QUAINT OLD TOWN TAKES NEW LIFE

Algeziras Awakens in Honor of Important Conference Nearly Due.

BRITISH DELEGATE IS ALREADY ON THE GROUND

Gathering of Warships Adds Significance to Picturesque Scene.

ALGEZIRAS, Spain, Jan. 13.—This quaint old town is gradually awakening as the day for the opening of the conference on Moroccan reforms approaches, and the usual Spanish lethargy has given place to a burst of animation and excitement. All the public buildings and bridges are resplendent with crimson decorations and tapestries. The Captain-General arrived here tonight to assume charge of the town.

Welcome Sir Arthur.

Sir Arthur Nicolson, head of the British delegation, is the first representative of a leading power to reach Algeziras. He arrived tonight and was met at the station by Field Marshal Sir George Stuart White, who is now Governor of Gibraltar, and was escorted to the Governor's palace at Gibraltar. Across the bay one could hear tonight the roll of drums as the British soldiers welcomed Sir Arthur.

Others on the Way.

M. Revoil, the French delegate, and Herr Von Radowitz and Count Von Tattenbach, who will represent Germany at the conference, are still at Madrid, but will arrive here tomorrow. Mr. White, the American Embassador to Italy, will reach Algeziras Tuesday. Mohammed El Torres, the Moorish Foreign Minister, with his retinue, is expected Monday. Samuel R. Gummere, the American Minister to Morocco, of the American delegation to the conference, will probably travel in company with the Moroccan official.

Gathering of Warships.

The gathering of many warships adds a touch of picturesqueness and significance to the scene. The British squadron numbers twenty-one ships and France has three. The American warships are attracting the attention of the Spaniards. This is one of the first visits of American warships to Spanish waters since the Spanish-American war, and the natives are commenting on the fact that Rear-Admiral Sigsbee, who is in command of the squadron, was aboard the battleship Maine when she was blown up in Havana harbor.

Delegates Are Confident.

The correspondent of the Associated Press traveled with M. Revoil from Biarritz to Madrid, and with Sir Arthur Nicolson from Madrid to Algeziras, and had the opportunity of talking with both these delegates, the interests of whose countries are chiefly concerned in the conference. The primitive telegraph facilities here do not permit of the transmission of more than the statement that M. Revoil is calm and confident and that Sir Arthur Nicolson's instructions leave him free to squarely support France.

THINKS FEARS UNFOUNDED.

Italian Delegate Has No Apprehensions About Germany.

MADRID, Jan. 13.—The Marquis Visconti Venosta, head of the Italian delegation to the Algeziras conference, arrived here today. He refused interviews to all the newspaper correspondents with the exception of the representative of the Associated Press, to whom he declared he was absolutely convinced of the high desires and loyal intentions of all the powers to effect a pacific settlement of the Moroccan controversy. His visit to Paris, he said, had confirmed this conviction.

No Agreement Yet.

Although there had been rumors that an agreement between Prince Von Buelow, the German Imperial Chancellor, and M. Rouvier, the French Premier, had already been perfected, this was untrue. He would do his utmost to execute his instructions and amicably settle the differences.

The fears prevalent concerning the alleged bellicose attitude of Germany he deemed to be without foundation. His conference today with the Duke of Almodover the Spanish Foreign Minister, he said, confirmed his impression that Spain will second his efforts.

Can't Predict Duration.

The Marquis said that the duration of the conference could not at present be determined and that it would depend on whether the details and questions were treated by technical committees or by the whole assembly.

The Marquis Visconti Venosta will have a conference tomorrow with Premier Morel.

PARIS IS ALL WORKED UP.

France Thinks She Ought to Inherit Slice of Territory.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—The Moroccan conference entirely possesses the public mind, the departure of the French representatives and the passage through Paris of the Italian and German delegates serving as topics upon which to base speculation relative to the outcome. The diplomats guardedly refer to the possibility of the conference not succeeding in settling Morocco's future and the situation remaining exactly the same after as before the plenipotentiaries' meeting, with the consequent continuation of disputes between the rival powers.

Voices France's Claim.

M. Leroy-Beaulieu, the well-informed writer on political science, devotes a lengthy article to the discussion of the question, contending that the principal object desired is the maintenance of Morocco as an empire as long as possible, but, should the empire break up, France ought to inherit a legitimate but moderate portion, consisting of territory along the Algerian frontier, while Spain should obtain the rest of the territory bordering on the Atlantic ocean. The writer adds that the status quo would be preferable to an internationalized police, finances and public works, which would merely occasion continued confusion and regrettable and perilous incidents.

May Last Two Months.

Count Von Tattenbach, Minister of Germany at Lisbon and the second of the German delegates leaving Paris for Madrid on his way to Algeziras, said he thought the conference would last two months, owing to the necessity of the Moroccan delegates consulting with the authorities at Fez. He believed that the longer the conference lasted the better would be the results obtained.

NEW YORKERS AT DINNER

President Discusses Politics With a Select Company.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—President Roosevelt entertained at a dinner at the White House a number of gentlemen, mostly from New York, with whom and with others who came after the dinner, it is understood, politics in the Empire State was discussed, with particular reference, it is said, to the successorship of former Gov. Odell as chairman of the Republican State committee. It was said after the conference that no conclusions in the matter had been reached.

Those who attended the dinner were Representative Wadsworth, James W. Wadsworth, Jr., Speaker of the New York Assembly; Postmaster-General Cortelyou, Representatives Parsons and Cox of New York, Secretary Metcalf, Assistant Secretary Newberry of the Navy department, Civil Service Commissioner Foley and Secretary Loeb. Secretary Root, Attorney-General Moody and Assistant Secretary Bacon joined the dinner party later, and the conference lasted until about 11 o'clock.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES — FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

Relieve inflammation of the throat caused by cold or catarrh. Contain nothing injurious.

MERIWETHER THE NEXT TO BE TRIED

Principal in Branch Affair Is Now Accused of Hazing.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 13.—The sensation of the present series of trials of alleged hazers appeared this morning, when it became known that the next case to be brought before the court would be that of Midshipman Minor Meriwether, Jr., of Lafayette, La., the midshipman of the third class whose trial on charges connected with a fist fight with Midshipman James R. Branch, after which the latter died, attracted much attention.

Meriwether is now serving confinement of a year in the Naval academy, to which he was sentenced in connection with the Branch matter.

Occurred During September.

All the offenses charged against him are alleged to have occurred during September last. At this time the fourth class had just entered and most of the members of the three upper classes were on leave. Meriwether was among the number who were compelled to remain at Annapolis because of deficiency in his studies. It is during this period that the hazing is alleged to have taken place.

Six Alleged Cases.

No offense of any kind has been charged against Meriwether since the sad affair with young Branch. The charge against him is of hazing, under the act of 1874, and there is no charge of "encouraging or countenancing hazing" under the act of 1903. There are six specifications, which run the whole gamut of the hazing practices, and each specification alleges the hazing of a different midshipman of the fourth class. It is specified that they were hazed by being compelled to stand on their heads, perform "No. 16" and do the leaning rest.

The trial of Midshipman Meriwether will immediately follow that of the case now on trial, that of Midshipman John P. Miller.

Miller on Trial.

It is alleged that Miller hazed Stanley R. Canine of Llano, Tex., Henry G. Cooper, Jr., of Oxford, N. C., Max B. DeMott of Niles, Mich., and John F. Donelson of Pawnee, Okla., by compelling them to perform number 16 together. Miller, if he is acquitted, will graduate on the 12th of next month and his scholastic standing will not be below number 3 in the class of over a hundred.

On being arraigned today Midshipman Miller stated that he wished to plead through his counsel, and Col. Lauchheimer then interposed a demurrer on the ground that the facts alleged under the charge do not constitute hazing.

Demurrer Overruled.

Col. Lauchheimer addressed the court on this contention. He occupied about one hour in his argument to show that maltreatment in a physical sense was the grave feature of hazing and that as this was not alleged in the specifications the demurrer should be granted. The court overruled the demurrer, holding, as had been held in other cases that any molestation or annoyance of a fourth classman by an upper classman was hazing.

Imitated an Auto.

Midshipman Miller pleaded not guilty to the charges and specifications. The first witness was Midshipman Max B. DeMott. He said he had been in Miller's room one night, he having been told to go there imitating an automobile with Canine, Cooper and Donelson. Canine was the headlight, Cooper was a chauffeur and Donelson was the horn and DeMott the exhaust.

Did the Sixteen.

"Cooper was supposed to twist Donelson's ear to stop, but he fell down and we went around the room several times. Miller then told us to do the 'sixteen' and we did it. He told us to go and report to Boyd's room at 9:30. Several times after that we were in his room and had to do the 'sixteen.'"

The first hazing, he said, took place shortly after the West Point game, December 2, 1905.

Complimented by Court.

At the conclusion of DeMott's testimony the court complimented him on the manly and straightforward manner in which he had given his testimony.

Midshipman Henry G. Cooper and Midshipman Stanley R. Canine corroborated the testimony of DeMott.

SENSATION SPRUNG IN CASE

Court Imposes $100 Fine in Gaynor-Greene Case for Contempt.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 13.—The pleas in abatement to indictments numbers 476 and 477 against Greene and Gaynor were read this morning soon after the convening of the Federal court. The pleas set up that these bills of indictment had not been legally returned on the ground that the jurors were drawn from among residents of the Southwestern division of the Southern district of Georgia, whereas they served in the Eastern district, wherein they returned the indictments against the defendants, and that the court had no right to appoint the two special commissions to prepare the special grand jury list that had been prepared on the order of the court.

The defendants say that the grand jurors were therefore illegally drawn and had no right to return indictments. Special assistant Attorney-General Marion Edwin argued the Government's demurrer to these pleas.

Springs a Sensation.

When Mr. Erwin concluded his argument A. A. Lawrence, of counsel for the accused, arose to read a written reply. Then came the sensation. Judge Speer caught the language in the argument that he construed as contempt and promptly fined Mr. Lawrence $100.

Mr. Lawrence was arguing that the court had exceeded its rights in the appointment of the special jury commissioners, one of whom was T. F. Johnson, clerk of the court, and the other W. S. West of Valdosta, who has lately been engaged in a bitter political controversy with W. W. Osborne, Mr. Lawrence's law partner. The language of Mr. Lawrence to which the court took exception was as follows:

What Caused Trouble.

"One circumstance in the case serves to illustrate more powerfully than I can hope to do by words the possibilities for wrong and injustice opened up by this extraordinary innovation into which we conceive to be the law of procedure. It is a curious coincidence that in the case at bar, the court unwittingly, of course, appointed as a jury commissioner a gentleman who was at the time and still is, an open, public and notoriously avowed enemy of the defendant's counsel. Whether or not this has been in his prejudice in this particular case, we are not prepared to say."

Judge Speer awaited Mr. Lawrence's conclusion of the passage and said:

"Mr. Lawrence, your remarks are exceedingly improper and out of order. The court has no knowledge that he appointed as a jury commissioner a gentleman who was, at that time, and still is, an avowed enemy of one of the defendant's counsel. Enter a fine of $100 against Mr. Lawrence for contempt of court."

Mr. Lawrence calmly concluded his argument after the imposition of the fine, making no apology for the language employed.

Got Even With Interrupter.

The little man was expounding to his audience the benefits of physical culture. "Three years ago," he said, "I was a miserable wreck. Now, what do you suppose brought about this great change in me?"

"What change?" said a voice from the audience. There was a succession of loud smiles, and some persons thought to see him collapse.

But the little man was not to be put out.

"Will the gentleman who asked 'What change,' kindly step up here?" he asked, suavely. "I shall then be better able to explain. That's right."

Then, grabbing the witty gentleman by the neck: "When I first took up physical culture, I could not even lift a man, now (suiting action to words) I can throw one about like a bundle of rags." And he flung the interrupter half a dozen yards along the floor.

"I trust, gentlemen, that you will see the force of my argument, and that I have not hurt this gentleman's feelings by my explanation." There were no more interruptions.—Kansas City Independent.

LITTLE ENOUGH TO FIGHT OVER

Strange There Should Be Serious Talk of War Over Morocco.

FIFTY MILLIONS FOR CARS MAY BE ALL FOR PEACE

Kaiser Knows Trade Extension Will Lessen the Chances for War.

BERLIN, Jan. 13.—The fact that the railway administration has just placed orders for 20,000 freight cars, at a cost of $50,000,000, with manufacturers of five countries, stipulating delivery by the middle of February, besides utilizing the car works of Germany, taken in connection with the rush of railway construction through Holland to the sea and the well-known naval plan of the Kaiser, has startled Europe into asking itself the question whether the German Emperor really is for war or for peace.

Has His Eyes Opened.

Taken in a sense purely analytical it would appear so, though the Kaiser has had his eyes opened to the fact that railroads as well as great navies will have much to do with the movements of large bodies of troops, and that in the future railway power as well as sea power may decide the result of campaigns. It has been suggested that he has learned from the breakdown of the Siberian railroad in the Russo-Japanese campaign as well as the breakdown of the Czar's fleet in the sea of Japan.

More Trade, More Peace.

On the other hand there is another way of looking at it. Peace has its victories no less than war, and one of the usual results of the extension of railway systems and the improvement of rolling stock of existing lines has usually been the furtherance of trade and commerce between the various nations. The investment of $50,000,000 in 20,000 freight cars, it is argued, must mean commercial extension and trade expansion and more trade must mean increased intercommunication with nations like France and Germany. And increased communication along trade lines means that chances for war grow less and less remote.

Measure of Prudence.

Of course there are those who suggest Morocco and argue that in an emergency 20,000 freight cars would accommodate 800,000 soldiers, which could be moved to the frontier in a few hours. The Germans themselves claim that the ordering of the cars was only a proper measure of prudence in view of the extensive military rearrangements going on in France, which among other dispositions include the movement towards the German frontier of six regiments of artillery.

Little to Fight Over.

When one comes right down to it it appears to be really remarkable, however, that there should ever have been any serious talk of war between the two greatest and most enlightened powers of the European continent over Morocco—a barbarous African Sultinate in the whole of which there are not 6000 Christians in a population of between 5,000,000 and 8,000,000 Berbers, Arabs and negroes. Baron von Richthofen, the German Foreign Secretary, reminds those who are talking pessimistically about the situation that vast material as well as moral reasons lie in the way of such a war, which must shatter the delicately adjusted system of production and exchange quite past the ability of any financial or territorial indemnity to compensate.

Territory Overlooked.

Yet peace is not merely assured because peace is taken for granted. It has long been a wonder that Europe has been so unconcerned about the territory to the south of the Mediterranean. Here is a country whose coasts look out, not upon distant Indian or Pacific waters, but upon the busy Atlantic and the Mediterranean, which fronts the whole world of Western commerce and energy. Here is a territory with an area greater than that of Spain, whose soil is rich; whose climate is as healthy as that of any country in Europe, and whose mineral resources are vast and undeveloped. The first country of Africa which the traveler from Europe comes upon geographically, Morocco, has been about the last country in the world that Europe has apparently concerned itself with.

Germany and England.

The Vossiche Zeitung expresses great satisfaction with the meetings recently held throughout Germany to promote the good relations between Germany and England, and concludes by expressing the hope that the two countries are destined not to maintain an attitude of mistrust and emnity toward each other, but to hold together loyally for their own highest advantage and for the weal of Europe.

More Democratic Suffrage.

In various German States, and particularly in Bavaria, Saxony and Baden, there recently has been a vigorous agitation in favor of more democratic suffrage for the elections to the popular chamber. In Bavaria it is anticipated that the cooperation of the Clericals with the Social Democrats will secure the objects of the movement. In Baden an alliance of the National Liberals with the Socialists has strengthened the latter to an extent which has secured the election of the Socialist, Herr Gock, as Vice-President of the chamber.

Socialists Threaten.

All this has been accomplished in spite of determined opposition on the part of the central Government. Socialist demonstrations against the electoral system in Prussia have even threatened, but it is understood that the Socialist leaders do not approve of these perilous tactics. Prince Buelow's recent speeches in the Reichstag certainly convey a plain warning against the adoption of Russian form of agitation. The Bavarian Socialist organs having advocated demonstrations in Prussia, the Kreuz Zeitung replied with an intimation that "the Prussians, as must be well known in Bavaria, will stand no nonsense."

Jumping on Russia.

The independent section of the German press is taking a somewhat belligerent attitude regarding the policy which Germany should pursue in consequence of the state of affairs in the Baltic provinces. For more than a generation public opinion has been somewhat incensed against Russia on account of the attempts made to Russianize the German-speaking population of these provinces, but it was regarded as inexpedient and dangerous to give any loud expression to the general indignation which prevailed, especially as it was felt that this might create a precedent for the interference by other countries in German internal affairs. Now, however, that chaos prevails in Russia, this subject is being urged home upon the Government itself by many of the more independent newspapers.

Time for Interference.

Some there are who urge that the time has arrived for active interference, which for the present might take the form of sending warships to the Russian Baltic ports. The Hamburg Fremdemblatt is especially bitter. This important journal openly asserts that enough consideration has been shown to Russia. Attention is called to the fact that Germany has landed troops in Shanghai when her interests there were threatened, but she allows German subjects in Livonia and Courland to be murdered without protest.

Pleasant Little Episode.

During the Nelson centenary observances the German Emperor consented to receive from the British and Foreign Sailors' society a small bust of Nelson made from the British ship Victory. Count Paul Wolff Metternich, representing the Kaiser, received a deputation at the embassy in London when the treasurer of the society, Sir Joseph C. Dimsdale, made the presentation. In accepting the bust for the German Emperor Count Metternich said that nothing gave him greater pleasure than to see so many representative people in both countries endeavoring to bring about a community of interests between the people of the German and the British Empires.

Poles Are Indignant.

A rescript just issued by the King of Prussia (the Kaiser) gives orders for the substitution of German for Polish names in the case of no less than thirty towns in the Polish province of Posen. The Poles are very indignant because of these changes, which they regard as a further blow leveled at their national aspirations.

Sausages for Kaiser.

It is announced that the one-hundred weight of sausage prepared annually for the Kaiser by the association known as the Halloren is ready and will be shortly presented to his Majesty—not the entire one hundred weight in this instance but "representative sausages." In other words the Kaiser will receive two sausages, highly seasoned and in accordance with his taste. The Empress also receives two, one made of liver and one Schlakwerst, and the Prince and Princesses of the Imperial house are each entitled to one.

Chinese Stop in Lincoln.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 13.—The party of distinguished Chinese which arrived at San Francisco yesterday will, Thursday next, be the guests in Lincoln of Gov. Mickey and Chancellor Andrews of the University of Nebraska. Learning that the party would pass through Lincoln, the Governor and Chancellor Andrews sent an invitation to make a stop here and tonight received a telegram of acceptance. A luncheon and other entertainment will be provided.

An Estimate.

"My man," said old Hardfyst to the hero who had just saved him from death under the wheels of a locomotive, "if I had change for this half dollar I'd give you something."

"Pop," replied the hero, "if you really want to pay me what your life's worth you'll need change for a cent."—Philadelphia Press.

TEA

Every pound Schilling's Best is a free sample if you don't like it.

Your grocer returns your money if you don't like it.

Gardner Sunday Store News

The purpose of this stock - moving movement has already been well defined and the first week has passed leaving a trail of highly pleased customers who will gladly herald the tidings of offerings to their friends and neighbors that they too, may take advantage of the money - saving and good - clothes opportunities.

Don't let the week slip by without getting your share.

Gardner Sunday Store News

You were fortunate if you attended this sale during the past week. If not the way is open for you to come this week and be fortunate by stocking up with the best of wearables while the diminutive prices are in force

Surely the qualities are above question and through the application of these honest reductions the real saving of dollars and cents cannot be denied.

Another Week of Unmatchable

CLOTHES BARGAINS

Commencing Tomorrow Morning.

Overcoat Offerings

The importance of these marked reductions are emphasized by their timeliness.

Mostly medium weights of the sort designed to wear from now till time for the summer. Sizes and patterns to fit and please all men.

Take one of these $12.00 Suits for **$9.00**
Or, one of these $13.50 Suits for **$10.00**
Or, one of these $15.00 Suits for **$11.00**
Or, one of these $18.00 Suits for **$13.50**
Or, one of these $20.00 Suits for **$15.00**
Or, one of these $25.00 Suits for **$19.00**

Seasonable Suit Sale

You'll never need an overcoat more than you need one now and we doubt if you will ever be able to buy more Overcoat value for the same amount of money than is offered right here in this sale.

Take one of these $10.00 Coats for **$7.00**
Or, one of these $12.00 Coat for **$9.00**
Or, one of these $15.00 Coats for **$11.00**
Or, one of these $18.00 Coats for **$13.50**
Or, one of these $20.00 Coats for **$15.00**
Or, one of these $25.00 Coats for **$19.50**
Or, one of these $30.00 Coats for **$22.00**

A Final Clean-Up of Boys' and Children's Winter Suits and Overcoats.

Our Regular Low Prices Reduced a Fourth or More.

$1.00 Knee Pants for 75c | **75c Knee Pants for 50c.**

Men's $10.00, $12.00, $15.00 and $18.00 Mackintosh Storm Coats for **$5.00**	The finest 50c Suspenders you ever saw, **25c**	50c Neckwear, Four-in-hands and Tecks, of latest shades and patterns, **25c**	$2.50 Blue Wool Ribbed Underwear, a Suit, **$2.00**

SALE WILL CONTINUE ALL THIS WEEK.

ONE PRICE **J. P. GARDNER** 136-138 MAIN

THE QUALITY STORE

ORDERS BY MAIL FILLED AT SALE PRICES.

MAY MEAN REAL CONFLICT

Bishops Refuse to Open Tabernacles for Inventories.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—Cardinal Richard, archbishop of Paris, has addressed a circular letter to the priests of this city in which he declares that he will never permit the tabernacles to be opened for the agents charged with making inventories of church goods and instructs them to declare, on their words of honor as priests, the number and value of sacred vessels, but on no account to open tabernacles.

Nearly all the bishops, including the most moderate of them, have issued letters similar to that of Cardinal Richard. The order to make an inventory of church goods is looked upon as a mistake by all except the most violent of the anti-clericals and is believed by some persons to be the beginning of a real conflict between church and State.