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INDEPENDENCE, POLK COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1895.

Five Cents Per Copy.

No. 14.

BANKS.

THE INDEPENDENCE

National Bank

Capital Stock, \$50,000.00.

H. HIRSCHBERG, President. ABRAHAM NELSON, Vice President. W. F. CONNORWAY, Cashier.

A general banking and exchange business transacted; loans made, bills discounted, commercial credits granted; deposits received on current account subject to check, interest paid on time deposits.

DIRECTORS.

R. F. Smith, A. Nelson, L. A. Allen, H. H. Jasperson, A. J. Goodman, D. W. Sears, H. Hirschberg.

Commenced Business May 9

Established by Special Authority.

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A general banking and exchange business transacted; loans made, bills discounted, commercial credits granted; deposits received on current account subject to check or on certificate of deposit; interest paid on time deposits.

Polk County Bank

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You can get your Work Done.

Wagon Repairing of All Kinds,

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If you want a Good Square Meat for 25 Cents

Go to the CITY RESTAURANT

MRS. L. CAMPBELL, Prop.

Joe Cream every day during the season. Chicken Dinner every Sunday. Meals served at all hours.

THEY WON A VICTORY

Silver Men in the National Senate.

Jubilant Over Recognition of Their Bill.

It is Now Before That Body and Jones Will Try and Keep It There.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The silver men won a victory in the senate today.

After the agricultural appropriation bill passed there was an effort to get recognition from every side from the chair.

It was clearly a fight between the silver bill appropriation bills and the pooling bills.

Who was in charge of the silver bill, succeeded in getting the first recognition and moved to take up the silver bill.

The effect of this, if adopted, was to displace the bankruptcy bill and all other measures and bring the silver bill to the front for a struggle and vote.

The motion to adjourn was defeated by 17 to 36.

This was a signal victory for the silver men.

Gorman then made a move to get the Indian appropriation bills ahead of the silver bill.

The motion was defeated, aye 23, nays 30, and the silver men were again victorious.

Ayes and nays were then taken on direct question of taking up the silver bill according to Jones' motion.

The silver bill gained their point, yeas 30, nays 27. The vote was as follows:

Yeas—Allen, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Butler, Call, Cameron, Clark, Daniel, DeLois, Hansbrough, Harris, Hanton, Jones of Arkansas, Nixon, Frye, Gallinger, George, Gibson, Gray, Hale, Hawley, Hill, Hoar, McMillan, McPherson, Manderson, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Palmer, Pascoe, Platt, Proctor, Quay, Hanson, Vilas—30.

Nays—Allison, Bruce, Camden, Carey, Chandler, Hiram, Ely, Gallinger, George, Gibson, Gray, Hale, Hawley, Hill, Hoar, McMillan, McPherson, Manderson, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Palmer, Pascoe, Platt, Proctor, Quay, Hanson, Vilas—27.

The first named vote have voted: aye—Mitchell of Oregon, and Aldrich; Blanchard, and Burrows; Cockrell and Cullum, Coke and Dolph, Faulkner and Higgins, Gordon and Wilson of Iowa, Rosch and Gorman; and nays—McMillan, McPherson, Manderson, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Palmer, Pascoe, Platt, Proctor, Quay, Hanson, Vilas—27.

Mr. Jones gave notice that he would keep the bill before the senate until a vote is secured tomorrow.

CONGRESS AND THE CABLE.

Washington, Feb. 18.—The predicted controversy between the two houses of congress over the senate amendment to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill to expend \$500,000 for survey and preliminary work on the cable to connect the United States and the Hawaiian islands is at hand.

The disagreement will be reported to the senate tomorrow and it is expected that a motion will emanate from the democrats instructing the conference to amend the bill so as to provide for the construction of a cable to the Hawaiian islands.

The democrats will be instructed to accept the amendment. Argument is being advanced by the democrats and will be made in debate that it is entirely unnecessary for the senate to give its funds to the cable enterprise when capitalists stand ready to do the work.

COLORADO'S LAWMAKERS.

Two incidents indicating a change in the relations of men and women.

Denver, Jan. 30.—Believers in equal suffrage are not altogether pleased with the result so far of the experiment of sending women to the legislature. The three women who are the first in the history of the country to be chosen as lawmakers have in every way acquitted themselves creditably. No one speaks disparagingly of their qualifications. It is the influence of their presence that is criticized.

The first thing to strike the visitor to the gallery of the handsome room occupied by the lower house is the prevalence of women everywhere. They lean over the railings of the galleries all day long. They sit on the floor of the house with the members whom they happen to know. They occupy the chairs reserved for ex-members who may wish to see how their successors are doing things. The men who are members or officials seem to regard them with meek and patient tolerance. But it is evident to the most casual observer that since women has become a man's count all romantic illusions concerning her have been dissipated. She is treated with extreme courtesy, but no more homage is paid to her. She is regarded as indignantly as if really only a man. And surely an one comes with the realization of the equality of the sexes to the realization of men and women politicians to be in the least tutored with coquetry.

While only praise and commendation have been expressed in regard to the allowed place of the women of Colorado, incidents that have happened at two recent sessions of the tenth general assembly suggest the question: Where will the results of equal suffrage lead men in their relations to the progressive women of the state? The day of the resolution of Edward O. Wolcott to the United States senate furnished the first instance of disrespect from men toward the women. A much-to-be-regretted resolution reflecting on the character of the republican candidate was presented by members of the Denver branch of the W. C. T. U., and it was resisted by members of Senator Wolcott's party. One man so far lost his temper and good manners as to refer to the women of the resolution as "hatchet-faced." He also uttered a slur on the character of the women whom he called "hatchet-faced." He was greeted with blases, and general indignation was expressed; yet some who insisted on the equality of the sexes to the equality of men, declared that if women attacked the characters of men they must expect the battle to be fought on their own plan of campaign.

The second clash between the two parties occurred in the discussion of the bill raising the age of consent from 16 to 21 years. It was introduced by Mrs. Holly, the member from Pueblo, who was given a special pleading for protection for the girls of Colorado. The two other women members warmly supported the measure. Among the men there was a great deal of opposition, which no one dared at first to express, for the speaker was packed with women, and a strong sentiment had been worked up regarding the bill. Every man knew that he ran the risk of being branded as a destroyer of virtue if he made any objections. Some men advocated protection for the girls. The women member in support of the bill would not interdict marriage until a girl should be 21 years of age. The women member said, and then the discussion became a farce with many regrettable features. A no-hor populist said he would favor the bill if the age named was 50. He was not allowed to finish his remarks, as the women looking on cheered him so enthusiastically that his voice was drowned. The younger men in the house hid their heads behind their high desks and laughed. A republican member said that the women most sympathetic in regard to the bill which insured the punishment of boys over 14 for betraying girls over 21 were likely the most severe on those of their own sex who had fallen from the straight and narrow path. His speech was received with great applause. Another member argued that if the new law should be unsatisfactory it could be repealed, and he asked: "Suppose that the girls of Colorado should by any little technicality hidden in Mrs. Holly's bill be prevented from marrying before the age of 21 would that be any crime?" This evoked laughter and the splinters in the galleries tried to look aggrieved. A free for all discussion followed until the next morning, when the bill was brought to a vote. The amendment to the bill, which would fix the age of accountability for boys at 18. The amendment was carried, and to save the bill its friends had a free consultation period. The debate was in no way marked by a lack of the delicacy of speech expected.

The men who had escaped putting themselves on record fled from the capitol, while a crowd of indignant women gathered around the colored man and the other members who had attracted attention in the bill. The greatest excitement prevailed. All the members that had remained silent were accused of fixing up a scheme to change the colored man's name to the change concerning the age of 21 would that be any crime? This evoked laughter and the splinters in the galleries tried to look aggrieved. A free for all discussion followed until the next morning, when the bill was brought to a vote. The amendment to the bill, which would fix the age of accountability for boys at 18. The amendment was carried, and to save the bill its friends had a free consultation period. The debate was in no way marked by a lack of the delicacy of speech expected.

COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

Now in Session at the National Capital.

Washington, Feb. 18.—The second triennial of the National Council of Women of the United States began today.

President Mrs. Sewall of Indianapolis, called the convention to order at 10 o'clock.

The gathering was a representative one. Dress reformers and women of the progress of the latest modes sat side by side, while here and there could be seen the bonnet of a Quakeress.

Conspicuous in the gathering were the Countess of Aberdeen, president of the International Council of Women; Lady Somers, Mrs. Willard of Illinois, president of the National Women's Temperance Union; Mrs. Russell Sage of New York; Mrs. Grannis of New York, president of the National Christian League for the promotion of Social Purity; Mrs. Fugate of Washington, president of the Women's Republican Association of the United States; Mrs. Solomon of Illinois, president of the National Council of Jewish Women; Mrs. Annie Johnson Miller, dress reformer.

Among the fraternal organizations represented were: The Woman's National Indian Association, the National Women's Auxiliary of the Keeley League, Working Women's societies, and the National Order of King's Daughters and Sons.

The opening session began with prayer. The presentation of greetings from the National Council of Women of Canada and other organizations followed, and the session concluded with an address by President My Wright Sewall.

THEY MAY CONTEST.

It was a Fugery and Was Revoked by Other Wills.

Helena, Mon., Feb. 18.—The supreme court decided today that Harriet T. Shuffield and Andrew Davis, the niece and nephew of Edwin J. Davis, the late millionaire, may contest the will on the ground that it was a forgery and revoked by other wills.

H. A. Root and Maria Cummings contested the will in 1891 and after six weeks' trial at Butte the jury disagreed. The Root contest was set for hearing July 24, 1893. However the case was continued by consent and the Shuffield-Davis case called. These contestants were not ready for trial and the default was overruled and an appeal was taken to the supreme court. This again opens the validity of the will under which John A. Davis, a brother, claimed the whole estate of \$8,000,000.

WASHINGTON'S LEGISLATURE.

Olympia, Feb. 18.—Both houses convened at 2 p. m. today. The senate passed yesterday's bill making assignments invalid unless for the benefit of creditors proportionately with their respective claims. Campbell seeks to drive out the Chinese by fixing a male person \$100 to \$500 for wearing a queue. Other bills were by Hall, appropriating \$8,000 for the maintenance and construction of buildings for the agricultural college, and by Taylor, abolishing days of grace on commercial papers. Among the new bills were: To appoint transit masters in cities of over 20,000 inhabitants to patrol the streets and gather in truant school children. To stop work on the state capitol foundation. Making the professor of veterinary surgery at the agricultural college, state veterinarian.

GETTING TIRESOME.

Boise, Idaho, Feb. 19.—There was no change in the vote for senator today.

HAZEL KEYES IN PERIL

Narrow Escape from Instant Death.

Her Parachute Fails to Act in Mid Air.

A Double Ascension in Arizona and Its Thrilling Incidents Duly Reported.

Thousands of the Statesman's readers will readily call to mind the interesting interview furnished by this paper in its issue of Sunday, October 20th, 1893, with the famous Hazel Keyes, the daring woman aeronaut, who gave a series of thrilling exhibitions at the fair grounds about that time, and perhaps the most thrilling, too, the almost miraculous immunity from danger and accident, which she claimed to have enjoyed during her five year career among the clouds; how, during all that time she had nothing to do but to keep her feet on a sprained ankle, the outcome of a bad landing from one of her flights near San Francisco.

The same good fortune seems to have stuck to the sturdy little aeronaut, for it was only a few days ago that she was seen in a position involving certain and instant death.

To those who have witnessed her ascensions and have sought to realize the maximum of the danger involved in the endeavor, she has no hard matter to understand the extreme peril in which she was placed, in the account below, since it was the very accident which everyone anticipated here, the failure of the parachute to act in mid air at the moment of descent.

The account is taken from the Phoenix (Arizona) Republic, of date January 13th last, and shows that her good luck has not deserted her, for she was seen to descend safely and determined little athlete she ever was. Thus, the Republican describes the incident referred to: "She is a woman." "What a fearful mishap!" "Can she save her?" "Will she let go?" "What a horrible accident!" "The loud exclamations of spectators of the balloon ascension at the race track yesterday afternoon as the great inflated monster soared upward.

At the giving of the word every eye was turned to the balloon. Hazel Keyes expected to descend safely and aloft she sailed harness to the balloon by a single cord, the parachute falling around and about, apparently embracing her in inextinguishable folds.

Her descent was not so rapid as she cleared the earth safely and sat in his loop as he placed his parachute in its proper position overhead. To and fro Hazel Keyes swung in her frantic efforts to reach him, apparently that they might drop together. Once his leg was thrust as far as he could get it in the direction of the woman to gather her to him if possible, but in vain. The balloon all the time was ascending rapidly and apparently no larger than a child's balloon, and she was sinking to the size of a dot.

Up it went, dragging its helpless human freight hundreds of feet higher than the elevation from which they had calculated to drop. Suddenly, without warning, the balloon descended to earth again. The distance traversed toward the southwest, in which direction the light wind was blowing, was not over a quarter of a mile. Down almost perpendicularly to the bank of the river, the balloon descended, the man in the harness of ropes and the woman faintly struggling.

"They will lit in the river, sure," was the cry of many.

Into the river they fell a few moments later. As the balloon neared terra firma it descended rapidly, and as if to break the force of the fall when over the turgid stream both he and she dropped some twenty feet into the water, landing calmly. The man's left knee considerably bruised and she was plainly upon the point of losing consciousness.

Two men endeavored to support her across the stream, but she was placed upon a stout pony who bore her safely to the north bank. The balloon was recovered upon the opposite shore by Prof. Lee, who was barely scratched. He had displayed admirable courage in the perilous voyage. "I don't know me or I am lost," she had said as she found herself unable to reach him. He had stayed by her faithfully at the awful risk of his own life.

Miss Hazel Keyes and Prof. Lee survive their experience of yesterday afternoon, and may yet make a balloon ascension together, but it is doubtful if any of the spectators of their performance yesterday afternoon will be persuaded to make an attempt to ascend either as passengers or principals.

The remains of a number of the fabulous amounts which they would acceptfully refuse rather than do so indicated as much and the announcement that the lady and gentleman performers would forever would be a surprise to none of them.

The foregoing account is somewhat ambiguous, as though the reporter who wrote it labored under an access of nervous excitement incident to the thrilling event he had witnessed and had forgotten most of the real details which would have served to more clearly explain the actual danger of the aeronauts, but there is enough "meat" in the report to show that the woman who has been so often over-estimated as a woman of superb courage and many resources, and that her boasted immunity from death and accident is no fable. She lives yet and perhaps will be seen many a time and again in the Northwest, where her efforts have always been appreciated.

WHERE POVERTY REIGNS.

London, Feb. 18.—Continued cold weather in London is causing much distress among the poor. A number of committees have been formed and funds are being collected for their relief.

THE SICK KINGLET.

MADRID, Feb. 16.—The king of Spain is suffering from an attack of rheumatism.

L. A. W. OFFICERS.

New York, Feb. 18.—The annual convention of the League of American Wheelmen today elected the following officers: President, A. C. Wilson of Maryland; first vice-president, George A. Hayes of Massachusetts; second vice-president, A. C. Morrison of Milwaukee; treasurer, A. E. Mergenthaler of Ohio; auditing committee, J. Adams of Massachusetts, John Vannert of Pennsylvania and George D. Prout of Pennsylvania.

Under the order of new business, the meeting question was taken up. The vote resulted: Boston 63, Ashbury Park 81.

This matter being disposed of, Delegate J. Smith, who had moved to strike out the word "white" from article 3, section 1, of the constitution, withdrew the motion and the color question which was expected to cause some bitter discussion, was lost to the future.

ANXIETY IN NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 16.—Much anxiety is manifested among owners of small coast sailing vessels as to the safety of about twenty-five ships which are supposed to have been lost in the blizzard of one week ago. Many of the officers of the vessels are besieged by relatives anxious to know what has become of their loved ones, who shipped a month ago.

Since the severe storm there has not been one coastwise sailing vessel reported from any southern port, and vessels bound from New York for the south and New England are also so long overdue that they are supposed to have foundered. The ship's crews average of one week of delay, and the total value of cargoes is about a quarter of a million dollars.

TRIUMPH OVER INSURGENTS.

Human Heads to Decorate the Walls of the City of Fox.

Tangiers, Feb. 18.—The report that the heads of a number of rebels have been sent to the sultan as trophies in the United States and Europe has been received from Morocco city. From the scene of the first prolonged struggle between the tribes supporting the sultan's brother-in-law and the rebels were sent to Abdul Aziz, at Fox. These heads were transported on the backs of four mules and one donkey. After being exhibited to the sultan, it is said will be placed on the city walls as a trophy of triumph and as a warning to insurgents.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

Seattle, Feb. 18.—A. B. Hunt, chief of the fire department, has mysteriously disappeared and no trace of him can be found. He got out of bed at 8 o'clock, and was seen by Philip Phelps and Fire Commissioner Masai to go to Tacoma and stand his trial in the United States court on the charge of obtaining naturalization papers by fraud, and he was last seen about 8 o'clock, and no one has seen him since today declared his office vacant on account of his absence without leave and appointed Allen J. Hunt, chief. Hunt's enemies say that he had fled to avoid trial.

THE PARAMOUNT QUESTION.

All Germany Alive to the Silver Issue at Home and Abroad.

Berlin, Feb. 16.—The silver question in the United States and Europe has been a subject on which the political and financial world in Berlin has been chiefly occupied during the past week. The financial troubles in the United States are followed here with the closest attention.

On Wednesday night, during a ball at the Royal opera house, the emperor showed the interest he felt in the matter by engaging in a lengthy conversation with Mr. Kanyon, the American ambassador, who was present at the ball. An important phase of the silver question was reached today when the reichstag declared in favor of the resolution submitted yesterday by Count von Mirbach, an agrarian leader, demanding another international conference.

DISMANTLING THE SIGNAL.

Pittsburg, Kan., Feb. 16.—The regular Santa Fe passenger train from Kansas City was wrecked just outside the city limits this evening and several passengers were injured. None of them it is thought will die. The engine of a coal train backing for the Santa Fe passenger, the coal train struck the tender of the Santa Fe train, throwing the entire passenger train, except the engine, to the bottom of a fifteen-foot embankment. Every person on the Santa Fe train was more or less injured and the wonder is that nobody was killed.

A WISE PROVISION.

Omaha, Feb. 16.—The Bee tonight says: It was given out at the Omaha federal court today that the Nebraska Indians are to be paid their annuities in cash instead of the customary supplies of blankets, groceries, etc. This is said to be one result of the thieving perpetrated on Indians by traders who secure their supplies for naught. It is believed this system will apply through the entire west.

IS NOT A CITIZEN.

Paris, Feb. 18.—The United States has refused to interfere in the case of a man named Le Comte, who was forced to do military duty in France and who claimed American citizenship. The indication now are that Shoup will be elected this week.

WHAT WILL THE VERDICT BE?

North Yakima, Feb. 16.—The Editorial case was in the hands of the jury and the jury is still out. The charge of Judge Graves was father complex and may result in a failure to agree on strictly legal grounds. The general opinion is that the verdict will be against the defendant.

ANOTHER SHORTAGE.

Boise, Feb. 18.—Expert examination discloses the fact that ex-Auditor W. C. Wickham of Elmore county is heavily short in his accounts; also Sheriff J. D. Gray. The latter's shortage is about \$15,000; the former's is said to reach \$10,000. There was no change in the vote for senator today.

MARINES PROTECT LEGATIONS.

London, Feb. 18.—A Pekin despatch says the marines are arriving at various foreign legations for the purpose of protecting them. The Chinese are suspicious of their presence and trouble is feared.

Side.

As an Advertising Medium THE WEST SIDE TAKES THE LEAD IN POLK COUNTY.

A Marvelous Showing.

The U. S. Government, through the Agricultural Department, has been investigating the baking powders for the purpose of informing the public which was the purest, most economical and wholesome.

The published report shows the Royal Baking Powder to be a pure, healthful preparation, absolutely free from alum or any adulterant, and that it is greatly stronger in leavening power than any other baking powder.

Consumers should not let this valuable information, official and unprejudiced, go unheeded.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

FIFTEEN LONG YEARS

X. N. STEEVES AWARDED THAT TERM IN THE PEN.

He is Also Muled up the Sum of One Thousand Dollars as a Fine.

PORTLAND, Or., Feb. 16.—Imprisonment in the state penitentiary at Salem for the term of fifteen years and a fine of \$1,000 was the sentence imposed by Judge Stephens today on Xenophon N. Steeves, lawyer, convicted of manslaughter and complicity in the murder of George W. Sages.

The sentencing of Steeves, the co-defendant in one of the most remarkable murder cases that ever occupied public attention in Multnomah county, was a proxy and quiet affair. It was conducted in a quiet businesslike manner. Steeves heard the decree as a matter of course, and assisted his counsel in the necessary legal steps to appeal his case immediately to the supreme court. The sentence almost reaches the limit of punishment for the crime of manslaughter—fifteen years imprisonment and \$5,000 fine.

The motion for a new trial filed several days ago by Rufus Malloy, for Steeves, was to be heard this morning, but when the time for argument came the motion was withdrawn, and then sentence was passed by the court. The defense next presented a motion of probable cause for a new trial pending an appeal to the supreme court, which was granted. A notice of appeal was furnished the district attorney, and the \$1,000 bond on appeal appearing satisfactory, the defendant was allowed to retain his liberty.

When the attorneys took up the discussion of the costs of writing up the appeal, Steeves withdrew from the trial, the state's counsel and the defense reached an agreement whereby the cost of the transcript, which will be quite large, is to be divided between the opposing sides. The stenographers will go to work at once on the matter. It is expected of them that they will finish the work by March 10th.

The motion to set aside the verdict is made on the ground of misconduct of Juror E. Charleston, who, it is stated, has been acting with a high hand in seizing funds of the French merchants. The French will also claim indemnity for the death of one of their countrymen. The French now have five men of war lying at Hayd to pounce down upon the little island.

"First—Misconduct of the jury in returning a verdict of guilty of manslaughter against the defendant without any evidence to justify such verdict, and the misconduct of E. Charleston, who swore in his examination as to his fitness to serve as a juror in this case; that he had not formed or expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant. Steeves, whereas in truth and in fact he had formed an opinion adverse to the defendant, X. N. Steeves.

"Second—The defendant was taken by surprise which ordinary prudence could not guard against by being convicted of manslaughter without any evidence to justify such verdict, and the misconduct of E. Charleston, who swore in his examination as to his fitness to serve as a juror in this case; that he had not formed or expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant. Steeves, whereas in truth and in fact he had formed an opinion adverse to the defendant, X. N. Steeves.

"Third—Insufficiency of the evidence to justify the verdict rendered by the jury, and the same as against law.

"Fourth—Errors in law occurring at the trial and duly excepted to by counsel for the defense.

Steeves' attorneys are quite sanguine of securing a new trial from the supreme court. They fully believe they have unshakable grounds for demanding that the lower court's decree be overruled. When the transcript on appeal shall have been filed it will show a most carefully prepared recitation of the defendant's grievances against the conduct of the jury. The discharge of Juror Dammler will figure conspicuously in the case, as well as the alleged prejudice of Juror Charleston against Steeves. After months of careful review, it will be for the supreme court to say whether unfairness was shown on the trial.

Mr. Steeves says there is no doubt about the result, and the lawyer's friends assert that he cannot be convicted a second time on the same testimony as adduced on the first trial.

YESTERDAY AT BAY VIEW.

San Francisco, Feb. 16.—The Burns handicap, mile and a quarter was run off today and Barney Schreiber's old horse Hawthorn landed the \$5,000 prize.

About six furlongs—Bell Ringer won in 1:21.

Five furlongs—Conde won in 1:00.

About six furlongs, handicap—Robin Hood II won in 1:18.

The Burns handicap