Shot and the Duel Is Then Stopped.

Paris, March 16.—In the duel fought today between Count Boni de Castellane and M. de Rodays, the editor of Figaro, the latter was hit in the right thigh at the first exchange of shots. Count de Castellane was not injured. The duel was then stopped.

The meeting took place at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the Parc des Princes, where many cycling events were held last summer. The Count de Dionne directed the duel.

M. de Rodays, whose wound was in the lower fleshy part of the thigh, bled profusely, but he is not seriously injured.

The duel is the result of the count's recent assault on the editor. The count took exception to an article in Figaro accusing him of betraying the royalist plot at the Faure funeral.

MINE AND SMELT COPPER

GRANT & EASTERNERS ORGANIZE

Mines Are in Arizona and the Smelting Capacity Is Now Being Doubled.

Trenton, N. J., March 16.—The Coconino Copper company, capital $6,000,000, was incorporated here to-day to mine and smelt copper and other ores. The incorporators are: Donald Grant, Faribault, Minn.; Laurence P. Boyle, Chicago, and Thomas F. Noonan, Jr., Bayonne, N. J.

GRANT IS PRESIDENT

And the Copper Properties to Be Developed Are in Arizona.

Special to The Journal.

Faribault, Minn., March 16.—The copper properties which Donald Grant and his associates will develop are in Arizona, some 150 miles southwest of Salt Lake City. Mr. Grant has owned the mines for a year, and is president of the company. There is a 60-ton smelter in operation, and another of equal capacity is building. Enough ore has been piled up to supply the smelters for a year. The offices of the company will be in Jersey City, N. J.

The associates of Mr. Grant are Thomas F. Noonan, New York; Lawrence Boyle, Chicago; Henry M. Ryan, Chicago; William Kimberly, Sharon, Pa., and A. Nedekar, Salt Lake iCty.

BACK TO THE PEN

Harry Doane, Who Violated His Parole, Is Returned From Kansas.

Special to The Journal.

Stillwater, Minn., March 16.—Frank H. Whittier, state agent for the employment of convicts, returned from Lansing, Kan., to-day, having in custody Harry Doane, who was released on parole in 1895 from the St. Cloud reformatory and subsequently violated his parole. Doane went to Kansas, where he was arrested and convicted of theft. The state agent took him upon completion of his Kansas sentence, and as he has been turned over to the prison authorities, he will now have to serve nearly three years in the penitentiary in this city.

DUKE OF YORK SAILS

Portsmouth, Eng., March 16.—In spite of the cold, wet weather, large crowds viewed the ceremonies connected with the departure on board the steamer Ophir, of the duke and duchess of Cornwall and York on their tour of the world.

King Edward conferred the Victoria medal on the blue jackets of H. M. S. Excellent, who dragged the funeral gun-carriage of Queen Victoria after the horses became unmanageable at Windsor railroad station.

The Ophir sailed about 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Washington Irving 10c Cigars; John Drew 5c Cigars. The Incomparable Pair.