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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

12 PAGES—LAST EDITION. MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1906. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR.

SUBPOENAS FOR SMOOT WITNESSES

"A Big Batch" of Them is Said to Have Reached Salt Lake City.

BUT WHO HAS GOT THEM?

Supposed to be in the Hands of Marshal Heywood But Deputies "Know Nothing."

It is Intimated That Secret Service Agents May be Serving Them on Persons Wanted.

It is stated that "a big batch" of subpoenas for witnesses in the Smoot case has arrived in Salt Lake City. These papers are supposed to be in the hands of United States Marshal Heywood for service, though it was positively declared at his office today by his deputies that they knew absolutely nothing of the arrival of any such documents. It may be that they are in Heywood's personal possession, and it may be that they have been given over to secret service agents to serve upon the persons whose presence is wanted in Washington on Feb. 6, on which date there is to be a resumption of the hearing against the senior senator from Utah. Up to press time Marshal Heywood had not appeared at his office today and it was not known at the office where he was? It was stated that he might or might not be in the city.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL HEYWOOD.
In Whose Possession a Considerable Number of Subpoenaes for Witnesses in Smoot Case, is Supposed to Be.

HEYWOOD, "CITIZEN."

Contrary to the general belief, the United States marshal for Utah is not necessarily the official charged with serving subpoenas in the Smoot case. The fact that the office knows nothing of the presence of subpoenas in Utah is no indication that they are not being served, as in past instances it was B. B. Heywood, citizen, and not B. B. Heywood, United States marshal, who did the work. He performed the duty independent of his work as United States marshl, and reported directly to the sergeant-at-arms of the United States senate. The sergeant-at-arms has power to deputize anyone whom he cares to trust with the service of his subpoenas, or in case he feels that the witness will be a willing one, he may mail or telegraph the subpoena direct to him. This kind of service was made by Marshal Heywood in several cases at the last session of the investigating committee.

OFFICE DENIAL.

A "News" representative inquired of the U. S. marshal's office this morning if any subpoenas had arrived.

"The office knows absolutely nothing of them," was the reply, "beyond what has been read in the newspaper." Chief Deputy Smyth, who made the statement, then went on to explain that it was not necessary for the subpoenas to come through the office.

"In former cases," he said, "the subpoenas were addressed to B. B. Heywood by registered mail, and he served them personally. I know of the receipt of no such letters recently, although Marshal Heywood may have received one. He has made no intimations to anyone here, however, that he has subpoenas, and I doubt very much if they have been received."

According to the date for the hearing to reopen, subpoenas must be served at once in order for those summoned to reach Washington in time.

FOUR OF THE WITNESSES.

The statement is made that four of the witnesses wanted in Washington are Frederick M. Smith, formerly of Lamoni, Ia., now a resident of Salt Lake; Henry W. Lawrence, a former member of the "Mormon" Church; C. A. Smurthwaite of Ogden and ex-Representative Holmgren of Boxelder county. Mr. Smith is a member of the reorganized sect and a very bitter opponent of the Latter-day Saints; Mr. Lawrence is a well known business man of this city and many years ago was actively identified with the Church; Mr. Smurthwaite was recently ex-communicated from the faith, and Mr. Holmgren is well known in his section of the state.

PENSION FOR JAMES BENSTER.

(Special to the "News.")

Washington, D. C., Jan. 29.—Congressman Howell has secured for James Benster, Murray, Utah, a pension of $8 per month, dating from June 27, 1902.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The house statehood bill was reported favorably to the senate today by Mr. Beveridge, chairman of the committee on territories, by whom the bill had been under consideration in the committee for three days.

No announcement was made by Mr. Beveridge in reporting the bill.

Mr. Patterson, from the territories committee, gave notice that there would be a minority report.

Mr. Tillman read from the president's message on the harshness of the exclusion laws.

Mr. Dubois said he would vote for the resolution but thought an investigation would not show that the exclusion laws had been too rigidly enforced. He said the boycott was confined almost wholly to the Canton district which the Taft party, of which he was a member, were warned not to visit. A few of the party learned, he said, that the Japanese were back of the boycott for the reason that when American traders leave the Japanese take their place. All the guilds in the Cantonese district, said Mr. Dubois, are back of the boycott because of the effort to keep coolies out of the United States. The coolies now here are from that district, he said.

Both Mr. Dubois and Mr. Teller declared that the students and merchants were not back of the boycott, and that it originated with persons interested in getting coolie labor into this country. Mr. Dubois referred to the south and the demand for Chinamen to supplant negro labor, which remark provoked disclaimers from Mr. Clay and Mr. Tillman. The latter said the south had conditions had enough now without further mixing them up.

THIEVES ROB TWO JEWELRY SAMPLE TRUNKS

Colorado Springs, Colo., Jan. 29.—Thieves who broke into the Colorado Midland baggage room at Manitou have ransacked and taken away the most valuable contents of two jewelry trunks belonging to the Ryder Jewelry company of St. Louis. The trunks had been checked to James Nettle, a traveling salesman, in the employe of the company, who is now at Manitou. The value of the stolen goods is being carefully guarded by the police of Manitou, and this city, but is said to be as high as $20,000. The only possible clew to the identity of the robbers is a handkerchief in which a number of watch chains had been wrapped and which apparently was dropped as the robbers made their escape with their plunder.

AUTOMOBILE RACES AT ORMAND, FLA.

Ormond, Fla., Jan. 29.—With the weather fair and warm, the beach course in excellent condition, and the first event finished before 8 o'clock this forenoon, all the early indications today pointed to a speedy finish for the automobile tournament. Had the regular schedule been carried out the last event would have been run off last Saturday, but unfavorable weather during much of the week made numerous postponements necessary. When the racing ended Saturday five events remained on the card, and it was decided to make every effort to finish them today.

The first race scheduled for today was the 30-miles championship for American built cars, and the contestant were lined up ready for the start at 7 o'clock. Marlott, in the cigar-shaped steamer which has shown sensational bursts of speed upon several occasions during the tournament, and which set a new mark for the mile for all cars, won the event, although delayed more than five minutes at the start. His official time for the 30 miles was 34:18 2-5. The actual time consumed by the car in covering the distance was 28:38 25.

MICHALLEK'S CASE TAKEN UP.

Washington, Jan. 29.—On meeting today the house authorized elections committee No. 1 to take testimony regarding the charge that Anthony Michallek, elected to Congress from Illinois, is not a citizen of the United States.

LOCOMOTIVE BLEW UP.

Topeka, Kas., Jan. 29.—Engine 473 of a through freight of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe blew up last night two miles west of Bellefont, Kas., killing J. M. Sheldon of Oklahoma; the fireman; George Plumb, the engineer, escaping unhurt. Plumb permitted the water in the boiler to get too low. Bellefont is a station between Kinsley and Dodge City on the main line.

TESTIMONY IN PACKERS' CASE.

Taking of it Begins, Attorneys Having Failed on Statement Of Facts.

ADVICE GIVEN TO CLIENTS.

Regarded Power of Commissioner to Compel Evidence—Meeting With Garfield Described.

Chicago, Jan. 29.—All efforts by the attorneys in the packers' case to reach an agreement upon the facts at issue having failed, the case was resumed today and the taking of evidence was commenced.

The first witness was Louis C. Krauthoff of New York, formerly general counsel for Armour & Co. He was placed on the stand to narrate his interview with Commissioner of Corporations Garfield at the Chicago club, April 13, 1905, when the packers allege Mr. Garfield said certain things, the import of which was that, if he received the information for which he asked, the packers should never be prosecuted criminally.

Judge Humphrey ruled that if it were true that the packers had divulged evidence against themselves under pressure from the government it would be competent to show the nature of the legal advice under which the defendants were acting.

"I then asked him," said Mr. Krauthoff, "whether we were to be protected in case of dishonest special agents. He assured me of this, and said that we were protected by the law, the source of his information being a secret. I asked him about some of this information getting to the newspapers and even to the department of justice. He told me to have no apprehension on that subject. I then asked what use the president of the United States wished to make of the information. He answered with emphasis that, of course, the president of a great nation would not allow anything to happen to which any one could take exception. He further said that where figures and data came from unquestionable sources the oath was not necessary, but if anything came up in regard to the oath he would let us know. On his assurance that all information would be kept inviolate in the bureau of corporations, I answered some question regarding the prices of cattle and similar matters. We talked something further, but I think that was the substance of it."

"What did you say your clients would do as to the production of the evidence?" asked Atty. Miller.

"I said that as I understood his position as to keeping our disclosures confidential, I would alvise my clients to do as he asked. He said that he intended to make a report so accurate in detail that there would be no question regarding it, and for that reason he wanted to look into the books and still reserve the right of an oath."

Mr. Krauthoff declared that acting on the statements of Commissioner Garfield he had advised Swift & Co., Nelson Morris & Co., and Armour & Co., to submit their books to the investigation.

Atty. Miller then asked the witness:

"Did you advise your clients as to the powers of the commissioner to compel testimony?"

"I did, fully."

"Did you advise them to comply with his requirements in case he should call for testimony?"

"That was the principal subject on which I advised them."

The witness then described his meeting with Commissioner Garfield as follows:

"Charles G. Dawes telephoned to me and said that Mr. Garfield was in the city and asked if I desired to meet him. I said that I would, and in company with Dr. Samuel McRoberts, I called to Mr. Dawes' bank and we went to the Chicago club. I was introduced by Mr. Dawes to Mr. Garfield. After some remarks about other matters, Mr. Garfield opened the matter and it was discussed for nearly two hours. Mr. Garfield stated in a formal way, apparently careful of his language, substantially this:

"That the Martin resolution imposed upon him a duty of investigating the packing industry; that in order to do this he must have access to the books of the packers. His purpose in coming to Chicago was to gain this access. He said that he had held a conference with the president and others in respect to the investigation and that it was of very great importance. He said that he was particularly anxious that the investigation should be fair, exhaustive and thorough, so that the usefulness of his department would be shown. I knew the powers of his office and produced a pamphlet, a report of the secretary of commerce and labor and remarked, that, of course, I knew of his power to get information."

"My first remark was that I had had occasion to look into the law. He then said that he wished to make a success and not resort to detective methods and wished to report to the president so that he could report to Congress.

"He "He again said that he spoke for the president and that, of course, we would have the protection necessary under the law creating his department. I told him that my clients were in a very delicate position and that the newspapers were full of matter pertaining to them. I told him that if the law was valid there was no doubt he could compel the information. I told him that if the results of this submission to his requirements were to be further newspaper notoriety and litigation, I would of course, contest the law. He said that the letter of the law protected my clients. I called his attention to the questions of the validity of the law. He answered that his department must necessarily be separate from the other departments and particularly the department of justice, and that if it were known that his department was affiliated with the department of justice, of course, people would not give him any information. He said that if I conceded that the law was valid the matter was divided into three classes—that to which the government was entitled, that which was doubtful, and that to which the government was not entitled. He then detailed how it would be done; his special agents to go to one house and begin the investigation.

"I said, in view of his determination to acquire this information, I felt—I hesitate to continue—"

The witness turned to Dist Atty. Morrison and asked:

"Mr. Morrison, do you wish to object?"

"Say what you told him," said Judge Humphrey.

THE CANAL ZONE FREE FROM VICE.

Not a House of Public Gambling Or of Ill Fame in it, Says Gov. Magoon.

DISAGREES WITH MR. BIGELOW

Stories About Martinique Women Discredited by Their Conduct—Work On Canal Progressing Very Well.

New York, Jan. 29.—Gov. Charles E. Magoon, of the Panama canal zone, who arrived here from Colon yesterday on his way to Washington, met T. P. Shonts, chairman of the canal commission, at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. Later he talked with reporters and it developed that his view and Poultney Bigelow's of conditions in the canal zone, as expressed by Mr. Bigelow in a recent published article, differ widely. He said:

"Mr. Bigelow's visit was very brief. He reached Colon at 10 o'clock in the morning on Thanksgiving day, caugh a train that landed him in Panamat City at 4 o'clock, remained there an hour and a half and returned to Colon. He left the isthmus the next day at 2:10 o'clock. I understand that he spoke of the manner in which the work was going forward, and spoke of seeing laborers at work. As a matter of fact, he was at Panama on a holiday, when no one worked, so in that respect he is mistaken.

"I was appointed in April," continued the governor, "and went down there in May. This is the first time I have been back. As to whether the country is healthy, I suppose my own appearance might afford some indication."

Mr. Magoon smiled as he said this. He is more than six feet in height and weighs more than 200 pounds. He has a fine tropical tan and is the picture of health.

"The only illness I have had down there," he continued, "was a rather bad attack of malaria shortly after reaching the isthmus. There was an epidemic of yellow fever when I arrived, but it was suppressed. The measures adopted to combat by the sanitarians have driven it out, I believe.

"Malaria on the isthmus is very bad. It is a common disease, and, of course, immunity is not acquired. It is not so severe, however, as the malaria which developed in some of the western states, such as Michigan and Illinois when they were first opened up.

"The steogmyia, as the yellow fever breeding mosquitos are named, develop in habitations, and are attacked in the towns by fumigation. The anopheles, the malaria breeding mosquitos are propagated in the swamps and are attacked with great success by draining. A great deal of oil is also used. It is our ultimate object to drain a strip half a mile wide clear across the isthmus to reduce the propagation to a minimum."

Gov. Magoon said that there are now about 15,000 laborers engaged in the canal work, and 30,000 other employes. In reply to a question concerning the efficiency of the isthmian police, the governor said:

"I have no hesitation in saying that there is not a house of public gambling or of ill-fame in the canal zone. There have not been any such nor will there be.

"The stories concerning the 280 Martinique women now in the zone are discredited by the conduct of the women themselves. They have been watched by the police all the time since their arrival. There have been no arrests and complaints about them. Of the whole number, 160 are living with men whom they declare to be their husbands. They are attending to their ordinary household duties, as would women of their own class in any peaceful community. The majority of the remaining 120 are employed as domestic servants in the households of residents of the canal district. Some of them are in the employ of clergymen."

Gov. Magoon was asked about the reported importation into Panama at the expense of the United States government of silver candelabra and other fine house fixings.

"The Panama railroad commissaries import and sell such things as they desire to handle," he said. "They are not bought with government money at all. There is no doubt they did import 1,000 suit cases. If anything is needed in that country to pack things in, it is a suitcase. People wear collars, cuffs and neckties there as elsewhere, and they are to be bought, as are perfumes and the like.

"Regarding the work on the canal, I can only say that it speaks for itself. That is outside my province. The men are all busy. They are paid from 14 to 26 cents an hour, silver. The men are housed in cleanly barracks, with 500 cubic feet of breathing space for each. From 25 to 30 negroes are housed in one building. More white men are allowed in a single building, but the buildings are larger. They sleep in sanitary cots, some of them are double deckers. The floors in the new buildings are all water-tight, most of them being of cement.

"It was necessary to reclean the old buildings used by the French. They were first repaired. Many new barracks are going up all the time, and it will not be long before the old ones will be abandoned."

ASSAULT ON YOUNG GIRL.

Two Men Attempt to Bind, Gag, Blindfold and Chloroform Maude Sheck.

Portland, Or., Jan. 29.—An attempt was made to bind, gag, blindfold and chloroform Miss Maude Sheck for some mysterious purpose tonight at her home in Holladay's addition, a suburb of this city. The girl was on her way from the back door to the woodshed when she was seized by two men who bound her legs together, blindfolded and gaged her and placed a sponge soaked with chloroform to her nostrils. The girl fought her assailants so hard that they were unable to fasten her arms. She finally managed to tear the cloth from her mouth and make an outcry. Others in the house went to her assistance and the fellows decamped. Neither the police nor the young woman is able to make any explanation for such an assault being committed.

DISCLOSURES IN TOWN TOPICS CASE

Steps Taken by Atty. Osborne, Hapgood's Counsel, to Follow Them Up.

DOZEN SUBPOENAS SECURED.

Expected Dist. Atty. Jerome Will Assist and Witnesses be Summoned Before Grand Jury.

New York, Jan. 29.—Steps were taken today by James W. Osborne, counsel for Norman Hapgood, editor of Collier's Weekly, in his recent trial on a charge of criminal libel, to follow up the disclosures made by witnesses in the hearing of that case. Today's move is in the direction of John Doe proceedings.

A representative of Mr. Osborne secured from a police magistrate a dozen subpoenas for witnesses whose identity was not disclosed. Mr. Osborne's representative told the magistrate that Mr. Osborne expected to co-operate with Dist. Atty. Jerome in conducting the proceedings which he said would be based on the evidence given in the Town Topics. It is expected that witnesses will be summoned before the grand jury.

A PRACTICAL JOKER.

Sends a False Wireless Telegram to Captain of the Bremen.

New York, Jan. 29.—Wireless telegraphy has been again used by the practical joker. The matter is brought up in a report which was made on Jan. 7 at Bremerhaven, Germany, by Capt. R. Nierich, of the North German Lloyd's steamship Bremen. The captain says that on his outward journey to New York on Dec. 16 at 4:50 o'clock in the afternoon, the wireless telegraph operator of the Bremen reported to him that he could distinctly hear the calling signal (P), of the Nantucket lightship. The Bremen was then 620 miles from the lightship and Capt. Nierich suggested that the operator inquire whether the lightship was really calling. To his surprise he got an answer. It ran: "Nantucket Lightship. Congratulate such a long distance has been overbridged. Weather clear, variable winds and a smooth sea."

On Monday, however, the Bremen heard that the Nantucket had gone down in the terrific storm the week before, on Dec. 11, and that since then no lightship had been in service. It was clear that the captain had been hoaxed.

There is talk of carrying the matter to the courts, since it is pointed out, a practical joke giving misleading details as to the weather, etc., might lead to disaster. The ethics and the law of wireless telegraphy have yet to be determined.

ROCKEFELLER IN SOUTH.

New York, Jan. 29.—A report was current last night that John D. Rockefeller had sailed for Europe on Jan. 6 to see his daughter, Mrs. Charles A. Strong, who is ill at Cannes, France. H. H. Rogers, however, said that he had heard from Mr. Rockefeller within the last week, and that he felt quite sure he was still in this country. At Mr. Rockefeller's home here it was said that he was in the south.

Dispatches from Cleveland recently have said that Atty. Gen. Hadley of Missouri desired Mr. Rockefeller's testimony in the oil inquiry, but had as yet been unable to get into communication with him.

CARNEGIE THANKS TRUSTEES.

For Naming Woman's Department After His Mother.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 29.—The trustees of the Carnegie school of technology have received a letter from Andrew Carnegie, thanking them for naming the woman's department after his mother. Mr. Carnegie said:

"I am delighted with the action of the trustees. Please say that I am deeply touched by this remembrance of one to whom I owe everything that a wise mother ever gave to a son who adored her."

PREVENTED A LYNCHING.

Parents of an Outraged Child Save the Black Brute's Life.

Chicago, Jan. 29.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Washington, Ga., says:

Following a criminal assault on a 10-year-old girl by a negro, who was captured by a mob, the assailant's fate was in doubt yesterday while the parents of the girl were pleading for and against burning him at the stake.

Mrs. Roberts, weeping, begged that the law be allowed to take its course, and her husband continued to incite the mob to lynch the negro. She then appealed to her husband to aid her in peventing the lynching. She said that to put the assailant to death within the hearing of the girl would be almost as cruel to the child as the negro's act.

Roberts, after some hesitation, came to his wife's side and joined his entreaties with her. The united efforts convinced the mob that to lynch the negro would add to the wrong already done the child, and it was agreed to turn the assailant over to the sheriff.

Mamie Roberts was attacked Saturday as she was returning from a neighbor's home by Rich Anderson, a negro employed by her father. As soon as the child reached her home with the story, posses with bloodhounds began pursuit of Anderson. The negro was captured yesterday in a swamp and taken to Roberts' home, where it was planned to have him identified by the child, and then lynch him. When the mob arrived at the Roberts home the negro confessed his guilt.

MIDSHIPMAN MELVIN'S TRIAL.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 29.—The court-martial of Midshipman Geo. H. Melvin, on charges of hazing was continued today. The board of investigation which has produced the data upon which all the charges of hazing have been founded, is expected to adjourn today and this indicated that the end of the trial of midshipmen for hazing is not far distant, though it is known that there will be others. The board will not be dissolved, however, but will b eready to renew its investigations of the condition of affairs at any time makes it necessary.

The court overruled the plea in bar of Melvin. Melvin's counsel then submitted an additional plea, raising the contention that the act of 1903 was imperative because the superintendent of the naval academy had failed to make rules and regulations in regard to hazing, which the plea alleged he was required to do under the act.

Judge Advocate Harrison stated that the act required no definition but simply authorized the superintendent to make rules to suppress hazing. The court overruled the plea.

Melvin entered a plea of not guilty.

EVA BOOTH IN RAGS.

Addressed a Large Audience on Army Work in London.

Nw York, Jan. 29.—Dressed in rags, Miss Eva Booth, commander of the Salvation Army, spoke for two hours on army work in London at Carnegie hall last night. The toes of her stockinged feed protruded through a pair of slippers which were tied with strings and a yellow handkerchief was about her throat. The sleeves of her dress were so worn that both elbows were plainly seen every time she made a gesture. Much of the time she had a great part of her audience in tears. The hall was packed, and hundreds of persons were sent away, although more than 1,000 were permitted to attend.

MURDERED BY REVOLUTIONISTS.

Tukum, Courland, Jan. 29.—Count Frederick Lamsdorff and Baron Roenne, two of the most prominent land owners of this district, while out driving yesterday, were attacked by a band of revolutionists and were pulled from their sleighs and murdered.

The Count Lamsdorff killed in Courland is not the foreign minister, who is Count Vladimir Nicolaievitch Lamsdorff.

KING CHRISTIAN OF DENMARK DEAD

Copenhagen, Jan. 29.—The king of Denmark died at 3:30 this afternoon.

The king passed away quietly, surrounded by the crown prince and crown princess and their children and the dowager-empress of Russia. The news of his majesty's death spread with great rapidity and signs of the greatest grief were to be seen everywhere.

Prince Frederick, the eldest son of the late King Christian, who succeeds to the throne, was born June 3, 1843, and was married July 28, 1869, to Princess Louisa, daughter of King Charles XV of Sweden, and Norway.

The late King Christian's eldest daughter is Queen Alexandra of England, and his second son, Prince William, was elected king of Greece under the title of Geo. I, in 1863.

Another daughter of the late King Christian, Marie Dagmar, is the dowager empress of Russia, Maria Feodorovna, who married Alexander III of Russia. He died Nov. 1, 1894, and his son, Nicholas, is now emperor of Russia.

The king's death was quite sudden. Although for some time past he had showed evidences that the weight of his years was beginning to tell upon him, there was no indication of his approaching end. His majesty gave long audiences this morning, lasting three hours. At luncheon afterwards, the kink showed signs of great fatigue and almost collapsed. Physicians were hastily summoned but they were unable to rally the aged monarch's strength, and at 3:30 p. m. he died in his bedroom, to which he had retired. The Crown Prince Frederick, the Crown Princess Louisa and the children and the Dowager Empress of Russia, Marie Dagmar, were present at the king's bedside when he passed away.

The news of the king's death was conveyed to the Danish lower house, which immediately suspended its sitting.

JAPANESE SILK.

Tokio Government's Conditioning Bill Causes Protest in Japan.

Yokohama, Jan. 29.—The government introduced a silk conditioning bill in the upper house on Jan. 25, to go into effect on April 1.

Article 1 of the bill provides for the compulsory examination of raw silk produced in Japan as to its condition.

Article 2 authorizes the government to order the examination of raw silks offered for export.

Article 3, the penal section, makes actual or premeditated disobedience subject to a fine of from $25, to $500, in gold coin.

After the minister of commerce had explained that a fee would be imposed for examination, the bill was referred to committee.

The silk men, both foreign and Japanese, are making a vigorous protest against the measure as a restriction on trade, and the chambers of commerce all over the empire are petitioning the house committee to which the bill was referred not to recommend it.

KING EDWARD.

Will Go to London Tomorrow to Prepare for Busy Season.

London, Jan. 29.—Kink Edward, who since the accident in November last when he fractured his ankle while out shooting, has been spending most of his time at country homes, will come to London Jan. 30, to prepare for the busy season which includes the launching of the monster battleship Dreadnought, Feb. 10, holding the first court Feb. 16 and the opening of parliament Feb. 19.

It is learned that the injury to the king's ankle was more serious than reported at the time. It has required almost continuous rest and the most careful treatment but he now has almost entirely recovered and will be able to participate in the ceremonies of the season without inconvenience. The king's health otherwise is excellent. He pursues an active outdoor life, as much as possible. Even while suffering from his injured ankle he continued shooting from a pony cart or automobile.

BURTON'S CASE ADVANCES.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The supreme court of the United States today granted the motion to advance the case of Senator Burton, of Kansas, and set the hearing for April 2 next.

UNION PRINTERS MUST OBEY LAW.

E. R. Wright of Chicago Typographical Union Fined One Hundred Dollars.

TO JAIL FOR THIRTY DAYS.

Edward Bessette, a Member, Fined Fifty and Same Term Of Imprisonment.

Union Itself Fined $1,000—All Were Enjoined From Interferring With Printing Establishments.

Chicago, Jan. 29.—President Edwin R. Wright of the Typographical Union No. 16, was today fined by Judge Holdom, of the superior court, $100, and sentenced to 30 days in jail for contempt of court. Edward Bessette, a member of the union, was fined $50, and sentenced to 30 days in jail. The union itself was fined $1,000.

The charge against the union and its members who were fined was violation of an injunction granted some weeks ago by which the members of the union were enjoined from interfering in any manner with the operation of printing establishments operated by members of the Chicago typothatea.

LIVESTOCK SHOW OPENS IN DENVER.

Denver, Jan. 29.—Hundreds of stockmen have come to this city to attend the western livd stock show and the meetings to be held here this week. The live stock show, which is to be made an annual event, opened this afternoon with 336 entries, over 100 carloads of fine stock being exhibited. Tomorrow the National Livestock association and the American Stock Growers' association, organized a year ago by seceders from the National association, will assemble in joint session and it is expected that the two associations will be reunited at this convention. Many important questions are to engage the attention of the stockmen this week, including railroad rate legislation, reciprocity and the use of public lands for grazing.

"This convention," said President Murdo MacKenzie of the American stock Growers association, "will mark the beginning of a great epoch in the history of the American stock growers.

With the cattlemen of the country allied in one strong organization, working entirely for the benefit of the producers, almst anything can be accomplished to the betterment of the present prevailing conditions."

INSANE MAN'S DEED.

Holds a Number of Policeman at Bay All Night Long.

Peoria, Ill., Jan. 29.—After holding a large number of police officers at bay all night, Charles Harwood, a former policeman and insane, was captured this morning. At the city hall Harwood demanded that all policemen walk ahead of him into a back room, and as Sergeant Welch and Officer Couch passed close to him they wielded their billies with good effect, knocking Harwood down and out before he could fire a shot. After being disarmed he begged the officers for mercy and asked them not to use him roughly. He threatens to kill Capt. Wilson as soon as he gets out for betraying him.

GREEN AND DOREMUS.

Their Pleas in Abatement Overruled By Justice Gould.

Washington, Jan. 29.—Justice Gould in criminal court today overruled the pleas in abatement of State Senator George E. Green of New York and W. D. Doremus, to the indictments charging them with conspiring in connection with George W. Beavers to defraud the government in the furnishing of public supplies.

CHINESE AT MT. VERNON.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The members of the imperial Chinese commission, after spending a quiet Sunday, started the week by paying a visit to the tomb of Washington at Mount Vernon. They were up early and left for the navy-yard at 9:30, where they boarded the U. S. S. Dolphin, which immediately left for Mount Vernon.

ATTEMPTED MINISTER'S LIFE.

Man Named Boye Tried to Shoot Danish Minister of Justice.

Copenhagen, Jan. 29.—An attempt to shoot M. Alberti, the minister of justice, today was frustrated by the bravery of the minister who grappled with his assailant and wrested the revolver from him before it could be discharged. The minister's assailant, who was promptly arrested, was a former insurance agent named Boye, who had been sentenced to a term of imprisonment for burglary in spite of his protests that he was innocent. Boye called at the ministry today and drew a revolver immediately. He had been admitted to the presence of the minister. Friends of the prisoner say he had become mentally unbalanced by his alleged wrongful imprisonment.

FIRE BREAKS OUT WHILE CREW IS ASLEEP.

Nanaimo, B. C., Jan. 29.—With the crew asleep in her hold, the upper works of the steamer Cascade, Capt. Fulton, from Vancouver, en route to Halibut banks, Hecate straits, burst into flames while at anchorage here shortly after midnight this morning from unknown origin. The fire, which spread with marvelous rapidity, was first discovered by the nightwatchman, but not until the whole supper structure was aflame. Dashing into the hold he aroused the sleeping crew just in time to prevent probable loss of life. By this time several tugs lying along side were playing powerful streams on the steamer and after a hard fight succeeded in saving her from complete destruction. The Cascade is badly damaged. Her upper works will have to be rebuilt and the engine and boiler rooms badly gutted. The damage will run into thousands.

She will be repaired at Vancouver.