'The Chronicle.'
50c. Per Year.
A newspaper for the people of Dorchester County.

The Cambridge Chronicle.

If you want the Local News,
Read the Chronicle.
If you have anything to sell,
Advertise in the Chronicle.
TERMS MODERATE.

VOL. XXXI CAMBRIDGE, MD., THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1904. NO. 105

JAPS FLANK MOVEMENT

Transports Have Been Sighted By Russians Off Potinsa.

THEY CANNOT PREVENT LANDING

Though Japs Are Building Entrenchments On Yalu, It Is Believed They Will Soon Advance, As They Are Ready For Flank Movement.

St. Petersburg, April 21.—What may turn out to be the anticipated flanking movement of the Japanese troops is the appearance of a number of Japanese ships off Potinsa, near the Gulf of Ching-Tai-Tse, as reported to the emperor by General Kuropatkin. Military experts here have long regarded that vicinity as the probable point of

RUSSIAN TROOPS IN MUKDEN.

disembarkation of the second Japanese expedition. It is not far away from Takushan (12 miles to the east), and connects by road with Port Arthur (150 miles to the southwest) and Feng Huan Cheng (50 miles to the northwest), where the Russians will make their first obstinate resistance.

Though the Japanese are building entrenchments on the Yalu, it is believed that they will advance soon. The arrangements for a turning movement are complete, and experts say that such a movement could properly begin at Takushan, as Feng Huan Cheng lies at the angle of an equilateral triangle, with Takushan and the mouth of the Yalu as the angles at the base of the triangle.

The Japanese disembarkation will undoubtedly be covered by a warship, and the Russians recognize that it will be impossible to prevent it.

"We will strike after they have landed," grimly said a member of the general staff.

General Kuropatkin is aware of the strategic importance of the vicinity of Takushan, and it is understood that he has made arrangements accordingly.

General Kuropatkin's telegram to the emperor is as follows:

"General Kashtalinsky reports as follows on April 19:

"'All is quiet on the Yalu. The Japanese are throwing up entrenchments opposite Golutsy and further to the north.

"'The numbers of Japanese troops are increasing. They are concentrating at Wiju and spreading toward the north along the Yalu.

"'Cossack sentinels have observed the lights of Japanese transports near Ching Tai Tse, opposite the village of Potinsa, 25 versts west of Tatung Kau. The vessels were anchored at a distance of 50 versts from the shore.

"'According to dispatches from General Mistchenko, Japanese ships were also seen near Sou Chou.'"

Japs Land Near Newchwang.

London, April 21.—A dispatch to the Central News from St. Petersburg says it is reported that a Japanese force has landed near Newchwang.

Skirmishing On the Yalu.

Seoul, April 21.—The Japanese authorities here admit that constant skirmishing is occurring between the opposing armies on the Yalu river, but they claim that no decisive action has taken place up to date, though news of such an engagement is expected at any moment.

It is estimated that the Russians now have 50,000 men on the Yalu river.

The wildest rumors are afloat, largely from Korean sources, which are absolutely unreliable.

KUROPATKIN WANTS MORE MEN

Will Await Arrival of Another 100,000 Before Risking Battle.

Paris, April 21.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Journal says a friend of General Kuropatkin has received a letter from him, in which the general says he intends to await the arrival of another 100,000 men before risking a battle with the Japanese.

The correspondent of the Echo de Paris at St. Petersburg says that in the course of the audience between the emperor and Vice Admiral Skrydloff his majesty conferred upon the admiral full powers to act at Port Arthur in accordance with the necessities of the moment.

The rumor that $10,000,000 in cash went down with the battleship Petropaviovsk, the correspondent also says, is declared to be unfounded.

NUGGETS OF NEWS

Between four and five miles of forest on the South Mountain, near Penryn, Pa., has been destroyed by fire.

Emil Roeske, the last of the Chicago car barn bandits, has been convicted of murder and sentenced to life imprisonment.

The senate committee on foreign relations have authorized a favorable report on the extradition treaty between the United States and Cuba.

The battleship Rhode Island will be launched at Quincy, Mass., April 30, and will be christened by Miss Maud Wetmore, daughter of Senator Wetmore.

Baron Von Sternburg, the German ambassador, will deliver the commencement address at the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tenn., on June 13.

TORONTO FIRE LOSS $12,000,000

Fourteen Acres Burned Over and 7000 Persons Out of Employment.

Toronto, Ont., April 21.—The total loss by the fire which destroyed the wholesale district of Toronto will, according to the most conservative estimates, reach $12,000,000; the total insurance is $8,360,000.

The area swept by the fire embraced 14 acres, and from 5000 to 7000 persons are thrown out of employment. The work of tearing down the dangerous walls has begun. Nearly 250 firms were put out of business.

In the whole burned district the only walls that appear to stand intact are those of the W. R. Brock & Co. building. The city council placed all public buildings and the exhibition grounds at the disposal of the fire sufferers; amended the fire regulations to allow of the erection of temporary structures, and appointed a committee to wait on the legislature and secure an act ordering all wires under ground.

The custom house, a four-story stone building at the corner of Yonge and Front streets, was the barrier that stopped the progress of the flames toward the eastern end of Front street. Tons of water were thrown against the sides of the custom house. That structure was not seriously damaged. Dynamite was used on several small buildings.

Although the business interests of the city have been shaken to their foundations by the disaster, no time will be lost in beginning the work of reconstruction. A number of firms have already secured temporary premises, and the work of rebuilding will be begun as soon as the material is available.

ANXIOUS TO SEE TRIPLE HANGING

Over 5000 Requests to Witness Execution of Chicago Car Barn Bandits.

Chicago, April 21.—Curiosity to see the three car barn bandits, who are to be hanged tomorrow, has led to two Russian noblemen to seek admittance to the scaffold scene. The foreigners are Count Leihoff and Count Braksweiczy, whose desire to witness the execution has been communicated to Sheriff Barrett by Baron Von Schlippenbach, the Russian consul in Chicago. The Russians are making a tour through this country and wish to inspect American methods of administering capital punishment.

Between 5000 and 10,000 requests for admission to the hanging of the car barn bandits have been received by Sheriff Barrett and Jailer Whitman within the past few weeks. The requests came, in some cases, from distant points in Eprope, and from every part of the United States. They include strange petitions in foreign languages, urgest requests, with promises of money, many from women.

The execution of the bandits, however, will be strictly private, in conformity with the law.

ANTE-NUPTIAL AGREEMENT VOID

Wife Signed Away Dower Right In Husband's Estate For $5000.

Trenton, N. J., April 21. — Judge Archbald, in the United States court, set aside an ante-nuptial agreement made between John Russell, now deceased, and his wife, Lottie R. Russell, of Leesburg, N. J. This agreement, made in 1892, provided for the surrender by the wife, in consideration of $5000, all claims to her dower right in her husband's estate. Since the husband's death it has been discovered that the estate is worth $220,000, and Mrs. Russell claimed that she had been induced to sign the agreement through misrepresentation as to her husband's wealth. The case has been through the New Jersey courts, in which tribunals the agreement was sustained.

DOWAGER'S PORTRAIT FOR FAIR

Regal Pomp Was Observed When It Was Dispatched From Pekin.

Pekin, April 21.—The portrait of the dowager empress, which was painted by Miss Kate Carl, an American artist, and which is to be exhibited at the St. Louis Exposition, was dispatched today. In dispatching the portrait regal pomp was observed in order to impress the natives.

It is contrary to Chinese traditions to have the likenesses of their semi-sacred rulers made, and the innovation caused a sensation in the Chinese court. The painting of the potrait was suggested and the consent of the empress was obtained by Mrs. Conger, wife of the United States minister to China. While painting the portrait Miss Carl resided in the palace, with apartments near the empress, who gave her daily sittings.

Avalanche Buries 100 Miners.

Turin, Italy, April 21.—About 100 miners have been buried by an immense avalanche near the village of Pragelato. A violent storm is sweeping over that locality, and it is feared that other avalanches may result. The whole population of the village and a detachment of 40 soldiers have gone to the scene of the disaster, hoping to save some of the buried miners.

500 Ballots and No Sign of Break.

Findlay, O., April 21.—Five hundred ballots have been cast at the eighth congressional district Republican convention, with no signs of a break. Each of the six delegations is standing solidly by its candidate. The fight has now practically narrowed down between Cole, of Hancock, and Dow, of Logan

Caucasian Train Robbers Get $50,000.

Tiflis, Caucasia, April 21.—A train on the Trans-Caucasian railroad was held up between Novo-Senaki and Abascha by four armed men, who entered the mail car and after binding the officials escaped with registered letters and valuables worth $50,000.

Burns Acquitted of Bribery.

Grand Rapids, Mich., April 21—State Senator David E. Burns was acquitted of bribery in connection with the Lake Michigan water scandal. The jury was out five hours. It is understood that the first ballot was nine not guilty, two guilty and one blank. The charge of bribery against Senator Burns related to a bill which he introduced in the state legislature of 1893. It was alleged that this bill was backed by the men interested in the water deal, and that Senator Burns was paid $200 for his efforts in support of the measure.

RUSSIANS FLEEING ACROSS THE YALU

Boats Are Overcrowded and Hundreds Are Drowned.

WILL PREY ON JAP'S COMMERCE

Czar Is Fitting Out Volunteer Fleet With Rapid-Fire Guns — Two Japanese Officers Shot As Spies—Manchuria Full of Spies.

London, April 22.—A correspondent of the Times, cabling from Newchwang, says that a messenger has arrived there from the Yalu river, with the information that the Russians are fleeing north across the river in overcrowded boats and are losing hundreds by drowning.

The Tokio correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that Port Arthur undoubtedly is effectually blocked, and that events are culminating around the doomed fortress.

The correspondent of the Standard at Tien Tsin says that Japanese troops are now embarking from Korea, and possibly are being reinforced by the forces on the Yalu river, from which the Russians have practically withdrawn.

WILL PREY ON JAP'S COMMERCE

Russia Fitting Out Volunteer Fleet For That Purpose.

St. Petersburg, April 22.—The admiralty, it is announced, intends to fit out two ships purchased from Germany, which formerly were in the trans-Atlantic service, together with a number of ships of the volunteer fleet, with rapid-fire guns, and to send them to the Pacific to prey upon Japanese commerce. The admiralty believes that by this means it can prevent the resumption of operations by the Japanese commercial fleet and strike a hard blow against Japan's hope of maintaining her resources for the prosecution of the war.

It is authoritatively stated that Russia has been offered, through a well-known New York firm, two 7000-ton and two 3000-ton cruisers belonging to a South American republic, but has declined the offer.

All information in possession of the general staff indicates that the Japanese are preparing to make a landing near Takushan. The lights of Japanese ships have been observed there for several nights, and it is believed that the debarkation of the troops has been delayed only by the bad weather, which had prevented the assembling of the junks and other small craft on which the troops must be carried across the stretch of shallow water which extends for several miles from the shore. It is believed that the Japanese will experience great difficulty in debarking if their landing is resisted.

A prominent naval attache who is familiar with the coast, says a battalion with rapid-fire and machine guns could keep off an army corps, as the warships would have to lie too far out effectively to protect a landing.

Messages From Kuropatkin.

The emperor has received the following telegraph from General Kuropatkin, under yesterday's date:

"All was quiet on the Yalu on the 19th and 20th, and there has been no change.

"On the night of the 19th, opposite Cape Towerhill, west of Kai-Chju, a steamer was observed sending off boats, evidently for the purpose of taking soundings. The boats soon returned."

Two Japanese Officers Shot.

In another telegram to the emperor General Kuropatkin says:

"I respectfully report to your majesty that two Japanese officers, named Steevo Yukoka and Giska Oki, were arrested near the station of Tur-Chi-Kha. In their possession were found three cases of Bickford fuse, a French wrench, dynamite cartridges, tools for railway wrecking, cylinders containing one and a half pounds of pyroxilin, good maps of Mongolia, Manchuria and Northern Korea and a number of notes.

"A court martial held at Harbin, April 20, found them guilty, while belonging to the Japanese army of operating against Russia, and in order to gain success for their army, of destroying or damaging telegraph and railway communications by means of pyroxilin and other accessories provided for that purpose, and of making their way secretly into Manchuria, where they were arrested by Russian patrols 30 versts southwest of the station of Tur-Chi-Kha, on the Eastern Chinese railway. The officers wore Mongolian dress to disguise their nationality.

"The officers were condemned to be deprived of their civil rights and to be executed by hanging.

"I confirmed the sentence, but in view of the officers' rank consented that they be shot instead of hanged, with the same loss of civil rights.

"I refused their prayer to spare their lives, and they were executed at 6 o'clock on the evening of April 21."

MANCHURIA FULL OF SPIES

Japs In Various Guises Sniff Everywhere, Says Russian General.

Mukden, April 22.—The operations of the Russians in Manchuria are greatly hampered by the immense number of spies. Major General Kondratsvitch, commanding the Ninth East Siberian Rifle Brigade, says the Japanese have taken advantage of the convenient location of Newchwang, which is full of spies.

"In the guise of merchants, beggars, rag pickers and lackeys," says the general, "these spies sniff everywhere. They have grown pigtails, showing that they have been preparing for their work for a long time and that they were unwilling to trust entirely the information supplied by the Chinese. They are hard to get rid of. These insects as soon as they obtain information cross the river into Chinese territory, where they use the telegraph. Some of them have been caught, but the majority wander among the troops, and nothing can be done to prevent it."

A Chinese spy, who was caught several days ago, was sent to Liao Yang, where he was shot. The Chinese manifested deep sympathy, following him along the streets after he had been captured.

Kuropatkin Orders An Advance.

Paris, April 22.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Petit Parisien says he has learned that General Kuropatkin has ordered the advance of the Russian forces which are massed in Northeastern Korea, and that a brigade of infantry, with 5000 Cossacks, is within 100 versts of the north of the Tumen river.

WAS SUNK BY JAPS' MINE

All Doubts As to Cause of Destruction of Petropavlovsk Cleared.

St. Petersburg, April 22.—All doubt as to the cause of the destruction of the battleship Petropavlovsk and the damage to the battleship Pobieda at Port Arthur is dissipated by the report submitted by telegraph to the emperor April 21. In it Viceroy Alexieff states in a way that leaves the matter no longer an open question that mines were responsible for the disaster. The admission of the presence of Japanese ships off Port Arthur on the night preceding the going out of the Russian ships, which were watched by Admiral Makaroff, tends to establish Vice Admiral Togo's claim that his ships laid mines on which the Russian battleship struck.

The viceroy's report was sent only after a thorough investigation, ordered by the emperor, had been made. It was published this morning through the war commission. It explicitly states that "under the starboard side of the Petropavlovsk there was an explosion," and specifically declares that a mine exploded under the Pobieda. That the Russian ships did not run on their own mines is shown by the failure of the viceroy to mention anything of the kind, and by the positive statement of the port admiralty that Admiral Makaroff was familiar with the location of the torpedoes defending the port. The Russian officials also fail to understand the surprising blunder caused by the mistake of the Russian torpedo boat destroyers in taking the Japanese torpedo boats for a Russian flotilla, which resulted in the loss of the Strashni.

MAY BOMBARD BLUEFIELDS

Captain of British Warship Accuses Nicaraguan Officials of Piracy.

Kingston, Jamaica, April 22.—The British cruiser Retribution, which, under instructions from the imperial government, sailed from Kingston April 11 for a Nicaraguan port in connection with the seizure of six Cayman turtle schooners and the arrest of their crews by Nicaraguan officials, returned to Port Royal from the Nicaraguan coast, after ascertaining that the vessels and crews had been sent to Bluefields. The captain of the Retribution accused the Nicaraguan commandant, under whose orders the schooners were seized, of piracy. There is consternation among the Nicaraguan officials over the affair.

It was necessary for the Retribution to return to Port Royal to coal, but the cruiser will sail for Bluefields tomorrow to demand the release of the prisoners and the boats, and also immediate compensation for their illegal seizure and detention.

It is rumored that should it be found necessary, the Retribution will bombard the port of Bluefields.

TRUCE IN GRAIN RATE WAR

Question of Differentials to Be Settled By Interstate Commission.

Philadelphia, April 20.—A truce in the war on differential freight rates on ex-lake grain from Buffalo to New York and Philadelphia has been declared, pending the final action of the interstate commerce commission, to which the entire question of differentials is to be submitted. The new rates from Buffalo to New York and Philadelphia will be almost the same as those in force before the war began. The four mills differential in favor of Philadelphia is to be abolished pending the final settlement. The new rates, which go into effect on April 30, are as follows: Wheat and flaxseed, 4 cents; corn and rye, 4¾ cents; barley, 3 cents; oats, 3½ cents.

The railroads entering New York and Philadelphia have been for some time endeavoring to reach an agreement. With the approval of the New York and Philadelphia commercial exchanges, the whole question was referred to an umpire for settlement. The umpire selected was Commissioner McCann, of the Lake Line Association, of Chicago, who announced the new rates.

CONCLUDING CANAL TRANSFER

Panama Company Will Ratify Sale to the United States On Saturday.

Paris, April 20.—Important action relative to the Panama canal was taken here for the conclusion of all formalities for the transfer to the United States of the concession held by the Panama Canal company. These formalities have reached such an advanced stage that practically nothing remains to make the transfer complete, but as a measure of precaution the details of the action already taken are not made public pending the meeting of the stockholders of the company next Saturday, when it is expected the final transfer of the concession will be ratified. It can be stated, however, that the action already taken positively assures the ownership of the canal by the United States.

Mrs. Botkin's Hearing Ended.

San Francisco, April 22.—The examination of the witnesses for the prosecution in the preliminary examination of Mrs. Cordelia Bodkin on the charge of murdering Mrs. Joshua Dean, was concluded in Judge Conlin's district of the police court. The defense offered no testimony, but moved to dismiss the charge. The motion was taken under consideration by Judge Conlin, who will render his decision next Tuesday. The Delaware witnesses are now free to return to their homes.

May Postpone Mitchell's Trip.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., April 22.—President John Mitchell, the American delegate to the International Mining Congress, which was to have been held in Paris on May 23, has received word that it has been postponed until August 8. This will probably postpone his trip for a few weeks, as he was to have spent three months after the congress in studying European labor conditions.

WE EAT TOO MUCH

Average Man Consumes Three Times as Much as Necessary.

RESULT OF LATE EXPERIMENTS

Men's Bodily Vigor and Strength Was Greater On Smaller Diet, According to Report of Professor Chittenden, of Yale.

Washington, April 21.—The chief paper read before the National Academy of Sciences was a description of a series of experiments recently conducted by the Sheffield scientific school of Yale to determine if the average human being is not eating too much. Professor Russell H. Chittenden, the director of the school, who conducted the experiments, and who read the paper, made the statement that the average healthy man eats from two to three times as much as he needs to keep him in perfect physical and mental health and vigor.

Professor Chittenden said three classes of men were experimented on, several professors at the school, including Professor Chittenden himself, several students and a squad of United States soldiers. There was a gradual reduction of meat and other proteid foods, with little if any increase in starch and other foods in nearly all the tests. No fixed regimen was required in any case, the endeavor being to satisfy the appetite of each subject. In only one case was meat entirely eliminated from the diet. At the end of the experiments, which lasted from six months until nearly a year, and were concluded only a few days ago, the entire lot of men who had been Professor Chittenden's subjects were in the best of health. Their weight in some cases was almost exactly the same as when the experiments were begun, and in some slightly lower. Their bodily vigor was greater and their strength was much greater, partially owing to their regular physicial exercises during the experiments, and partially owing, Professor Chittenden believes, to the less amount of food eaten.

The daily consumption of food at the close of the experiments was much less than the recognized standard, and from a third to a half as much as the average man eats.

Professor Simon Newcomb is to read a paper entitled "Application of new statistical methods to the question of the causes influencing sex."

PRESBYTERIAN COMMITTEE

Will Prepare Book of Simple Form of Service For Use of Churches.

Philadelphia, April 21—A committee of 11 of the Presbyterian church in the United States began sessions here to prepare a book of simple forms of service for the use of Presbyterian churches.

The committee was appointed at the general assembly in Los Angeles, Cal., last May, when it was stipulated that the use of the book would not be obligatory. The desire was simply to provide a systematic form of worship, which in time would come into general use.

Dr. Henry Van Dyke, of Princeton, is chairman of the committee. Other members are Dr. John de Witte, of Princeton; Dr. Cuthbert Hall, New York; Dr. Louis F. Benson, of this city; Dr. William R. Richards, New York; Dr. Douglass P. Putnam, Indiana; Judge Robert N. Wilson and John H. Converse, of this city; John E. Parsons, New York; Nolan R. Best, Chicago, and Homer Lee, New York.

Sessions of the committee revising the metrical version of the Presbyterian Book of Psalms continue daily. Dr. John D. Davis, of the Princeton Theological Seminary, is chairman.

ALMOST WIPED OUT BY FIRE

Only Two Buildings Left Standing In Devon, W. Va.

Bluefield, W. Va., April 22—The little hamlet of Devon, located on the Norfolk and Western railway, 15 miles east of Williamson, was almost wiped out by fire. The buildings destroyed included the only hostelry, the Hotel Devon. The fire originated from a defective stove in the home of D. R. Richardson, in which were located two small-pox patients, sons of Mr. Richardson. Both narrowly escaped burning, owing to the unwillingness of the onlookers to expose themselves to the disease. But two buildings remain standing, and they are insufficient to accommodate those who lost their homes. As a consequence one-half of the population were sheltered for the night in the railway station. The loss is $25,000.

Kate Claxton's Son Kills Himself.

New York, April 22. — Harold Stephenson, 21 years old, said to be a son of Kate Claxton, the actress, shot and killed himself in his lodgings in Fourth avenue. Two letters, one sealed and addressed to his mother, and one addressed to the latter's sister-in-law, Mrs. Josephine Cono, were found in the room. The letter to the young man's mother was to the effect that he would destroy himself because he found it impossible to make friends. Kate Claxton is said to be playing in Cincinnati.

Son of Danish Count a Burglar.

Boston, April 21.—A young man giving the name of Forbes Thott, but declaring that he is the son of a Danish count and former ambassador to this country, and that he was disinherited about a year ago, was held for the grand jury in $4000 bonds on eight counts of larceny. He was arrested a day or two ago, and the police say he has been identified by several Back Bay residents whose places have been robbed.

Boy Choked to Death By His Shirt.

Vineland, N. J., April 20.—Curtis Becker, the 3-year-old son of Cuno Becker, of this place, was found hanging dead from a small fruit tree. The little fellow, in climbing over a pile of lumber, slipped. His shirt caught on a branch of the tree and stayed his fall. The weight of his body tightened the band around his neck, and, unable to free himself, he choked to death.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

SMOOT CASE REOPENED

Committee Draws Interesting Testimony From Brigham Roberts.

MORMON CHURCH AND POLITICS

Candidate For Office Must Have Church's Support to Be Elected. Witness Refused to Divulge "Endowment House" Obligation.

Washington, April 21.—With the reopening of the investigation in the Reed Smoot case before the senate committee on privileges and elections, the prosecution devoted considerable time to drawing from Brigham H. Roberts the character of the oaths which are said to be necessary for a Mormon official to take in order to have the support of the church for political office. Members of the committee showed an equal interest in the obligations which are to be taken by Mormons who "go through the Endowment House." Along both lines much evidence was brought out. It was shown by Mr. Roberts' testimony that without the consent of the Mormon church he failed of election to a seat in congress, and later with church recognition of his candidacy he was elected. In relation to the Endowment House obligation Mr. Roberts was extremely reticent. He said that the sacredness of the ceremony was such that he could not reveal it to the world, and that if he did so he would lose caste with the church as having betrayed a trust.

Mr. Roberts said he had three wives, one married in 1877, the second in 1886, and the third in 1890. He said he has children by all of the wives, and by the first plural wife since his election to congress. He thought the last child was born three or four years ago. The last wife he said he married without the knowledge or consent of the first two, because he knew it was illegal and did not wish to embarrass them if called on to testify.

Senator Bailey asked the witness' views of his obligations as a citizen and whether there could be a religious obligation which would justify him in denying his services to his state to discharge duties which would devolve upon him by the acceptance of a political position.

Mr. Roberts said the emergency might arise whereby an official should resign his political office if the will of his constituents would not permit him to perform his duties in harmony with the church mandates.

Senator Bailey called attention to the church rule which forbids an official to accept an office with the consent of the church unless he resign his office in the church or is "reduced to the ranks."

"In the event of such a crisis," said the witness, "I think one would have to rely on the individual patriotism."

"But patriotism and religion in such a case would be in conflict," said Senator Bailey. "At one time you defied the church, did you not?"

"I did."

"And you were defeated?" "Yes."

"Because you refused to submit to the orders of the church?"

"I think I was enlightened by the church," said the witness.

"And when you were enlightened and did submit to these orders you were elected?"

"I was."

Senator Bailey asked the witness if it was not true that the political support of the Mormon church in Utah was sought by political parties the same as the Irish, German or Italian vote was sought in other communities.

"I believe not," said Mr. Roberts. "There may be individuals who trim their sails that way, but not the church."

Chairman Burrows inquired: "If you were invited to accept a political office would you feel at liberty to accede to the request without first getting the consent of the church?"

"I think not."

Resuming cross-examination and quoting from the record of the testimony of E. B. Critchlow, Mr. VanCott asked Mr. Roberts if he ever had stated to Mr. Critchlow that he had a vision of his dead ancestors which induced him to change his attitude toward the rule pertaining to permission to run for office. Mr. Roberts said he never had made such a statement. He also said he never had stated that he had seen his ancestors in perdition, and that they could not go through the temple and be baptized unless he conformed to the wishes of the church. The witness said he had been through the Endowment House, that the Endowment House oath or ceremony was now performed in the temples.

"Can you not tell us in regard to this ceremony?" asked Chairman Burrows.

"I cannot. I do not feel at liberty to do so. I consider myself in trust and not at liberty to disclose what takes place."

Edward E. Barthell, of Nashville, Tenn., testified in regard to the literature of the Mormon church.

Well-Known Sporting Man Dead.

New York, April 21.—James C. Kennedy, a well-known sporting man and former writer on sporting subjects, died suddenly in an elevated railroad train in Brooklyn. Kennedy for a number of years was a partner of P. T. Powers and William A. Brady in managing bicycle race meets, prize fights, etc. Mr. Kennedy was born in New York city 37 years ago.

Fourth Class Postmasters.

Washington, April 20.—The following fourth class postmasters were appointed:

New Jersey—Main Avenue, F. D. Lucasi; Waretown, Joseph Gaskill.

Pennsylvania — Anise, Samuel S. Hartzell; East Charleston, George E. Niles; Lack, H. U. Burns.

The Weather.

Forecast for this section: Fair today and tomorrow; warmer tomorrow; diminishing northwest winds.

Educate Your Bowels.

Your bowels can be trained as well as your muscles or your brain. Cascarets Candy Cathartic train your bowels to do right. Genuine tablets stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. All druggists, 10c.

ASKED FOR PROTECTION

Mormon Witness Appeals to Smoot Investigation Committee.

CANNON FEARED PROSECUTION

When Assured of Protection, He Answered Most of the Questions, But Evaded Those Relating to "Endowment House" Obligation.

Washington, April 22.—The feature of the hearing in the Smoot case before the senate committee on privileges and elections was the testimony of Angus M. Cannon, for 25 years the president of the largest Mormon stake in the world. The testimony was of a personal character, dealing with the conviction of the witness on charges of polygamous cohabitation, and was dragged from him under protest that he be protected from any peril or liability to prosecution for what he revealed. When assured that his plural marriages, under the statute of limitations, could not be used as evidence against him, he answered most of the questions asked. His testimony was no less sensational than that given by President Smith early in the investigation.

The sensation of the hearing occurred when Mr. Tayler examined Mr. Cannon in regard to his various marriages. Mr. Tayler asked the witness when he was first married, and he answered: "On July 18, 1858."

"To whom?" "Sarah Maria Mousley."

"Who next?"

Mr. Cannon stood up and his voice shook with great emotion as he said: "I beg an opportunity to explain and to ask a question of the chairman before I proceed. Nineteen years ago I was brought into great trouble. I was prosecuted and sent to prison because I acknowledged the mothers of my children as my families. I was given the opportunity of deserting my families or going to prison—and I went to prison.

"I was sent to prison for eight months and served six months when the supreme court took up my case and I was released. While I was in prison I said to my associates who called to see me: 'You could not come here in honor; I could not stay out in honor.'

"For a long time I have lived within the law as far as it was possible to do so in the face of the obligations to my families. I have not paraded my families, but in honest pride I have nourished them.

"The press of the country has caricatured President Smith for the testimony he gave in regard to plural families, and if I am asked to make similar exhibitions of my family I appeal for protection from any consequences that may be the result of my testimony. I will answer all questions in regard to myself or the church if I am assured that I will not be placed in peril by reason of the testimony."

When assured that his evidence could not be used against him Mr. Cannon said he had six wives, and children with five of them. He married his last wife in 1886.

"Do you live with all of your wives now?" Mr. Tayler asked.

"I am sorry to say that I don't."

"Why? Because you are now in Washington and cannot be living with them?"

"No. Because of an agreement made by the church which compels me to be as modest as I can."

Chairman Burrows asked in regard to this agreement, and the witness said he referred to the manifesto of 1890 declaring against a continuation of polygamous cohabitation.

"What has been the effect of that manifesto upon you?"

"It has made me more modest, and I have been only as attentive as I felt common humanity required me to be."

"What do you mean by that?"

"I mean that this church order has made me more cold in my treatment of them than I should be."

"Do you mean that you will go on living with your plural wives?" the chairman asked.

"I will have to improve greatly if I don't. I follow the dictation of my conscience in the matter."

Mr. Cannon declined to reveal the oaths taken in the Endowment House, saying that they were sacred covenants entered into with their Maker. He said that only the very pure are permitted to enter the Endowment House.

"You mean such as yourself and President Smith?" said Chairman Burrows.

Again and again the witness evaded questions relating to the character of the obligations taken in the Endowment House, and finally said that "God had made it known that the sacred covenants should not be spoken of to the world." He would not say that there was any penalty attached to such disclosures or whether promise was given that the questions should not be answered. In answer to Senator Overman, Mr. Cannon said the twelve apostles had taken the Endowment House oath.

Great interest was manifested by members of the committee concerning the character of the Endowment House marriage ceremonies, but little could be obtained from Mr. Cannon. When pressed too closely he answered that he could not remember.

Carrie Nation In a Museum.

Chicago, April 22.—Mrs. Carrie Nation, the saloon smasher, arrived in Chicago, and will on next Monday commence an engagement at a dime museum. This is her first appearance in such a capacity. Her salary is $300 a week.

Filipinos Called Snow "Sugar."

St. Louis, April 21.—The heavy fall of snow in St. Louis is not causing any suffering among the Filipinos at the World's Fair ground reservations, according to reports from there. As soon as the Filipinos saw the snow they called it "sugar," and rushed into it despite the cold. They were soon sent back into their quarters and locked indoors to prevent them from contracting pneumonia. Stoves and warm clothing have been supplied to them as well as the members of all the other different tribes who are accustomed to warm climates.

We Buy Mortgages.
We Lend Money on Mortgages.
We Discount Notes.

WE RECEIVE YOUR ACCOUNT SUBJECT TO CHECK,
Same As Any Natio Bank.

THE EASTERN SHORE TRUST Co.
nbridge, Md

THE COLORADO MUDDLE

Miners' President Taken Before Supreme Court by Soldiers.

HAYWOOD CLUBBED BY MILITIA

Secretary of Miners' Union Struck Officer and Was Nearly Beaten to Death By Soldiers—Was Turned Over to Civil Authorities.

Denver, Colo., April 22.—President Charles H. Moyer, of the Western Federation of Miners, who arrived in Denver in custody of state troops, after several weeks' incarceration at Telluride, where martial law is in force, in consequence of labor troubles, was taken before the state supreme court under the writ of habeas corpus, which had been issued in his case. At the Oxford Hotel he entered a hack with General Sherman M. Bell and Captain Bulkley Welles, the respondents to the writ, and the vehicle was driven rapidly to the state house, followed by 32 armed soldiers, who guarded the entrances to the court room while the habeas corpus proceedings were in progress.

The return to the writ presented by Attorney General Miller set forth that the petitioner, Moyer, is lawfully restrained of his liberty, under and persuant to the express command of the governor and commander-in-chief of the military forces of the state of Colorado, as a military necessity, in the course of the suppression of an existing state of insurrection and rebellion in the county of San Miguel.

General Bell's answer, in which he represented that all acts of the other respondent, Captain Welles, were performed under command of his superior officer (Bell), declared that Moyer was an active participant in fomenting and keeping alive the insurrection and rebellion in San Miguel county, and that it was necessary to restrain him for some time to come. Bell further represented that he has been ordered by the governor not to release Moyer, either upon writ of habeas corpus or otherwise, until so commanded by the governor.

The court heard arguments on a motion of the petitioner to be admitted to bail, pending a decision on the question of the court's jurisdiction, and took the matter under advisement.

Mr. Moyer was then removed to the hotel in custody of the military.

Defying the detachment of cavalry which brought Moyer to appear before the supreme court, W. D. Haywood, secretary-treasurer of the Federation, attempted to hold a conversation with the prisoner while he was being taken from the train at the Union depot. Ordered to stand back by Captain Bulkeley Welles, commanding the guard, he struck the officer in the face. In a second he was surrounded by a cordon of angry troopers, who struck at him with the butts of their guns and beat him with six shooters. That he was not killed by the excited soldiers is due to the action of Bert Givens, the orderly for Captain Welles, who struck up the muzzle of a gun aimed at Haywood and rescued him from his position between two cars where the guardsmen had him cornered.

Placed under arrest, he was put in the middle of a hollow square of militiamen and marched to the Oxford hotel, near the depot. Here he again showed fight and was beaten into submission. His injuries consist of a deep cut on the left side of the head and one on the right side of his head, which almost severed the lower lobe of his right ear.

When a demand was made by Police Captain Frank Lee for the release of Haywood, on the ground that the military rule did not extend to Denver, General Bell replied that he intended to hold Haywood as a military prisoner and would shoot any one who attempted to take him, but nevertheless, under orders from Governor Peabody, Haywood was surrendered to Sheriff Armstrong and placed in the county jail

Queen Lil to Attend Fair.

St. Louis, April 21.—A request was received by an official of the world's fair to reserve accommodations here for former Queen Liliuokalani, of Hawaii, and her party for the first week in May. They will visit the world's fair, but in no official capacity.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c.
If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.