EMPHATIC PROTEST

Livestock Association Declares Against Grout Bill.

EFFECT ON THE OLEO INDUSTRY

Measure Described as a Species of Class Legislation-Resolutions Introduced-The Convention May Complete Its Labors Today.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 17.-This has been a busy day in the National Live-stock convention, and such substantial progress has been made that it is likely an adjournment will be taken tomorrow in accordance with the original programme. The following memorial to the Senate of the United States was adopted: "To The Honorable, The Senate of the United States: Your orator, the National

Livestock Association, respectfully represents to your honorable body that it is an association composed of 126 livestock and kindred organizations, all directly in terested in the production, marketing and disposition of livestock, and whose holdings thereof represent an investment of over \$500,000,000. Your orator, in annual session assembled at Salt Lake City. becasion assembled at Salt Lake City, Utah, desires to enter its emphatic protest against the enactment of what is commonly known as the Grout Bill (H. R. 3717), and in behalf of its protest desires to record a few of the many reasons in support of its contention. This measure is a species of class legislation of the most iniquitous and dangerous kind, calculated to build up one industry at the expense of another, equality as imat the expense of another, equally as im-portant. It seeks to impose an unjust, uncalled-for and unwarranted burden upon one of the principal industries of the country for the purpose of prohibit-ing its manufacture, thereby destroying competition, as the manufacturers can-not assume the additional burdens sought to be imposed by this measure, and sell their products in competition with butter. The passage of this law would destroy the demand, except for export of that product of the beef animal, oleo oil, of which 24,000,000 pounds was used during the year 1839 in the manufacture of eleo-margarine, and would also seriously in-jure the hog industry by a similar de-struction of the demand, except for ex-port, of neutral lard 31,000,000 nounds of port, of neutral lard, \$1,000,000 pounds of which was used in the year 1899 in the manufacture of this food product; and by thus eliminating the demand for these legitimate articles of commerce, force dealors to seek other channels for their discounts to seek other channels for their disposition at greatly reduced prices, thereby entailing a loss to the producers of livestock of the United States of mil-lions of dollars annually.

The measure seeks to throttle comp tition, and, if enacted, will render use-less the immense establishments erected at great expense for the manufacture of omargarine, deprive thousands of en ployes of opportunity to gain a liveli-hood, and deny the people, and especially the workingmen and their dependents of a wholesome article of diet. In oleomargarine, a very large proportion of the consumers of this country, especially the working classes, have a wholesome, nutritious and satisfactory article of diet, which, before its advent, they were obliged, owing to the high price of butter and their limited means, to go without. Your orator contends that it is manifestly mjust, unreasonable and unfair to den manufacturers of the product of the beef animal and the hog the same privileges in regard to the use of coloring matter that are accorded the manufacturers of the product of the dairy, and that the rights and privileges of the producers of cattle and hogs should be as well re-spected as those of others, and as they are the beneficiaries in the manufacture of this wholesome article of food, they should not be burdened with unnecessary and oppressive special taxes or needless restrictions in the manufacture of this product, other than is absolutely necessary for the support of the Govern-ment and the proper governmental regula-tions surrounding the handling of the

"Your orator respectfully contends that these products should receive at the hands of Congress no greater exactions than those imposed upon competing food products, and that the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine is aircady sur-rounded by numerous safeguards, which Congress, in its wisdom, has seen fit to provide, stipulating severe punishment for selling the same under misrepresentation as to its composition, and that this product has, by experience, proved to be just what a large majority of the people of the country want, and that none but the dairy and ailled interests are asking for, or seeking, any further legislation in this matter, and their indorsement of the proposed legislation is purely and simply selfsh.

"In conclusion, your orator, in behalf of the producers and consumers of this great country, solemnly protests against the enactment of the Grout bill or of any other legislation calculated to entail as us loss on the livestock of this country, to ruin a great industry, and to deprive not only the working classes, but many others, of a cheap, wholesome, nutritious and acceptable as

The National Livestock Association. "JOHN W. SPRINGER.

"By C. F. Martin, Secretary."

Debate on the Grout Bill. discussion of the Grout bill, which was before the convention when journment was taken yesterday, was then taken up. The first speaker was Heber Benlon, of Utah, who said both sides had told so many stories that it was hard to find out the truth of the situation. He thought a committee should be appointed to ascertain who was telling the truth.

He was followed by Charles Crane, of Utah, who made a vigorous speech against the Grout bill. He said the bill was unjust, and would take away the right of the states to control their affairs. William, of Illinois, said the of ject of the association was to get at the facts. He spoke on the subject from the dairy man's standpoint, until time was

alled.
Mr. Harris, of Iowa, then spoke antag-mixing the views of Mr. Willson, and aid what we needed was a "pure food" aw. Mr. Khollin, of Missouri, then spoke until President Springer announced that there was only five minutes' time left, and he desired to make some remarks himself. He denounced the Grout bill in the strongest terms. He favored the Wadsworth substitution, and said every livestock man would endorse it.

olutions in opposition to the Grout bill were then adopted. Willson, of Illinois, then offered the following resolution, which was adopted by a rising vote: "Be it resolved that the National Live-

stock Association will unantmously en-dorse a pure-food law that shall compel all food products to be sold for exactly

Before the vote was taken he said he would like time to put the resolution in a little better shape, but the chairman announced that the vote would be taken

on the resolution as read.

Judge C. C. Goodwin, of Salt Lake, then
addressed the convention on "What the
Press Has Done for the Livestock In-

horse surpasses in gait, style and endur-ance all other horses, and it is the most serviceshie war horse. General Castleman offered a resolution

General Castleman offered a resolution for the uniform assessment of stock in all sintes. The resolution was carried.

C. F. Hindekoper, of Pennsylvania, read a paper asking that Congress pass a law authorizing the exchange of Government bonds with bona fide settlers, so as to solidify their holdings. A resolution was passed by the convention retornmending the proposition.

Mr. Gavin, of New Mexico, read a paper by George H. Maxwell, of Chicago.

per by George H. Maxwell, of Chicago, on the subject of "The Relation of Irri-gation to the Livestock Industry." It recommended a larger use of waters of the Western states in the reciamation of

Professor F. B. Linfield, of Logan, Utah, read a paper on "The Work of Ag-ricultural Colleges. Professor Linfield

The passing of time has shown that the passing of time has shown that the farmer is not opposed to education, nor even to agricultural education. Experience has shown that the failures of the past have been as much in the colleges as in the farmers. Only recently have the colleges begun to recognize that their equipment, both to teaching force. their equipment, both in teaching force and laboratory facilities was altogether inadequate for the subjects they were attempting to teach. The best type of modern agricultural colleges looks at agriculture not as one, but as a group of studies, and every help and facility afforded the student to become expert in his chosen field, be it agronomy, animal industry, dairying, horticulture or gardening. They have at last mentally graspled the magnitude of the agricultural field and have planned to become leaders in every line of agricultural practice by placing an expert in charge of each. their equipment, both in teaching force by placing an expert in charge of each and affording him facilities for perfecting himself in all phases of his chosen line. "With the beginning of the new century

the agricultural colleges were never bet ter equipped to serve the farmer. A great variety of courses are provided to sult his convenience, and the whole field, in the best schools is covered by specialists. Three months' courses, six months courses one year, two year, three year and four-year courses are offered, and provision is made for general work in agriculture, to agronomy, in animal in-dustry, in horticulture and in dairying That the farmer is responding to these provisions is shown by the increasing numbers of young men who are seeking information at these properly equipped

"From a national standpoint the chievements of the past in agricultural development have been marvelous. It has been a development of our great national resources. The achievements of the present century will be no less great and even more marvelous. The development will be an increase in the quantity and quality of the crops, not in an in-crease of acres, and contrary to much of the work of the past, the farmer's in-come will not be at the expense of his farm-his capital-but the farm as wel as the farmer will be enriched, and with increased efficiency passed on to future generations."

Resolutions Adopted.

At the afternoon session, a number of resolutions from the executive committee were read and acted upon. The first resolution was W request to Congress to make the present livestock census permanent. A resolution congratulating the management of the Chicago and Kansas City stock varies for the magnificent ex-City stock yards for the magnificent ex hibit of livestock made during 1960 was adopted. A resolution was adopted empowering the president to appoint a spec ial committee to oppose any legislatio looking to the removal of the tariff of wool and hides. A resolution was passed in the form of a petition to the presiden of the Senate, asking that body to pass the Cullom amendment to the Interstate Commerce bill for the purpose of giving the commission authority over its own orders and decrees. A resolution was passed urging upon Congress the necessity of building the Nicaraguan canal. The work of the National Irrigation Association was heartily indorsed, and the co-operation of the National Live-stock Association to secure legislation in the interest of irrigation was pledged. It was voted to admit to the association delegates from Canada and Mexico upor payment of proper fees. A resolution was adopted pledging the association to intinue the fight for an extension of the transit limit from 28 to 40 hours in Winter and to 23 hours in summer. Avote of thanks to General W. R. Merriam, Hon. L. G. Powers, Senators E. O. Wolcott, omas H. Carter and other Western Thomas it. Carry and the Senators for their support in securing the livestock census was unanimously adopted. A vote of thanks to the Associated Press, the Salt Lake papers and press of the country for favors extended was nassed by a rising vote.

The question of sheep grazing on for est reserves was brought up in a resolu tion which expressed the sense of the convention that the forest reserves should be thrown open for the grazing of sheep, cattle and horses, under careful restriction and such safeguards as would prevent any injury to forests. The matter of uniform inspection was brought up through a substitute report of the excutive committee, which reported that was found that the Patrick bill looking to the establishment of uniform inspec-tion was the most commendable for the purpose indicated. The report was endorsed by the convention. The question of land-leasing was brought up in major ity and minority reports, which made no cial recommendation, and, on motion of Mr. Cowen, of Texas, both reports were laid on the table, the effect being to eliminate the matter from the proceed ings of the convention.

The new executive committee was then one member being named from

each state.
Colonel John P. Irish, of California, and Ex-Senator Carey, of Wyoming, delivered addresses on the question of land leasing and the livestock industry. It was proposed to raise a fund of \$10,000 to fight the Grout bill. Subscriptions were ned and 18000 subscribed. P e made sufficient to make the a Piedge The convention adjourned unti

The Livestock Association elected the llowing officers tonight: President, D. Springer, Colorado; first vice-president, J. M. Holt. Montana; second vice-president, J. M. Holt. Montana; second vice-president, F. J. Hagenbarth, Idaho; secretary, C. F. Martin, Colorado; assistant secretary, F. P. Johnson, Colorado; treasurer, G. L. Goulding, Colorado.

Cattle-Growers' Association, SALT LAKE, Jan. 17.—The American Cattle-Growers' Association was organized tonight at a meeting composed of rep resentatives of 15 trans-Mississippi States. The association is designed to fill the same field with reference to the cattle indus try that is occupied by the National Wool-Growers' Association to the sheep indus-try. It is claimed that the men represented at the meeting a capital running into the hundreds of millions. The tem-porary officers are all of Colorado. Ad-journment was taken to a meeting to be held at Denver in March. Colone: John P. irish, of California, addressed the meet ng on the necessity of such an organiza-

No White House Receptions. WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Although the President's progress toward recovery from his recent attack of grlp has been uninterrupted, it is now probable that, acting upon the advice of Dr. Rixey, his physician, the official receptions anounced for the Winter, as well as the cabinet dinners, will be cancelled. One or two of the official dinners may be given later in the season, but it is be-lieved it would be imprudent for the President to undergo the fatigue of long reception for some counderable time

Battleship Wisconsin Accepted. At the conclusion of Judge Goodwin's speech, General Castleman, of Kentucky, addressed the convention on "The American Baddle Horse and the Assessment three months' reservation. No date has Classification of Livestock." General yet been set for putting the vessel into Castleman said the American saddle

MACARTHUR ON STAND

WEST POINT CADET TOLD HOW HE WAS BAZED.

Surprised the Congressmen by Denying That He Was Subjected to Brutal Treatment.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 17.-The Congressional committee held only two ses-sions at the West Point Military Academy today. The afternoon session lasted a little over an hour. The committee after-ward attended a cavalry drill at the riding academy, and after dinner they were entertained at a concert by the West Point military band, at the Cullom Me-morial Hail. A night session was to have been begun at 9 o'clock, but General Dick

decided to postpone any further hearing of testimony until tomorrow.
Only four witnesses were examined today. The most important witness was day. The most important witness was Cadet MacArthur, of whom the probers

MacArthur replied: "I had been about a month in the Summer camp of 1839 as a 'plebe' when the hasing, an account of which I have read in the papers, occurred. Like most reports of the kind, it was a small affair, greatly exaggorated afterwards. My treatment was no more severe than, that given to others, and was in no way calculated to place me in a severe physical condition. I had no convulsions; that report is entirely erroneous. I had what port is entirely erroneous. I had what you might call aggravated cramps, and lost control of my muscles. I most em-phatically deny that I was selzed with convulsions. I was not delirious nor out

of my mind.

"The hazing took place in A company street. It was not my own tent; there were other men there, Farnum, Haskell and Cunningham, my tent mates. There was a soirce, and several of my classmates were hazed on that occasion. The sairce lasted about an hour of constants. soiree insted about an hour. I got about 250 eagles, hung on the stretcher for two minutes at a time, and did some dips. It was a very warm night, and I had been feeling 'under the weather' all day, and was rather weak. It was dark when the Cadet MacArthur, of whom the probers after facts about hazing had heard a prest deal since they came here. Mac-Arthur stoutly denied that he had ever received cruel at the time?" asked Mr.

A NEW SENATOR FROM THE SOUTH.



E. W. CARMACK, OF TENNESSEE.

The successor of Senator Turisy is a journalist, and was formerly the editor of the Mem phie Commercial-Appeal. He was one of the foremost free-sliver men in the South four or the years ago, but resigned his position as principal editor of the Commercial-Appeal when the stockholders of that paper objected to his free-silver policy.

fainted or become unconscious from vio- Driggs, who read the definition of the lent exercising, and insisted that he had not been treated any more harshly than his tentmate and several other classmates MacArthur's examination will be resumed when the committee meets again at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

When Cadet James Prentice, of New York, was called to the witness-stand, Congressman Wanger handed him a copy of the record of the military court of in-quiry and asked him to read the report of the testimony which of the testimony which he gave at the military investigation. After he had read It over, Prentice was sworn and said that with the exception of a few typographical errors the report was correct. Prentice errors the report was correct. Prentice is the cadet who is responsible for the report that Cadet Booz had secreted a novel inside of an open Bible and was reading it while to all appearances he was reading the holy book. General Dick questioned the witness closely in reference to this assertion. The witness said that the book was a paper-covered French novel, but later the General made him dmit that he could not awear positively that it was. He had also to acknowledge

nat it was. He had also to acknowled hat it might possibily have been a less eaf or a supplement to the Bible. "To whom did you tell this?" "Mr. Burnett." 'He is the president of the cadet branch the Young Men's Christian Associa

"Yes, sir." "When did you tell him?"
"While the cadet football team was in Philadelphia, on the 1st day of last De-

'Bo you kept this incident to yoursel for over two years, until you heard that Mr. Boon was dead or dying?"

What brought up the recollection of We were "We were all reading about Boos' charges in the Philadelphia newspapers."

What charges? "He had stated that he was killed by the basing he received in this scademy," replied the witness, who evidently did not see the "bull" he had made.

The witness told of being hazed by Cadet Foy during his first year at the academy. He was sick during the day prior to being hazed, and after he had done 12 eagles he became faint and told Foy that he had been ill. Foy let up on him, and scolded him for not telling of his illness before. "This." said Prentice, "made me very

onreful ever since if I was hazing a man never interfered with a delicate-looking cadet. Boos was not a strong-looking man, and I always had a friendly feel-ing for him and tried to advise him for the better.' While making this statement Prentice

was visibly affected, and his voice broke. He seemed to be on the verge of break-ing down when, in answer to General Dick, he said: "If I had known anything about it beforehand, I should never have allowed Booz to be called out. I con-sidered that be was not physically fit to take part in a fight."

Under Judge Smith's questioning, the

witness became confused in describing the difference between the spoken lie and the acted lie in reference to "dead-beat-ing" to avoid hazing and "dead-beating"

ing to svoid nasing and "dead-beating" through alleged devotional reading or exercise. The witness was forced to admit that the book he saw in Booz Bible might have been a religious publication.

Before diamissing the witness, General Dick said: "Now, turning back to your own experience as a fourth class man, don't you think that a kindly hand and an encouraging word from an unperan encouraging word from an upper classman to a fourth class man would have been a more beneficial one upon the blebe than the rude, rough hazing to which he is subjected?" "Yes, sir, I believe it would," said the

Congressman Wanger congratulated the witness for the considerate manner in which he had treated Boos in not re-porting him at times when he had an opportunity.
Cadet Douglas MacArthur followed
Prentice on the stand. Mr. Driggs, ad-

dressing him, said:

"Mr. MacArthur, we have had a mass of testimony given here regarding the fact of your having been hased so violently that you had convulsions. The sa did G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry, important committee is desirous of having you tell, in your own way, the manner in which you were hased, the forms of haxing, the essing him, said:

ord from a dictionary.
"Yes, sir."
"Do you still regard it as cruel?"
"Yes, sir." "Now tell us the names of the men

ho were hazing you."
"Cadets Dockery and Barry."
Mr. Driggs tried to get MacArthur admit that he was seriously upset by the violent exercises he was required to go through, but the witness would not. He maintained that he had cramps in the muscles, and had lost control of them. He denied that cotton had been stuffed in his mouth. MacArthur was very positive in his denials, and the committeemen ooked to be very much surprised at the stand he was taking.

Bill to Prevent Hazing. WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.-The Senate committee on military affairs discussed the question of hazing at West Point Military Academy, and there was a Military Academy, and opinion in reprobation of the practice, and to the ef-fect that those guilty of it should be summarily dealt with. It was decided to incorporate the following provision in the military academy bill as an amend-

nder the direction of the Secretary of War, the superintendent of the United State Military Academy shall make and enforce such rules and regulations as will prevent the practice of hazing, and any cadet found guilty of participating in such practice shall be expelled from the academy, and shall not be reappointed to the corps of cadets therein nor to the Army of the United States."

The question was then taken up on the suggestion of Senator Warren and vigor-ously pressed by him, as well as by Senously pressed by him, as well as by stors Cockrell and Harris. The bill, the amendment, will be reported to the Senate.

WESTERN IMPLEMENT MEN Anti-Trust Resolution Adonted the Association.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 17.-A rese lution directed at trusts was adopted at today's session of the annual convention of the Western Implement and Vehicle Dealers' Association. It reads: "Owing to the appearance of trusts in many forms of business, prices being de-creased and our profits cut off, to the great detriment of dealers and consum alike; and realizing that if the trust sys-tem is allowed to grow it will be only a short time until it will reach us, not only in our business directly, but by depriving the agricultural classes of their just dues

"Resolved, That this convention con demn such trusts and their methods, and we ask from our representatives in Cong-ress that they take such action as will prevent the formation of trusts or prop-

prevent the formation of trusts or properly regulate them.

Other resolutions adopted endorse the resolution of the National Association of Retail Dealers against catalogue houses, condemn the action of manufacturers and jobbers who advertise het prices in trade papers and by postal card, and, in the matter of the personal check existent recommended that all recommended that all recheck system, recommended that all re-

mittances be made to manufacturers in par exchange instead of checks.

J. W. Paulen, of Fredoria, Kas., was elected president for the ensuing year and A. D. Acres, Norman, O., the vice-

Admiral Casey's Plans.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—Immediately upon being relieved of the command of League Island navy-yard, next Saturday, Admiral Casey, with his wife and family, will proceed to San Diego, Cal., where he will meet Admiral Kautz, and assume command of the Pacific station, with the hattleship lows as flexible. with the battleship Iowa as flagship.

A Remarkable Champagne When for years one brand of champage

has increased its imports from double of any other brand to 79,293 cases more, as did G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry, import.

names of the men who hased you and IT IS A DELICATE CASE

VENEZUELA AFFAIR MUST BE HAN-DLED WITH CAUTION.

Issue Is Being Made Directly With President Castro's Government-Instructions to the Scorpion.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The only advice over night from Venezuela was a short message from Minister Loomis, indicating that the revolt which had broken out in the barracks at Caraoas had been suppressed last Monday. The Navy De-partment was unable to forward its instructions to Commander Sargent last evening, but the message went out early this morning, and by this time the Scor-pion probably is starting from La Guayra for Guanco. This port lies about 15 miles up the San Juan River, in Northern Venezuela, and is the point of shipment for the asphalt of the Bermudese Comfor the asphalt of the Bermudese Com-pany, which is brought by the Guanoco & LaBrea Railroad from Pitch Lake, 15 miles to the eastward. It probably will take the Scorpion three days to make the run from La Guayra to Guanoco. The coaling facilities at La Guayra are very poor, and if her bunkers are not already filled, she will stop at Port of Spain, Trinidad, where the coaling may be ac-complished in a few hours before starting up the river. The river at Guanoco is

ather narrow, but wide enough to admit he Scorpion's safe passage. Such information as has reached here goes to show that, while our efforts to straighten out the complications with Venezuels are much embarrassed by the growth of the revolutionary movement movements, for there are really two yet the issue is being made directly with the Venezuelan Government, as presented by the de facto president, Castro. It is gathered that it is his agents who are threatening to seize the arms of the New York & Bermudese Company's employes which movement the Scorpion is to p in time. The aspect is regarded as un promising for a speedy settlement, and the case will require to be handled with great delicacy in order to avoid an open rup

DAMAGES FOR CALUMNY. Italian Woman Has a Claim Against Guatemal,

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Miss Maria Ce-droni has come from Italy with the avowed purpose of seizing certain funds sent here by the Republic of Guatemala for the purchase of arms. Miss Cedroni bases her right to the funds on an in demnity she demands for having been calumniated by the heads of the republic. However, Miss Cedroni's attorney, Lo-renzo Ullo, so far has been unable to gain any trace of funds in this city belonging

Gomez Garcia de la Zerna, who was appointed arbitrator between the Govern-ments of Guatemala and Italy to decide whether an indemnity was due Miss Ce-droni for the reflections she alleges were

cast upon her character, decided that none was due her, adding: "In Spain and Italy the punishment for that calumny is paid with blood, not

Miss Cedroni says she is neither able nor willing to shed blood in vindicating herself, but will be satisfied with the money indemnity. She is an educated Italian woman, who founded a seminary for girls in Guatemala. She says President Barrios agreed to let her have a building and grounds, rent free, for five

years.
"My seminary," says Miss Cedroni,
"was so successful that I incurred the
enmity of many envious persons, notably
that of Pilar Alvares, niece of the President, who schemed to gain control of the institution. I expended many thousands of dollars in fitting up the seminary, but the Government of Guatemala broke its contract with me regarding the building

and grounds.
"Count Greppi, the Italian Minister in Guatemala, sided with President Barrios. When I tried to return to Italy I was de Ban Jose; where I contracted yellow fever.
"Aided by my friends, I prevailed upon Prime Minister Crispi to interest himself in my case. Gustemala agreed to arbitrate my claim, and the court of arbitration awarded me about \$6000 in payment of the expenses I had incurred in found-ing the seminary. No claim was allowed me for the calumnies that were directed against me, and which were proved false,

Santo Domingo's Demand. SANTO DOMINGO, Jan. 17, via Haytien cable. The government has demanded that the resident director of the Santo Domingo Improvement Company, of New York, withdraw his notice (of January 15 eclaring null and void the government's disposition and collection of duties and reserving the company's rights against all nerchants who pay duties to the treas ury); also informing the director that in case of his refusal to do so his passport will be given him. The refusal of the improvement company officials to sign liquidations for customs duties will cause the suspension of the payment of salaries in the case of part of the government officials. The camber of Commerce is pay-ing duties to the treasury. The govern-ment is firm in the stand it has taken.

News From Chile. NEW YORK, Jan. 17.-A dispatch to the Herald from Valparaiso, Chile, via Galveston, Tex., says:

The chambers have voted the estimates for the present year. The deputies have rejected the Jillinghurst-Latorre protocol providing for arbitration of the Tacna-Arica dispute, and consequently new ne-gotiations will be entered into with Peru looking to the future of the two prov-

The Secretary of Foreign Affairs denie rumors started in the Argentine Province about an alliance between Brazil, Argentine and Chile, negotiated by the Chilean Minister to Brazil.

THE STANFORD ROW. Professors and Students Indorse Dr. Jordan's Actions.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal., Jan 17.—The vacancies of Professors Howard and Spencer have been filled by the appointment of Professors Lapsley and Warren, of Harvard. These men are on their way to Stanford, and will take up their work next week. Dr. Branner, acting president of Stanford, said today that any professor who was unwilling to support Dr. Jordan would have to leave the University. Professor C. A. Duniway gave out a statement tonight defining his po-sition as the present head of the history department. Professor Duniway said in part:
"Despite recent events, it is still possi-

ble for a professor to continue his con-nection with Stanford University and retain his freedom unabridged. Continu-ance in official relations with the university does not necessarily imply indorse-ment of the measures of the administra-

President Jordan, who had been at San Luis Oblapo during the trouble, returned to the university today. He was accorded a hearty reception by the students.

Acting President Professor Branner, in defining the position of the college authorfiles tonight, said:

"The question at imue in the case of Professor Howard is simply this: Are the professors in this institution at liberry to arraign the university manage-ment in the presence of their classes? If such a liberty is looked upon as academic in the presence of their classes? If cincinnati, 0., Jan. 17.—The National liberty is looked upon as academic al Council of Building Trades today on, then I beg to say, once for all adopted the recommendations of Presi-

that such freedom (if such is the word) is not, and will not be tolerated in this nstitution so long as it is under its pres

ent management.

The feeling against those who have been condemning the action of President Jordan broke out this afternoon among the students. C. D. Montgomery, a Junior from the University of Kansas, was seleed by a party of \$6 or mure students and from the University of Kansas, was seized by a party of \$\frac{6}{2}\$ or more students and carried to a lake back of the university and thrown in. The water was about five feet deep, in the lake, and Montgomery had no difficulty in getting to shore. The feeling against Montgomery was caused by his radical talk condemning Dr. Jordan and the university management. The ducking party was composed of the most prominent students and student body of-ficers. Between 500 and 600 students met ficers. Between 500 and 600 students me this afternoon and adopted resolutions ex-pressing implicit confidence in the actions of President Jordan.

FUTURE PRINCE CONSORT.

Difficulty Over Duke Henry's Nationality.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Amsterdam

The Amsterdam Gazette publishes tw or the measures contained in Queen Wil-helmina's marriage bill. The first gives the approval of the States-General and the Dutch people to the marriage; the second provides £12500 a year for Duke Henry in the event of his becoming a widower; the third concerns the nationallty of the Duke. Here is a difficulty, for the Duke wishes to become a Netherlander, but at the same time to retain his own nationality. This is contrary to Dutch law, and should the Duke persist. all arrangements for the marriage fall through. The Duke is bound to form to the law, which cannot be altered in the event of his refusal, a serious hitch will ensue, which will at least post pone the marriage indefinately.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 17 .- The state of Queen Withelmina and the future Prince Consort, Duke Henry of Mecklen-berg-Schwerin, Into Amsterdam has been fixed for March 5.

Fate of the Canal Treaty. LONDON, Jan. 17.—A dispatch from the American correspondent of the London Times gives a bitter invocation of Great Britain not to give anti-English Ameri-cans an opportunity for exultation over her surrender, and finds a hearty editorial

echo in the Globe, which declares that,

though Americans, as a whole, are learning to take a more soher view of the relations with Great Britain. "there is still a group of politicians whose main object is to humiliate Great Britain." Various dispatches refer pointedly to Washington's growing assumption that Great Britain will accept the amendments to the canal treaty. According to rumor here, this is greatly due to private con-versations with Lord Paunceforte some time ago. Whatever truth there is in the reported conversation with Lord Paunce-fote, they are not credited at the For-eign Office. It can be said that the mat-

ter has now gone beyond the phase where Lord Pauncefote's views are likely to turn the scale one way or the other.

Funeral of Bishop of London. Funeral of Bishop of London.

LOLION, Jan. 17.—The remains of the
Right Reversed Mandell Creighton, D. D.,
Bishop of London, who died January 14,
were today interred in 81. Paul's Cathedral,
the only Bishop of London buried
there since John King, whose body was
laid to rest in the cathedral 290 years
ago. The ceremony, which was profoundly impressive, was attended by great
numbers of prelates of all denominations. numbers of prelates of all denominations, beaded by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who officiated at the grave. The Queen Emperor William of Germany, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York, sent rep-resentatives and floral tributes. Several Ambassadors, including Joseph H. Choate, were present.

Murder in an English Train. LONDON, Jan. 17.—A sensational mur-er was committed this afternoon on a train on the London & Southwestern Railway. The murderer entered the car occupied by Mrs. King, of Southampton, and W. Pearson, of Winchester, at East Leigh. When passing Surbiton, the man drew a revolver, killed Pearson and wounded Mrs. King on the cheek. He

the man's name. Crown Prince Opens Rigsdag. STOCKHOLM, Jan. 17.—Crown Prince Oscar for the first time, today, opened the Rigsdag in his capacity as Regent. He nade a good impression with the new

A DESPERADO CAUGHT. Officers Located Marvin Kuhns, the

Indiana Outlaw. LOGANSPORT, Ind., Jan. 17.—Marvin Kuhns, the desperado who has terrorised Northern Indiana for weeks and defied the officers of two states, was captured last night at Greenhill and is now in Logansport jail. Kuhns and his brother, who was released from the Columbus prison shortly after Marvin escaped, were taken after a desperate fight. Before the outlaw was overpowered he shot two men and was himself shot in the head, but

not seriously.

Kuhns and his brother and a confederate stole a team at Plymouth Sunday night and started south. Ex-Sheriff Mar-shall and Marshal Cheney traced them to La Fayotte last evening and by telephon-ing neighboring towns located them at Greenhill, near Otterbein. At Otterbein the posses surrounded the house and rushed in at midnight, Marvin was awakand seized a revolver at his bedside. Be-fore he could fire, Elmer Switkmer shot him in the face and the posse closed in. One man jumped from the second-story window and escaped, but the brothers were overpowered after a struggle, in which a number of shots were exchanged. Wounded as he was, Marvin partially shook off the attacking party and shot H. V. Volt in the back and Lewis Hawkins in the arm. Notiber was fatally in-

THE LEAVENWORTH LYNCHING. Verdict Rendered by the Coroner's

Jury. LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Jan. George Alexander came to his death having been burned by a party, or par-ties, unknown," was the substance of a verdict rendered today by the Coronar's jury that sat on the case of the negro ynched Thursday afternoon. Instruc bring in a verdict from what they in learned personally of the affair. He d clared he had himself been unable, gather any information that could

"No one could be found who would swear to anything," said he. "The vigi-lance committee organized last Bunday has, since the lynching, thrown every obstacle possible in the way of the city and county officials gaining information." A rush to buy pistols and all kinds of small firearms has been on in Leaven-worth since Saturday. Both whites and blacks have purchased weapons, not a few among them being women. It develops that two negroes negotiated with one gun smith for two dozen Winchester rifler This gave rise to a story that the negroe were arming, preparatory to a race war. But today the demand for arms lessened materially, and conditions appear to be approaching their normal state.

Building Trades Conneil.

Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney Trouble.

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and less ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness a disappear when the kid-

neys are out of order or diseased. Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not un for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidafflicted with weak kid-neys. If the child urin-

ares too often, if the urine scales the flesh or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as

most people suppose. Women as well as men are made mis-erable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It is sold

by druggists, in fifty-cent and one dollar stress, You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet tell-nome of Swamphoes ing all about it, including many of the thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper.

dent Smythe and General Secretary-Treasurer Steinboss, An application for admission was received from the Greater New York Council. This was recently refused because there were rival councils in New York. The application represents 40,000 members, and it was refered to the new executive board. It is believed all the building tradesuntons in Now York will be united by boroughs. A resolution was adopted to secure the affii-ation of American building trades unions not now members of the National Coun-cil. There are now is cities represented, with a membership of \$75,000. animated discussion was over the res-olution to shut out the woodworkers from shops and factories who do not work at the scale of carpenters, painters and

Serious St. Louis Fire, ST. LOUIS, Jan. 17.—Two persons were seriously injured and 3 others slightly hurt as the result of a fire that burned the Stewart Hotel, a two story frame atructure today. Forty guests lost their clothing, as the flames had guined such headway before they were awakened that all escape except by the windows was cut off. S. W. Carr and L. Blake, master bridgebulider, of the Wabash railway system, who were the most seriously hurt, were burned about the face, hands and feet. None will die. The others received their injuries while jumping from the windows to the pavement below. Mr. Carr saved his wife by wrapping her in a wet

blanket and leaping from a window. She was not injured. The loss is about \$10,-

Fire at Phoenix. PHOENIX, B. C., Jan. 15.—Fire tonight caused a loss of \$30,000. It started in McBean & Co. a dry goods store, spread to the Imperial Hotel and thence to the uildings of the Phoenix News Com-Giant powder was used to blow up build-ings in the path of the flames. McHean & Co. lost on their stock \$2,000. The loss on the building was 2000; Imperial Hotel loss, \$10,000; Phoenix News Company, 2000; T. A. Hicks, dry goods store, \$1800. There was partial insurance on some of

the buildings and stocks. Trinl of the Bailey. NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 17.—The tor-edo-bost Bailey today finlahed the una secessary to enable the inspection 1 and wounded Mrs. King on the cheek. He screw plan, and she made 203 knots on then rifled the pockets of Pearson. The murderer jumped out of the train at London, where she will prepare for a run Vauxhall, but was pursued and captured. The police thus far decline to give the main and she will be compared to the main and the police thus far decline to give the main and the police thus far decline to give the main and the police thus far decline to give the main and the police thus far decline to give the main and the police thus far decline to give the main and the main and the police thus far decline to give the police thus far decline to give the main and the police that the police thus far decline to give the police thus far decline the police to plot her speed on the standardized of 30 knots, to meet the contract re-

> Master of the Geyser. BEAUMONT, Texas, Jan. 17.-The own ers of the Lucas oil geyser, which has been shooting oil 50 feet high since last Thursday, have succeeded in controlling the well. A valve was pinced on the mouth of the well today, and Captain Lacas thinks he is now master of the gay-ser. It is estimated that 150,000 barrels of oil have already flowed from the well. Prospectors and spectators continue to

> arrive. NEW ORLEANS, i.a., Jan 17.—Rev. El-ram R. Revels, of this city, died while addressing his congregation from the pul-pit. He was formerly United States Senator from Mississippi, and a leading pol-

itician of the state. Washtuena's Big Cargo. ASTORIA, Jun. II.—The tug Banzon cleared today for San Francisco with the barge Washtucna in tow. The barge has a cargo of 500,000 feet of lumber and 50,000 linear feet of pilling.

Griggs Trust Company Director. NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—John W. Grass Attorney-General of the United States, was elected a director of the Trust Comany of America today to fill a vacancy n the board.

A Hair Food

There is this peculiar thing about our Hair Vigor: it's a hair food, not a dye. It doesn't turn your hair suddenly black and make it look dead and lifeless. But gradually the old color comes back to your hair, - all the rich, dark color it used to have. And it stops falling of the hair,

Even if your hair isn't coming out, isn't turning gray, isn't too short, isn't in the least unsatisfactory, yet you certainly want a fine dressing for it. You can't get anything better than Ayer's Hair Vigor. It keeps the scalp clean and healthy, makes the hair grow rapidly, prevents it from falling out, and does not allow a single gray hair to appear.

One dollar a bottle If your druggist cannot supply you, send us fi.co and we will express a buttle to you all charges prepaid. Be sure and give us your nearest express office.

J. C. Avin Co., Lowell, Mass.

Our book on The Hair. Free.