

REMONSTRATORS IN CENTER TP.

ANTI-SALOON MOVEMENT STARTS AT INWOOD. TO MAKE TOWNSHIP DRY. WILL NOT AFFECT PLYMOUTH.

The liquor remonstrators have at last started to work in this township. Their efforts are directed against Edward Brown of Inwood. The saloon at Inwood is the only one in the township, outside of the city of Plymouth. It will be necessary to obtain the names of the majority of the voters in the township, in order to put this one saloon out of business.

The cause for the dry movement in Inwood, is said to be the demoralized way in which the wet goods are disposed of there. A resident of that town says that it is almost impossible for a lady to go through the streets after night without being accosted or insulted. Liquor has been sold to young boys, and has been the cause of many rows and drunken fights.

Among the remonstrance workers are Edward Burden and Chas. Gerard, both well known in this township. So far they have been very successful. It is said they have obtained the signatures of every farmer on the Michigan road from Plymouth to the Walnut township line.

There are 1418 voters in this township, and it will thus be necessary for the remonstrators to obtain 710 signatures.

War Scene in Italy.

News of the Abyssinian rising against the Italians on Somaliland has created a veritable panic in the Quirinal. The government has by no means forgotten the crushing defeat of its army by King Menelik's forces in 1896, as a result of which Italy was compelled to surrender all the territory south of the Mareb, Belesa and Muna rivers to the natives, and the hint of friction with Abyssinia instantly creates a flurry of alarm.

Until definite advice is received from the embassy at Addis Abababek's capital, it will not be definitely known whether the king himself ordered the Somaliland hostilities.

Lugh, the furthestmost Italian post in the interior, is not held by agreement with Menelik, who considers it within his territory, but under a treaty with the sultan of the territory, according to the latter's view.

The official statement is, however, happened at Lugh, is that the town was captured by a force of 2000 Abyssinians and that all of the garrison who survived the battle were put to death. Lugh was held by a body of only 125 natives under Capt. Botigovanni.

The official statement is, however, that the garrison, though besieged, is holding its own.

It is conceded that the surrounding country, in which there were many Italian traders was swept by the native forces; that the settlers' property was confiscated; that a number were killed and that the rest have been made prisoners.

While the Italian squadron in the Red sea has been ordered at once to protect the coast towns, it is conceded that the situation in the interior will be desperate in the event of warfare. The garrisons there do not exceed 2,000 men, all natives with the exception of the officers. Lugh is 30 days' march from the coast.

Thinks Woman's Suffrage in America Certain.

Predicting that woman's suffrage is bound to come in America, Mrs. Cobden Sanderson, the English suffragette, said for home Saturday. After investigating the movement in the United States Mrs. Sanderson said she did not believe that the movement could be checked, because it had gained such an impetus. "My trip to America," she said, "has shown me that the best women in America are making valiant efforts in the movement for woman's suffrage. By the best women I mean the women of the working classes. I do not mean the women of the upper classes, because the latter are indifferent to the work. They are comfortable themselves and care little for others, though there are some exceptions."

"The chief obstruction here is the indifference of the upper classes, but that can be overcome. The chief obstruction in England is the politicians. I think, however, that woman's suffrage in England will be an accomplished fact in five years. I shall only come to his country when I am a voter in my own country. I should be ashamed to do so before."

Failed to Water Stock.

Violations of the 28-hour law, providing that cattle and sheep must not be confined in transportation for a longer period than this, without release for water and food, have resulted in fines aggregating \$6750 assessed against the railroads during the past fiscal year, according to the report of Solicitor McCabe, of the department of agriculture. More than 600 cases are still pending. The maximum penalty for each violation is \$500.

The Northern Pacific appears to have been the most persistent violator, with 11 cases decided against it, and a total fine of \$3250.

MANY PROMINENT MEN TO SPEAK FOR WATERWAYS.

Program for Meeting to Organize Indiana Branch of the Rivers and Harbors Congress.

Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 21 and 22, the state convention to organize the Indiana branch of the Rivers and Harbors Congress was held at the Board of Trade Assembly Hall at Indianapolis. The program has been prepared, and is in the hands of the printer.

The convention opened promptly at 9:30 o'clock Wednesday morning, with Henry Reisenberg, vice president for Indiana, presiding. Rabbi M. M. Feinicht opened with prayer. During the sessions addresses will be made by Governor Hanly, Thomas A. Sims, John W. Kern, Joseph E. Ransdell, president National Rivers and Harbors Congress; J. F. Ellison, secretary National Rivers and Harbors Congress; Joseph L. Vance, president of the Ohio Valley Improvement Association; Albert Battinger of Cincinnati; Congressman J. A. M. Adair of Portland; Thomas R. Shipp, secretary International Waterways Commission; J. B. Mailing of Chicago; Perry A. Randall of Fort Wayne; Henry Warren, Frank O. Fitton S. A. Thompson and W. H. Freeman of Indianapolis.

Tuesday evening an illustrated lecture was delivered by O. P. Austin chief of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington. The lecture is free. On Wednesday Frank B. Posey of Evansville will speak, also Congressman W. E. Cox, Prof. R. L. Sackett of Purdue, Charles E. Zollars of Chicago, Frank B. Taylor and Charles S. Bash of Ft. Wayne and Horace Starr of Richmond.

Depository Law Ruling.

A decision on one phase of the new depository law was rendered at Bloomfield Thursday afternoon by Special Judge Henry W. Moore, of that city, who was appointed to try the case of the Bloomfield State Bank against the boards of finance of the townships of Beech Creek, Jackson, Cass, Taylor and Fairplay. The bank filed its bid, together with a bond, according to law with each of the boards named on the day they had advertised to receive bids, but no parts of the funds was awarded the bank. Suit was therefore brought to determine whether the boards of finance of townships not having banking institutions can discriminate among a number of banks bidding for funds. Judge Moore's decision was as follows:

"When two or more banks of adjoining townships apply to become depositories of the public funds of a township having no banking institutions, the board of finance of the township having no banking institutions is not entitled under the law to show any discrimination or partiality among the proposing banks in the establishment of public depositories. There is no discretion on this proposal, but in the depositing of the township money and the maintaining of the deposits in the banks which have been made public depositories there may be discretion based on business economy and practicability."

Pay of Road Supervisors.

James Bingham Attorney-General, has given a number of opinions recently, in which he holds that road supervisors will not receive the increased pay provided by the last Legislature for services rendered previously to the second Saturday after the first Monday in December of last year. The law enacted by the last Legislature provides that road supervisors shall be elected once each two years on the second Saturday after the first Monday in December. This law also provides that the pay of road supervisors shall be \$2 a day, instead of \$1.50, and that the maximum period of service each year shall be sixty days, instead of forty days.

This new law has "looked good" to some of the supervisors who were in the service from the time the law was enacted until the time for election last December. They believed that they should receive the increased pay for his time and scores of requests for opinion have been received by the Attorney-General. Mr. Bingham holds that that part of the law relating to increased pay would go into effect simultaneously with that part which provides for the election in December and, therefore, that the supervisors would not be entitled to the increased pay for work done previously to the election in December.

Warsaw Threatens War.

Mayor C. A. Rigdon of Warsaw, has set about to devise some plan to force the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to give Warsaw a flat 2-cent-a-mile rate to and from Chicago. He has received information to the effect that such a condition has been brought about at South Bend and has written Mayor Fogarty of South Bend, for information. Mayor Rigdon proposes to force the Pennsylvania company to cut the speed of its eighteen-hour Chicago-New York flyer down to six miles an hour through the city of Warsaw, and to cut the speed of all other fast trains unless the people get the same consideration by the Pennsylvania company as is given the people of South Bend by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and Grand Trunk railroad companies.

BAD GAME LAWS

FISH AND GAME LAWS OF THIS STATE DO NOT PROTECT AND ARE IN SORE NEED OF REVISION.

The many cases which have arisen in this county in the last few months from violations of the fish and game laws, have excited much talk and comment among the farmers especially, and also lawyers, relative to the justness and constitutionality of the fish and game laws of this state.

During the past year there was \$528.55 collected from violators of the fish and game laws. This, added to \$628, which amount was obtained by the issuance of hunting licenses, makes a total of \$1156.55, that was obtained from Marshall county people in the past year, through these laws.

The large sums of money obtained by the state from the issuance of licenses, and from convicted violators of these laws, will not much more than pay the fish commissioner and game warden and his many deputies, whose duty it is, not so much to protect the fish and game of the state, as to arrest and convict violators of these laws, and exhort heavy fines from those violators.

It is not much wonder that farmers resist being arrested for killing quail and game that has been raised and fed off their own bounty.

In speaking of spearing and netting fish, which are now both illegal, a farmer who has lived on the edge of a lake all his life, and who has spent much of his time fishing there, on says, that spearing and netting fish are not nearly so destructive, as fishing with a hook and line. "Nine fish out of every ten, said he, 'thrive bite on a baited hook, are female fish that are bedding. Upon opening these fish, often they are found to be filled with eggs, every three of which would represent two hatched fish. Furthermore a fisherman will drop a hook and line into a bed of sun fish, or perch and will take twenty or more of these small fish, if he has luck enough, before he has caught a mess. With a spear, two or three larger, say five-pound fish will be caught. These fish so speared, or caught in a net are far more often male than female fish. One large snapping turtle, one dog fish, or one gar fish, will kill more small fish in one day than can be represented that one spear would kill large fish in a month. If the small fish are killed off, there will be no large fish. 'A few years ago', said this man, 'when spearing was allowed, many large turtles, gar, or dog fish that showed beneath the light, was speared and killed. In this way the lake was kept pretty well cleared of these fish destroyers; in those days there were forty times the number of fish in the lakes that there are now.' Thus, if instead of paying a fish commissioner a big salary for arresting violators, this money would be paid as a bounty on turtles, gar and dog fish, the other fish would have by far more protection than they are now receiving. It is well known that the lakes of this state are becoming gradually devoid of fish."

The same principle will hold in reference to game. One weasel will kill a whole covey of quail in one night. One crow will destroy several nests of quail eggs, in the same amount of time.

Remove the deputy fish commissioners and game wardens, revise the fish and game laws, give a local farmer a salary for watching over the fish and game in his neighborhood, and put a bounty on vermin and natural enemies, that are more destructive to the fish and game of the land, than either gun or spear.

While studying in his room he was set upon by masked students, who carried him to a cemetery and tied him with his back to a tombstone. Keiper took the matter in good part, but made the request that his overcoat be given to him. The others rolled up his coat collar, but left him on the chilly ground and so securely fastened that he could not even move his chilled arms and legs. Thus he was found by the sexton on the following morning completely exhausted.

For two weeks afterward he had a severe cold which developed into pneumonia and he was taken home. He never recovered his strength and was unable to return to school. After being an invalid for more than a year tuberculosis developed and he was sent to the southwest, leaving Louisville, Ky., on New Year's day. He grew rapidly worse and died at San Antonio after having been forced to abandon a plan to go to Colorado.

Keiper was 6 feet 2 inches in height and before his severe hazing was in perfect physical condition. He played full back on a local eleven and is remembered as a star player behind the line. He did not tell of the hazing or make any public matter of it until taken ill with pneumonia.

His parents have observed his earnest request that no trouble be made for the thoughtless fellow students who caused his illness and death.

Agent Urges Commercial Relations With Colombia.

A report on trade conditions in Colombia by Charles M. Pepper, special agent of the Department of Commerce and Labor, has been issued by the bureau of manufacturers. The importance of establishing intimate commercial relations with Colombia, the nearest South American neighbor of the United States, is strongly presented. The great natural wealth of the country in soil, forests and mines has not been developed largely on account of lack of transportation facilities, but active efforts are in progress to remedy this condition by constructing railroads which will increase a large demand for railroad materials. The classes of goods to be exchanged for the natural products of Colombia include many articles manufactured in the United States, particularly farm implements. The market requirements are explained and commercial and industrial conditions which should be helpful to Americans in establishing and extending trade with Colombia.

Bryan Story Not True.

Mr. Bryan declares that the report of estrangement between his daughter, Mrs. Leavitt, and her husband, has "absolutely no foundation; none whatever." The country will be pleased to read this authoritative denial of an unpleasant story. Whatever may be said of Mr. Bryan as a political leader, he is in private life a man above reproach, and no one can wish on any account to see the felicity of his domestic relations in any way disturbed.

PLEA FOR TRAIN SERVICE.

Rochester Interests Taken Up by Indianapolis Commercial Bodies.

Representatives of the Board of Trade, the Merchants' Association and the Indianapolis Manufacturers' Association met with the members of the committee on city interests of the Commercial club at Indianapolis Wednesday by invitation of the committee, to discuss the matter of improved train service on the Lake Erie & Western for Rochester, Ind.

The meeting had resulted from the following petition, signed by a number of business and professional men of Rochester, which had been received by the Commercial Club: "Gentlemen—As the Lake Erie & Western Railway company has taken off the morning and evening trains in and out of this city, thus making it impossible to get to and from your city in a one-day trip, we appeal to you to help impress upon the L. E. & W. management to do something for Rochester train service that will enable us to get to your city and home in one day. Otherwise we will be compelled to shift our business from Indianapolis to Chicago, where we have convenient train service."

It was decided that the following committee be appointed to call on officials of the L. E. & W. to ask for better service between Rochester and Indianapolis: Hiram Brown, chairman of the committee on city interests; W. J. Mooney, representing the Commercial Club; John S. Lazarus, representing the Board of Trade; W. E. Balch, representing the Merchants' Association; and E. H. Davis, representing the Indianapolis Manufacturers' Association—Indianapolis News.

Bound to a Tombstone by Hazards; Death Follows.

As a result of exposure while being hazed by fellow students when attending Rose polytechnic institute at Terre Haute, Ind., two years ago, William Keiper, Jr., of Louisville, Ky., 20 years of age, died at San Antonio, Tex. His father was on his way to Texas at the time and did not learn of his son's death until his arrival there.

Keiper was a student at a Louisville training school from which after being graduated, he went to Rose. He was an athlete at the local school and entered the freshman class at college in the engineering course, with bright scholastic and athletic prospects.

While studying in his room he was set upon by masked students, who carried him to a cemetery and tied him with his back to a tombstone. Keiper took the matter in good part, but made the request that his overcoat be given to him. The others rolled up his coat collar, but left him on the chilly ground and so securely fastened that he could not even move his chilled arms and legs. Thus he was found by the sexton on the following morning completely exhausted.

For two weeks afterward he had a severe cold which developed into pneumonia and he was taken home. He never recovered his strength and was unable to return to school. After being an invalid for more than a year tuberculosis developed and he was sent to the southwest, leaving Louisville, Ky., on New Year's day. He grew rapidly worse and died at San Antonio after having been forced to abandon a plan to go to Colorado.

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Cuba for the Cubans.

As far as he can, Secretary Taft has committed the American Government to a promise to withdraw completely from Cuba in the beginning of the spring of 1909. This pledge is contained in a letter from the War Secretary to the President, transmitting the report of Governor Magoon for the last year.

After declaring that the report from the Governor shows the conditions in Cuba to be encouraging, Secretary Taft says: "It was hoped by some that the census might be completed in September last. I did not think so, and I am not at all surprised to learn that the census has not yet been completed and probably will not be until April or May. This will postpone the local elections until June, the presidential election until December, and the installation of the President and Congress and the turning over of the island until about March or April of 1909. This is in compliance with our promise when we assumed temporary control of Cuba, and it seems to me that we ought to allow nothing to interfere with carrying out that promise. There are important interests that would be glad to delay our stay there for years, but good faith and good policy both, in my judgment, require us to leave at the time appointed."

The report of Governor Magoon constitutes an exhaustive history of the American intervention in Cuba and of the passage of the island under American control.

ELECT CHAIRMAN

REPUBLICANS OF THE COUNTY ORGANIZE. ELECT ED GARN CHAIRMAN.

The precinct committeemen of Marshall county met at Albert's hall Monday afternoon and elected the following officers: county chairman, Ed Garn; vice chairman, Ed Grant; secretary, Alva Porter; treasurer, Lewis J. Hess.

After the meeting was called to order, C. E. River of Bourbon, was elected temporary chairman, and Alva Porter secretary.

The following are the precinct committeemen who were present by person or proxy:

UNION TOWNSHIP
Precinct 1, Samuel Wise
" 2, W. S. Easterday
" 3, N. J. Fairchild

CENTER TOWNSHIP
Precinct 1, Henry Haag
" 2, Fred Kooty
" 3, H. E. Hess
" 4, Isaac Ressler
" 5, D. C. Smith
" 6, Frank Armantrout
" 7, John Caldwell

GREEN TOWNSHIP
Precinct 1, Bert R. Hand
" 2, E. J. Robinson

TIPPECANOE TOWNSHIP
Precinct 1, Will Coar
" 2, D. W. Ritter

GERMAN TOWNSHIP
Precinct 1, Dr. O. C. Vogeli
" 2, Geo. Stogk
" 3, Wm. Schlosser
" 4, W. A. Rouse

BOURBON TOWNSHIP
Precinct 1, W. H. Folk
" 2, Chas. E. River
" 3, Harry Steinbach
" 4, Glen Dillingham

NORTH TOWNSHIP
Precinct 1, W. L. Hoover
" 2, H. A. Way

POLK TOWNSHIP
Precinct 1, J. H. Lehman
" 2, Delbert Beard
" 3, C. A. Powell

WEST TOWNSHIP
Precinct 1, L. J. Hill
" 2, S. A. Garn

WALNUT TOWNSHIP
Precinct 1, Harrison Brewer
" 2, Simon Railsback
" 3, C. T. Middleton
" 4, J. W. Powers

An Old Fashioned Political Year.

We are in January now—and the month is going fast. Business, even spring business, is not likely to receive great attention so we shall have a political year—which has already begun—as lively as any presidential year in a long time, if present signs come to fruition. Politics is engaging the attention of both press and people. What with the meeting of committees, the fixing of convention dates, the efforts of individual candidates on both sides, there will be ample occupation for the great pastime which is said to be ours preeminently. One thing seems at this early stage to be a feature common to the affairs of both parties, that it is (with some qualification) a free-for-all race in the sense at least that it has not been for years. And this is said in the face of the belief that Bryan is as good as nominated on the Democratic side. There rises visibly sometimes a spirit that there may be others, and so the danger of cooperation (although the presumption is still in favor of Bryan) may not, after all, be merely a recording machine to register cut and dried results.

On the Republican side there is, of course, an open contest and a free course. The formations have not all been made; none for the matter of that. But the point is that the situation is such that events seem likely to crystallize naturally and the Chicago meeting be in fact an entry of several men with any one of whom the party may feel that it can go before the country. On both sides the situation is still in the early formative stage, but the Republicans at least have not reached the condition in which there is presumption of one against the field. As the months of late winter and early spring come on we shall see the various elements grouping in the fight for position, combinations forming and all of the exercise of free political conditions which it is the American boast are freest among us of all peoples. It is this formative and developing stage that gives interest to these early political movements and promises a presidential year of politics of the old fashioned kind.

Republicans Plead Guilty.

Charles A. Davis, ex-county commissioner from the Middle district (Goshen), and Francis E. Berlin, county commissioner from the Southern district, appeared before Judge Dodge in the Elkhart circuit court Saturday and entered a plea of guilty to the grand jury indictments charging them with having illegally allowed bills.

They were each fined in the sum of \$50 which with the costs figures \$63.75 each. They immediately settled with the county clerk and this ends the prosecution of the commissioners for careless business transactions, excepting the case against J. H. Cainon, commissioner from the Northern district (Elkhart), which will be contested—Warsaw Union.

POWERS APPEALS TO ALL KENTUCKIANS.

Asks Men and Women to Sign a Petition for His Pardon.

A statement to the public was issued by Caleb Powers Wednesday in which he asks the people to sign a petition to Governor Willson for his pardon on the main grounds that he was tried unfairly three times and at his last trial ten jurors asked for his acquittal. A committee, composed of four Democrats and three Republicans, has charge of the petition. The petition will be circulated among the women as well as the men.

Powers has spent eight years in jail since he was arrested on the charge of plotting the murder of William Goebel. At the fourth and last trial, ten jurors voted to acquit him, and the eleventh juror agreed to vote for acquittal if Price, the foreman of the jury, would do the same. Price held out for conviction, and the jury was finally discharged and a mistrial recorded. Judge Morris, who presided at the trial at Georgetown, refused to release Powers on bail, and fixed the next trial for early next summer.

When it became known how the jury stood Powers was overwhelmed with congratulations in the courtroom, Democrats and Republicans alike offering him their hands. From the moment Judge Morris discharged the jury Powers seemed possessed of a fresh hope and when court adjourned it was announced that a petition for his pardon would be presented to the people of the State.

75 Perish in Theatre Fire.

Seventy-five persons were burned to death Monday night in a fire which completely destroyed Rhoad's opera house in Boyertown, Pa.

The opera house was crowded with the members of St. Joseph Lutheran Sunday School, who were attending a benefit given for the church. When the show was in progress a tank exploded.

The actors endeavored to quiet the audience, but in their anxiety to make themselves heard, and to avoid the awful stampede of the women and children, the coal oil lamps which were used at the footlights were overturned, setting the place on fire.

The flames, fed by the oil, shot almost to the ceiling, and there was a rush of the several hundred persons to escape from the burning building.

Scores of women and children were trampled on, and several who escaped being burned to death, died after being dragged from the opera house. In many cases, it is said, entire families have been wiped out.

The scene which followed the explosion is indescribable. Scores of persons who were in the balcony at the time the explosion occurred jumped from the windows and sustained fractured limbs and skulls.

To add to the terrible disaster, the fire apparatus became disabled, and the structure was left entirely to the mercy of the seething flames.

It is almost certain that not a vestige of the bodies of the unfortunate who were overcome by the smoke and perished ever will be found.

Assistance was asked from Pottstown, but before the fire apparatus from that city reached Boyertown the entire center of the structure was a roaring furnace.

Had the women and children heeded the warning of the cooler heads in the audience the horrible loss of life might have been avoided but there was the usual panic and stampede which invariably follows at such a catastrophe.

Rolling Prairie Furnishes a Good Sensation.

Rolling Prairie is in the throes of a sensation. Saturday night Joseph Llewellyn, a Rolling Prairie harness maker, reported to his friends that his wife had been out with a man named Appleton. A crowd was organized to tar and feather Appleton. He was located at his house but he begged so pitifully and was released on promise to behave himself and to care better for his family, which he is alleged to have allowed to starve. Mrs. Llewellyn was also interviewed by the mob and given a lecture. The white-cappers also read the riot act to several other citizens whose actions in the past have not been just right. At one time the crowd numbered as many as 75 men and boys. The actions of the crowd is the talk of Rolling Prairie and vicinity.—LaPorte Herald.

Moorman by Acclamation.

The delegates selected to meet at South Bend today were called to order at two o'clock by district chairman Moorman. Dr. Burkett of Warsaw, was selected temporary chairman, and Hon. John L. Moorman of Knox was elected chairman of this district by acclamation.

The committee on resolutions presented resolutions endorsing Hon. C. W. Fairbanks for president and Hon. Chas. W. Miller for congress. An attempt was made to recommend Brick for re-election but the committee refused to concur in this action and only presented to the convention a report commending his acts in Congress.

Speeches were made by Hon. Chas. W. Miller of Goshen, J. L. Moorman of Knox and Herbert E. Hess of Plymouth, Hon. L. W. Royse and C. O. Merica of Warsaw.

RIGNEY IS GUILTY

DEPUTY GAME WARDEN IS FINED \$28 FOR TRESPASS. WILL BE MORE CASES. PROBABLY COUNTER CHARGES.

The farmers of this county who have been showing resentment against the deputy fish commissioners and game wardens for numerous arrests, made in this vicinity, were treated to a piece of sweet revenge, when Deputy Game Warden John Rigney of Goshen, was found guilty of malicious trespass on the property of John Kaufman, by a jury in Justice Unger's court, Thursday evening.

It has been estimated that several hundred dollars has been collected from persons in this county, mostly farmers, for violations of what are considered unjust fish and game laws. This charge was that on December 3, Floyd Kaufman and a friend were hunting rabbits in North township. While hunting, deputy warden Rigney and Chas. Miles drove up, and Miles alighted from the buggy and proceeded in the direction of Kaufman, calling to the latter to stop. Instead Kaufman became frightened and fled, leaving behind a shot gun, a bag containing three rabbits and a ferret. Miles fired a pistol shot at Kaufman and then appropriated the gun and rabbits. John Kaufman, the father of the lad, finally succeeded in finding the gun, and brought a charge of trespass against Rigney, for damage suffered by loss of the rabbits.

This case is the second of a series which have been filed against the deputy game wardens, and local personages who have been aiding them. The first case against Rigney for hunting on the property of An 'ew Thayer without permission, resulted in a disagreement of the jury. This case will be given another trial. The second charge, filed by John Kaufman, against John Rigney for malicious trespass on his premises, resulted in finding the defendant guilty.

A case against Wm. Ormond for hunting without permission, has been set for Jan. 13th, and another against Deputy warden Stoneberger, will be heard on Jan. 27th. John Rigney has taken an appeal from the Justice court decision, to the circuit court.

The jury on the trespass case was out from 5:30 until 9:30 Thursday evening, when they returned with a verdict of guilty. A fine of \$28 was assessed, which with costs will amount to about \$38.

The jurymen were: Clarence Slayter, Morris Agler, James DeLooney, Chas. McLaughlin, John Cullen, Samuel Gretzinger, Wm. McDuffy, Daniel Wiltrout, Corey North, Samuel McDonald, Edwin Gibson, and John Fred.

Japanese to Build U.S. Fortifications?

The War Department has not been informed as yet of the reported withholding of the contract for the construction of fortifications in Hawaii for the alleged reason that the Japanese were really the lowest bidders. Investigation at Washington shows that only a limited amount of fortification work is now in progress there and the officials see no reason why any line should be drawn on account of the nationality of those who are to do this work, the nature of which can not be concealed so that they would hesitate before they rejected the lowest bid on that account.

The principal work now on hand in Hawaii consists in the construction of two sets of mortar batteries for which Congress has specifically appropriated \$300,000. One of these batteries is at Diamond Head, the great promontory commanding the entrance to the harbor at Honolulu, and the other on the point at the entrance to Pearl Harbor. In addition to these large works there are some rifle gun replacements near quarantine and along the water front of Honolulu.

This year's estimates contemplate the expenditure of \$1,110,000 to perfect the fortifications of the Sandwich Islands, and for that amount it is said an impregnable naval base will be established on the Island of Oahu. The breakwater is under construction in Hilo bay, on the island of Hawaii, but as this is not complete yet, Honolulu and Port Harbor are the only harbors which now could be used by naval vessels.

With a full comprehension of the fact that the Japanese immigration question is being made an important issue in the political campaign now in progress in Japan and a consequent desire to avoid in any way embarrassing the Saitani ministry and perhaps causing its overthrow at the approaching election, the State Department is resolutely declining to publish any information respecting the progress of the negotiations with Japan on that subject.

Criminals Controlling New York.

Police Commissioner Bingham in his annual report has startled New York by the bold assertion that the city "is in the hands of criminals" and that many of the magistrates and highest judges are in league with politicians to protect certain offenders known to the system. He asks how it is possible for the police to be free from political influence when the whole election machinery is placed in their hands. Lawbreaking, he continues, is the easiest business now conducted in New York.

CHARGED WITH HORRIBLE CRIME

JOHN H. PLETCHER, OF TIPPECANOE, CHARGED WITH INCEST, BY HIS MARRIED DAUGHTER.