



FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 12, 1907.

The anti-Roosevelt movement that has spread to Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York through the co-operation of Messrs. Foraker, Penrose and Harriman was launched in Maryland yesterday in a most significant interview with Henry H. Rogers, Standard Oil magnate and Wall street power.

"Continued agitation," declares Mr. Rogers, "the people will see useless conditions. The people must see that settled conditions are necessary for progress and development. I believe that the sentiment of the country will have so crystallized within a few months that there will be a practically united demand for the strongest conservatism in the conduct of the government. We must have settled conditions, and I believe we will have them."

The interview follows closely the lines of the recent anti-Roosevelt speeches in Philadelphia, in that the President is nowhere named except by inference. Mr. Rogers, whose associates were among those who were, before the recent panic in Wall street, predicting a dire fate for the country's prosperity, believes good times will continue. He says:

"There is more wealth in the country today than ever before known. Conditions, requirements and methods of carrying on all kinds of business, including farming, have so changed in recent years that general stagnation is almost impossible today. The people throughout the country will seek to invest their surplus funds in bonds and other securities and they will demand that conditions exist whereby these investments will not be subject to disturbing influences, and that important development enterprises are not hampered by unnecessary and continued agitation."

Mr. Rogers, in the course of the remarkable interview, declares there has been a partnership between petroleum and Providence in the production of modern civilization. Here are some of his most striking assertions:

"I am a great believer in Providence. Petroleum, outside of the Christian religion, has been the greatest civilization humanity has known. I believe in providential happenings in all the affairs of men. Providence is on the side of this country and everything will work out all right."

THE MANY friends throughout the south of Governor Glenn, of North Carolina, will be glad to learn that he has promptly repudiated the speech attributed to him at Pinehurst, on Tuesday, during the educational convention. Governor Glenn returned to Raleigh on Wednesday from Pinehurst, and concerning the statement published that he had said that he "considered President Roosevelt the greatest ruler the world has ever known," said:

In the course of my remarks at Pinehurst I said that I regarded the President of the United States—whether democratic or republican—as the greatest ruler in the world, and I did not refer to Mr. Roosevelt or any President by name, as I was speaking not of an individual but of the power and greatness of the position. In this connection, Governor Glenn recalled other addresses. "I have made in these the same reference to the President of the United States as being the greatest ruler in the world," he said.

The National Forestry Service has made public its estimate of the annual production of lumber in this country at 100,000,000 cords, valued at \$1,200,000,000. The State of Washington ranks first with an output of 4,000,000,000 feet and next in order comes Wisconsin, Louisiana, Minnesota, Michigan, Arkansas, Pennsylvania, Mississippi, Oregon, North Carolina, California, Texas, Alabama, Maine, Virginia, Georgia, West Virginia, Florida, New York, Tennessee, South Carolina, Kentucky, Missouri, Indiana, New Hampshire, Ohio, Vermont, Massachusetts, Idaho, Montana, Maryland, Iowa, and Illinois. It would seem probable that with the vast consumption of wood and the little attention that is being paid to forestry that the forests of this country would soon entirely disappear.

FRIENDS of Foraker believe that Mr. Roosevelt is not sincerely backing Taft, but wants the presidential nomination himself. If Senator Foraker is as slow to getting there as are his friends in reaching a conclusion he will never be president.

The Pennsylvania House of Representatives yesterday passed a bill to fix anthracite coal. Should the measure become a law the consumer will pay the tax and much more.

From Washington. (Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.) Washington, April 12.

One result of the Roosevelt-Harriman controversy over contributions for the 1904 campaign will be a meeting of the national publicity bill organization in New York city next Tuesday. William Jennings Bryan, Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor and Representative Samuel McCall, of Massachusetts, will deliver the principal addresses on the need of publicity to prevent improper campaign contributions. There are 450 members of the organization. Every State is represented and the membership includes governors, presidents of universities and colleges, leaders in the organized labor movement, and prominent democratic and republican statesmen. Among the distinguished men who are members are Grover Cleveland, Alton B. Parker, Gov. Hughes, of New York, Samuel Gompers, William Jennings Bryan, former Senator Chandler, Senator Rayner, President Schurman, of Cornell University; Oscar Straus, Secretary of Commerce and Labor; Henry Watterson, Gov. Warfield, John Wanamaker, David R. Francis, of Missouri; former Governor Pennington, Andrew Carnegie, Herman Hilder, Hoke Smith, Governor Swanson, of Va., Gov. Higgins, of Rhode Island. Chairman Perry Belmont of the organization, issuing the call for the meeting at the request of the governing committee, said: "Recently developments and the experiences of the last State elections prove that a national publicity law is necessary to supplement the effectiveness of such publicity laws as have already been enacted in many of the States. The organization, which is non-partisan proposes to continue its efforts to secure the adoption of such a national law."

Attorney General Bonaparte today concluded the argument before the U. S. Supreme Court in the case testing the constitutionality of the employers' liability act passed by Congress last June. He devoted himself to two points. The first was whether it was sought in this law to regulate something else than interstate commerce. And second whether the act regulated interstate commerce. The Attorney General urged that the railroad sought to avoid Federal legislation by arguing that the States had exclusive control of employers liabilities and to avoid State laws by saying Congress had jurisdiction, as if they constituted a law unto themselves. All the law sought to do was to grant the same protection to employees as is granted to passengers and stock that may wander on the track.

President Roosevelt will make an address late this afternoon at the unveiling of a monument in Arlington Cemetery to the memory of the Rough Riders who fell in the Spanish war or who have died since that struggle closed. Members of the Diplomatic Corps will be present on behalf of their respective governments, every branch of the military service of the United States will be represented, and all the patriotic societies will send committees. The ceremonies will be in charge of the Rough Riders' National Monument Society of which Mrs. Lillian Capron, widow of Capt. Allan K. Capron, who was killed in battle during the Spanish war, is president. Rev. Dr. Stafford will deliver the oration of the day, and Rev. H. A. Brown, who was a chaplain with the rough riders in Cuba, will pronounce the invocation. The monument is a handsome shaft of dark Vermont granite, fifteen feet high, and is an exact duplicate of the one erected upon the battlefield Las Guasimas, Cuba, where the rough riders fought and fell. A large bronze tablet upon one side of the shaft bears the inscription, "In memory of the deceased members of the first United States Volunteer Cavalry, Spanish-American War. Erected by the members and friends of the regiment." The name of each comrade of the regiment will be inscribed upon the shaft after his death.

The personnel of the delegates who will represent the United States at the Hague peace conference was announced today at the State Department as follows: Joseph H. Choate, Gen. Horace Porter, U. M. Rose, of Arkansas; David Jayne Hill, American minister to the Netherlands; Brig. Gen. Geo. B. Davis, Rear Admiral Chas. S. Sperry and Wm. I. Buchanan. The secretary to the delegation will be Chandler Hale, of Maine, son of Senator Hale. The delegates will sail from New York for The Hague about June 15.

The sentenced-of-dismissal given by the court martial which recently tried Paymaster Wallace Irwin, of the Navy, at the Mare Island, Calif., navy yard on serious charges, has been mitigated by the President to a reduction of 15 numbers in grade. The case was acted upon by the President today, and because of the young officers past good record he will be allowed to remain in the navy. The Willard Hotel Company has leased the Occidental Hotel adjoining and will connect the two buildings. Cooperation between the navy of the United States, and the forces of the coast artillery, has been recently recommended by the joint army and navy board, of which Admiral George Dewey is the president. Acting on this recommendation the secretaries of war and the navy have directed that every facility be offered by their respective services to the officers of the other service who may desire to witness their target practice.

Mrs. Ida Von Clausen, who says she can't get a divorce from the President, has gone to New York, but she says she is going to keep on talking.

News of the Day.

A dispatch from New Orleans says that President Bonilla, of Honduras, who had taken refuge at Amalapa, had surrendered.

The building in Rome, Ga., owned by the Tribune one of the oldest buildings in the State was destroyed by fire today. The loss was \$60,000.

The will of Thomas Bailey Aldrich, author and poet, probated in Boston, leaves property valued at between \$150,000 and \$200,000 to his widow.

The cotton compress in Chickasha, I. T., together with a vast amount of cotton, was destroyed by fire yesterday, causing a loss estimated at \$1,000,000.

An unidentified man killed himself by leaping over Niagara Falls from the bridge between the mainland and Green Island at 10 o'clock last night. He was clad in underwear or light clothing.

Doctors and nurses at Bellevue Hospital, New York, are fighting today to give every chance of life to a lusty baby girl born in the hospital last night ten minutes after her mother had died.

Emile Benoit, a well-known banker of Paris, was shot and killed yesterday in the office of a financial newspaper of which he was the editor. The assassin, a disaffected customer, named Carrot, fired 10 shots from a revolver point-blank at M. Benoit.

Foreign Secretary Grey made the most unexpected announcement in the British Parliament yesterday that Lord Cromer, Great Britain's great plenipotentiary on the Nile, had resigned. His health is said to be the cause of Lord Cromer's retirement.

As a result of a solemnizing tour through the Tenderloin district in New York, which wound up in his arrest in a negro resort, Rev. W. Howard Mears, assistant rector of St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church, in that city, has been deposed from the ministry by Coadjutor Bishop David M. Greer.

James H. Drayton, a member of the famous jury which convicted the Haymarket rioters almost 20 years ago, said principal of the Raymond School, Chicago, was shot dead shortly before noon yesterday in his home. The case is shrouded in mystery. The police and coroner are making an investigation.

Eugene Proctor was yesterday indicted by the grand jury of Prince George's county, Md., for making an attack on Mrs. Minnie Spencer, of Oxon Hill. Proctor is now in jail at Upper Marlboro awaiting trial. Mrs. Spencer identified Proctor as her assailant, but there seems to be some doubt as to his guilt, consequently there is, so far, no talk of a lynching.

Application of the tuberculin test to the dairy herds supplying milk to the District of Columbia has revealed an alarming condition, in that a large number of the cattle are infected with tuberculosis. There are 10,000 milk cows supplying milk and cream to consumers in the District, and among this number it is estimated by the inspectors of the health department that fully 2,000 or 3,000 are infected with tuberculosis.

A man about forty-five years of age, travel-stained and weary, who says he is George W. Bondrick, appeared in Downey, Cal., yesterday and surrendered to the authorities, asserting that he had killed John Schroeder in Rainier, Dooler county, Ga., in 1902. He said he had been arrested in Georgia, tried, convicted, and sentenced to hang, but had escaped from jail at Americus by overpowering his guards. He said he was weary of being pursued, and wanted to be taken back and hanged for his crime.

Original library for Allegheny City, 1889, \$250,000; original library for Pittsburgh, 1890-95, \$1,100,000; endowment announced at the time of dedication, 1895, \$1,000,000; additional endowment a year later, \$1,000,000; cost of addition to library and institute, just completed, \$5,000,000; amount appropriated for technical school buildings and equipment, \$1,500,000; endowment thus far given technical schools, \$2,000,000; additional amount promised technical schools, \$6,500,000; additional gifts to Carnegie Institute and other institutions, including branch libraries, \$5,000,000; total, \$23,380,000.

The Baltimore American in a recent issue published a picture of Capt. O. B. Lake, Commander of Gen. Felix Agass Garrison, No. 42, and said:

Capt. Olen H. Lake, commander of General Felix Agass Garrison, Army and Navy Union, was formerly aide-camp to National Commander Browne. Captain Lake is a Virginian by birth. He was born May 11, 1876 and is the son of Capt. Thomas W. Lake, a Confederate officer in the Forty-third Battalion of Virginia Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Mosby. In 1898 he started his military career, becoming a member of Troop E, Sixth United States Cavalry. He is an expert horseman and bareback rider. Captain Lake served through the Spanish-American war. He was in the Philippine insurrection and the Boxer uprising in China, serving with distinction. He was mustered out of the service on May 14, 1899, at Fort Sill, O. T. Returning to civil life, he took up his residence at Washington, D. C. There he became popular in both military and semimilitary circles.

Captain Lake organized and commanded the Capt. City Troop of Cavalry, composed of ex-regimental cavalrymen. He later commanded Company F, First Regiment.

Capt. Lake was one of the most earnest workers of the Army and Navy Union. He was transferred from Col. Theodore Roosevelt Garrison, No. 74, of Washington, to Gen. Felix Agass Garrison, No. 42, of Baltimore. He has been a resident of Baltimore since July 15, living at 105 North Carey street. Captain Lake is looked upon by his many comrades as an excellent commander. His many principles and military bearing are of excellent character.

A friend in sending the above to this office writes:

Capt. Lake is one of Loudoun county's able sons who represented her during the Spanish-American war. A son that she should fairly be proud of one of the commanders of one of the largest veterans organizations of our land. Capt. Lake's family dates back to the revolutionary war. Many of the family were with Washington during the service of '76. He gets his love for a soldier life handed down to him from the former generations. Capt. Lake has a brother, Robt. Howard Lake, an officer in the U. S. navy at present time on the U. S. ship Arkansas at Norfolk, Va. He stands high in the estimation of his fellow officers. Capt. O. H. Lake, is well thought of in Baltimore.

With a few cans of Argo Red Salmon in the pantry and an Argo Red Salmon Cook Book, the housewife is always prepared for unexpected company. It can be served in many different ways. 15c a can.

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The following are the results of yesterday's games:

National League—Philadelphia, 9; New York, 0 (forfeited); Chicago, 6; St. Louis, 1; Cincinnati, 4; Pittsburgh, 3; Boston-Brooklyn (no game, rain).

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THE THAW CASE.

Harry K. Thaw's hope of acquittal of the murder of Stanford White turned to despair; gloom, and then frenzy, last night, for the jury was locked up again at 11:40 o'clock after a night and day's effort to reach a verdict.

In his cell, as the hours passed, Thaw became more and more excited. He paced madly to and fro, and suffered a severe nervous attack.

Twice the jurors had filed into court to ask that evidence be read to refresh their memories. The second time Thaw, when he was taken in, was so confident he would be free that he had with him a bundle of his belongings.

Outside there awaited an automobile to whisk him uptown to his mother's hotel.

All these preparations had their end in pathetic disappointment. When the jury retired after its second visit to the courtroom no more was heard of its deliberations. The twelve men had dinner at their hotel, while Thaw ate in his cell, and his mother and wife, their hope, too, fading away, had a bit of lunch, for which they had little appetite, in the Criminal Courts building.

Finally, when it was evident no verdict would be reached, the jurors were locked up and Justice Fitzgerald went home to return to court at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

The Carnegie Institute. The formal dedication exercises of the enlarged Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh, valued at \$6,000,000 and one of the most beautiful and complete institutes of its kind in the world, were brought to a close for the day, yesterday, with the announcement of the prizewinners in the international art exhibition.

The ceremonies while elaborate, were marked with extreme simplicity. Addresses of international importance were delivered by His Excellency Theodor von Moeller, Minister of State, Germany; Paul Doumer, ex-Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, Paris; Andrew Carnegie, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, member of the Senate, Paris; and Dr. John Rhea, principal of Jesus College, University of Oxford. Rev. Dr. E. S. Roberts, vice-chancellor of the University of Cambridge, England, delivered the invocation.

A lengthy letter of regret from President Roosevelt was read by the secretary of the institute. In his letter the President praised Mr. Carnegie for the great gift to science and education.

Last night the foreign and American guests attended a concert given in their honor by the Pittsburgh orchestra, directed by Mr. Emil Paur.

Some wonders of the institution are: It covers four acres—one-half acre more than the Capitol at Washington. It has 16 acres of floor space. It contains 6,000 tons of marble, which alone cost \$750,000, including 16 different foreign varieties. It has 25,000 electric lights and 200 miles of wiring—regulated by the largest switchboard in the world. The library bookstock, 11 stories, has a capacity of 800,000 volumes; the library entire, 1,600,000 volumes. The art galleries cover 41,700 square feet; the floor space of the museum is 101,000 square feet. It has more Greek Pontic marble and more Thracian marble than any other building in the United States.

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Today's Telegraphic News

Judge Crump Resigned. (Special Dispatch to the Alexandria Gazette.) Richmond, Va., April 12.—Judge Beverly T. Crump today handed to Gov. Swanson his resignation as member of the Corporation Commission. Both Judge Crump and the Governor declined to make public the letter of resignation.

STILL WAITING FOR THE VERDICT. New York, April 12.—The Thaw jury went out to breakfast at 7:50 this morning. The jurors who have been in continuous session for almost 36 hours, looked haggard and distressed as they left the building.

The jurors had continued their deliberations until an early hour this morning before the lights in the jury room were turned out, and they arranged to take what little repose was possible on the hard chairs in the jury room.

All kinds of rumors as to how the jury stands were afloat last night and quick rumors today. They varied from a report that they stood 11 for conviction of a minor degree crime to one for acquittal to the rumor that nine were standing out for acquittal and three for a manslaughter degree.

Thaw passed a comparatively sleepless night in the Tombs. He read a book for two hours until the jurors were locked up. He finally retired, but tumbled on his bed. He was up shortly after daylight today. His "nerve" was stronger with the return of daylight. His relatives, confined almost as closely in the Lorraine Hotel as he is in the Tombs, fared little better. Evelyn Thaw has scarcely closed her eyes since the case went to the jury. The elder Mrs. Thaw is a more courageous woman but she, too, has suffered torments while waiting for the jury to report. Thaw's sisters and brothers have not escaped and show the marks of their care and worry.

The same interest in Thaw's fate which has been manifested by New Yorkers since the jury went out was shown today. Hundreds of people had gathered about the court house before eight o'clock, and as the day grew older the crowds increased.

According to the Tombs officials who have kept a record of all mail matter sent to Thaw, since he was taken to the Tombs, the prisoner has received 7,069 pieces of mail. Three hundred of these were sent to him on St. Patrick's day containing shamrocks and wishing him luck.

Estimates made today as to the expense of the trial of Harry K. Thaw attracted nearly as much attention as did the probable outcome of the long hearing. Apparently authentic estimates indicate that the trial to date has cost considerably over \$300,000. Of this sum it is estimated probably \$235,000 has been spent by the Thaw family, while the expense to the State has been in the neighborhood of \$60,000. Thaw's alibi, it is said, have cost him \$50,000 and his attorney's \$145,000.

It is said that the State's attorneys have practically given up hope of securing a conviction on a charge of first degree murder, but that Jerome expects the jury to deal some sort of punishment to the prisoner if only to subdue his "exaggerated ego."

After the opening of the court this morning, which caused a little flurry for a few minutes, the crowd inside settled down to continue its long wait until there should be some word from the jury.

Thaw had been brought over to the courthouse after Justice Fitzgerald arrived and waited with ill-concealed impatience in the prisoners' pen. Evelyn visited him there for a while and then returned to the judge's chambers with the remainder of the family.

A statement in Harry Thaw's name was given out this morning from the prison pen in the courthouse. He prefaced it by announcing that it was the only statement given out by him today. The statement reads:

"I wish the jury and every one else to understand that I am not desirous a person who carries concealed weapons more than I. Only after my life was in jeopardy as I was informed by persons and as was communicated to me by professional detectives, did I protect myself. Then I employed Pinkertons, and they could neither prove these attempts, so I could invoke the protection of the law, or disprove them, so I could safely continue defenseless. When doubting my own judgment, I consulted an ex-officer of police, a man respected in his community, and he advised me that it was my duty to protect myself. In this trial I wished my case solely and simply based upon the law of the State and upon the evidence which had convinced me not only me, as I reviewed and inquired into all this evidence, but also the District Attorney, that I am innocent under the written law of the State."

The court took a recess until 2 o'clock. No verdict had been rendered at four o'clock this evening.

Dan O'Reilly, one of the attorneys, was responsible for a "joke" which enlivened the trying way of the morning for a few moments. O'Reilly burst into Ponon's restaurant, where Harristide, Peabody, and others of the Thaw forces, were eating luncheon and shouted, "The jury has come in." Instantly the restaurant was deserted and the lawyers with a crowd following them started on a run for the court house. Not until they reported the doors of the court were the "joke" explained. Incidentally the affair caused a stampede through the court house. Word that the jury was coming in was flashed to nearly every newspaper and the message was sent out on the wires. Until the real nature of the affair was explained, there was the greatest commotion.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by inflammation of the mucous membrane of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free.

J. C. HENNEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

ENTIRE WHEAT FLOUR AND GRAHAM FLOUR Just received by J. G. MILBURN.

COX & GORDON HAMS, just received by J. G. MILBURN.

Revolutions Predicted.

New Orleans, April 12.—A revolution in both Salvador and Guatemala in the immediate future is predicted by travelers from those countries who have just arrived here. The revolutionists they say, are being instigated by President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, who has just defeated Honduras in their brief war. Zelaya is said to have promised armed assistance to the revolutionists, and it is predicted the uprisings will set the country. A conference held at Corinto, which Zelaya is supposed to have attended, is said to have selected Dr. Prudenio Alfaro, of Salvador, and General Salvador Toledo, of Guatemala, to lead the revolutions. By overthrowing the presidents of Salvador and Guatemala, and establishing his revolutionary allies in their places, Zelaya hopes to accomplish his ambition to establish a Central American confederacy of which Nicaragua will be the head.

Ready to Answer Charges. San Francisco, April 12.—Patrick Calhoun, President of the United Railroads Company, who arrived here from New York a few days ago, because of the reports in circulation that he was about to be indicted for alleged bribery in connection with the franchise of his company, which was secured shortly after the fire last April, declared today that not a cent of money had been improperly paid by his company to any city official. He also denounced in the most bitter terms of the persons responsible for the present attack on the company. He intimated that if the grand jury wanted him he would be on hand and ready to face any charges that might be brought against him or his company. Attorneys representing the United Railroads Company have begun steps to prevent the annulment of the privileges granted the company. The grand jury is still at work.

House Dynamited. New York, April 12.—After a temporary lull in the Black Hand outrages the organized band of blackmailers got in their work today when they set off a bomb on the front balcony of the home of Albino Diaso a prosperous Italian who keeps a little pool room in the downtown Italian quarter. The front of the house was almost demolished, every window in the house being shattered and a panic started in the neighborhood.

A riot was imminent for the neighbors hearing the explosion knew what had happened and came forth with their revolvers determined to use them upon some one, the police reserves, however, restored order. Diasso and his family, for whom the bomb was intended, were not injured, as they were in the rear of the house. The Italian has been receiving threatening letters of late and thought the Camorra was only bluffing.

Endeavoring to Save Baby's Life. New York, April 12.—Doctors and nurses at Bellevue Hospital are fighting today to give every chance of life to a lusty baby girl born in the hospital last night ten minutes after her mother had died. The physicians believe there is a good chance for the infant to live. The child was brought into the world by an operation after the mother had died as the result of another operation. It was a great surprise to the surgeons to find how much life there was in the infant. Mrs. Mary McKenzie, the mother, had been in the hospital since March 12. It was decided that only an operation could save her life, but it failed. Knowing the child's life might depend on seconds, the surgeon worked with the greatest haste. Ten minutes after the mother's death the girl was crying in a nurse's arms and was quickly hurried to the incubator ward.

Kicks Wife at Whirl. Worcester, Mass., April 12.—Chief Justice Aiken, in the divorce court here yesterday, granted a decree to Velaria L. Hucksie, of Oxford, from Lyman Hucksie for cruelty and abusive treatment. Mrs. Hucksie testified that she and her husband had lived very happily together for twenty-five years, and that at a whist game, just because she dropped a card, her husband kicked her. Constable A. J. Moon said he was a player at the same game and saw the kick, which was a vicious one. A son of the pair corroborated his mother's testimony. The decree was then ordered.

Baseball. Boston, April 12.—The sun which appeared yesterday for the first time in four days