

THE DAYTON HERALD

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NEWS OF THE WEEK

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

A Resume of the Less Important but Not Less Interesting Events of the Past Week.

Germany will build ports in Morocco opposite Gibraltar.

Many Milwaukee officials have been indicted for bribery.

Yale may call on Dewey to resign on account of his connection with the Equitable scandal.

Secretary of the Treasury Shaw has ruled that camel's hair cloth is wool and duty must be paid on it as such.

It is feared another mutiny will break out in the Russian Black Sea fleet because the mutineers who surrendered have been imprisoned.

An explosion of dynamite in the coal mines at Wattstown, Wales, entombed 150 men and it is believed that at least 120 of the miners are dead.

Governor Folk, of Missouri, in an address before the Fremont, Nebraska, Chamber of Commerce, declared that graft is a national disease.

A discontented stockholder of the International Harvester company has commenced suit against the company for an accounting and says millions have been exacted from railroads in relation to the company.

The Santa Fe railroad has just run a special from Los Angeles to Chicago in 44 hours and 54 minutes, which establishes a new record. Eliminating "dead" time and stops, the 2,244 miles was covered at an average speed of 51 miles an hour.

Extreme heat is killing many in Italy and Germany.

Terrific heat has killed many people in New York and Pittsburgh.

Norway has offered to make Prince Charles, of Denmark, her king.

Lord Roberts declares that the British army is in bad condition and could not withstand invasion by another power.

Dr. Sven Hedin, the Swedish explorer, sounds a warning against Norway, who, he says, is preparing to attack Sweden.

Reform leaders at Moscow are determined, if Nicholas continues in his present unyielding attitude, to elect a new czar.

Forest fires are threatening the Lick observatory, in which is located the famous Lick telescope. The fires are threatening the observatory at Mount Hamilton, an American minister to Panama, while at the same time permitting him to hold the office of governor of the canal zone, has created an excellent impression in all circles at Panama.

Assistant Secretary of State Pierce has announced that the peace envoys of Russia and Japan have agreed upon Portsmouth, N. H., as the meeting place of the session of the peace conference to be held outside of Washington.

The crew of the Russian battleship Potemkin has surrendered.

France and Germany have reached an agreement about Morocco.

Fire in the business section of Spokane destroyed \$120,000 worth of property.

The foreign press generally praises Elihu Root and says he is a fit successor to the late Secretary Hay.

John F. Stevens, new chief engineer of the Panama canal, is on his way to the isthmus to take charge of the work.

Two blocks of the business and residence section of Goldfield, Nevada, have been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$200,000.

Three more of the convicts who recently escaped from the government prison on McNoll's island have been taken. The other four are likely to be captured soon.

Pittsburgh has been stirred by the revelation of the fact that the millionaires of the city are paying scarcely any taxes. H. C. Frick, worth possibly \$70,000,000, pays taxes on \$10,000.

Advisors from various parts of Russia show that the effects of the war are telling terribly upon that unhappy country. Foreign merchants are closing their stores for lack of business and native merchants are barely kept alive.

A crisis is approaching in the Norway-Sweden matter. Swedish troops are being mobilized along the frontier.

Elihu Root will assume the office of secretary of state soon, but will not be able to give it his entire life until September.

President Roosevelt is determined to eliminate entirely the use of any "pull" in securing promotions in the army and navy.

The Sioux river is on a rampage at Sioux City, Iowa, and has overflowed thousands of acres of crops and has washed away many houses.

Dunnell, a new explosive, is claimed to be the most effective in the world. A small charge will crumple in the side of the heaviest armored vessel.

It is said that the Russian Reactionary party desires to dethrone the czar and put in a stronger ruler who will be able to restrain the reform party.

A report from Odessa says that a part of the Black sea squadron met and engaged the rebel ship Potemkin. The vessel escaped. The entire fleet has been ordered to capture or destroy the Potemkin.

GAINS MORE EVIDENCE.

Government Gets Facts in Williamson-Gesner-Biggs Trial.

Portland, July 12.—What promised for a few minutes to have been a sensation in the Williamson-Gesner-Biggs trial yesterday afternoon before Judge De Haven, dwindled into an emphatic statement that Dr. Gesner had a verbal agreement with at least one witness.

From the opening hour of the morning session until just a few minutes before adjourning, the trial droned along, with witness after witness adding link after link to the chain of evidence that the government is forging around the three defendants.

During the cross-examination, Henry Hudson, no relation, by the way, to the famous explorer, had furnished the comedy scene that was tossed into the day's proceedings, and it was Ben F. Jones, a retired cattle and horseman, that furnished the mild sensation.

Jones had told on the witness stand how he and his wife came to take up timber claims. He stated that he had done this at the request of Dr. Gesner, that Dr. Gesner had furnished the money and that he had proved up on his claim, and that his wife had relinquished hers. His testimony was in line with the ten other witnesses that had been examined. He was a bit more sure about certain events that had occurred before and after he had taken up his claim. He was turned over to Judge Bennett for cross-examination, and because the defense thought that Jones, having been a cattleman, had been mixed up in the fight against the shepherds and asked him if he had ever shot any sheep, that the incident arose.

POLICE PERFECT SHOT.

Assassin Fires Five Poisoned Bullets at Count Shuvaloff.

Moscow, July 12.—Major General Count Shuvaloff, prefect of police here, and formerly attached to the ministry of the interior, was assassinated this morning while receiving petitions. One of the petitioners drew a revolver and fired five times at the prefect, who fell dead.

The assassin was arrested. He was dressed as a peasant, and has not been identified. He was recently arrested as a political suspect, but escaped from the police station before his examination.

The assassin waited in the anteroom of the prefecture until the other petitioners had been received and then, entering the audience room, he advanced toward Count Shuvaloff at his desk, firing five shots at close range. The bullets passed through the body of the prefect.

Count Shuvaloff owes his death to his custom of freely granting audiences and receiving petitions from all classes.

One bullet wounded the count in the pericardium, another pierced his abdominal cavity, and a third struck the leg of a woman who was standing near. According to the physicians, the bullets were poisoned. The victim speedily lost consciousness and never spoke afterward.

A great crowd gathered in front of the house of Count Shuvaloff, and made a determined show of its indignation and sorrow at the assassination of the prefect, who was very popular. Grand Duchess Elizabeth, widow of Grand Duke Sergius (assassinated in Moscow February 17) attended the first requiem for Count Shuvaloff tonight.

Strategic Point Is Taken.

Tokio, July 12.—The Navy department has received the following report from Admiral Katakoka: "Four cruisers and four torpedo boats left Kure on July 10 with soldiers aboard for the purpose of landing and occupying Cape Notoro. After some bombardment the place was taken. The lighthouse and buildings were left undisturbed." Cape Notoro is the most southerly point of Sakhalin. La Perouse strait, directly facing Cape Soya, on the Japanese coast. It commands the straits between the two coasts.

Shots and Stevens Going to Panama. Washington, July 12.—Chairman Shots, of the Panama canal commission, and Mr. Stevens, the newly appointed chief engineer, are in Washington. Both expect to leave here tomorrow night, and will be received by the president at Oyster Bay Friday.

They will leave for Panama July 18, and Mr. Stevens' family will follow him in the fall. Mr. Stevens is now considering the question of filling the vacancies in the engineering corps, and will familiarize himself with the available material here.

Government Ready to Act.

Chicago, July 12.—Plans for the prosecution of railroads for the granting of rebates to large industrial individual corporations in violation of injunctions issued by the Federal courts here and in Kansas City, have been completed and the first steps in the attack of the government will be made in Kansas City before the end of this week. Assistant Attorney General Purdy, who has charge of the prosecution, left here tonight for Kansas City.

King Christian Objects.

Copenhagen, July 12.—It is understood that Prince Charles, of Denmark, will be willing to accept the crown of Norway if King Christian and the Danish government consent. Some of the members of the royal family are in favor of the acceptance of the crown, but King Christian is believed to be opposed to it. No decision, however, will be given out before his majesty returns from Gmunden, Austria, next week.

Four Deaths by Heat.

New York, July 12.—Although the temperature was relieved slightly this afternoon by passing showers, four deaths and 41 prostrations from heat were reported today in Greater New York. Three of the deaths were in Manhattan and the other in Brooklyn. The highest temperature of the day was 86.

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

FRUIT IN GOOD CONDITION.

Yield Will Not Be Large, But Quality Will Be Above Average.

Fruit conditions are now favorable throughout Oregon. With a general thing no fruit will yield a record breaking crop, the quality of the fruit bids fair to be good and the yield will be satisfactory from the market standpoint. Apples in all parts of the state will yield only half a crop, but on account of this very fact the fruit will be of much better quality and a more marketable product than were it a full crop and the trees heavily loaded.

In the eastern part of the state, peaches, pears, plums and plums will all yield a crop full. In Southern Oregon and the Willamette valley, either of which sections produces more fruit than Eastern Oregon, peaches and plums will yield 70 per cent of a crop, peaches about 60 per cent, and pears half a crop. These figures are based upon careful estimates and are reliable. Cherries are everywhere yielding about 75 per cent of a full yield, while small fruits are yielding a full crop in all parts of the state. Growers and dealers figure on 120,000 bales as Oregon's probable crop for 1905. This is an increase of one-third over last year's yield. A part of this estimated increase is due to a larger acreage, but the crop is at least 50 per cent better in most of the growth now at this time last year. The foliage is very heavy, and the hops are blossoming out now in splendid shape. Of course, everything hinges on climatic conditions, and the estimate of 120,000 bales, which will be the largest crop Oregon has ever produced, is based upon the supposition that weather conditions will be favorable until the crop is safely harvested.

BLOODED STOCK FROM FRANCE

A. C. Ruby, of Pendleton, Receives a Carload of Imported Horses.

Pendleton, A. C. Ruby & Co. have received the first carload of imported horses from France by express. The next carload is in transit by freight with an attendant in charge, and will arrive in a few days. The third carload will be dropped off in Nebraska, and the horses disposed of to the farmers in the Middle West.

Mr. Ruby himself has also arrived. He is direct from Europe, where he purchased in all 48 horses, consisting of Shires, Percherons and coach horses. The horses arrived in splendid condition, and in the opinion of the fact that they had been traveling constantly for three weeks by water and rail.

Mr. Ruby will put them in good condition and in September, when the Lewis and Clark horse show comes off, will exhibit a number of the best animals. He has a large number which he has got into splendid condition, as they are already almost fit to exhibit. All of the horses are young animals and industry for Eastern Oregon will make them a valuable asset.

Engine Sparks Start Fires.

Pendleton.—Many farmers who have lands adjoining the railroad, especially the Pendleton-Spokane branch, are plowing and clearing the land to the right of way along their fields to protect their grain from fires started by sparks from passing locomotives. The dry grass along the track is already beginning to burn and the ripening wheat fields are in imminent danger from fire. The farmers are also fencing themselves by plowing along the tracks. The land is so dry that no physical signs of the disease could be detected in either case, the treatment as administered there was to be continued.

Two Patients Cured.

Portland.—Portland's Open-Air Sanitarium has discharged two more patients in the past two weeks. Miss Mason and Andrew Johnson, the latter a logger working on the lower Columbia. Mr. Johnson was in the first stage of consumption, while Miss Mason was in the second stage. It was understood that the two patients and the management of the sanitarium that while no physical signs of the disease could be detected in either case, the treatment as administered there was to be continued.

Oregon Escape Found.

Salem.—After an absence of over two years, Ralph Smith, who made his escape from the Oregon penitentiary here on January 2, 1903, has been located, and an effort will be made to bring him back that he may complete his abbreviated sentence. He is now serving a sentence in the Walla Walla penitentiary, but his term has about expired. Smith was serving a three year sentence in the Oregon prison for burglary from Josephine county, and had just six months to serve when he escaped. He was employed as a trusty.

Governor Coming.

Portland.—Secretary Arthur F. Francis, of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial congress, has received a letter from Governor McDonald, of Colorado, announcing that he will be in Portland to take part in Colorado day exercises at the exposition August 22. This is the day advocated by Mr. Francis for leaving Colorado, and fixes a time between the ending of the Commercial congress and at the beginning of the National Irrigation congress.

Fruit Inspector in Clackamas.

Oregon City.—C. J. Reid, a prominent fruitgrower of Milwaukie, has been appointed county fruit inspector for Clackamas county under an act of the last legislature. Mr. Reid was the only candidate for the office and had the endorsement of a large number of the horticulturists of the county. As inspector, Mr. Reid will receive compensation per diem for the time he is actually engaged at his work.

Cutting Second Alfalfa Crop.

Pendleton.—Farmers on McKay creek south of here are cutting their second crop of alfalfa. This crop is yielding approximately two tons to the acre, which is a little better than the first crop.

MADE A GOVERNMENT OFFICER.

State Engineer Lewis to Have Charge of Survey Work.

Salem.—State Engineer John H. Lewis will be appointed United States hydrographer for Oregon, thus being given charge of the government hydrographic work conducted in co-operation with the state of Oregon. This means that all state work will be government work and the work done with the United States appropriation will be state work. Consequently the reports of the hydrographic work done by the state engineer will be published in the government reports.

The same will be true of topographic work, for State Engineer Lewis will appoint a government topographer to direct the work of the field parties employed by the state. The state engineer will serve as United States hydrographer without pay, and the United States topographer will serve the state without pay.

This arrangement is of great importance to the state, for it not only secures the publication of the state reports by the government, but gives the state work the same standing as that of the government. There will be complete harmony between state and United States surveys.

UMATILLA HARVEST ON.

Grain Being Cut North and East of Pendleton.

Pendleton.—Harvest has commenced in Umatilla county, and within short time there will be at work everywhere there. However, one header has already been started in the Cold Springs country, northwest of here, on a fall wheat field.

From all indications a good yield is in prospect all over the county, the weather during the past few months having been very favorable. Especially in the spring grain, of which there is an unusually large amount seeded this year, doing well. The only danger that may yet befall is to hot weather and warm winds, which might cause the grain to shrivel.

Indian Children Have Measles.

Pendleton.—The Indian school on the Umatilla reservation has been closed, as an epidemic of measles threatened to sweep the reservation. Six girls who were ill with the disease are still in quarantine at the school, but will be turned out in a few days, upon recovery. Superintendent McKinnin at first thought he would extend the school term well into July, but the threatened epidemic caused the dismissal. All of the scholars were more than pleased, as they were inclined to be rebellious.

Build Only Eight Miles.

Portland.—But eight miles of the Sumpter Valley road will be constructed this season. C. W. Nibley, of Perry, who is largely interested in the road with David Eccles, Joseph Barton and others, and besides holds stock of no small proportion in the Grand Ronde Lumber company, is in Portland, and he said that work was going ahead encouragingly from Tipton, on the summit, to the valley, eight miles, and after that point was reached the company would suspend operations until next season.

Reservation Land for Sale.

Oregon City.—That part of the Grand Ronde Indian reservation in townships 5 and 6, range 7 and 8 west, which was not sold last fall, is being offered for sale by separate sealed bids. Offers will be received between October 3 and 10, and the bids will be opened on the 11th. The land will be sold in separate tracts, and the bids will be filed with the register and receiver. The District land office now located at Portland.

Improvements at Chemawa.

Chemawa.—The material for extensive improvements at the school dining hall and kitchen are being ordered. The contract for these supplies have been given to Salem and Portland firms.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, \$1.82 1/2 per bushel; binnet, \$1.88; valley, 86c. Barley—Feed, \$21.50 per ton; rolled, \$23.24. Oats—No. 1 white, feed, \$29 per ton; gray, \$29.

Hay—Timothy, \$14.16 per ton; clover, \$11.12.

Fruits—Strawberries, \$2.50 per crate; apples, table, \$1.50 per 25 lb. crate; apricots, 90c per 25 lb. crate; plums, 75c per 25 lb. crate; blackberries, 8c per pound; cherries, 5c per 10c; currants, 8c; prunes 50c; raspberries, 6c.

Fresh Vegetables—Beans, 1c per pound; cabbage, 1 1/4c; cauliflower, 15c per dozen; celery, 90c; corn, 20c; peas, 40c; lettuce, head, 10c; peas, 25c per pound; radishes, 10c per dozen; rhubarb, 1 1/2c per pound; turnips, \$1.25 per 10 lb. sack; carrots, \$1.25 per 10 lb. sack; beets, \$1.25.

Potatoes—Oregon, old, \$1.15 per 10 lb. sack; Oregon, new, 90c per 10 lb. sack.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 17 1/2c per pound.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 20c per dozen.

Poultry—Fancy hens, 13c per 10 lb. mixed chickens, 12 1/2c; turkeys, live, 18c per 10 lb.; geese, live, 7 1/2c; ducks, old, \$4.05; ducks, young, as to size, \$2.65.

Hops—Choice, 1904, 16c per pound.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, best, 19c per 10 lb. sack; valley, 20c per 10 lb. sack; Mohair, 31c per 10 lb. sack.

Beef—Dressed bulls, 12c per pound; cows, 3 1/2c per 4 lb.

Mutton—Dressed, fancy, 5c per pound.

Pork—3c per 6 lb. per pound, according to size.

Pork—6c per 7 lb. per pound.

SAKHALIN A POWERFUL LEVER

Japan Now Given Opportunity to Increase Her Demands on Russia.

St. Petersburg, July 11.—With the Japanese flag hoisted for the first time on Russian soil after 18 months of war, the importance of the landing on the island of Sakhalin is generally admitted both in newspaper comment and in government circles. Complete occupation of the island is regarded as a foregone conclusion.

The Novoe Vremya voices the general sentiment in holding that control of Sakhalin puts a powerful lever in the possession of Japanese diplomacy, which finally has something tangible in its hands to throw upon the scales with the sword in the coming conference.

There is a divergence of opinion with regard to the effect it will have upon the negotiations at Washington, some of the irresconcilables declaring that it makes peace at the present juncture more impossible than before, as Japan will be able to demand the cessation of the islands and a heavy indemnity as well, at which terms peace will be too costly, but the more prevalent view is that Japan has now in her hands enough trumps to take the game.

The attack on the island certainly dispels one of the hopes of the peace advocates, who have been suggesting that its voluntary cession might be an offset with Port Arthur and the Chinese railway against the payment of a large part or all of a monetary indemnity. No further report of the landing operations has been received.

CHINA ASKS REPRESENTATION.

Japan Will Oppose Appearance at Peace Conference.

Washington, July 11.—China's request to be represented in the Washington conference, on the ground that she is vitally interested in its proceedings, has been received by the president and informally transmitted to the belligerents. Whether the president has received the formal reply cannot be learned, but it can be stated that, while Russia is inclined to favor the suggestion, Japan will not consent to it. Japan has already made public her assurance that Manchuria is to be restored to China. That is one of the principles for which she says she has been fighting. Japan regards herself as fully capable of executing this promise without the assistance of China, and in view of China's inability before the war to cope with Russia in Manchuria, the Japanese government is unable to see what possible service a Chinese representative would be in the Washington conference.

Moreover, the Japanese have all along taken the position that when peace negotiations were begun they would be conducted directly with Russia. It is altogether unlikely that the Washington government will press the claim of China, and the official view here falls to sympathize with the idea.

REVOLT IN ARMY.

Officers Sentenced to Death and Cosacks Routed by Rebels.

Vienna, July 11.—Dispatches received here from St. Petersburg state that 24 officers of the Russian army have been court-martialed and sentenced to be shot within the last few days for refusing to obey orders to proceed to Manchuria. They set up in their defense that other officers who possessed of private fortunes had succeeded in evading the orders to go to the front by bribing the officers of the general staff, whose duty it was to make the assignment of officers to proceed to the front. A Lithuanian regiment refused to carry out an order given by a brigade commander, and a detachment of Cosacks was detailed to place the rebels under arrest. When the mounted troops tried they were fired on by the Lithuanians and a sanguinary encounter followed, which resulted in 200 Cosacks being killed, wounded. The rebels were finally placed under arrest in barracks.

Alaska Exhibit for Fair.

Seattle, Wash., July 11.—J. J. Underwood, arrived from Nome this morning on the steamer Zealandia with the Alaska exhibit for the Lewis and Clark exposition at Portland. The value of the exhibit, which Mr. Underwood will have charge, is over \$50,000, and the two principal features are a \$25,000 gold brick and 10,000 worth of nuggets from the Peterson clean-up in the Portland bench claim. It is the intention of the exhibitors to display the resources of Alaska in a thoroughly creditable manner.

Fast Train Hits a Freight.

Greenacres, Ind., July 11.—While running at the rate of 60 miles an hour this evening the east-bound New York fast mail train of the Big Four "side-slip" the west-bound freight No. 99, which was pulling into a siding at Okall, five miles west of here. Fireman Tippy, aged 40, of Indianapolis, was fatally injured, and Fireman A. M. Carner, of Mattoon, Ill., seriously injured. Trainmaster Costen, of Terre Haute, who visited the wreck, said tonight he was at present unable to fix the responsibility.

Torn in Fragments.

Harrisburg, Pa., July 11.—Eight men were blown to pieces and two others were injured by the premature explosion of a big blast of rock powder on the Pennsylvania railroad. Improvements near New Cumberland at 7:30 o'clock this morning. The accident occurred directly across the Susquehanna river from the scene of the Pennsylvania railroad accident May 11, in which 23 persons were killed and many others injured.

End Gambling in Mexico.

Mexico City, July 11.—It is stated that no more gambling licenses will be issued after August 1, when all existing licenses expire. Governor Tande, of the Federal district, announces that he determined to extirpate gambling in this city.

BRISTOW REPORTS

Commissioner to Examine Trade Conditions Affecting Canal.

END PACIFIC MAIL CONTRACTS

Advices Government to Open Panama Route, Cancel Monopolist Contracts and Open New Lines.

Washington, July 11.—The report of Joseph L. Bristow, who was appointed a special commissioner to investigate trade conditions and other matters affecting the Panama railroad and steamship companies, was made public today. The report discusses from several points of view the question of what policy should be pursued by the government in the management of the railroad, and makes a number of important recommendations. Among these are the continuance of the railroad as a commercial line, with improved facilities for handling commerce, including double tracking and re-equipping the line with modern rolling stock; the enlargement of its port facilities, the retention of the steamship line between New York and Colon, the cancellation of the contracts with the Pacific Mail Steamship company and the South American lines, and the opening of the ports of Colon and Panama to all steamship lines on equal terms; and in certain contingencies the establishment by the railroad of steamship lines between Colon and Gulf ports and Panama and important United States Pacific coast ports. It is recommended that in traffic connections American steamship lines be favored as far as consistent with the treaty obligations of the United States.

Mr. Bristow spent several months in his investigation, visiting the isthmus of Panama, important ports on the western coast of Central America, the isthmus of Tehuantepec, Mexico and the Pacific coast of the United States. His report reviews the entire history of the railroad and discusses allegations that its local freight and passenger charges were excessive and its traffic contracts with steamship lines monopolistic.

NEW TRIAL ASKED.

Judge De Haven Listens to Mitchell's Attorneys in Land Case.

Portland, July 11.—Whether or not Senator Mitchell will have a new trial without appeal to the higher courts of the United States now rests with Judge De Haven. Yesterday morning, and for a part of the afternoon, the court listened to the arguments of ex-Senator Thurston, Judge Bennett and of Mr. Heney, contending for and against the motion entered in behalf of the defendant.

At the conclusion of Judge Bennett's argument the court announced that he meant and would defend upon it at his leisure, as soon as it might be.

J. N. Williamson fell the first direct breath of the government's case against him yesterday afternoon, when John S. Watkins testified in the Federal court that he had met the congressman in the woods near Prineville, and that Williamson had taken his day-book from him and entered in it the descriptions of the land he desired him and his wife and brother-in-law to file upon under an implied contract to deliver the claims to the firm as soon as patented. The witness further testified to his tacit contract with the firm of Williamson & Gesner, and to his intention to pay for the filing fee and other expenses incident to securing the claim out of his own money, in order that he might thus avoid illegalities and keep himself clear of the web which the prosecution promises to weave around the three defendants.

The rest of the session of the afternoon, delayed as it was by the argument upon the Mitchell motion for a new trial, followed the lines shown by the witnesses of the preceding days.

More Teamsters Will Strike.

Chicago, July 11.—Five hundred additional teamsters will go on strike Wednesday morning if the Chicago Carriage company, organized by the city express companies, attempts today to deliver goods to the boycotted houses with nonunion men. This was decided at a meeting of the Teamsters' Joint Council, after the Department Store Drivers' union had threatened to abandon the strike unless the united drivers employed by the city express companies quit work if their employers attempt to work nonunion men.

How Shall He "Fire" Kelley.

Topeka, Kan., July 11.—After an all day conference with his advisers, Governor Hoch has not yet decided what to do about requiring State Treasurer Kelley to vacate his office. The governor's legal advisers told him there was no law under which he could require the treasurer to give a bond of \$500,000 to repay the old bond. The conference then considered means of relieving Kelley of his office. Governor Hoch may bring action in the courts, but this would be a long process, with results doubtful.