BUCKLEY HAS HARD TIME AS WITNESS

NEW YORK, Mar. 28.—William P. Buckley had a most uncomfortable time today in the fire insurance inquiry. He was on the stand practically all day.

State Superintendent of Insurance Hotchkiss continued his examination into the lawyer's service in connection with legislation at Albany, for which Buckley is said to have received many thousands of dollars from fire insurance companies.

Aside from Buckley's testimony, the most interesting incident of the day was the identification by George F. Seward president of the Fidelity and Casualty company, of Edward H. Brown of Middletown, N. Y., as the man who in 1892 asked for $10,00 on behalf of Senator "Big Tim" Sullivan to have the bill killed. This request is alleged to have been made in Sing Sing prison. Brown later denied he ever had such a conversation with Seward or had ever seen him before.

William B. Smith, general counsel of the Travelers Insurance company of Hartford, testified his company paid $21,400 to Buckley in 1903 to put through the liability reserve bill.

This amount is the highest mentioned as having been paid for law making.

With Buckley refusing to talk virtually all the evidence today was dug up by Mr. Hotchkiss from letters exchanged between Buckley and the late George P. Sheldon, who, as president of the Phoenix Fire Insurance company of Brooklyn, collected from various companies the money sent to Buckley.

One letter from Sheldon to Buckley, dated August 29, 1904, referred to the coming election of state senators, and said

'I wish you would bear in mind the districts where a little aid might be rendered in the matter of election expenses and thus save our doing anything after the legislature comes together."

Buckley, however, did not approve altogether of this method. He wrote back that 'as a rule, it is not altogether desirable, because our friends forget they have been helped when the crisis comes. It is better to be prepared to meet the crisis when it comes."

At the close of the 1904 session Buckley sent in his bill for $15,000, but he had trouble in getting the money. The bill was sent on April 19, with a letter which showed Buckley took great pride in that year's work.

"For the first time in years," he wrote, "strike bills were not even permitted to be introduced."

Sheldon sent back the bill saying "Certain particular gentlemen" on the underwriters board objected to it, and suggested Buckley circumvent technicalities by putting in an item for services in collecting rate statistics. Subsequent correspondence showed that Buckley fixed the bill Sheldon directed. Matters dragged along until fall, and still Sheldon could not collect the $15,000. Finally Buckley wrote twice to him representing he had loans that he must meet. He admitted in his testimony that he had no such loans.

"Then that was a lie, wasn't it?" Mr. Hotchkiss asked.

The witness admitted that it was a lie, which he had used to hasten the collection of his money. Late in the fall Sheldon collected a fund to pay Buckley and sent the money to him.

Murphy of Missouri Was a Busy, Busy Man

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29.—Does a telegraph operator at a railroad station in a town of 2,000 have much to do? Well, Congressman Murphy, of Missouri, held such a position before he became a lawyer and he told the house that this is how he put in his time:

"I was working from 12 to 13 hours at night. I was required to go to the postoffice at night, get the mail, and take it to the depot. I was the only employee there at night. In the morning I was required to take the mail to the post-office, a block and a half distant. It would average, besides the two pouches of first class mail, from 8 to 11 sacks full of papers, magazines, and so forth. I handled from 20 to 30 and sometimes 40 train orders a night and that hour of the morning was one of the busiest I had.

"I was required to sell tickets, both local and coupon, and was also required to book from two to three and four carloads of freight in a night in a book which was practically a copy of the waybills, giving item by item, the weight, the grade, and the amount of freight. I had then to what was called 'expense' those waybills, which was to make out what might be called a 'statement' to each of those who received the freight, and that was a copy of each item and the rate and amount of freight, and then totaled. They used kerosene for lighting, and I was required to clean all of the lamps in and about the station; they used switch lights and was required to clean and fill the switch lights with oil and put them out at night and take them in in the morning. When I wanted any repairs for the switch lamps I would have to go to the section foreman for them. In addition, I had to sweep out the depot every morning. If the local trains reached there after night, and it was frequently so, I had to take the freight which was unloaded upon the depot platform and put it in the freight house.

"In addition to that, I was required to check the baggage and loat id, and I handled from two to three truck loads of baggage at night, in addition to putting the mail on the trains and taking it off and putting it in the house. In addition the railroad company required that the night operator must handle the express as well, and he must take that out on the trucks and put it on the two trains they had at that time, and there are four now, and put in the house as well. These are some of the duties which are imposed upon this class of men, at that time receiving $40 a month, who today receive $50 a month."

Executors Sale at — PUBLIC AUCTION — of Real Estate

Monday, April 4, 10 a. m.

65 ACRES IRRIGATED FRUIT AND GARDEN LAND SUBDIVIDED INTO 13 TRACTS OF 3 TO 6 ACRES LOCATED

between Walla Walla and Milton in the center of the fruitful Walla Walla Valley on the interurban car line, cornering with the stations of State Line and Twilight at G. M. Harrah place formerly known as the Ingle Tract.

Sale will be held on the above premises.

Free lunch.
These tracts are the best in the valley.
If you want to build a home,
If you want the best school,
If you want good church privileges,
If you want running spring water,
If you want your own power plant,
If you want a sure income. Attend this sale Monday, April 4th.
Must be sold and you will set the price.
No better school or church privileges.
No better vegetable or fruit land.
No better chance to buy than Monday, April 4th.
Two rural mail routes daily, two telephone systems.
Sell your auto, electric cars pass every 30 minutes.

Come, bring your wives, sweethearts and home builders, and invest where you can make yourself comfortable and satisfied. Some of these tracts are set to fruit and are well improved and others are not so highly cultivated so there will be a wide range of prices to suit all pocketbooks.

TERMS CASH.
FRED EIFFERT, Auctioneer.
D. C. SANDERSON, Clerk.

WESLEY W. HARRAH,
Executor Estate of G. M. Harrah.

BLACK DOG ENTERS INTO THE INQUIRY

WASHINGTON, Mar. 28.—A big, black dog may influence the decision as to whether any of the negro soldiers, discharged for the famous shooting up of Brownsville, Texas, are to be allowed to re-enlist in the United States army. Such a dog is said to have bounded along ahead of the raiders on their mission of lawlessness, August 13, 1906.

Captain Charles R. Howland, recorder of the court, today asserted this dog belonged to company B of the 25th regiment, and scampered along ahead of the soldiers with whom it came in daily contact. His story of the dog was only one of the points marshalled by the army officer in support of his contention that the soldiers were guilty.

The tale of the dog was told the court when Captain Howland reached the part of his argument dealing with the raid through the town. As the raiders went through Corn alley, he recalled that Mr. and Mrs. Odin heard the noise, and looking out, saw a dog leaping along ahead of the men and thought the men were shooting at this supposed mad dog. He said Mr. Odin described it as 'a large black dog."

"This big black dog, which has heretofore been neglected in the case," say the recorder, "enters into it with very illuminating effect, because not half an hour beore he was standing watch at the gate post."

Stress was laid by the recorder on the testimony that the fire that night was done by volleys. An attempt by civilians to fire by volleys, he contended, would not have been successful.

Another point taken up by the recorder was the location of the bullet holes found after the shooting.

"Not one scrap of evidence," said he, "has ever been furnished before any tribunal or official, that a single building or object of any kind in the limits of Fort Brown was struck by a bullet fired from the direction of the town of Brownsville. The town was riddled with bullets during the firing, and men, women and children residents of the town and who belonged to every class of society, except negro, were exposed to danger.

"Consideration of the above facts alone is sufficient to show the firing party came from the protected zone, namely Fort Brown."

A study of the trajectory of the bullets fired that night was made by experts for the court of inquiry.

This report, Captain Howland said, demonstrated there was firing from the porches of D. and B. barracks and probably from C. barracks and much firing from the post between the barracks and the wall.

Nationalists Are Warned

CAIRO, Mar. 28.—Ex-President Roosevelt's outspoken warning to the Nationalists in his speech today before the Egyption university, created a tremendous sensation. It is reported determined efforts were made to dissuade him from referring to the assasination of the premier, Boutros Pacha Ghali, and the political situation but ex-President Roosevelt delivered a scathing denunciation of the assassin and as strongly condemned those who would condone such an act.

Some apprehension is felt at the possible attitude of the resentful nationalist party and the authorities are exercising extraordinary vigilance and are prepared to take extreme measures if any manifestations occur against Colonel Roosevelt.

Colonel Roosevelt, in his address at the Egyptian university, said in part:

"No man can reach the front rank who is not intelligent and not trained with intelligence. Mere intelligence itself is worse than useless unless it is guided by an upright heart with strength and courage behind it. Morality, decency, clean living, courage, manliness and self respect are more important than mental subtlety. An honest, courageous and far-sighted politician is a good thing in any county where his usefulness depends chiefly upon his ability to express the wishes of the population, in which the population forms only a fragment of the leadership and where the business man, or the landowner, the engineer, the man of technical knowledge—men of a hundred different pursuits—represent the average type of leadership.

Training Requires Years.

"No people have permanently amounted to anything whose only public leaders were clerks, politicians and lawyers. Remember always that the securing of a substantial education, whether by a group of individuals or a people, is attained only by progress as a unit. You can no more make a man really educated by giving him a certain curriculum of studies than you can make a people fit for self-government by giving them a paper constitution. The training of an individual in order to fit him to do good work in the world is a matter of years and the training of a nation to fit itself so as to fulfil the duties of self-government is not a matter of a decade or two, but of a generation.

"Some foolish persons believe that the granting of a paper constitution prefaced by some high sounding instructions in itself confers the power of self-government. This was never so. Nobody can give a people self-government any more than it is possible to give an individual self help. You know the old Arab proverb, 'God helps those who help themselves.' In the long run the only permanent way for the individual to be helped is to help himself. This is one of the things your university should inculcate. Man is slow in the growth of character. The final determining factor in the problem with a people—any people possessed of the essential qualities—is to show no haste in grasping power, which it is only too easy to misuse. The slow, steady and resolute development of these substantial qualities—love, justice, fair play, the spirit of self-reliance and moderation—alone will enable a people to govern themselves. In the long, tedious and absolutely essential process, I believe your university takes an important part. Do not forget the old Arab proverb 'God is with the patient if they know how to wait.' This spirit condemns every lawless act, evil, envy and hatred and above all, hatred based on religion or race.

"All good men, all men of every nation whose respect is worth having, were inexpressibly shocked by the assassination of Boutros Pacha Ghali. It was a greater calamity to Egypt than a wrong to the individual himself. The type of man that turns assassin is the type possessing all the qualities that alienate him from good citizenship; the type producing poor soldiers in time of war and worse citizens in time of peace. Such persons stand on the pinnacle of evil and infamy. Those apologizing for or condoning his act by word or deed, directly or indirectly encouraging such an act in advance or defending it afterward, occupy the same bad eminence. It is of no consequence whether the asassin is Moslem or Christian, or with no creed, or whether the crime was committed in political strife or industrial warfare. The rich man's hired act, performed by a poor man, whether committed with the pretense of preserving order or of obtaining liberty, is equally abhorrent in the eyes of all decent men and in the long run equally damaging to every cause the assassin professes."

Examination Of Officials

PITTSBURG, Mar. 28.—The grand jury program which calls for the examination of nearly a hundred directors and officials of six Pittsburg banks in connection with the alleged bribery of councilmen to secure legislation making these banks official depositories of the city began today.

The only report of the grand jury today dealt with the formal indictment of 34 present and former councilmen against whom indictments had been previously ordered in the grand jury's presentment last Friday.

The counts charged in the indictment today of Hugh Ferguson, William Brand and Charles S. Stewart, are conspiracy and bribery, in connection with the acceptance and distribution of $102.500 as bribes to other councilmen. The other 31 indicted are charged with acceptance of the bribes.

During the day the grand jury had before it H. C. Bughman, president of the Second National bank; J. M. Young—cashier, and other officials and directors of that bank.

From the Farmers National bank, which issued a statement today denying it had paid any money to influence legislation, there appeared Director J. H. Reed, and from the Workingman's National Savings and Trust company there appeared James M. Anderson, cashier, and directors Thomas M. Ries and Christian Ries.

The bankers testimony was not made public.

The grand jury will hear more bankers tomorrow.

SEVEN ARE INJURED.

Mount Scott Electric Car Collides With Automobile With Serious Results.

PORTLAND, Ore., Mar. 28.—Seven persons were injured today in a collision between a large automobile and an electric train on the Mount Scott car line, near Lents station, a few miles east of this city. Three of the seven occupants were painfully but not dangerously hurt. Those in the car were J. C. Smith and L. C. Clark both of San Francisco and H. W. Eickenmeyer, R. Thompson, Leola Peterson, Jennie Mitchell and Joseph Paulson, the chauffeur, all of this city. The two women are in the hospital with badly wrenched hips. Paulson is reported to have broken three ribs. The others suffered minor injury. The automobile was hurled 30 feet, against a telephone pole and was almost demolished.

To Start Work In a Few Days

County Surveyor Winkle announced yesterday that work on the construction of the bridge on the Harve Shaw road over the Touchet would be started by the first of next month and that already steps had been taken towards preparing for the concrete work. This bridge, which is to be erected by the Columbia Bridge company of this city is to be one of the finest bridges in the entire county.

It will have two spans, each 100 feet long, and is to be erected at a cost of $5,000. The commissioner, so it is understood, had expected the bridge to cost about $6,000 and outside firms came near that figure, but the Columbia Bridge company, a local firm, was able to do the work at a much more reasonable figure.

The work has been held back owing to the high waters in the Touchet but now that they are receding the concrete work will doubtless be started the first of the month and the work can progress and at the same time not interfere with traffic over the road.

Hall and Bolby Here April 5

On April 5 State Highway Commissioner Bolby in company with Governor Hay will visit Walla Walla when final arrangements will be made for the building of the mile of asphalt-macadam highway on the John Seeber road, No. 54, which runs past the Moore place southeast of the city. It is the intention to complete this road before November when the good roads association of the state will hold its annual convention in this city. Bolby realizes that this is an opportunity for him to gain a reputation as a road builder and will make a road which will bear the closest examination of the road experts who will come to this city next fall. Governor Hay is interested in the Dixie rock quarry which, will be opened this spring.

County Engineer Winkle has also spent considerable time making preliminary plans for the building of the road.

The effort now is to have the state authorities agree to try out the "oil bound" road instead of the "water bound," which has been given a fair trial and found defective. The College Place road is "water bound."

The difference in rolling and spreading and the use of oil instead of water is only 2 1-2 cents per square yard it costs 22 1-2 cents per square yard for rolling and spreading if water is used, while with oil the cost is increased but two and one-half cents. There is not an "oil bound" road in the state, but they have been tried out elsewhere it is said, especially in California, and found to be all that could be desired.

Buy Oil Sprinkler.

That the present county commissioners have great faith in the use of oil and that they will use it on all county roads has been shown by the purchase of an oil sprinkler which was ordered some time ago, but only arrived yesterday. This sprinkler was purchased at an approximate cost of $400. The oil is heated to a temperature of almost 200 degrees and then it is forced into the road by heavy pressure. This makes it possible for it to saturate the ground in a more satisfactory manner it is said.

Specifications for the road require that first, four inches of material be rolled and then two inches more as Engineer Winkle maintains that it is almost impossible to roll six inches at one time.

The Seeber road is to be built by state aid. The county has bid for the work, figures being the same as the estimate, $9,077.32 for 5,286 feet. This bid was submitted to Bolby, but he has held the matter up pending his visit to Walla Walla. Governor Hay is also interested in this short stretch of road and it is probable that the state will experiment with some new material.

County Engineer Winkle said yesterday that when once the Dixie rock quarry was running he was of the opinion that the county could make a much better bid on the work. Convict labor is to be used.

Landis is Opposed.

State Geologist Landis, so it is understood, is opposed to the acceptance of the Dixie rock quarry by the state but notwithstanding the machinery for the plant will arrive soon and active work begun. The surface rock at Dixie is not good, but when a depth of four or eight feet is attained it is said, the rock is found very good.

Class of '78 Banquet.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Sixty-five members of the class of Yale '78, among them the president of the United States, dined in private tonight at the University club in New York. There were no set speeches and reporters were barred. Stanley W. Dexter presided. President Taft arrived in Jersey City at 6:40 o'clock, 30 minutes late. He was accompanied by Howard C. Hollister, a classmate, recently appointed to the United States district court in Ohio.

Walsh is Much Improved.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 28.—Thomas F. Walsh the Colorado millionaire, who was brought here from San Antonio, Texas, in a serious condition, has improved so much during the last 24 hours that his physicians are optimistic. They say, however, Mr. Walsh will be confined to his house for a month at least.

Pinchot Lands at Plymouth.

CHERBOURG, Mar. 28.—When the Hamburg-American steamer President Grant arrived here tonight efforts were made to locate Gifford Pinchot, former chief forester of the United States, who was reported to have sailed as a passenger on this steamer from New York, March 19, but the officers of the President Grant said Mr. Pinchot had landed at Plymouth.

Price Decline is An Ominous Sign

NEW YORK, Mar. 28.—The extent of the price declines suffered in the stock market today was regarded ominously. The volume of sales was not heavy and the wide concessions which had to be made to effect them had a disquieting effect on sentiment. The superficial causes advanced in explanation were not considered adequate to account for the weakness of the market, and there were apprehensions of some undisclosed condition which was prompting the withdrawal of effective support by the financial powers.

The extension of the Easter holiday in London to include Monday left that important source of speculation closed. It was surmised that the prospect in that market nevertheless might furnish some explanation of the day's depression.

The upturn in the wheat market directed attention to another source of anxiety. The reports coming to hand of winter damage to wheat have been mitigated heretofore, with assurances of the possible restoration of good conditions by timely moisture in the threatened regions. The news relieving rains had not been forthcoming was seized upon by the bearish element in the speculation to force declines in process. Copper securities stood out conspicuously in the weakness. Advices from Boston of a further slump in the price of Granby Consolidated mining brought large selling orders in other copper stocks. The action of the group today seemed to disclose a speculative position which was vulnerable to the unfavorable effect of the suspicions aroused by the poor conditions revealed in the Granby affairs.

The unsupported state of the market aroused fears that the general trade and industrial outlook might contain unpromising features not liked by the influential financial interests with the widest sources of information. The yielding tendency of the time loan market in the subsidence of demand from borrowers is pointed out as a possible symptom of declining mercantile activity.

Bonds were weak. Total sales par value $3,057,000.

United States bonds were unchanged on call.

Turk Wins From Australian.

DALLAS, Texas, Mar. 28.—Yussiff Hussane, the Turk, won two straight falls from Charles Delivuk, the heavyweight wrestling champion of Austria and Canada tonight, taking the first in 19 minutes and the second in 18 minutes.

Bullish Sentiment All Day in Wheat

CHICAGO, Mar. 28.—Sentiment in wheat was inclined to be bullish nearly all day. Despite predictions of rain for many sections of the southwest, no precipitation was reported today except in one or two localities. This caused a sharp upturn in prices. Opening quotations showed gains of 3-8c to 1 1-8@1 1-4c, with September scoring the greatest advance. That option opened at $1.06 1-2 to 7-8c. July opened at $1.08 1-2 to 7-8c.

Toward the middle of the day buying by shorts forced them to new high marks for the session. September reached $1.06 7-8@1.07 and July $1.09 1-4. The market closed about steady with September at $1.06 1-8@1-4c after it had touched $1.06. July closed at $1.08 3-4@7-8c.

Corn was short at the start, but weakened later because of selling encouraged by the continued slackness of shipping demand for the cash grain. Cash corn was in fair demand and prices were steady to 1-2c higher; No. 3 yellow sold at 61 1-2@62c. During the day May sold between 62 7-8c and 63 5-8c. The market closed at almost the bottom with prices a shade lower to 1-4c higher, May being at 62 7-8@63c.

Oats were firm early because of the strength of wheat and corn, but eased off. Prices closed unchanged to 1-4@3-8c lower, compared with the previous close.

Provisions closed 7 1-2c higher to 10c lower. Final figures on May products were: Pork $26.35; lard $14.00; ribs $13.92 1-2@95c.

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour steady; No. 2 rye 79 1-2@80; feed or mixing barley 53@56; fair to choice malting 58@67; flax seed, No. 1 Southwestern $2.20; No. 1 Northwestern $2.30; timothy seed $4.60; clover $12.75; mess pork, per bbl. $26.50@26.75; lard per 100 lbs. $14.45; short ribs, sides, (loose) $13.50@13.87 1-2; short clear sides, (boxed) $14.37 1-2@14.50.

Grain statistics—

Total clearances of wheat and flour were equal to 244,000 bu. Primary receipts were 724,000 bu., compared with 642.000 bu. the corresponding day a year ago. The visible supply of wheat in the United States increased 821,000 bu. for the week. The amount of breadstuff on ocean voyage increased 56,000 bu. Estimated receipts for tomorrow: Wheat 55 cars; corn 214 cars; oats 170 cars; hogs 15,000 head.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	114	114½	114	114⅛
July	108½	109¼	108½	108⅝
Sept.	106½	106⅞	106	106⅝
Corn—				
May	63¼	63⅝	62⅞	62⅞
July	65	65½	64⅝	64⅞
Sept.	66	66¼	65¼	65½
Oats—				
May	44¼	44⅜	43¾	43⅝
July	42¼	42¼	41⅞	42
Sept.	39⅞	39⅞	39⅝	39⅝

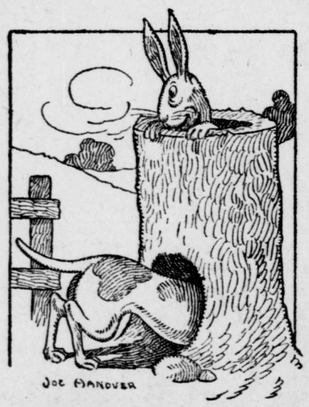
NURSERY RHYME.

HEY-diddle-dee-dump!
Rabbit hid in a stump!
And Dog couldn't get him,
You know!

Though he'd followed all day,
From his home far away,
Through the very deep,
Very cold snow!

But Rabbit kept snug
As a bug in a rug,
And laughed at old Dog
In his sleeve!

And at last when night fell
Old Dog he said, "Well,
I guess it is time I
Should leave!"



Our Puzzle Corner

LETTER ENIGMA.

My first is in eat, but not in drink;
My second is in skate, but not in rink;
My third is in snow, but not in fall;
My fourth is in team, but not in ball;
My fifth is the same as my first, you know;
My sixth is in harrow, but not in hoe;
My whole spells a day
That soon will be here:
And it comes to us every
Springtime each year.

The letters of the above acrostic are pictured. If they are rightly guessed and written one below another, their initial letters will spell the title of a famous tragedy.

PRIMAL ACROSTIC.

This acrostic is composed of seven words of five letters each. If the words are rightly guessed and written one below another their initial letters will spell a great virtue we should all possess. The cross-words are: 1. A very important organ of the human body. 2. A large body of water. 3. That which gives us great pain if exposed to the air. 4. A large bird which inhabits mountain peaks. 5. Something belonging to a hog. 6. A certain kind of fish. 7. Something used in making bread.

ZIGZAG PUZZLE.

This zigzag contains nine words of five letters each. If the words are rightly guessed and written one below another their zigzag letters, beginning with the upper lefthand letter, and ending with the lower lefthand letter, will spell that which we find on every continent on the earth. The cross-words are: 1. Currency. 2. A shady nook. 3. A small musical instrument played upon by the breath. 4. Sightless. 5. A great opera by Gounod. 6. Cold and cheerless. 7. A very hard stone. 8. A river in India. 9. That which comes from fire.

CONUNDRUMS.

What is that which always goes with its head downward?

A nail in your shoe.

What is that which Adam never possessed, yet left two to each of his children?

Parents.

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES

LETTER ENIGMA—Talented.

ZIGZAG PUZZLE—Melting. Cross words: 1. Mist. 2. Leaf. 3. Felt. 4. Fre 5. Unit. 6. Ants. 7. Glue.

RIDDLE—Vowels.

ILLUSTRATED PRIMAL ACROSTIC—St. Patrick.