

PROSECUTION BY THE STATE

Witness Gives Other Side of Difficulties in Cour d'Alene District.

MILITARY ASSISTS CIVIL AUTHORITIES

Prosecuting Attorney States Soldiers Made No Arrests on Their Own Motion During the Trouble.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Although the direct testimony in the Cour d'Alene investigation before the house committee on military affairs is not yet closed, the prosecuting witnesses temporarily gave place today to the first witness not identified with those bringing the charges. This was J. H. Forney, the special prosecuting officer who directed the cases before the coroner's jury and the grand jury at the seat of the disorder. He said he had been a prosecuting official for seventeen years and was specially appointed in this case by the attorney general of Idaho.

The witness said the coroner's investigation, which was much criticized on the direct examination, was conducted in the usual way and in connection with the law. The jury not only investigated the deaths resulting from the riot of April 29, but also the conspiracy leading up to that demonstration. The theory that a conspiracy existed gave the inquiry a broad scope. Mr. Forney said, however, that no force, violence or intimidation was used toward the witnesses.

Concerning the prisoners in the bull pen Mr. Forney said they were not held under any specific charges, but by virtue of the coroner's proclamation declaring that the country was in a state of insurrection. This was in accordance with the law, he said, which provided in case of insurrection the governor may appoint a special officer with an armed force to take charge of affairs.

Mr. Forney was asked as to the "permit system" under which men were not allowed to work without an official permit. He said Governor Steunenberg had told him that the system was not new, and that the miners had had to comply with the law to take out permits and that "this was an inuring for the other side."

After some controversy Mr. Forney asked that this last phrase be stricken out, but Mr. Lentz objected and he then read the phrase that it was "an inuring for the other side, so far as this was necessary to preserve order in the Cour d'Alene district."

Mr. Forney said the counsel for the accused demanded the names of parties indicted and copies of the testimony, but this information was not given as it would have been against the ends of justice and would have assisted suspected parties in escaping. Bail was not denied in bailable cases, he said, and the men in the "bull pen" were not bailable, being held not under the usual law process, but under the proclamation of the governor.

Forney is Cross-Examined. Mr. Sulzer conducted the cross-examination. He brought out that Mr. Forney did not live in Shoshone county when appointed special prosecutor, and he then read a statute of Idaho to the effect that no person shall be eligible to a county office unless he has been an elector of the county for six months. The witness explained that this law applied to an elective office. He was closely questioned as to his alleged efforts to secure testimony from Simpkins. He said it was reported to him Simpkins had damaged testimony to the effect that three of the prisoners in the "bull pen" were not bailable, but he was afraid of them. He said he had given this testimony. He (Forney) then assured Simpkins of protection and said that he would recommend to the court his exoneration, but Simpkins would make no statement.

The witness said he was an attorney for the Hunter Hill mine about a year prior to the disturbance and now he was attorney in a case against it. The witness was examined at length on the legal rights involved; the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. He said the writ had not been suspended in Idaho, although the action of the governor and the holdings of the court might have had that practical effect. He maintained, however, that a writ of habeas corpus in particular cases did not operate as a general suspension of the system. The cross-examination by Lentz and Sulzer was directed to showing that the attorney general of Idaho deputed to the application for habeas corpus and in effect held that the writ was suspended.

Mr. Lentz Hypothesized. Mr. Forney was asked as to whether a writ of habeas corpus had been secured in the "bull pen" and he answered that no such condition could have existed. When asked to present the question, Stevens of Minnesota sharply protested that the question was "absurd and nonsensical."

Lentz declared the witness was seeking to evade the question, whereupon the witness turned to the Ohio member and said: "I am perfectly honest in this matter, I want you to understand, sir." The witness finally declined to answer the question further.

Representative Hay of Virginia raised the point that this placed the witness in contempt and asked for a vote on holding the witness in contempt. A controversy of half an hour followed, bringing frequent sharp and rather personal exchanges between Marsh of Illinois and Lentz. The question was finally changed and the controversy closed.

When the witness was asked as to his political views, Lentz inquired if the investigation was to be on political lines. Marsh answered that in his opinion the investigation was conceived and executed for political purposes.

SCHURMAN ON PORTO RICO

President of Cornell University Writes of Our Duties Towards Annexed Territories.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The following letter from President J. G. Schurman of Cornell university, president of the old Philippine commission, to a personal friend, is published here today:

"I agree with you that the United States is under obligation to extend its tariff laws to the island of Porto Rico. But I cannot accept your contention that this obligation is derived from the constitution, which, in my judgment, does not of its own force apply to annexed territories. The obligation is moral, not constitutional. As the president said, with equal truth and felicity, 'it is our plain duty.'"

"We are bound to this course by solemn promises. The supreme and irresistible reason for removing all tariff barriers between the United States and Porto Rico is the promise made by General Miles when the first landing was made by American forces on the island, that the Porto Ricans should

ENJOY THE SAME RIGHTS, PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES AS THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

On this understanding the Porto Ricans accepted American sovereignty, not only without opposition, but with joyful tears and songs. The present issue is simply this: Shall we repudiate, or shall we fulfill the national engagements? Shall this great republic break faith with the little island of Porto Rico? Having secured the friends of General Miles' promise, shall we now renounce the promise?"

BERNHARDT'S L'AIGLON A HIT

Rosland's Play Depicting the Pathetic Story of Napoleon's Son Strongly Presented.

PARIS, March 15.—It is the opinion of competent French critics that the first performance last evening at Mme. Bernhardt's theatre of "L'Aiglon," marks a date in theatrical annals. For a number of days public interest has been raised to a high pitch by newspaper articles and the greatest curiosity was manifested as to the manner in which M. Rosland, the celebrated author of "Cyrano de Bergerac," would treat the pathetic story of the duke of Reichstadt, king of Rome, son of the great Napoleon and Marie Louise, whose sobriquet, "The Eagle," gives the title to the piece.

The play, which is in six acts, consists of a succession of brilliant pictures, opening with a room in the royal chateau in Austria in 1810, showing the frivolous Marie Louise surrounded by her ladies of honor and thoughtless of her lost crown and fallen husband and ending with a scene in the duke's apartment in the imperial chateau at Schoenbrunn, where "L'Aiglon," full of despair at the discovery of the plot to regain the French throne, is stretched on Napoleon's camp bed, at the point of death.

The dramatist represents the duke, who died of consumption in opening manhood, as for a long time hesitating to conspire, but at last, convinced, and one of the most admirable scenes is that in which he is seen on the plain of Wagram waiting for horses with which to leave Austria and return to France. It was here that Bernhardt made her great hit in the passage in which M. Rosland, in impassioned verse, pays a tribute to Napoleon's glory. The play, which is destined to have a long run, is staged magnificently. Bernhardt appears in two costumes—dressed for riding and in the white uniform of an Austrian colonel.

UNHEALTHY IN MEXICO CITY

Death Rate Equals That of Bombay—Improvement Expected From New Drainage Canal.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 15.—Preparations are going on for the formal opening of the great drainage canal on Saturday. Sir Westman Pearson, who built the canal, has arrived and will be the honored guest. One new main drains the city's sewer system, and the main drains will carry away the grand canal. How important the reformed drainage of the city is has been shown this week by the publication of the mortality statistics of the City of Mexico. The deaths in 1899 were 17,783 and, taking the population at a fair estimate of 400,000, this shows a death rate of over 44 per 1,000, about the same as that of Bombay. The births were only 14,310 and the city, while growing marvelously, has been recruited from rural Mexico. Sanitarious system that with the new drainage system the death rate will fall one-half, or to the same rate as for New York City.

Princess Holds a Drawing Room

LONDON, March 15.—The princess of Wales held the second drawing room of the season at Buckingham palace in behalf of the queen today. There was a limited number of presentations and the attendant crowd was smaller than usual. The Americans present were Mrs. L. LaFayette de Vreese and Miss Ida Hungerford, both of New York, and Mrs. Josiah Pierce and Miss Pierce, American residents of London.

The United States Charge d'Affairs, Henry White, and other members of the embassy were present.

Anxiety Over Russia's Refusal

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 15.—There is great anxiety in official circles here regarding the Russian government's refusal to modify its demands regarding railroad concessions in Asia Minor. The Turkish government advises against submission and the sultan is awaiting a military report on the strategic aspect of the question before giving a decision.

Cumulative Athletics Win

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 15.—In the athletic games between Cambridge and the London Athletic club today the former won by seven events to three. There were no notable performances.

STOCK EXCHANGE AS A TRUST

Receiver Asked For Indianapolis Association of Live Stock Dealers on This Ground.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 15.—Suit for a receiver for the Indianapolis Live Stock exchange, composed of the stock dealers at the Union stock yards, was filed today in the shape of quo warranto proceedings by the prosecuting attorney. The state charges that the exchange is not a corporation, though pretending to be.

After stating that there are numerous other men associated in the pretended corporation besides the defendants named the complaint alleges that the real purpose of the association is not only for the mutual benefit of its members, but that it exists for the purpose of preventing competition and for maintaining a monopoly in the business of buying and selling live stock on commission at the Union stock yards.

It is charged that, although the expenses of the corporation are only nominal, the annual dues of \$10 on each membership certificate are now collected and the fee for membership has been increased from \$5 at the date of organization until now a certificate of membership will not be issued except on the payment of a fee of \$100.

The plaintiff states that the directors of the exchange will not allow a member to transfer his certificate of membership. It is claimed that the officers of the association have assessed a fine of \$100 on members who have sold live stock at a lower price than that fixed by the corporation. Membership in the exchange, says the complaint, is necessary in order to secure equal advantages while doing business at the Union stock yards and it is impossible for persons not members of the exchange to engage in business at the yards.

Frenchmen Honor American Heroine

JEANNE CRUEK OF MHI GROVES, a comely girl of 18, will wear the star of the French Legion of Honor and attend the Paris exposition as her reward in saving a Panhandle World's fair special from being wrecked September 10, 1893. She discovered the railroad bridge near her home on fire and quickly threw the flaming train in time to avert disaster. Prominent Frenchmen have honored her for her heroic deed. The quest of the National Humane society of France at the exposition.

HIGHWAYS OF THE PIONEER

Few of the Overland Trails Marked by Modern Towns.

RAILROADS A FACTOR IN TOWN MAKING

Why Trails Followed the Highlands and Railroads Sought the Valleys—Passing of the Old Order of Things.

Replying to a question by a gentleman who is writing a history of the fur trade, I designate the routes of the old trails across Nebraska by means of names of existing towns. J. Sterling Morton answers in the "Conservative" that the thing is not feasible, for the reason that the two do not coincide. Continuing, he says: "Where the old roads ran is not where the towns are found at present. The roads did not avoid the towns, for there were none to avoid, nor would it be entirely correct to say that the towns avoided the roads. Nevertheless, there are, throughout the entire length of those famous highways between the Missouri river and the Rocky mountains, only two spots marked by the sites of modern towns, two being Marysville, Kan., where the Kansas City trail crossed the Big Blue, and Ashland, Neb., where the old "military," "emigrant" or "California" trail crossed the Nebraska Salt Creek, both crossings being effected by means of fords. That the remainder of these routes, lying for a good part of the distance through thickly-settled communities, should be wholly barren of towns or villages, is an curious phenomenon as to justify a few words of comment.

In accounting for it, the reason that will cover the greatest part of the ground is this, that most of the modern towns are the offspring of the railroads and the routes of the railroads and of the freighting trails were selected on opposing principles. The trails always followed the high land, keeping along the ridges of the divides between parallel river valleys and going around the heads of the minor tributary streams. It was immaterial whether the route was level or not; there was no objection to a rolling country provided its surface in detail was even; the object was to avoid the crossing of water courses, which, even if dry, offered serious impediments to ox teams in the steepness of their descent.

Influence of the Railroads

When the roads came to lay out their routes, however, they were directed by precisely contrary considerations. A level grade was the great desideratum with them and they therefore followed the river bottoms wherever it was practicable to do so. Whereas the freighting trail sought to go around a gully than to cross it, the railroad filled it up and thought nothing of it. And whereas, in the few cases where local capital took in hand the improvement of some part of a trail it was thought cheaper to build a stream bed, and to build a bridge, building for the future, would bridge it as a matter of course. So that it may be laid down as a general rule that the freighting roads are found upon the ridges and the railroads in the valleys.

This statement may apply equally to the two classes of freighting trails, which may be called the natural and the artificial. The origin of some of these highways must always be a matter of conjecture. If they were not always there, they are at any rate so old that their origin is unknown to those who made them. Senator Benton, in an often-quoted statement, attributed them to the double annual migration of the buffalo, who, in that case, having a good section of geologic time on their feet, would have been inexhaustible if they had not in the long run hit upon the easiest routes and the most reliable fords. Granting that the buffalo made a trail of this sort from east to west, nothing could be more natural than that the Indians, who followed the trail, and the French trapper that of the Indian and the American immigrant that of the same routes. In this way it is possible to explain the existence of the ready-made highways which Pathfinder Fremont took across Nebraska in 1841.

Other roads again were laid out in later days by the surveyor in the interests of certain settlements. Of this kind was the original steam-wagon road, which was devised to facilitate travel from the Kansas City to Fort Kearney, the route of which lay across untrodden new country. But even in such a case the surveyor took a leaf out of the buffalo's notebook; or rather, their interests being identical, they were led to the same results; at all events, both the artificial and the natural trails kept to the ridges.

Platte Valley Roads

This applies of course only to the country between the Missouri river towns, where the story begins, and the Platte, once within the marches of that shipboard, bull-whecker and railroad surveyor had alike their choice between the same two things; either to cross its dubious channel or to continue along beside it. The latter course, of course, was the one that was practically chosen, except in so far as they elected to follow opposite sides of the river.

Having then these two diametrically opposed systems, it is easy to understand the history of the towns that sprang up along the route of each. The stage stations died with the destruction of the freighting business, and the railroad towns are the ones that appear upon the map today. They have lived because the railroads brought the farmer, and the farmer must have his postoffice, his store and his shipping station. The others died because their location was adapted only to the peculiar service for which they were established. When the stage coach and the ox train ceased to pass, there was no longer any reason for their existence. The stage stations continued for a time, but they were not a permanent place where the stage driver could change his horse and the passenger secure the square meal for a dollar, of which he always wrote so pathetically afterward. If there was anything like a store, it was a temporary one for a stationing wagon, and that, too, for the passing stream of humanity rushing to the mines or the Indian country. When this traffic ceased, on the opening of the Pacific railway, the back country lay vacant for a season, when, with the completion of the railroad, it was once more a permanent and kind were located, there was no object in reviving the old sites, inconvenient for the new order of things, and no doubt already half forgotten.

As to the Platte valley, there may be some towns on the Union Pacific, but they were not one of the great freighting trails. Omaha lay too far to the river, and the difficulty encountered in crossing the river to the south side as soon as Shinn's ferry was reached; this place was a few miles west of Fremont and had a high and narrow crossing. And since the Union Pacific adhered throughout to the north side of the Platte, whereas all the freighting came sooner or later to the south side, our main statement holds good; that the towns of today are the children of the railroads, while the older places have disappeared.

Other Causes

Unquestionably other causes have contributed to the separation of the towns from the trails. The first agricultural settlers in the interior of the state clung to the low lands along the river and the smaller streams; it was long before any of them ventured upon the uplands where the trails lay; the land was thought not to be good enough for their uses. Then, too, there was

an antipathy from the start between the freighters and the serious settlers. It may naturally be supposed that a peaceable farmer would not allow them to camp in their accustomed spot, if it was on his ground, nor turn their cattle loose in his high grass; he was apt to cut the grass and put it in his barn when they most needed it, and the stock would not be so troublesome among their heads; besides as to ownership would also arise at times, and he had furthermore a villainous way of fencing in and plowing up the sacred soil of the trail. For these reasons and many others there was no love lost between them.

So the settlers kept away from the roads when they could, and their schools, post-offices and towns sprang up at a distance from them.

Misleading Names

A peculiar result of the changes that attended the passing of the old order of things is that the names of the old trails are often especially misleading to the investigator, as the occurrence of the old historic names attached to other settlements than those which bore them first. Instances of this are very numerous. There is Kearney, for example, some miles away from the river; before that were Fort Kearney and Old Fort Kearney, all separate and distinct. There is Julesburg, which is the third of that name. All the way along the river from Kearney westward one can find the names of old trails, and the names of the families in the itineraries of the early days, but all transferred to places some distance away and across the river to the north. The instances of this are too numerous to be entertaining, but it is noteworthy that the name is more likely to be found in a township or precinct than in a postoffice. This suggests the method which undoubtedly operated in such cases. The name of the old station would spread itself over the surrounding country and when a name was wanted an organization went on it would be the first to come to mind.

There are plenty of instances of these changes and of the ups and downs in general to which the early settlements were liable in our own country. Wyoming was a river town, which at one time had hopes, but in long stage dead. It gave its name to a township and a few years ago the Missouri Pacific had a station to name it called it Wyoming. Palmyra was a town laid out in the '50s, a mile south of Douglas, where there is now a graveyard. The present Palmyra is many miles away. Worrall was a postoffice on the Omaha, south of Nebraska City, and is now a forgotten town. Even Syracuse, proud city of the salt waters, which were to be the foundation of its wealth and greatness, fell so low as to lose its postoffice in 1856, but it was afterwards re-established at the same point.

HOW MONTANA GOT ITS NAME

General J. W. Denver Suggested It to Senator Stephen A. Douglas.

In the year 1858, says a writer in the Helena Independent, I was a law student in the law office of the late General J. W. Denver in Washington, D. C., and also occupied the position of confidential clerk to him. During the winter of 1858, General Denver, in the course of a conversation about Montana territory, the general asked me, "If I knew how the territory got its name, I answered in the negative, and he remarked: 'I am the only person living who knows.' He then related to me the following incident: Denver had been the much-beloved territorial governor of Kansas, which at that time included the greater part, if not all, of the present state of Colorado. He was unable to remember the exact time of this incident as given me by General Denver, but it was after Denver had been governor of Kansas territory, and before Douglas ceased to be a senator. Douglas sent for Denver to come to his home, which was at Fort Lincoln, D. C., both being there at the time. During the evening's conversation Douglas stated that he was going to introduce a bill to form some new territories, and he expressed his desire to give an appropriate name. He had a map of the country before him. Colorado was the first name suggested, but Douglas replied, 'I have selected that name for this one,' pointing on the map to the territory of Montana. 'I want a name for a territory I am going to mark out up here in the mountains.' Denver's life in the west and service in the Mexican war made him familiar with the word, which, he said, he had heard of before. 'Why not call it Montana?' Douglas immediately said, 'What does it mean?' Denver replied, 'It is a Spanish word, and means a mountainous country.' Douglas's wife was one of the most noted linguists of the capital, and he, doubting Denver's knowledge of Spanish, walked out into the hall and calling to his wife, who was upstairs, said, 'My dear, do you know any such word as Montana?' to which she readily replied: 'It is a Spanish word and means a mountainous country.'

Denver Returned and Said

"Governor, it's just the word I want to adopt." The bill followed in a few days in which "Montana" appeared. The bill did not pass at that time and, if I correctly remember the story, not in the lifetime of Douglas, but the name stuck, and from that incident it has come to us.

General Denver was a very modest man and rarely, even to intimate friends, spoke of events with which he was connected, and as he is now dead, I may be the only person who can remember the incident. I have given it to you as related to me by the general, and I thought your people might be interested, not only in knowing the story, but in preserving it.

A Monument to Mine Victims

KEY WEST, Fla., March 15.—The unveiling of the monument dedicated by the citizens of this afternoon. Over 100 people were present. A procession composed of a detachment from the garrison militia, two companies of the first regiment of colored troops, local civic organizations and hundreds of the citizens of the city, accompanied the monument to the cemetery. At the cemetery Colonel George G. Patterson, in behalf of the monument committee, presented the monument to Commander Impey, acting for the Navy department. Rev. Charles W. Smith, of the city, then read a speech and benediction was pronounced by Chaplain Le Roy. After the unveiling, luncheon was served at the officers' mess and the graves with wreaths and flowers.

Steps Names Delagates

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 15.—Governor Stephen T. Leonard appointed today a committee of five to represent Missouri at the Missouri centennial celebration to be held at St. Louis in 1903, in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the Louisiana purchase.

Bulley Will Convince Texans

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Representative Bulley of Texas left for his home state today to begin an extended canvass for the United States senatorship to succeed Senator Chilton, who will be a candidate for reelection.

TERRY WINS IN TWO ROUNDS

Varqueiter of Dixon and Gardner Easily Whips a Philadelphian.

LENNEY MAY HAVE BEEN A QUITTER

His Finish Has That Appearance—Knocked Down Three Times in the Second Round by Tom Sharkey Whips a Texan.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—A large crowd saw Terry McGovern defeat Eddie Lenney at Philadelphia in the industrial athletic club fight in the second round of what was to have been a six-round contest. Lenney was completely outclassed and in the final round was knocked down three times in the one minute and forty-five seconds consumed. Lenney's finish, in the opinion of the fighting men present, had the appearance of his having quit.

The first knockdown was the only hard punch of this round, being a swinging right on the local man's jaw. He took the full ten seconds and McGovern then rushed at him with his usual speed and with a couple of light body blows sent him to the floor again. The local man again took the full time in toeing the mark, when, after a couple of passes, Terry landed a light body blow and followed it up with a right on the jaw. Lenney was then knocked out.

The first round was without interest. There were no hard body strikes, McGovern taking his time, apparently waiting an opportunity to land heavily. The semi-wind-up was between Tommy Fitz of Brooklyn and Jack Lanning of Camden at 108 pounds. It was a spirited struggle from start to the end of the fifth round, when the Brooklyn lad forced Lanning to the edge of the ring, and with a light punch sent the Camdenite through the ropes and he fell to the floor. Fitz had clearly the better of the go, his body blows especially being effective.

Sharkey Whips a Texan

HARTFORD, Conn., March 15.—Tom Sharkey knocked out "Texas Jim" McCormick tonight after thirty-eight seconds of fighting in the Coliseum before the Nutmeg children. McCormick was left to the body and right hand uppercut, sent McCormick down and out and he was groggy when he was assisted to his feet. He did not stand a chance against the sailor. He landed two hard punches full in Sharkey's face, but the latter did not mind the blows. At the start Sharkey rushed matters and did not let up for an instant.

Results on the Running Tracks

NEW YORK, March 15.—Weather clear and track fast. Trotting and racing. First race, one-half mile, for 2-year-olds, purse \$100. Winner, Combsworth second, Lucia third. Time, 9:48. Second race, six furlongs, selling; Plamora won, Aramath second, Ontario third. Time, 1:14. Third race, one-mile handicap; The Pretter won, Edith second, Edith third. Time, 1:42. Fourth race, one and one-sixteenth miles, selling; Tommat won, Sarlonic second, Tappan third. Time, 1:49. Fifth race, one and one-eighth miles, selling; Plamora won, Perseus second, Afghan third. Time, 1:57. Sixth race, one mile, purse; Socializer won, Constellation second, Cromwell third. Time, 1:37. Seventh race, seven furlongs, selling; Sister Alice won, Gold Baron second, Rosalind third. Time, 1:30. NEW ORLEANS, March 15.—Weather rainy and track heavy. Results: First race, seven furlongs, F. W. Brode won, Prince of Verona second, Ben Chaney third. Time, 1:57. Second race, four furlongs, selling; Rink won, Francis Reis second, Dionysia third. Time, 1:14. Third race, one and one-eighth miles, selling; Judge Steadman won, George B. Cox second, Dan E. Keen third. Time, 2:24. Fourth race, seven furlongs, handicap; Aradoma won, Avonlea second, Tom Collins third. Time, 1:57. Fifth race, six furlongs, selling; Servo won, John Bone second, Kilt third. Time, 1:39. Sixth race, one mile, selling; Prince Real won, Thide second, Sorrel Rose third. Time, 1:38.

New Shooting Record

NEW YORK, March 15.—Jack Fanning, the crack wing shot of California, created a new shooting record at the annual trap on Madison Square Garden roof last night, breaking 150 unammated targets straight. The record was accomplished without a rest.

Although Fanning's record of 150 straight kills has been surpassed, it has never accomplished before in a continuous match. The best record of straight kills is 225, but the record was made in different rounds. That is, the shooter made straight kills in several different events, resting between each event. Fanning's record was accomplished in the face of a blinding snow-storm, which made the 150th straight, was comparatively easy, but he lost through carelessness.

Freedman's Signature Withheld

NEW YORK, March 15.—There has been no change on the local base ball situation since Wednesday. The New York club managers declare that if they cannot secure the players asked for they will do nothing to strengthen the team with the Cincinnati, Boston and Louisville clubs consent to the signing of players to New York club. Mr. Freedman's signature to the eight-bid agreement, assigned to President Young of the league.

WAINRIGHT TAKES CHARGE

Assumes His Duties as Superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis. ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 15.—Commander Richard Wainright at noon today assumed his new duties as superintendent of the Naval academy at this place. The ceremonies consisted merely of the handing of the superintendent's pennant at the peak of the ship Statur, upon which he and his family are quartered, and the firing of a salute of thirteen guns. Superintendent Wainright will remain in his present quarters on the Santee until about April 1, when, if Admiral McSair will vacate the superintendent's house on shore.

FIRE RECORD

Tin Can Factory. DAVENPORT, Ia., March 15.—Fire destroyed the tin can factory of the Davenport Canning and Manufacturing company today. Loss, \$110,000, fully insured. A gas explosion started the blaze. The factory had been in operation but one week.

"Messiah" Kept at Bethany

LINDSBORO, N.J., March 15.—(Special) Bethany college at this place is making extensive preparations for the annual reunion of Handel's "Messiah," by the Bethany choir, which will be held on the campus of the college on April 16, 17 and 18. This year the chorus numbers 250 voices and the orchestra numbers thirty instruments. Two of the soloists, Misses Clara and Sophia Valentine, will come from Boston. The choir will be directed by the Rev. Mr. W. W. Wainright, who has made special rates and large crowds are expected.

Dismiss Restaurant Proprietors

NEW YORK, March 15.—In the Jefferson Market police court today Magistrate Cornell summarily dismissed the leaders of the "Bull Terrier" party, who had been arrested in some of the uptown hotels and restaurants and afterwards discharged by the managers arrested. He said the arrests were an outrage. One of those arrested is to bring a civil suit against Chief Devery for being arrested.

TRY GRAIN-O! TRY GRAIN-O!

Ask your grocer today to show you a package of GRAIN-O! the new breakfast that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury, as well as the non-lands along with the coffee. GRAIN-O has that rich smell of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. It is the price of coffee. 10c and 20c per package. Sold by all grocers.

USE-A-MANTLE advertisement. Stop breakage of mantles and chimneys. Yuse-A-Mantle. The construction of this new mantle, as wonderful as it may seem, positively prevents breakage of chimneys in ordinary use. Mantle is 3 times stronger than any other mantle, and light is 50% greater. Economy at every point. Sold Everywhere. Price, 50c.

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Masterpieces of Art. "THE BALLOON" and "DEFENSE OF CHAMPIGNY". Are the Works of the World's Most Famous Artists.

A Spirited Battle Picture THE BALLOON. THE DEFENSE OF CHAMPIGNY A FARMING GROUP. Beautiful Pictures for the Home.

A Great Premium Offer. Our Special Proposition. 3 COUPONS ONLY 10c.—CUT IT OUT. "The Defense of Champigny" "THE BALLOON"