PLAN MEMORIAL DAY EXERCISES

Veterans of Two Wars Will Unite in Honoring the Nation's Dead.

G. A. R. MEN WILL PARADE

Resolve, Though Old and Feeble, to Prove Spirit of '61 Existent. School Children Will Decorate Graves.

The solemn tramp of the faltering feet of aging veterans will be heard in the streets of Portland on Memorial day, as usual, this year. The muffled drums will beat over flower-hidden graves, and the plaintive pipes will skirl their notes in honor of the Nation's dead. Arrangements are now being made for a celebration of Decoration day on a scale perhaps more imposing and impressive than any in recent years.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon, full of interest, yet strikingly pathetic in its deliberations, for a majority of those who were there agreed that Father Time has vanquished them in their purpose of parading through all the business streets of the city. They acknowledged in sadness of heart that the best that might be expected of all those men who hastened to their country's rescue in 1861 was that they march through a few of the most important thoroughfares of the city, just to show the public that the spirit was still there, that the memory of the call to arms which they heeded 46 years ago still makes their blood run warm when the day that commemorates the sacrifice of those who fought and died rolls round again.

"A few blocks, four or five, is enough," remarked one of the committeemen at the meeting. "All we need do do is to show them that the spirit of '61 still lives in our souls. Let's do just enough to give the boys of the Spanish War an inspiration and the lads that are now growing up into manhood a lesson. That will do."

And that seemed to be the consensus of opinion of the meeting.

Meeting in G. A. R. Hall.

The members of the committees of all the posts gathered at the headquarters of the George A. Wright G. A. R. Post, No. 1, in the Mulkey building, at Second and Morrison, and for three hours they deliberated over plans for honoring the day. The little band of heroes that gathered there were comforted by the presence of a committee of the Spanish War Veterans' Association, by the cordial invitation extended to them to join in the memorial service of the Third Regiment of the Oregon National Guard on the Sunday preceding Memorial day, and by the letters from the Women's Relief Corps, offering their aid and support in making the celebration a success.

Interested in the celebration of May 30 are the following soldiers of the Civil War, all members of the various committees of arrangement: I. J. Darr, S. J. Mickley and A. C. Sloan, of George A. Wright Post; T. B. McDevitt, J. E. Hall and J. W. Curran, of Lincoln-Garfield Post; A. C. Edmonds, G. A. Prentice and J. A. Newell, of Sumner Post, and H. C. Rigby, J. A. Forbes and J. R. Chamberlain, of Benjamin F. Butler Post.

Comrade T. B. McDevitt has been selected as chairman and A. C. Sloan as secretary of the Memorial day committee, and in their hands lie all the matters pertaining to the successful celebration which is contemplated.

G. E. Caukin and T. B. McDevitt have been named as the finance committee for the West Side posts, and A. C. Edmonds and J. A. Newell as a similar committee for the East Side posts.

Programme of the Day.

The programme committee as selected by the chair is as follows: Representing all posts in the city, I. J. Darr, H. C. Rigby, J. E. Hall and G. A. Prentice. This committee set to work at once, and after canvassing the situation, decided that the memorial services from a religious standpoint be held as follows: On Sunday afternoon, May 26, at 3 o'clock at the Taylor-street Methodist Episcopal Church, Third and Taylor, and in the evening at the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, Twelfth and Taylor. The afternoon service will be conducted by Rev. F. Burgette Short, and the evening service by the Rev. Dr. Clarence True Wilson. At these meetings the Third Regiment, Oregon National Guard, in command of Colonel C. E. McDonell, and the Spanish War Veterans' Association will join with the G. A. R. posts.

Another feature of the celebration will be the visiting of the various public schools of the city and the arrangements for this was left in the hands of the adjutants of the various posts. It will later be arranged for committees from the local posts to call at the city schools and talk to the children with a view to interesting them in the Memorial Day celebration and to enlist their efforts in gathering flowers to be strewn on the graves of the dead on the morning of May 30.

Children to Deck Graves.

No attempt will be made to ask the children to join in the general parade, but it is hoped that they will do all they can in the way of decorating the graves on Memorial Day. It was decided that members from the different posts be selected to visit the schools and give from five to ten-minute talks to the pupils on the significance of the day and to urge them to join in the movement to make the celebration this year the most imposing one ever held.

A committee was appointed to ascertain the names of all the G. A. R. members who would be unable to march in the parade and to provide them with vehicles so that the showing might be as imposing as possible.

The selection of John F. Shields, of the Title Guarantee & Trust Company as the orator of the day met with general approval. Mr. Shields is a nephew of General James Shields, one of the most noted fighters of the Rebellion, and is an orator of ability. A vote of thanks was extended to Joseph N. Teal, who as executor of the estate of the late comrade, D. P. Thompson, offered the use of ten carriages for those who would be unable to march in the parade.

The next order of business was the selection of officers of the day, and Department Commander Homer Sutcliffe was chosen as grand marshal, with G. E. Caukin as senior vice-commander and F. R. Neale as junior vice-commander. H. A. Barden was named as chaplain, T. B. McDevitt as officer of the day and A. C. Sloan as adjutant.

Committee on Flowers.

The chairman then appointed J. E. Hall and I. G. Darr as the committee on flowers for the West Side and A. C. Edmonds as floral committee for the East Side. It was decided to accept the offer of Brown's band to furnish the music for the day. The Third Regiment, O. N. G., and the Spanish War Veterans' Association were both invited to join in the parade, the line of march to be decided upon at a later meeting of the committee from the various posts.

The Sumner and the Benjamin F. Butler posts, both of which are on the East Side, will hold their memorial services at Lone Fir Cemetery, in the forenoon. Judge George H. Williams has consented to deliver an address on "Abraham Lincoln," and another speaker is to be selected to talk on the "Memory of the Dead."

The Women's Relief Corps are holding their regular weekly meetings, at which they are arranging to join hands with the G. A. R. for the big celebration. Their plans have not been announced, but it is expected that they will participate on a much larger scale than they ever have before.

The strewing of flowers on the graves of the dead has been left almost entirely in the hands of the Women's Relief Corps, and the G. A. R. posts are particularly anxious that the school children co-operate in this part of the programme.

The committee of the Spanish War Veterans' Association, consisting of George K. McCord, Dr. C. C. McCormack and Clarence Wells, informed the Union veterans that their whole organization of over 400 members was at the service of the committee and that each individual member was ready to do all he could to make the celebration a success.

The detailed programme for Memorial Day was discussed, but inasmuch as there were so many things yet to be considered, it was decided not to attempt to formulate it in detail until the next meeting, which will be held next Sunday afternoon at the headquarters of George A. Wright Post.

The public services for Memorial Day will be held during the afternoon of May 30 in the Plaza Park. First the G. A. R. posts, the O. N. G. and the Spanish War Veterans will hold joint services in memory of the dead. The Spanish War Veterans will then see that fitting tribute is paid to the men in whose memory the monument in the North Plaza is erected, the veterans holding it as their duty to see that the memory of the Second Oregon United States Volunteer Infantry Regiment is respected year after year.

While the Spanish War Veterans are holding their services in the North Plaza the G. A. R. will conduct its ceremonial in the South Plaza and then the two organizations will unite in a joint service.

GUEST OF LOCAL Y. W. C. A.

Head of Secretarial Training Work Here This Week.

The Young Women's Christian Association will have as its guest this week Miss Elizabeth Wilson, of Chicago, who is at the head of the Secretarial Training Institute in that city. Miss Wilson has come to the Northwest for the purpose of conferring with a number of young women who are considering the secretaryship in the Y. W. C. A. as a vocation.

Miss Wilson will be the guest of the state and city boards, hostesses being Mrs. W. J. Honeyman, president of the state board, and Mrs. James Failing, of the city board. The members and those interested in association work may meet Miss Wilson on Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at the Y. W. C. A.

On Wednesday evening there will also be a discussion of some of the features of plans for the new building, among them being that of whether it is best to have a swimming pool in the new building.

ONE NEW CASE OF MENINGITIS

Six-Year-Old Grant Singer Is the Latest Victim of the Dread Disease.

POISONING RUMOR UNTRUE

Hospital Authorities Deny Story That an Autopsy Held on the Body of Miss Miller Revealed any Traces of Formaldehyde.

One additional case of spinal meningitis was reported to the health officers yesterday. The victim is Grant Singer, a 6-year-old-boy, who has been living at the Bushmark Hotel on Washington street. His condition is critical and he cannot survive the day.

Feigning meningitis, William Jett, a prisoner at the city jail, succeeded in misleading the officers late Saturday night was hurried to St. Vincent's Hospital. There it soon developed that the fellow was shamming, and the hospital management caused him to be returned to jail yesterday.

It was rumored yesterday that an autopsy had been held on the body of Matilda Miller, the investigation disclosing unmistakable evidences of formaldehyde poisoning. From this it was inferred that all of the Miller children had died from like poisoning, and not of meningitis. But the report was without any foundation. City Health Officer Wheeler and the management of St. Vincent's Hospital emphatically deny that an autopsy was performed, and declare meningitis was responsible for the death of all six members of the Miller family.

"All of the Miller children died from cerebro-spinal meningitis," said Dr. Wheeler last night. "Each one of them had a typical case with every symptom of the malady. The fact that six members of one family should be attacked by the disease adds only to the mystery which marks the progress of the epidemic wherever it appears."

Deepest sympathy is felt for the family of Jesse Miller. Ten days ago the family consisted of father and mother and eight children. Now there remain but four, father and mother and two sons, aged 10 and 12 years. During the week six of the children were claimed by death, and the parents are prostrated with grief.

Five Buried in One Day.

Five of the Miller children were buried yesterday afternoon in the Multnomah cemetery, following private funeral services conducted at Dunning's undertaking parlors.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller wish to correct the mistaken report that the family is in want and in need of charity. Mr. Miller has been employed for 36 years as machinist in the Southern Pacific carshops and during the past few years has purchased and paid for a home on the East Side, besides supporting a large family. Workmen in the carshops where the father was employed raised a purse of about $300, and a similar movement was in progress among the operators in the telephone exchange where the eldest daughter, Matilda, had been employed. But the parents, not unmindful of the spirit by which the subscriptions were actuated, have said they cannot accept the proffered assistance.

What shall the public do to ward off spinal meningitis?

"Keep in good health, get plenty of fresh air and exercise, avoid dissipation in every form. Do not allow your system to become depleted. The minute you do you are susceptible to all transmissible diseases."

Such is the advice of Dr. C. H. Wheeler, City Health Officer, who is working night and day with those suffering from spinal meningitis.

"The situation is deplorable," said Dr. Wheeler yesterday, "but the conditions in Portland are no more serious and alarming than in other Pacific Coast cities. There is an epidemic of spinal meningitis in San Francisco and throughout California. The same epidemic prevails in Washington, where the death rate is even greater than in Portland. The death rate of meningitis cases in Seattle for the month of March was 29 per cent as against 1 per cent for Portland. There was a higher mortality in Portland for the month of April, 13 of 19 cases of the disease resulting fatally. We have not received the figures from Seattle for last month. Not only is this disease general over the entire Pacific Coast but the States of Ohio and Pennsylvania are also being visited by this malady.

"The case of the Miller family, where six of the nine children have been afflicted and all have died, is simply appalling. However, we are doing everything it is possible to do to relieve the sufferers and to prevent a further spread of the epidemic."

"The public might be somewhat interested," said Dr. Hicks C. Fenton, last night, "in the suggestion in the American Medical Association publication of May 9, regarding the findings by Dr. Flexner, of New York City, who was a member of the State and City Board of Health during the spinal meningitis epidemic in 1904-5. In his experimental work he demonstrated that the germ of meningitis is unable to survive in the ordinary salt solution. This treatment the doctor suggests as a sure preventive of the disease. The medical fraternity is unable to cure or to mitigate the disease after it has been thoroughly established and all that can be done is to prescribe palliatives. If this solution will kill the germ, why should it not be a preventive? Such a spray could be used for the nose and the throat and judging from the experiments of the New York physician the possibility of contagion would be lessened greatly.

"It might be timely to suggest the more general use of salt by the people of Portland during the epidemic. By stimulating the out-flow of salty secretions from the system a perfectly harmless preventive is offered."

Plague in Great Britain.

The appended clipping from an English publication of recent date shows the prevalence of meningitis, which is known across the Atlantic as spotted fever, in both Scotland and Ireland:

Since the beginning of 1907 there has been a sharp visitation of spotted fever in Belfast and neighborhood. Though this disease caused many deaths in Glasgow and district during the early part of 1906, and reappeared this Winter, it does not seem to have spread to the same extent there as in the capital of Ulster. According to the latest returns in Belfast there have been 182 cases (mostly children) notified, and of these 38 have unhappily died. The city health authorities have passed a by-law making it compulsory to report all cases of this fever, and all wearing apparel and bedding in the houses where it has broken out are burned, while all persons who have been in contact with patients are disinfected. Besides this, all applicants are supplied with disinfectants free of cost, and, in fact, the utmost vigilance is exercised in every way to stamp out the disease. There have, unfortunately, been outbreaks of this mysterious malady in many parts of the United Kingdom, but it is hoped that with the return of warmer weather it will disappear.

HOT WATER FOR MENINGITIS

Its Use in New York Epidemics Attended With Success.

The New York Tribune recently published the following communications relating to treatment for spotted fever cases:

S. E. B., of Lyons, N. Y., writes:

In your issue of May 20 a letter to the editor refers to the use of hot water in cases of spotted fever or cerebro-spinal-meningitis, so-called. In 1872 there were many cases in this section—two in one household. One was a girl of 17, who was treated by one of the best physicians in town. The other was a woman over 60, who refused to have a doctor, and we gave her a sweat, using hot bricks rolled in wet cloths. Her attack was very severe, but she recovered and lived several years and that without any sequence of the disease. The girl died. There were many others whose lives were saved by sweating. Where a sweat was given promptly the patient's life was saved.

In the appendix of the American Encyclopedia there is an article on spotted fever as it prevailed in or near Boston about 100 years ago. That article stated that when the patient had a sweat he lived, and in every case died under other treatment.

A. R. Fulder, of Malone, N. Y., writes:

Sir: In the Tribune of today I saw a letter signed A. B. K. calling attention to the hot water treatment for spotted fever, or cerebro-spinal-meningitis. In the year 1852 an epidemic of meningitis prevailed in Potsdam, N. Y., for several months. I was one of the afflicted ones. At the time I was 12 years old; was taken in March and was in bed ten weeks. Dr. Frisbie G. Cole treated me. For several weeks he gave me the usual treatment for convulsions and delirium. The convulsions came on every other day. I do not remember just how long I was treated before he resorted to hot water, but soon after he began the hot water treatment the convulsions stopped and the delirium ceased. A bathtub was brought into the bedroom and was nearly filled with water as hot as the attendants could put their hands into; then I was lifted from the bed in a blanket and laid in the tub, with the blankets folded about me. Hot water was added to keep it as hot as I could endure and after I was quieted I was rubbed dry and put in hot blankets in bed.

At this time my feet were drawn up into the small of my back and my hands were somewhat crooked, but both gradually came back to form and many times, in after years, I heard the doctor say that I was the only one in over 60 cases in that epidemic who came out without any deformity. Many died, and those who lived were left with some deformity—loss of hearing, cross eyes, feet turned out or in, crooked hands or partial loss of speech. I do not know that hot water was tried on any other person, but think it was on nearly all of Dr. Cole's patients, as he always remarked in telling of the treatment that I was the first one he tried it on. I think he did not lose a patient where he had entire control in treatment. There have been several cases in Malone this season, all but one proving fatal, the one recovering being left an imbecile.

In the epidemic of 1852 all were children under 16 years of age, but in reports of 1904 a large proportion are adults. I cannot learn of any trial of hot water this season in Malone or elsewhere. Dr. Jesse Reynolds is the only living physician that I know who was in practice in 1852 in St. Lawrence County. He lives in Potsdam.

PORTLAND'S 55-YEAR-OLD MESSENGER "BOY" A PHILOSOPHER AND STUDENT OF HUMAN NATURE

THE happiest and most contented man in Portland was located yesterday.

He is not a public official or a man of extensive business interests. Nor is he a professional man, a laboring man or a preacher of the gospel. The distinction is easily claimed by Louis Fraterman, a 55-year-old messenger "boy."

Fraterman wants nothing he hasn't got, envies no one anything, is not subject to slights, never worries over past or future, is only amused by the proud procession that gives him a glance of contempt in passing, and takes great pleasure in his vocation of delivering messages. The fact that he is not so far advanced as he was 40 years ago, when he started out to gain wealth and position, merely causes him a hearty laugh as he recalls the fact. In short, the pranks of Fate, which most all of us take so seriously, appeal only to Fraterman's sense of humor.

Fraterman is not a product of temperament, but of philosophy. By nature his temperament is of morbid cast; by acquisition the change has come.

Fraterman looks a little older than 55. He is small, round-faced, good-natured, retiring, polite and impervious to slights and snubs such as go with his calling. He was hired by the Western Union Telegraph Company three weeks ago upon his arrival here from Los Angeles. He is attentive to business, delivers all messages promptly and is worth about seven average messenger boys. Furthermore, he is exceedingly well read and can talk intelligently on most any subject you might broach, whether it be physics or metaphysics, astronomy or the topography of Beluchistan. He would rather talk about human nature, however. This has been his study; and he has seen life with a keen eye—as is evidenced by his soothing philosophy thereon.

There is nothing in the errand-running business that appeals to him. Such work is merely a necessity which economic conditions saddle upon him, he says. He might be engaged in other work except that poor health demands that he be much out of doors. Besides, he cares for nothing better, since the job provides him with three meals a day and a place to sleep. It also leaves him time in which to read and think.

He is decidedly a business-like and important-appearing person and the blue A. D. T. tag on his black hat seems sadly incongruous. This incongruity has won him much sympathy, which he does not want.

"Let people keep their sympathies for themselves," he says. "I do not need it. Many a person has wasted pity on me who could ill-afford to part with it, since theirs was the greater need."

It is not the easiest thing in the world to get Fraterman to talk of himself, but once he is sure you do not mean to jest with him because of his position, he will speak freely. Not that he cares a rap for jests and jeers. They do not annoy him, but he does not care to talk seriously with persons who are not inclined to view him seriously.

"None can snub me," he said yesterday. "For those that turn up their nose at me today will turn up their toes with me tomorrow," he added epigrammatically, with a good-natured laugh.

An Oregonian man had him surrounded in the editorial rooms at the time. A call had been turned in for a boy to send after a social item which a kind hostess had obligingly offered to prepare for publication. Fraterman was the one to respond. The discovery of his attitude towards life was made quite by accident.

"Is it true the messenger company intends replacing the force of boys with men of mature years?" he was asked after being directed on the errand.

"It will hardly be possible to get enough men," he said. "You see men do not like this A. D. T. tag on their hats. If it was not for that many men would be glad to deliver messages.

"What's the objection to the A. D. T. badge?"

"Pride," he said. "Carrying messages has been a boy's job so long the average man doesn't like to do it. I understand how they feel, but it is very foolish. Work is only the means by which a man gains his bread, and no man should be ashamed to do whatever is necessary."

"Can you make a living at it?"

"Certainly. I make enough to buy three meals a day. I couldn't eat more than that if I had a million. I eat better and enjoy it more than a friend of mine named Rockefeller who has more money than I have and not as much stomach," he said soberly.

"Still you wouldn't mind being as rich as John now, would you?"

"The thought never bothers me. His money wouldn't increase my respiration, my appetite, my happiness nor make me live any longer," he laughed.

"You say you never cared for wealth or position?"

"I never really cared. When I was very young and very ambitious I thought I cared. I had my dreams the same as all you young fellows are having now. We all have them. It is human nature. I did my best to get ahead and lived up many useful years trying to beat the economic combination," he said quietly.

"Do you mean that ambition is an idle and useless thing?"

"By no means," was the prompt reply. "But we were speaking of wealth. Ambition to possess wealth is useless and wrong. It is the curse of the present day, this too-much egoism. Today we live. Tomorrow we no longer live. If we can do something today that will be of help to those that live tomorrow or even if we can help those that live with us, we are doing a great good. But why men will trifle away their brief day on earth puttering after money and position is beyond intelligent understanding. Their money does them no good, it may do their progeny a lot of harm. Now look at that fellow Thaw. If he had been engaged in some useful work rather than in spending inherited money the world wouldn't have had to bother with his affairs.

"And I'll tell you this much young fellow," he added with great earnestness, "the man that makes the getting of money the aim of his life rather than an incident of it, is going to miss the greatest good. Happiness is not a by-product of wealth, as most people appear to think, and the two seldom go hand in hand. Do you remember the story of that ancient king who got very sick and sent for his magicians to cure him? The magician, as I remember it, told him to hunt around until he found a contented man and then borrow his shirt to wear. The king's men went forth in search of the contented party and they hunted high and low. After many weary months they chanced to hail a shepherd boy in passing. The shepherd admitted he was contented and wanted for nothing. But they didn't get his shirt, if you'll remember. He hadn't any."

"Can you claim for yourself that you are a contented man?" Fraterman was asked.

"I do not go about singing," he replied. "But I am happy in that I want for nothing, envy none, am satisfied with my lot, hate no man, am not bothered by my conscience or my digestion. I know I am happier than many persons envied for their wealth and power. I would not trade places with Harriman or Morgan for if their pictures tell the story they are not contented men. Eventually the worms will order them for dinner if I happen to be on the same bill of fare I will be quite as much in demand as they."

"Surely you do not believe it ends with the worms?"

For reply he reached in his pocket and drew forth a coin. "Heads it is the end; tails it is not. None knows," he said.

The coin sped into the air and fell to the floor—heads uppermost.

"Yes, I shall abide by the coin and believe it is the end—at least until I toss the coin again," he said. "Anyway that is a matter of little or no importance. It's enough for a man to take proper care of what he has in his possession. If there is another life it will very naturally take care of itself. I'm sure I shall not be disappointed if there is not, no more than I would be disappointed if I did not wake up in the morning. Belief or disbelief in the future does not enter into my plan of happiness and it need not enter into any man's.

"All of which reminds me that I must go after that social item you spoke of," he concluded abruptly, turning for the door.

LOUIS FRATERMAN, THE 55-YEAR-OLD MESSENGER BOY, SAYS HE PITIES THE PEOPLE THAT MOST PEOPLE ENVY

OTHER FACTS IN THE CASE

Legal Data Relating to Pardon of Henry Wintzingerode.

PORTLAND, May 10.—(To the Editor.)—In this morning's Oregonian there is published a news report dated from Hillsboro, Or., relating to the trial, conviction and pardon of Henry Wintzingerode, who was indicted in June, 1880, for the murder of Jacob Swanger.

This report was evidently written by one unfamiliar with much of the trial and records therefore and misinformed. When Mr. Wintzingerode was arrested for the crime Mr. Handley and another attorney volunteered to defend him. After this, a few days before the trial, the father of the prisoner retained me in the case, and I at once went to work in preparing for the defense and succeeded in obtaining at the trial the presence and testimony of the late Dr. Hawthorne and others as experts on insanity. At the trial there appeared with District Attorney John F. Caples and the late Thomas Tongue for the prosecution, the late Marion F. Mulkey, a very able lawyer whose son has recently been United States Senator. Mr. Handley and I appeared for the defense.

During the introduction of evidence by the state, it offered as part of its case a confession of the defendant admitting his guilt to which the defense objected, on the ground that it had been induced by the influence of hope applied to the prisoner's mind by Officer Mead, in whose custody he was. The court thought that the evidence did not warrant this objection, overruled it and allowed the confession in evidence. This left as a defense simply the statement of our client, as later related by him on the witness stand showing a lesser, if any, crime and the insanity plea. A conviction resulted as stated and the Governor having informed me that he could not see his way clear to commute the sentence to life imprisonment, the prisoner's father so desiring, the case was taken to the Supreme Court, which gave a reversal and new trial on the ground that Judge Bellinger erred in allowing the confession named in evidence. This decision of the Supreme Court of Oregon is found in 9 Oregon Report, at page 153. In order to prepare for this appeal, as we had no stenographers in those days, I was obliged to write the bill of exceptions for the Judge to sign. As the Judge was not in Washington or this country when I had this bill ready for him to sign, but was at Astoria and the time set for hanging the prisoner was near at hand, I went to Governor Thayer's office in this city and got him to reprieve the prisoner—as the records show—for a few days in order to allow time to perfect the appeal and secure from Judge Bellinger a certificate of probable cause staying execution of the death warrant.

As stated, the case was reversed by the Supreme Court and is found reported in 9 Oregon at page 153, and the archives of the state show that Governor Thayer never did commute the prisoner's sentence and that he did not do more than to grant the requested reprieve. After the reversal of the case, it was again set for trial and when the preparations for trial were nearly completed, the attorneys for the state realizing that the chances to again secure a conviction of murder in the first degree were not good, as according to the Supreme Court's decision in reversing the case the prisoner's confession could not be introduced in evidence by the state, Mr. Mulkey sent the late Robert Imbrie to me to see whether the case could be adjusted without trial by the defendant entering a plea of guilty to the lesser crime, which it was asserted, existed according to the prisoner's own testimony. After consultation with the prisoner's father and being satisfied that the evidence probably warranted it, the prisoner entered a plea of guilty of the second degree and was sentenced to the penitentiary, where he has since remained a model prisoner and by his reformation became entitled to the pardon just given him.

I have now given the record facts in the case and believe that those connected with it are entitled to the correction above stated.

ED MENDENHALL.

Russian Grand Duke Weds.

YALTA, May 12.—Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch was married here today to Princess Anastasia of Montenegro.

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