

YEAR WAS GOOD ON CHANGE

Annual Report of Chamber of Commerce Shows a Year of Prosperity.

Much Complaint Was Made Because of Discriminating Rates by Railroads.

Yet the Millers Got More Wheat for Grinding Than Ever Before.

Wheat receipts at Minneapolis for the last crop year, 88,762,120 bushels.

The annual report of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce shows that the past year was one of great activity and prosperity for the grain trade and flour mills.

Couldn't Keep Grain Away.

In commenting upon the discrimination by the railroads against Minneapolis the report says:

"Grain rates by the railroads in the northwest continued to be somewhat discriminatory as between Minneapolis and the principal Lake Michigan terminals.

What President Marshall Says.

The president of the chamber, James Marshall, says:

"I find that the business of the past year is much different from that of the year before. The sales of wheat were about 1,000,000 bushels less than the sales of 1901.

Flour Production Increased.

As usual there was considerable increase in the production of flour, which for ten years has increased steadily.

TOWN TAKEN SUNDAY

First Use of Troops Since the Peace With the Moros.

Manila, March 24.—The town of Surigao in the northeastern part of the island of Mindanao, was captured yesterday by the government forces.

SOME POLICE SCANDALS

Sensational Disclosures Are Made in Kansas City—How Prisoners Are Robbed.

Kansas City, March 24.—The investigation of the police department, started by charges of crooked work last week by City Jailor Todhunter, of police commissioners, has developed sensational disclosures.

"HANS BREITMANN'S" ASHES.

Florence, Italy, March 24.—The cremation of the remains of Charles R. Leland (Hans Breitmann), the American author and poet, who died here on Friday last, took place yesterday at the Trespiano crematory, near Florence.

NOT WASTED.

"My son, I am afraid you are wasting your opportunities."

IRRIGATION BY THE GREAT MILK

The St. Mary's River in Montana, to Be Emptied Into the Milk.

A Reservoir Formed Which Will Hold 250,000 Acre-Feet of Water.

Some Canals on the Canadian Side Whose Flowage May Be Affected.

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

Washington, March 24.—The facts regarding the great Milk river irrigation project in Montana have just been made public.

The project is to divert the greater portion of St. Mary's river, which issues in the Rocky mountains in Montana and flows through Canada to Hudson bay, by its natural channel, and by means of a canal, to empty it into Milk river, a tributary of the Missouri, so that its waters will eventually find their way into the Gulf of Mexico.

To accomplish this it will be necessary to construct a dam fifty feet in height across the Milk river, forming a reservoir, for which St. Mary's lake will be the basis.

It is not expected to divert the entire flow of the St. Mary's river, as there are some irrigation canals on the Canadian side of the border whose rights must be respected.

Grand Trunk Steamers An Important Agreement Between That Road and the Allan Line.

London, March 24.—An agreement has been signed between the Dominion government and the Allan line for the establishment of a subsidized fast service between Canada and Glasgow and Liverpool.

The steamer will be built on the Clyde, on the Tyne and at Belfast. The service will be started within two years.

SURIGAO IS RETAKEN

Americans Were Found Defending Themselves in the Government Building.

Manila, March 24.—The town of Surigao, in the northeastern part of the island of Mindanao, was captured Sunday by the government forces.

Eighty lads, led by ten escaped convicts, participated in the attack. They had twenty rifles and forty bolos and succeeded in surprising and rushing the barracks and stampeding the constabulary.

The government forces operating in Albay province, Luzon, have established a concentration zone in the center of the province, extending ten miles long and ten miles wide, and have a series of detachments of troops following the various ladron bands.

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"My son, I am afraid you are wasting your opportunities."

"Not a bit of it. Somebody's got 'em that can use 'em better."

A VISION OF "THE BEYOND"

Mrs. Reeve Comes Out of Her Long Trance, Makes a Statement and Dies.

She Claims to Have Visited Friends Who Had Died—Story of Her Experience.

Morristown, N. J., March 24.—Mrs. J. M. Reeve of Succasunna, who had been in a trance for five days, is dead.

"Too long has my spirit been held in this temple of clay. Friends, loved ones, in the great beyond there is peace and happiness. I am of it and yet I see you all, know you all, and tell you that we shall meet over there. Father and mother are with me now. Goodbye."

Mrs. Reeve closed her eyes, breathed

COAL COMBINE RESTRAINED

The Sherman Law to Be Tried on the Indiana Coal Combine in Chicago.

The Parties Enjoined Are Those Recently Tried in the State Court.

Chicago, March 24.—Ten Indiana coal companies and ten individual operators were restrained by Judge Kohnsant in the United States circuit court to-day from continuing their combination for the regulation of coal prices and output.

The defendants were given until April 6 to show cause why the order should not be made permanent.

The corporations and individuals enjoined are the same recently tried in the state court on the charge of raising the price of coal and restricting the output in Illinois, thus causing the coal famine in Chicago last winter.

MILE A MINUTE ON THE WATER

What the Emerson Launch at Cincinnati Expects to Make Soon.

He Expects That Vessels Will Be Able to Cross the Atlantic in Two Days.

Cincinnati, March 24.—The trial of the Emerson launch that was built for Commodore Edwards of the Royal Yacht club in Canada, was a failure here to-day, owing to the breaking of one of the propellers.

The launch to Detroit for a test to make a mile a minute at some future date.

"To cross the ocean in two days," is a result the inventor expects to achieve with the new method of propulsion.



KANSAS WHEAT IS GOOD

Prospects for a Big Crop Were Never Better—The Acreage Is Large.

Topeka, Kan., March 24.—Reports from the Kansas wheat belt indicate that when the farmers harvest this year's winter wheat crop that the state will have one of the largest crops on record.

The report from the twenty-five counties can be taken as indicative of the general conditions which prevail over the state.

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WHAT HE WAS WORTH.

Judge.

"What have you been figuring on all afternoon?" asked the iceman of the coal-wagon driver.

"Tryin' to get at what I'm worth to the company," was the answer.

"I weigh in with every load I haul, an' at the rate of \$6.50 a ton I figger that I'm worth \$8,624.28 cents to them durin' the season."

LOSING HIS GRIP.

Philadelphia Record.

"Tell the truth, now. You are a professional beggar, are you not?" said the keen-faced individual who had been traced.

WHAT WILL THE HATCHING BE?

that the offense committed was against the federal law and not against the statutes of Illinois.

The defendants are the Crescent Coal and Mining company, Brullette-Creek Coal company, Wabash Valley Coal company, Oak Hill Coal and Mining company, Oak Bluff Mining company, Parke County Coal company, Glen Oak Coal and Mining company, Nevins Coal company, Indiana Fuel company, McClellan, Sons & Co., corporations; Jane Shirkie, Walter S. Bogle, Max Elchborg, J. J. Higgins, J. Smith Talley, Joseph Martin, Edward Shirkie, H. R. McClellan and John Shirkie.

The injunction granted will stand until further order of court. It recites that the action of the court is taken upon the application of United States District Attorney S. H. Bethea and upon the affidavits of Assistant State Attorney Earnest E. Barnes.

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"used to think I was," replied the weary wanderer, "but since I have an exchange ticket are all I have to show for a day's work, I am forced to the conclusion that I am merely an amateur."

CHINK WAR IN PORTLAND

Po Lin Tong and Bo On Tong Threaten to Spill Much Chinese Blood.

Portland, Ore., March 24.—Not since the fierce Highlander fight, fifteen years ago, when several Chinamen were killed in Chinatown, has the Chinese section of the city been in such a state of uproar and excitement.

Two of the leading Highlander associations of the city have declared open warfare, and two more of the leading societies are fast being drawn into the trouble.

The Po Lin Tong and Bo On Tong societies are the leaders in the fight and are making preparations to contest their disputes to the bitter end.

The Astoria Chinamen belong mostly to the Po Lin Tong, and it is said that the Bo On Tong have sent to San Francisco for assistance and that a delegation of Highlanders may arrive from that city at any time.

SECOND IN NAVAL POWER

The United States Is Near the Head of the List on Sea Power.

Washington, March 24.—The naval authorities have come to the surprising realization that the United States has risen from the position of a second-class naval nation to one of great naval powers.

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LOSING HIS GRIP.

PENNELL'S RELATIONS WITH MRS. BURDICK.

The Whole Shameful Story Is Told on the Witness Stand by the Wife of the Murdered Man.

Their Frequent Meetings in Various Places Brought Out in Detail—Both Mrs. Burdick and Mr. Pennell Were Trying to Obtain Divorce—Mrs. Pennell's Attitude in the Matter—Mr. Burdick's Generosity in Taking His Wife Again Into His House and How She Rewarded It With Treachery—Pennell's Love Letters Read in One of Which He Speaks of Killing the Wronged Husband—Story of the Capture of Pennell When Mrs. Burdick Escaped Through a Window—Attempt to Establish a Motive for the Crime.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 24.—The inquest into the murder of Edwin L. Burdick was resumed in the police court at 10 o'clock this morning. The widow of the dead man continued her testimony, which was begun yesterday.

Before the hearing opened to-day District Attorney Coatsworth said that beyond the continuation of Mrs. Burdick's hearing his plans had not been formed and he would make no statement as to what would follow.

Her testimony yesterday was devoted entirely to her relations with Pennell and it is probable that the line taken to-day will lead more closely to her affairs with her husband and the events in the Burdick home immediately preceding his tragic death.

"There was an occasion about two years ago when you and Mr. Burdick had quite an altercation at your house," asked Mr. Coatsworth when Mrs. Burdick had taken her seat in the witness chair.

"Yes, sir," was the reply.

"After that it was necessary for him to wear a piece of coat-plaster on his head."

"No, sir."

"Did you at any time leave your family after you returned from Atlantic City in 1901 prior to December, 1902?"

"No, sir."

"Did Mr. Burdick?"

"No, sir."

"You received a letter from your husband from Indianapolis in January last year?"

"I will read it. Received a letter to-day from A. R. P. of the contents of which you are familiar. I shall decline to have any interview with him."

Mrs. Burdick's Appeal.

"In that letter Burdick said he did not intend to return home. He said he did not write a letter in reply, in which she pleaded with her husband not to persist in his determination to sue for divorce. She made an appeal on behalf of the children, declaring that the divorce proceedings would crush the children, especially Marion.

"Mr. God, Ed, this must not be. You cannot be so cruel to us. You have been generous, continue to be so," the letter concluded.

"That letter was sufficient to induce him to return to his home," queried Mr. Coatsworth.

"But she still met Pennell."

"And after that you continued to meet Pennell?"

"I do not remember."

"Why, it was after that that you had all those clandestine meetings with Pennell, wasn't it?"

"Not right after that; no."

"Well, he sought me constantly."

"On what date was it when you jumped out of the window on Seventh street?"

"The church did you go to after that?"

"The Church of the Ascension."

Burdick Went to See Pennell.

"What did Burdick say to you when you returned home that night?"

"I told him I had been to church. He said he knew where I had been, and he asked me why I did not let him in when he knocked. I said I would let him in when I knew it was he. He then told me that I would have to leave the house and he advised me to communicate with Pennell."

Mrs. Burdick said she saw Pennell that night. She went to his office and Mr. Burdick accompanied her.

"I remained away for several days," she continued, "and then went home. I had another talk with Mr. Burdick and he told me that I might remain that night."

"He was very kind to you, even then?"

"Yes."

"The witness admitted in reply to further questions that the complaint in the divorce suit was served on her the following day, Dec. 2. She left home then, going to Niagara Falls. She took her trunk and trunk and all her clothes and she thought she was leaving home for good."

The Affair at the Falls.

"Who accompanied you to the Falls?" asked Mr. Coatsworth.

"Mr. Pennell."

"You had arranged that the night before?"

"I suppose so."

"She denied that Pennell went with her to her hotel, but said she saw him the next day, when he visited her at the hotel."

"At what time did he leave you?"

"He took dinner with me twice while I was there, but I do not remember how long he remained."

"Did he stay over night with you at that hotel?"

"He did not."

Burdick Blamed Pennell.

Further on in her testimony Mrs. Burdick said she came to Buffalo one day during her stay at the falls. She did not see her husband on that occasion. She saw her mother, however, by appointment through the telephone. Her mother

knew why she went to the Falls, witness said. Mr. Burdick had told her.

"He told her," Mrs. Burdick went on, "he had caught me in a position which he could not overlook and that I would have to leave. He said he did not blame me as much as he did Pennell; that Pennell was more to blame than I was."

When she left the Falls finally the witness averred she came to Buffalo. Pennell met her at the station. They were followed to what followed. She started for New York, reaching there the next morning. She went to a boarding house and thence to a hotel in Fifty-ninth street.

Pennell Went With Her.

"Did Pennell go to New York with you?" asked the district attorney.

"Yes," was the answer.

"How long did Mr. Pennell stay in New York?"

"Seven days."

"After you went to New York where did you go?"

"Atlantic City. I was in New York several weeks, leaving for Atlantic City on the first or second of January."

"Pennell was with you until then?"

"Not with me in New York."

"Was Mrs. Pennell there, too?"

"Yes."

"Did you visit Mrs. Pennell?"

"No."

"How often did Pennell visit you?"

"Every day."

"Did Mrs. Pennell know you were there?"

"I think she did."

Mrs. Pennell Warns Burdick.

Mr. Coatsworth showed a letter written by Mrs. Pennell dated Dec. 23, 1902, to Burdick. In it Mrs. Pennell said she wanted to warn him and pleaded with him to take Mrs. Burdick home and not blast the lives of his children. She told him Mrs. Burdick was about to leave New York for Atlantic City and that she should call her back before she left.

Another letter, written by Mrs. Pennell to Burdick was read. It was another plea that he drop the divorce proceedings and consent to the return of Mrs. Burdick for the sake of his children, declaring that they needed their mother's love and care. Mrs. Pennell urged him to trust his wife once more. The letter was undated, but it evidently was written about two weeks after Mrs. Burdick left for Atlantic City.

Everything Left to Pennell.

The district attorney here reverted to the divorce action. Mrs. Burdick said that Pennell managed everything for her in relation to it. She denied that she had engaged the detectives who followed Burdick. Pennell did that.

Mrs. Burdick said she returned to Buffalo in a week or ten days from Atlantic City to get the contents of the box in the safety of her children. She said that Pennell had been refused access to it. She remained in Buffalo several days, stopping at a hotel. She saw her husband by appointment.

"I would like to tell you," she said, "and told him there were some things I wanted to explain before he went on with the divorce proceedings. I asked him to see me at the room in New York in which you said it was not my fault that the divorce proceedings were being held up and delayed and he said he understood that."

"Then you did not want to defend that suit?"

"I did not know exactly what I did want to do. I left it to Pennell to decide."

"On Dec. 12 you wrote a letter to your husband, asking him to drop the divorce suit, and that your going back home would make no difference for the reason that Pennell said you had no defense and the divorce was to be granted by agreement. Was the check made with regard to making a defense?"

"To Save Her Honor.

"Mr. Burdick told me if I made no defense I could have the children half the time, so I thought I had better not make a defense. Afterwards I thought I would make a defense and save my honor."

"Your honor?"

"Yes, my honor."

"Did you tell you and Pennell decided to put in no defense you supposed Pennell would get a divorce from his wife?"

"Yes."

"And it was after Mrs. Pennell had refused to permit Pennell to get a divorce that you decided to defend your suit?"

"No. Mrs. Pennell never positively refused or agreed."

"Did Pennell tell you that his wife would not agree and did you then decide to defend the suit?"

Pennell Promised Marriage.

"No, he decided that himself."

"What was Pennell going to do with you after you were divorced?"

"He said he would go out west and get a divorce from his wife and marry me."

His Bond for Support.

Mrs. Burdick declared she did not know if Pennell had any means of his own, although she knew him and his wife for six or seven years and had traveled with them. Pennell had not agreed, she said, to give her a bond for \$25,000 to support her through life.

Mr. Coatsworth showed the witness the copy of a bond for \$25,000 given by Pennell to secure the payment to her of \$25,000. The copy was in Mr. Burdick's handwriting.

"Did you see from your safe deposit vault also didn't it?" asked Mr. Coatsworth. "I do not know." "Don't you know that such a bond was in that box?"

"I do not."

"Isn't it strange that Mr. Burdick could find that bond there and you could not?"

Mr. Burdick's Trick.

"I do not know anything about that. I think I can explain how he may have got into my box. When I went to the bank one day one of the clerks there asked me if my brother still had the right to open my box. I told him I had no brother. He then showed me an order giving my brother the right to enter that box."

A STORY OF TREACHERY

Mrs. Burdick's Testimony Late Yesterday

Was Starting.