THRASHED BY BONI

Another French Duel Is Being Arranged.

EDITOR DE RODAYS THE VICTIM

Castellane, Taking Offense at an Article in Figaro, Chastised the Newspaper Man in His Own Home.

PARIS, March 14.—Count Boni de Castellane thrashed Fernand de Rodays, editor of the Figaro, today for stating that he, De Castellane, had betrayed the Deroulede plot on the occasion of the funeral of the late President Faure, February 23, 1899.

The affair is the sensation of Paris. Since the speech of M. Deroulede, at San Sebastian, last month, in which he intimated that the royalists of Paris had notified the police of his attempted coup d'etat, after his refusal to allow the Duke of Orleans to appear in the ranks of the agitators, very great interest has been aroused respecting the identity of the royalist emissary who approached M. Deroulede and M. Marcel-Habert, on that occasion, the names suggested including Jules Guerin, the hero of Fort Chatrel, while the royalists denied that the emissary acted in behalf of them. The duel arranged to take place possibly today or tomorrow near Lausanne, Switzerland, between M. Deroulede and M. Buffet, the agent of the Duke of Orleans, is a direct outcome of the question of the discussion of the coup d'etat which failed.

The paragraph in the Figaro, which was the immediate cause of the assault upon M. De Rodays, was as follows:

"People have been asking who is the person M. Deroulede wished to designate. It appears that he is a member of Parliament, and it is affirmed that he is the young deputy whose name is best known and who, on the eve of starting for America with his young wife last week, very loyally delayed his departure in order to reply, if necessary, to the polemics which may develop."

Count de Castellane has written the following letter to the newspapers here:

"Regarding the Figaro, I was filled with indignation at the perfidious insinuation, accusing me of treachery. I begged my father and a friend, M. Morel, to accompany me to the residence of M. De Rodays. The latter received us, and after a few brief observations, to which he gave unsatisfactory responses, I inflicted on him merited correction. I reserve a similar one for any person permitting himself the same accusations."

M. De Rodays gave the following account of the affair:

"I received this morning the card of the Marquis of Castellane, whom I instructed to be shown in. I found myself in the presence of three persons—the Marquis, the Count and a third person, whose name I do not know. The Marquis said: 'You insulted my son.' Count Boni de Castellane then asked me for an explanation regarding a paragraph in the Figaro. I replied that the paragraph was in no way offensive to him, and that, on the contrary, it was worded in the most courteous terms, and that his name was not mentioned. The Count then threw himself upon me and punched me, without even giving me time to defend myself. I believe it was a prearranged attack."

Count de Castellane was interviewed today at his residence, on the Ave du Bois de Bologne, on his return from the residence of M. De Rodays. He said:

"Yes, I boxed M. De Rodays' ears several times in the presence of my father and M. Morel, who is editor of the Journal de Castellane. They are here now, and can give you particulars of the incident."

The Count, who was calm, and smiling, then retired to his study, and the Marquis gave the following account of the affair:

"The paragraph in Figaro clearly designated Boni as the traitor of whom M. Deroulede spoke, but Boni could not have acted such a role nor be suspected of so doing. It was a most outrageous insult to designate him. Boni determined to ask explanations of M. De Rodays, and begged us to accompany him, in order to serve as witnesses in case of need. We therefore went to M. De Rodays' residence this morning, which is on the fifth floor of the house, where we presented our cards. M. De Rodays immediately received us. He had on a gray dressing robe. After a polite exchange of salutations, the Count de Castellane said: 'You published against me this morning an abominable paragraph. I have come to ask for explanations.' M. De Rodays replied: 'Do you mean an article?' I interposed, saying: 'Have you not read your paper?' 'Yes,' said M. De Rodays, 'but I do not understand.' Boni then exclaimed impatiently: 'Will you retract? Yes or no?' M. De Rodays began: 'I cannot.' Boni, without allowing him to conclude, said: 'Can you say formally that it is not I you intended to refer to? Reply quickly that it is not I; speak quickly, or—' at the same moment Boni approached him and boxed his ears several times. M. De Rodays recoiled and Boni struck him again. We then intervened and stood in front of M. De Rodays. Then, after polite salutations, the whole party withdrew, M. De Rodays, who was much agitated, accompanying us to the door."

M. De Rodays' seconds, M. Prestat and M. Perivier, have called at the residence of M. De Castellane. The representatives of the Count are not yet publicly known; but it is understood that the four seconds will meet tomorrow to make arrangements for the duel.

DEROULEDE-BUFFET DUEL.

Will Take Place at Lausanne at Dawn Today.

PARIS, March 15.—A dispatch to Le Journal from Lausanne, after announcing the arrival of M. Buffet's seconds there, says they have had a final interview with the seconds of M. Deroulede, and that the duel will take place at dawn today (Friday).

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, March 14.—M. Paul Deroulede arrived here today. The police are shadowing him closely to prevent the duel. M. Andre Buffet has arrived in Lausanne. M. Deroulede, referring to the activity of the police, is quoted as saying that if he and M. Buffet cannot elude them, there is nothing to do but go elsewhere. The Magistrate has intimated to the seconds that the duel must not take place in the Canton of Baud.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Debate on the Proposed Army Reforms.

LONDON, March 14.—Answering a question in the House of Commons today, Lord Cranborne, the Under-Secretary for the Foreign Office, said no steps had been taken by His Majesty's Government to revise the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, but the government would be ready to consider in a friendly way any proposals made toward that object by the United States.

Lord Cranbourne, replying to questions concerning Great Britain's negotiations with the United States relative to Russia and Manchuria, said the government was in constant communication with the powers concerned on every phase of the Chinese question, but that it would be contrary to public interest to enter into particulars at the present moment.

The leaders of the opposition searchingly criticised the government's proposal for the increase and reform of the army. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman said:

"The name and fame of Lord Roberts are a little too largely invoked in this question. Lord Roberts has spent nearly the whole of his military life in India, where he has had to deal with a finished article, but he has had no experience with the peculiar difficulties found in England of late utilizing and furnishing raw material."

Sir Henry declared that no justification had been offered by the government for increasing the aggressive military power of Great Britain. Dwelling upon the difficulty of getting recruits, he asserted that the country would not stand conscription, and that the government was introducing a military system and spirit which would fatally change the character of the nation and the empire.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, who reviewed the rapid increase in the army estimates during recent years, said that nothing could be more hollow than the idea that great armies were a security for peace, adding that it was an easy matter to make a war inevitable. He reprobated the proposal to have 120,000 men ready to send abroad. "Other countries need great armies," said Sir William, "because they have long and vulnerable frontiers. England's position is on the sea, and it is the fleet that must be made sufficient at whatever cost."

Mr. Balfour pointed out that England's colonies and dependencies were contiguous to great powers which might be at war with her, and that her allies might reasonably expect her assistance. The chief object of the government, he said, was not to increase the number of troops, but to make that number effective. The only actual increase was the 10,000 garrison veterans and the 25,000 yeomanry, an increase so small as to afford no justification for the charges brought against the government.

Sir Charles Dilke criticised the government's scheme as inadequate, declaring that he attached more importance to a striking force equipped for going abroad than to a horde of men at home. The debate was then adjourned.

After midnight and during the debate on supply, a scene occurred. Lord Hugh Cecil called for a division, and Timothy Healy, rising with evident excitement, asked the speaker whether the noble lord, the Premier's son, was entitled to interrupt. He addressed some remarks to Lord Hugh Cecil, which were drowned in an uproar of shouts and cries of "Send for the police!" The speaker sternly called Mr. Healy to order, asking him to stop interrupting.

Mr. Healy retorted: "I won't. You can do what you like, but keep the Premier's son in order. You won't turn him out." Then, turning to Lord Hugh Cecil, Mr. Healy exclaimed: "We won't stand nonsense from you." All the time the Nationalists were cheering, laughing and shouting, "Turn him out!" "Fetch the police," and the like. Eventually order was restored.

In the House of Lords today Lord Salisbury warmly supported the Bishop of Winchester's habitual drunkards bill. He said he was entirely in sympathy with the measure, which fixes higher penalties than in the case of simple drunkenness, and especially in the case of a person drunk when in charge of a child. The bill provides that habitual drunkenness should be treated as persistent cruelty and entitle a wife to divorce. The sale of liquor to inebriates is forbidden. Lord Salisbury said he hoped that he or the government might succeed in passing the bill. What was ordinarily called temperance legislation was diminishing the power of obtaining intoxicants. This class of legislation was directed against the persons guilty of intemperance, but it also affected the large body who were thereby restricted in their natural liberty by the desire of legislators to deal with inebriates, which seemed to be unjust. The bill was passed on its second reading.

An Armenian Plot.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The Turkish Minister at Washington is credited in a Washington special to the World as saying that a number of brigands have been arrested in Asiatic Turkey. Many Mauser rifles of the smaller caliber were seized. The Turkish Minister thinks that this shows that the agencies which have hitherto fomented troubles in Asia Minor are still operating. Laws against the importation of arms into Turkey are very strict. That any quantity of arms of the efficiency of the Mauser-rifle should be discovered in the interior towns indicates that Armenian activities have not ceased. The Mauser rifles found were similar to a style used by the Spanish troops in Cuba. It is thought the ringleaders have been secured and the principal magazines of arms and ammunition discovered and destroyed.

Friction Causes Delay.

NEW YORK, March 14.—It is stated, says a Tribune dispatch from London, that the delay in concluding the negotiation with Botha has been caused by some friction between Lord Kitchener, Sir Alfred Milner and the home government. It is now reported that as the basis of the settlement of the South African question, the Rand mines shall ultimately bear the cost of the rebuilding of the Boer farmhouses and the restocking of the farms, and the feeling is growing that if Lord Kitchener had been left to settle the terms himself, matters would have been arranged several days ago. The British commander has throughout been anxious to grant the Boers more liberal terms than the imperial authorities at home cared to sanction.

Charles T. Yerkes' Plans.

LIVERPOOL, March 14.—A number of reporters awaited the arrival today of the White Star steamer Teutonic, from New York, in order to interview Charles T. Yerkes on the object of his mission and to ascertain his plans in regard to the underground railroads and street railways. Mr. Yerkes said:

"I have come to England to look after the work I have undertaken here, namely, the Charing Cross & Hempstead Railway. That is my sole mission. I do not know how England will take to American methods, but it strikes me there is a great field in London. Our railway will run under ground to a point several miles beyond Hempstead Heath. Thence we propose to run an extensive trolley line seven miles farther."

DeJager's Sentence.

PIETERMARITZBURG, Natal, March 14.—The trial of the most prominent rebel in this colony, DeJager, has been concluded. He was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of £5000. DeJager was a Boer commandant. His defense was that a Transvaal burgher court had decided that, although he was not a naturalized burgher, he owed allegiance to Natal.

Portia Knight's Suit.

LONDON, March 14.—Counsel for Miss Portia Knight have written a letter to the papers denying the statement purporting to have been made by the Duke of Manchester to the effect that he considered the action taken to be unjustified, and that he believed it had been dropped. According to counsel, the breach of promise suit is proceeding and the courts will decide whether it is justified or not.

Americans Honored.

PARIS, March 14.—The following Americans have been appointed Chevaliers of the Legion of Honor, in connection with the Paris exposition: Colonel Charles C. Long, James Deering Humphreys, the artist, and Mr. Puig, an engineer.

CHINA HAS OBJECTED

TO THE LIMITATIONS OF THE MANCHURIAN TREATY.

Foreign Envoys Again Consider the Question of Indemnities—Li Hung Chang Has Recovered.

PEKIN, March 14.—China has strenuously objected to the limitations of the Manchurian convention respecting the importation of arms, the reorganization of the army and the practical control by Russia over Chinese officials.

At today's meeting of the foreign Ministers the question of indemnities was further considered. Li Hung Chang is reported as again in good health. Field Marshal Count von Waldersee left here this morning for Tien Tsin. General Gaselee has left for Wei-Hai-Wei, and will go thence to Shanghai.

THE RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

State Department Unable to Protest Officially Against It.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Our Government has not yet been able to obtain anything like an official statement of the contents of the alleged agreement between Russia and China respecting the protectorate over Manchuria. The opposition to the Russian move has not crystallized up to this moment, but it is felt that there is every prospect of a consummation of the agreement, unless the other powers, which now hang undecided, speedily come to a determination to oppose it. In view of this impending crisis, the officials here would regard as of secondary importance the negotiations at Pekin respecting the indemnities and punishments were it not for the belief that there is great danger by undue insistence by the Ministers at Pekin upon the collection of impossible indemnities and the continuance of punitive measures. The United States Government will be obliged in deference to public sentiment here to maintain an attitude of exact neutrality and withhold any assistance that might otherwise be reasonably requested, in the greater purpose of checking the consummation of an agreement which is almost certain to result in the partition of China. So, as already stated, Special Commissioner Rockhill is acting under the instructions of the department, doing his best to keep the demands of the Ministers within the bounds of the ability of the Chinese Government to meet, thereby following the consistent policy of the department, laid down as far back as last Summer.

Such information as has come to the hands of the officials indicates that the Russian agreement consists of 12 articles, not nine, as has been published. The chief concern of officials here has been to learn how far these articles affect the permanent future of Manchuria. On their face, it is said, they show a return of Manchuria to China, which would seem to be quite in keeping with the desire of all the powers, but this is accomplished upon certain conditions imposed upon China, and it is understood that these conditions, in effect, establish a Russian suzerainty over Manchuria, with a Russian official occupying the chief executive position, quite similar to that of the British Viceroy of India. Comparing this condition with that in India, it is said that if the present agreement is consummated Manchuria will be much in the same position as one of the Indian states, having a certain degree of independence and yet conforming all its actions to the supreme authority over it.

Chinese affairs received considerable attention at the State Department today, as the Chinese Minister, the British Ambassador and the Russian Ambassador followed each other in long conferences with Mr. Hay. It is understood that in the informal discussion with Count Cassini, an earnest intimation was conveyed to him that it would be most helpful, in dealing with the subject, if a clear and explicit understanding of Russia's plans in this particular matter were forthcoming.

Nearing a Peaceful Solution.

BERLIN, March 14.—The opinion is gaining ground in official circles here that the Manchuria question is nearing a peaceable solution, but that Russia, in order to secure her interests in North China against possible Japanese interference, will during the month increase her troops there, which now number in round figures 100,000 men.

The North German Lloyd Line has petitioned Count von Bulow to declare that, in view of the importance of Shanghai to European trade, an improvement in the condition of navigation in the Woo Sung River, now little better than a mere tidal channel, be included in the final peace negotiations with China. It is understood that British and French steamship companies have addressed similar petitions to their respective governments.

Relations Becoming Strained.

LONDON, March 14.—"Advices from New Chwang assert that Admiral Alexeff has reinstated the Tartar General, Tsin Chin, in full command at Mukden, supported by 4000 Russian troops," says the Shanghai correspondent of the Times. "This is the Russian method of reinstating the Chinese foreign officials."

The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Times, discussing the gravity of the situation raised by Russia's attitude in Manchuria, says: "The relations between St. Petersburg and at least one other European capital are unquestionably strained, although it is quite unlikely that these conditions will lead to a conflict. In fact, Russia's financial embarrassment is so great that she will be almost compelled to take some account of European protest."

A British View.

LONDON, March 14.—The Globe this afternoon continues to bewail the nervousness of the British Foreign Office in regard to the Russian activity in Manchuria, and reiterates its appeal to the United States "to rid itself of the influence of Wu Ting Fang (the Chinese Minister at Washington) and the glamor of Russian diplomacy," and thereby save the Northern China market to the cotton mills of the Southern States. The rest of the long article, however, seems to indicate that the Globe, like others, is not really so anxious to aid American commerce as to help the widespread British desire to secure the assistance of Washington in stemming Russian ambition, restoring British prestige and keeping the open door for British trade.

May Delay Negotiations.

SHANGHAI, March 14.—It is understood that the negotiations in Pekin are likely to be suspended, owing to the Manchurian difficulty. The Chinese merchants and other residents here have issued a call for a mass meeting tomorrow to discuss the adoption of measures aimed to uphold the Chinese court against yielding to the Russian demands.

Reactionary Governor Removed.

LONDON, March 15.—Hsi Li, the reactionary Governor of Shan Si, has been removed, says the Shanghai correspondent of the Standard, and Chun Hsun, Governor of Shen Si, succeeds him. Tuan Fang, a pro-foreign Manchu, has been appointed acting Governor of Shen Si.

New British Submarine Boats.

LONDON, March 14.—Now that the British Government has admitted that it is building submarine boats, the Vickers Company has given out their corrected dimensions, and other particulars. They will be 63 feet 4 inches long, have 11 feet 9 inches beam, and have a submerged displacement of 120 tons. The main engine, of gasoline type, will be of 160 horsepower. The boats will carry enough fuel to enable them to steam 400 knots. The maximum surface speed will be nine knots. The main motor will be electric, giving a submerged speed of seven knots. Means will be provided for expelling torpedoes under a variety of conditions. The armament of these boats will consist of a single torpedo-tube, located in the bow of the boat. They will be able to carry five torpedoes, each 11 feet 5 inches long.

Spread of the Plague.

CAPE TOWN, March 14.—Owing to the increasing gravity of the outbreak of bubonic plague in Cape Colony, the authorities here propose to confine the soldiers to camps and barracks. The number of European cases is increasing, four having been officially reported today. It is said there were eight other cases reported. Thus far there have been 37 deaths all told. Wholesale inoculation was begun in Cape Town today, and 2000 natives were treated. The plague has made its appearance at Malmesburg, Cape Colony.

PERTH, West Australia, March 14.—Two fresh cases of bubonic plague have developed here.

Kirtsinger's Raiders.

ADELAIDE, Cape Colony, March 13.—Kirtsinger's command is working northward, and has eluded three British columns. It passed here on both sides of the town without attacking. Yesterday evening a Boer patrol captured four native scouts and shot three of them. Kirtsinger's men have carried off all the horses in the Albany district, for which, as they were registered, Great Britain will have to pay £10,000. The raiders were civil to the inhabitants of the district, though they commandeered the horses and food.

Japanese Crisis Ended.

YOKOHAMA, March 14.—The House of Peers met today and adopted a respectful reply to the imperial message expressing their consent to the Emperor's suggestion that it was a national duty of the House of Peers to provide money for military purposes, and place the finances upon a sound basis. The crisis is thus ended, as the taxation bills are certain to be passed.

Foreign Notes.

A crisis is imminent in the Portuguese Cabinet.

The Paris striking miners have decided to continue the strike.

General Meloto has been appointed a Captain-General at Madrid.

Alarmist reports regarding the health of President Diaz and conspiracies are said to be baseless.

A French torpedo-boat sprang a leak at Brest and suddenly began to fill, sinking in a few minutes. The crew escaped.

The official laboratory at Hamburg has discovered that the sand which fell during the recent snow storm came from Sahara.

The departure of the Duke of Cornwall from London for Australia, Saturday, will be converted into an impressive imperial function.

A detachment of 440 Welsh Fusiliers sailed for Tien Tsin from Hong Kong to relieve the Australian troops, who are returning home.

There were several slight conflicts between the Marseilles strikers and police at the docks. The teamsters and bakers have decided to join the dockers.

The London Times believes that in addition to the sugar tax and the duty of a shilling on corn, the income tax will be increased by 2 or 4 pence in the pound.

The general of the Dominicans has convoked a general chapter to meet at Ghent June 25, for a discussion of the situation of the Dominicans in the Philippines, France and South America.

THE CASHIER KILLED.

Desperate Attempt to Rob a Harrisburg Bank.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 14.—Charles W. Ryan, cashier of the Harrisburg National Bank, was shot to death by Henry Rowe and Weston Keeper, of Lykens, at noon today in an attempt at a daring bank robbery. Rowe and Keeper drove to Halifax from Elizabethville this morning, and, hitching their team on the outskirts of the town, boldly entered the bank with revolvers pointed and demanded the attaches of the bank throw up their hands and turn over the money. One of them held in check Abraham Faustenbaugh, the president; Isaac Lyter, the teller, and ex-Representative Swartz, of Duncannon, who was in the bank on private business. The other covered Cashier Ryan, and under the menace of the revolvers the cashier collected the cash in the drawers to the amount of $2000 and placed it in a satchel the robbers had brought with them. Rowe, with the cash-stuffed satchel in his hand, backed out toward the door, and Keeper also made toward the entrance of the bank.

Just when it seemed that the robbers would succeed in getting away, Cashier Ryan leaned forward in an attempt to knock up the revolver of the man with the money. In the scuffle four shots were fired, and Ryan fell to the floor shot through the groin by a bullet from the pistol of Rowe. Mr. Faustenbaugh grabbed Rowe, and, after a short scuffle, threw him to the floor. Keeper ran out of the door. The noise of the shots attracted J. F. Leiter, who has a store near the building. He ran out with his shotgun and pursued Keeper for one block and shot him in the back of the head, when the robber surrendered. The wounded cashier was taken to his home after the capture of the desperadoes, and died tonight.

Kentucky Feudists Pacified.

LONDON, Ky., March 14.—The factions in the Baker-Howard feud in Clay County have been pacified. Through the influence of E. B. Tinsley, the newly appointed Circuit Judge for this district, the warring factions have been brought together, have agreed to lay down their arms and let the war take its course. Already 22 of the warriors have enlisted in the Army at the recruiting station here.

The feud dates back to about 1884, when Dr. Baker killed his brother-in-law, Daniel Bates. Both Bates and Baker had married into the White family, but when Baker killed Bates he put himself under the protection of General Garrard. Since then the warfare has cost many lives.

Attempted Bank Robbery.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 14.—Charles W. Ryan, cashier of the National Bank at Halifax, Pa., was shot and seriously injured today by two robbers who entered the bank and demanded the cashbox. He refused, and they fired and ran. One shot slightly wounded the clerk, Isaac Leiter. The robbers were captured by a posse, and gave their names as Henry Rowe and Weston Keiter. They formerly worked in the mines at Lykens.

Line-Up of Baltimore Team.

CHICAGO, March 14.—President Ben Johnson, of the American Baseball League, today gave out the official list of players signed for the Baltimore team. The line-up will be as follows: Robinson and Lattimer, catchers; McGinnity, Howell, Nops, Schmidt, Bresnahan, Tseister and Yerkes, pitchers; Foutz, first base; Reitz, second; Keister, shortstop; McGraw, third; Sheckard, Brodie, Snodgrass and Collins, outfielders; Rohe, sub infielder.

Among the odd changes brought about by the succession of King Edward VII is that while Victoria's face on British gold coins looked to the left, King Edward's looks to the right. This is in accordance with a long-established custom that makes each successive sovereign face the opposite way on the coins from his or her predecessor.

VETOED THE EVANS BILL

GOVERNOR WELLS, OF UTAH, STATES HIS OBJECTIONS.

If It Became a Law It Would Bring Forth a Constitutional Amendment Against Polygamy.

SALT LAKE, March 14.—Governor Wells has vetoed the Evans bill, relating to the making of complaints and commencing of prosecutions in criminal cases. The following is the full text of the veto message sent to the Senate tonight:

"To the Senate: I have the honor to return herewith without approval Senate bill No. 113, an act amending section 4611 of the revised statutes of Utah, 1898, in relation to the making of complaints and commencing of prosecutions in criminal cases. No official act of my life has been approached by me with a sense of responsibility so profound as is involved in the consideration of this bill. It is a measure of the supremest importance, and in its consequences for good or ill it easily surpasses any other proposition that ever came before this commonwealth for legislative and executive determination. It has been argued in both branches of the Assembly with splendid force and ability, while its provisions have doubtless been eagerly discussed in the remotest hamlet of our state. With due allowances for the exaggerations that may be expected from those who warmly support, and from those who, with equal warmth, antagonize the measure, I accord to all of them, without any reservation whatever, full credit for absolute sincerity, breadth of sympathy, and a desire for the public welfare, which of themselves render it a noteworthy and unique piece of proposed legislation. But these conditions only serve to make the responsibility of the executive more weighty, and I could have wished to be spared the test. Nevertheless, the recollection of my oath of office, the requirements of my duty, as I understand it, and the conviction of my own and best judgment and my conscience unite in demanding of me that I withhold approval from this bill. If I know myself I can sincerely say that I am anxious that the very best and wisest thing shall be done in respect to all matters that have vexed us so much in times past. And knowing this whole people as I do, it is my firm conviction that whatever the present feeling may be, they will be sincerely grateful in the days to come if this measure is not written upon the statute books.

"The patience, loyalty and conservatism of our citizens are so widely recognized that only by the passage of such a bill as this can their reputation be injured. The broad minded and intelligent everywhere accept the situation here as it exists, and are content to let time complete the solution of the problem. Even the bigoted and the meddlesome have to admit that with rare exceptions the conduct and integrity of the people are above reproach. In my opinion nothing can be clearer than that this bill, if passed, would be welcomed and employed as a most effective weapon against the very classes whose condition it is intended to ameliorate. Furthermore, I have every reason to believe its enactment would be the signal for the general demand upon the National Congress for a constitutional amendment directed solely against certain social conditions here, a demand which, under the circumstances would assuredly be complied with. While it may be urged that in any event only the few could be made to suffer, is it not an odious thought, repulsive to every good citizen of whatsoever creed or party that the whole state should thus be put under a ban? Surely there is none so selfish and unpatriotic as to urge that this is preferable to the endurance of a few isolated instances of prosecution, not backed, as they are, by either respectable moral support or sympathy. All of us can readily recall the conditions of the past as compared with those of today. In the shortest memory still remains incidents of that distressing period shortly before statehood, during which so much sorrow and bitterness stalked through our community. Of still more recent date—no longer than two years ago—another outburst was threatened and to some extent was manifested. But as a termination of the first, came concession and amnesty and evidences of good faith and at length statehood, in which everybody rejoiced; and while, as a result of the second, the sun of our prosperity was for a time obscured, the clouds at length have rolled away and Utah, united, hopeful and vigorous, is marching bravely forward to the music of the Union.

"I yield to no one in affection for those of my people who from the highest motives and because they believed it a divine command, entered into the relation of plural marriage. Born and reared in Utah, myself a product of that marriage system, taught from infancy to regard my lineage as approved of the Almighty, and as proud today, as I have ever been, of my heritage, it will be granted, I trust, that every instinct of my nature reaches out to shield my friends from harm and to protect them from unjust attack. Their cause is my cause, and when they are hurt, I am hurt, for I am part of them. But in that same heart, which is filled with sympathy for them, I find also the solemn feeling that this bill holds out only a false hope for protection, and that in offering a phantom of relief to a few, it in reality invites a deluge of discord and disaster upon all. For these reasons, briefly and imperfectly stated, and for many others which might be given at length, I am unable to approve the bill now before me.

"HEBER M. WELLS,
"Governor."

Under the constitution, today is the day fixed for the adjournment of the Legislature. Considerable business remains to be transacted and it is believed the session will last several days yet. The evening session was adjourned late tonight, out of respect for General Harrison's memory, after a committee was appointed to draft resolutions of respect.

Denver Republican Ticket.

DENVER, March 14.—The Republican city convention today nominated the following ticket: Mayor, Robert R. Wright; Clerk, Frank Kratzer; Treasurer, Paul J. Sours; Auditor, D. A. Barton; Attorney, E. W. Hurlburt; Engineer, Peter O'Brien; President of the Board of Supervisors, W. A. Hover; Supervisors, Thomas A. Uzzell, Nathaniel Robertson, C. M. Lindquist, and J. W. Lowrey.

The Nebraska Deadlock.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 14.—Six ballots were taken without result in the Senatorial contest tonight. The important gain was that of Edward Rosewater, who, on the fifth ballot ran up to 23. The final ballot resulted: Thompson, 37; Rosewater, 22; Mikiejohn, 20; Hinshaw, 8; Currie, 7; Harlan, 4; Crounse, 3; Martin 2, Kinkaid, 1.

Sport and Work.

Fortnightly Review.

At the recent Gutenberg celebrations at Mainz, the great festival of printing, there was a certain programme of national airs; England was honored by one representative item. It was, let us blush to have it recorded, "Tarara-boom-deay"! which we had secretly hoped to live down. The slime of the music-hall song is over all the surface of our existence, and there was nothing which suggested more genuine misgivings to those who thought of the noble battle songs of Germany and Austria, or even of the "Marseillaise," than the banal and vulgar sentiment of the jigging doggerel to which our men went out to war. But the wild exultation of a huge crowd round a great football match is the really significant suggestion of the fund of animal force in the nation and of its perverted employment. When the German Emperor casually mentioned upon one of his recent public addresses that English merchants were universally reported to be too fond of sport, he laid his finger upon the very symptom of our complaint. Our weakness, as compared with our two greatest competitors, is our different view of work. One of them at least lives to work; we work to live. The German, with his thorough intellectual interest in his own line, takes more pleasure in work than in play. The American goes with irresistible vigor into both work and play. But the average Briton thinks far more of sport than of his job; and thinks far too much of sport while at his job. The absence of a sufficient mental interest in the things that matter—there, indeed, we reach the root of the national evil, and the exact definition of England's danger. "Nay, then," said the grasshopper to the ants, "I was not idle neither, for I sung out the whole season." The situation is as old as Eesop. We are not, perhaps, more addicted to pleasure than others, but our pleasures are the most brainless and absorbing in the world.

FIFTY CENTS EXTRA.

Sheriff's Fee Bill Imposes Unnecessary Cost on Litigants.

The Sheriff's fee bill passed at the recent legislative session has already been subjected to objection, some attorneys being of the opinon that the charge of 50 cents for a certificate where the same is attached to a summons should not be made. Sheriff Frazier submitted a letter to the County Auditor asking for instructions, and received a reply that the charge is a proper one, as the Auditor reads the section referred to, and advising him to continue to collect it. The letter of the Sheriff was as follows:

Hon. W. H. Pope, County Auditor of Multnomah County, Portland, Or.—Dear Sir: I desire to write you regarding Senate bill No. 58, which was approved by the Governor on the 28th day of February, 1901, which bill was to establish and regulate the fees to be collected by the Sheriff of Multnomah County, Oregon, for the service of papers.

Article 17 of section 4 of this bill reads as follows: "For making any certificate except the returns upon the writs and process in this section enumerated, 50 cents."

Previous to this article in said bill the fees for service of various kinds of papers are set out, and by a literal construction of said articles I understand the law so as to read that the service of papers will be as stated together with 50 cents added to each paper which shall be certified to by the Sheriff; for instance, the fee as stated for the service of summons upon the first defendant shall be $1, and for all other defendants 25 cents (in article 2 of section 4 in this bill), so that, with the addition of the 50 cents for certifying to same, the fee for service of summons upon the first defendant shall be $1 50, and for all other defendants shall be 75 cents.

From conversations had with Judge Cleland and the District Attorney regarding article 17 of section 4 of this bill, I believe it is their opinion that I should not collect the 50 cents mentioned for certificate, but, as the law so reads, we could not see ourselves clear to collect anything less than the fees as stated in this bill.

I therefore write you for an opinion in regard to this matter whether or not I shall accept the opinion of either the District Attorney or Judge Cleland; but in so doing I desire that it shall be distinctly understood as between the county and Sheriff that if I shall be so instructed not to collect the 50 cents for certificate of a true copy, which is attached to each service, that the county shall not hereafter look to me for this fee, which would within a year's time amount to a large sum.

I await your opinion in regard to this matter, and until same is received I shall insist on the payment of 50 cents for each certificate attached to papers for service or otherwise.

Auditor Pope answered that the law was plain, and must be obeyed, and for the Sheriff to continue to collect for each certificate. If any one is not satisfied with this ruling, he may appeal to the courts.

The aggregate of this 50-cent charge in each case in the course of a year will be large. It will be at least $1000, and probably a great deal more.

PUNISHING THE CAYUSES.

Pioneer's Recollections of a Campaign Against Indians.

ASHLAND, March 12.—(To the Editor.)—About June 1, 1848, the close of the war to punish the Cayuse Indians for the Whitman massacre, a call was made for volunteers from the Army to remain and hold Fort Waters until the immigrants had passed through that section of country.

The required number of men offered their services promptly and remained until about September 15 following, under the command of Captain William Martin. We were about 50 strong. Peace had not been made. We were 300 miles from the Willamette settlements, while in the two main battles fought under Colonel Gillam the Indians had from 700 to 1000 warriors in the field.

The fort was a stockade, with bastions, and the horse corral was made in the same style, four miles below the present City of Walla Walla. The Cayuses had driven their stock out of the country, but many horses came back. As soon as we gathered them in, some "friendly" came and claimed them, and they were given up in pursuance to orders left to us. We scouted the country a good deal, going frequently to the Umatilla, where the immigrant road comes off the Blue Mountains.

Some 25 miles from the fort, finally, on one of our trips, we saw the old, familiar dust of the plains rising along the road, and were soon among the immigrants and most cordially received and welcomed—no standing back and waiting for introductions or formalities of any kind, but a general handshaking, girls not excepted, no apologies being made, for they were as dirty as ourselves. They knew they were in a country where the missionaries had been murdered and many battles recently fought, but did not know there was a soldier within 300 miles of them. We camped with them, cheered them up by telling how few of us had spent the Summer in the hostile country, told them where the best camping places were ahead, cautioned them not to scatter, but to travel as compactly as possible, and treat the Indians civilly, but not with familiarity. Then giving them a display of our horsemanship by hanging on the sides of our horses while running, exposing but little of our bodies, yelling and firing our guns, we struck the trail for our mountainous fort.

I was then in my 19th year, and now, nearing 72, I find more pleasure in looking back on the past than in anticipating the future, as I did then. For this reason, if this should meet the eye of any one who spent the Summer of 1848 at Fort Waters, I hope he will write me at Ashland, Or., for I can't remember meeting one of them since our separation, though I have met many who were in the campaign that ended by leaving us to hold the fort. I want to learn of them if my memory is correct in regard to a number of incidents of historical interest now.

C. K. KLUM.

Wonderful Clock for Girl He Weds.

New York World.

William Janauski, of Brooklyn, a Pole, 28 years old, blue-eyed, fair-skinned, tall and muscular, conceived two years ago the idea of making a wonderful clock for the girl whom he should some day marry. He wanted to show her how lovingly and faithfully he had wrought for her pleasure while she was still hidden from him in the misty future. He spent 3590 hours making the clock.

The clock is taller than its maker. It is housed in an elaborate case of mahogany, oak and birdseye maple, which is four feet wide and beautifully carved. The face of the clock and its hands are of wood. In its three towers are chimes of silvery bells which peal musically at the hours, the half hours and the quarters. After each hour has been chimed and then rung on a solemn bell, the twelve apostles emerge from their small house beneath the dial and solemnly proceed in single line around their little courtyard. Then they march back into their home. At the same time the towers of the clock, and much of its interior, are brightly lighted with electricity. Tall statues of St. Joseph and St. Christopher, who bears the Christ-child on his shoulder, stand on either side of the plaza whereon the apostles march. The figures of the apostles are of carved alabaster, three inches in height.

Other phenomena attend the striking of the hour. When the last apostle has vanished, four very erect little soldiers pull the lanyards of four little cannon, which go off with fierce little roars. All of these things are operated by electricity. If they do not furnish enough excitement each hour, there still remain the music-box and the phonograph. Ordinarily, these perform but once an hour, though they can be set so as to play once every five minutes. The music-box has five tunes.

WHITMAN'S RIDE.

Lovejoy's Recollections Shed No Light on Its Purpose.

ASHLAND, Or., March 12.—(To the Editor.)—Will you kindly inform me if Adjutant-General A. L. Lovejoy, of the Cayuse War, is the same man who started with Dr. Marcus Whitman, October 3, 1842, on his famous ride to Washington, D. C., to save Oregon from falling into the possession of Great Britain? If so, did Mr. Lovejoy learn from the doctor the object of the journey? Mr. Lovejoy being an intelligent, patriotic American, young and adventurous, it would seem the doctor would naturally confide in him and tell him the object of the journey as soon as he was fairly out of the hearing of the English at Fort Walla Walla.

C. K. KLUM.

Lovejoy was a fellow-traveler with Whitman on the return trip from Washington. In 1876 he gave his recollections as follows:

"The doctor often expressed himself to me about the manner in which he was received at Washington. . . . The doctor had several interviews with President Tyler, Secretary Webster and many members of Congress touching the interests of Oregon. He urged the immediate termination of the treaty with Great Britain relative to this country, and the extension of the laws of the United States, and to provide liberal inducements to emigrants to come to this Coast."

While students of this much-discussed point in Oregon history concede that there is no reason to question the accuracy of Lovejoy's recollections, they contend that nothing Lovejoy has written indicates that he understood that Whitman's errand was to save Oregon.

UNITED MINEWORKERS.

Convention Considered Reports of Committees.

HAZLETON, Pa., March 14.—The United Mineworkers' convention was in executive session all morning considering the reports of the resolutions and legislative committees. The following resolutions were adopted: Instructing each local organization to appoint a committee of three to examine from 15 to 25 checks of contract miners to ascertain whether the men are receiving their 10 per cent increase; petitioning Governor Stone and the pardon board to authorize the release from jail of 12 strikers who were convicted in the Schuylkill County Court for rioting at Oneida last Fall. A number of bills pending before the State Legislature, which favor the miners, were also approved. The convention asked for the withdrawal of the bill creating a bureau of mines, and the repeal of the law creating coal and iron police.

Attempt to Blackmail C. W. Clark.

BUTTE, Mont., March 14.—The police made public today the details of an attempt to blackmail Charles W. Clark, son of Senator W. A. Clark, out of $5000. Mr. Clark, a few days ago received a letter directing him to send the money in small bills to "Wyox," Butte postoffice. The blackmailer added significantly that he was a dead shot. The letter was turned over to the postoffice authorities and the police. The general delivery window was watched for several days, and finally a small boy called for a package addressed "Wyox." He was arrested and questioned. He said a masked man had given him 25 cents to call for the package. He proved his innocent complicity. The blackmailer is still at large.

Come Just to Look
How Many Free
Premiums With
Teas
Coffees
Spices
Extracts
Soda
Baking