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VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1893.

PART 2.

ONE YEAR EACH

McGreevy and Connolly are Sentenced this Morning.

TO TWELVE MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT.

In the Ottawa Jail but Without the Usual Hard Labor.

Justice Refuses Bail—Has Not Sufficient Confidence in the Prisoners — Also Advised to this by Prosecuting Counsel—The Judges' Address—He Feels Sorry for the Offenders.

Ottawa, Nov. 22.—McGreevy and Connolly were this morning sentenced to one year imprisonment each without hard labor.

The court met this morning to receive the verdict from the jury in the McGreevy-Connolly case. As soon as Justice Rose took his place on the bench the jury filed into the court room and took their places and delivered a verdict of guilty. On the prisoners being asked why sentence should not be pronounced, Mr. Blake rose and asked that the case be reserved, principally on the point that all the letters and other documents were submitted to the jury before they had arrived at the conclusion that a conspiracy had taken place. He asked for bail.

Judge Rose said that he would reserve the case, but had not sufficient confidence in the prisoners to give bail. He had also been advised by counsel for the prosecution not to give bail. It had been pointed out to him that one of the prisoners had already left the country since the opening of the case.

Mr. Blake denied this, but counsel for the prosecution said he left during the parliamentary investigation until the session closed.

Mr. Blake showed that this was not since the present case commenced.

Justice Rose said that since counsel for the prosecution would not relieve him he would have to pass sentence, and did so as follows: "I have witnessed many strange scenes in my judicial life, but one of those which is specially trying is the present, when I see two men in the positions they have brought themselves to by their own operations. I will try, however, to administer justice without exciting too much sympathy. It is, however, impossible not to feel sympathy for the men when it is known that there are others besides themselves as guilty as they are. As to the verdict, I entirely agree with the views taken by the jury. It is one against which there can be no reasonable doubt; it is morally right. I may, as a lawyer, say it is legally right. The evidence given by the defense in your behalf is not well founded in law. I must act on my own opinion, and if I have erred then I can be put right. That will not affect the merits of the case. I do not see that in any event I should suspend sentence, unless I make up my mind that in the administration of justice I should suspend sentence in every case. If objection was taken as to the weight of evidence, I might see some reason as to why sentence should be suspended, but such was not there. The offense is one which affects many. It is against public policy, against good government, and can not be lightly passed over, but yet I have no desire and shall not yield to any cry for severe punishment being visited upon single offenders, as vengeance ought in this case to be visited upon many. I will, however, do that which I think ought to satisfy the administration of justice. One of you in losing your position in public life has already suffered; the other, having a position of trust in the community, has also suffered. In ordinary criminal cases the lightness of the sentence has to be considered; in regard to you, no matter what sentence I pass, it will be a severe one; one day would be the same as a full term. I have thought that I would administer justice if you suffered less personal annoyance, so that while the community may know that offenses of this kind will not go unpunished, there may be no feeling of undue sympathy for you in regard to this and other considerations which I do not feel it a necessity to dwell upon. I have nothing to do but administer justice to the public interests, and the sentence upon you is that you be confined in the county jail here for one year without hard labor."

The prisoners were then handed over to the sheriff.

Blake says he will arrange for an appeal at once.

Gen. Rusk's Death.

Indianapolis, Nov. 22.—Gen. Harrison spoke with deep feeling last evening regarding the death of Gen. Rusk. He said: "I had very little acquaintance with Gen. Rusk previous to his going into my cabinet, though I knew he had been a brave soldier and a congressman of ability. As secretary of agriculture he was highly successful. He was a man of broad statesmanship, and looked out for the greatest benefit for the whole country. He made a special study of our export product and the foreign embargoes and worked constantly through the secretary of state to have these restrictions or exportation removed. His success all the world knows."

Atlantic Shipping.

New York, Nov. 22.—Arrived, Elbe, Southampton; Norwegian, Glasgow; Dresden, Bremen; Obdam, Rotterdam; Manitoba, London; France, London; Mexican Prince, Cardiff.

Starving Indians.

Quebec, Nov. 22.—The greatest destitution prevails among the Indians all over Canada, and from Labrador to British Columbia come continuous tales of suffering. Priests and missionaries are vainly endeavoring in a small way to relieve the misery, which has only commenced with the arrival of the cold weather, and the government will be appealed to. One of the Indian towns in the northern part of Quebec has been depopulated by famine. It is already known that over 400 Indians have already perished of hunger. It is expected thousands more must starve before winter is over.

BLOUNT'S REPORT.

Main Points in the Hawaiian Commissioner's Statement.

Washington, Nov. 21.—In the reports and correspondence on Hawaiian affairs, which have been given currency by the state department, appears a brief letter from commissioner (subsequently minister) Blount, under date of July 31st, 1893, in which he says the condition of parties is one of quiescence. The action of the United States is awaited by all as a matter of necessity, and will remain until the proposition to annex is accepted or rejected. In the latter contingency no sudden movement is likely to occur. The present government can only rest on the use of military force. Ultimately it will fall, without fail. It may preserve its existence for a year or two, but no longer. He adds that he has done his duty as well as he could, considering that he was surrounded by persons interested in misleading, "and that his private affairs necessitated his return home."

In a letter dated May 24th, Commissioner Blount denies the allegation that improper relations existed between ex-Marshal Wilson and the queen, and his report calls attention to his reception by Minister Stevens, who, on his arrival, informed him that the club had rented an elegant house, well furnished and provided with servants, carriages and horses for his use; that he could pay for this accommodation just what he chose.

Troops from the Boston were, he says, doing military duty for the provisional government. The American flag was floating over the government building. Within it the provisional government conducted business under an American protectorate, to be continued, according to the avowed purpose of the American minister, during negotiations with the United States for annexation.

He tells how Minister Stevens called upon him with W. F. Smith and represented that the withdrawal of the United States marines meant that the Japanese would land troops from a man-of-war in the harbor. The American minister expressed belief in the statement, but the Japanese commissioner put a stop to these rumors by having the vessel ordered away.

Commissioner Blount reviews the history of the islands, beginning with the constitution of 1852, and the changes made in the system of government down to the revolution of 1887, which resulted in the constitution of that year, and which to a great extent is given as the cause of the revolution of 1893. Among those mentioned in forcing King Kalakaua is Mr. Thurston, now minister from Hawaii. Blount describes at some length the restrictons placed upon the king by the 1887 constitution. After the revolution was accomplished the history of Hawaiian politics is followed by the commissioner.

He shows the position which the queen occupied, recites her protest, and describes the race and citizenship of the men concerned in the revolution, tries to show collusion on the part of Minister Stevens and the revolutionists. He goes into details and points out, by time and place, the haste with which Minister Stevens acted, and, by quoting from Stevens' report and papers on file at the legation, declares the minister misrepresented the revolution to the United States government.

Mr. Blount says that Minister Stevens consulted freely with the leaders of the revolution movement from the evening of the 14th. They feared arrest and punishment and he promised them protection. The leaders would not have undertaken the movement but for Stevens' promise to protect them from the government. Had the troops not been landed no measures for the organization of a new government would have been taken. The American minister and the revolutionary leaders determined upon annexation to the United States, and agreed on the part of each to act to the very end.

Mr. Blount says the native race feel that a great wrong has been done them and their queen. When the queen resigned it was under protest, and she did not believe the action of Stevens would be indorsed, and he adds: "Indeed, who would have supposed the circumstances surrounding her could have been foreseen and sanctioned deliberately by the president of the United States. Her uniform conduct and the prevailing sentiment among the natives point to her belief, as well as theirs, that a spirit of justice on the part of the president would restore her crown." That is the only thing in the nature of a recommendation made.

Mr. Thurston, the Hawaiian minister, this evening gave out a statement in which he says: "I have received no official information that Mr. Blount has made a report, and do not know what it contains, except from reading newspaper extracts therefrom, and am unaware of the present contentions of the United States government concerning Hawaii. It would be contrary to diplomatic courtesy to publish a statement on such a subject prior to informing the United States government. First, Mr. Blount charges that the American troops were landed under a prearranged agreement with the committee of safety that they should so land and assist in the overthrow of the queen. I hereby state that at no time did Mr. Stevens or Capt. Wiltse assure me, or the committee of safety, or any sub-committee thereof, that the United States troops would assist in overthrowing the queen or establishing the provisional government, and as a matter of fact they did not so assist. The troops were landed to protect American citizens and their property in the event of the impending and inevitable conflict between the queen and the citizens, and not to co-operate with the committee in carrying out its plans. In fact, the troops did not co-operate with the committee, and the committee had no more knowledge than did the queen's government where the troops were going nor what they were going to do. The whole gist of Mr. Damon's examination likewise contains a statement that when a request was made for the support of the United States troops, Lieut.-Commander Swineburn sent back word, "Captain Wiltse's orders are to remain passive."

Second. Mr. Blount charges that the queen had an ample military force and that, but for the support of the United States representatives and troops, the establishment of the provisional government would have been impossible. In reply thereto I hereby state that, although the presence of the American troops had a quieting effect on the rough characters of the city and may have prevented some bloodshed, they were not essential to and did not assist in the overthrow of the queen. The result of the movement would have been eventually the same if there had not been a marine within a thousand miles of Honolulu.

In support of this statement, I cite the following facts:

1. The troops did not land till Monday night, the 16th of January, after the revolution had been in full progress since the afternoon of Saturday, the 14th, during which time the committee of safety was openly organizing for the avowed purpose of overthrowing the queen.

2. There was absolutely no attempt at concealment from the government the objects and intentions of the committee.

3. The queen, her cabinet and their supporters were utterly demoralized, suspicious of one another and devoid of leadership.

4. The committee of safety and their supporters were united; had ample force to execute their purposes; knew what they wanted, and proceeded with intelligent deliberation, thoroughness and confidence to do it.

In support of the second proposition, that there was no concealment from the government of the intention of the committee, I submit:

1. That on the afternoon of Saturday, the 14th, in reply to the request of the queen's cabinet for advice as to what they had better do, the queen then still insisting upon the proclamation of the constitution, and supporting it by force, I advised them to declare the queen in revolution and the throne vacant, and at the request and at the expressed approval of two of them and the tacit assent of the other two, I then and there drew up a form of proclamation to that effect.

2. At half-past 4 on the afternoon of Saturday, the 14th, at a meeting of about 200 citizens at the office of W. O. Smith, the queen was denounced in the strongest terms, and a counter resolution was openly advocated. The queen's minister of the interior, John Colburn, addressed the meeting asking their armed support against the queen. The queen's attorney-general, Mr. Peterson, and her attorney, Paul Neuman, were both present. A committee of safety was publicly then and there named and proceeded forthwith to organize.

3. At 6 o'clock on Sunday morning, the 15th, I told Mr. Peterson and Mr. Colburn, two members of the queen's cabinet, that the committee intended to depose the queen and establish a provisional government, that if they would take charge of the movement well and good; otherwise the committee intended to take action on its own account.

4. The committee met openly that morning, with the full knowledge of the government of the place of meeting, and remained in session during the greater part of the day, while several police kept watch on the building from the street.

5. On Monday morning at 9 o'clock, the committee, without attempt at concealment, met at my office, within 200 feet of the police station, and marched to Wilson's headquarters, where the entire police force was stationed. While the meeting was in progress Wilson came to my office and asked to speak to me privately, and we went into an adjoining room. Our conversation was in substance as follows: Wilson said, "I want this meeting stopped," referring to the mass meeting. I replied, "It can't be stopped. It's too late." He said, "Cannot this thing be fixed up in some way?" I replied, "No, it cannot; it's gone too far." He said, "The queen has abandoned her new constitution idea." I replied, "How do we know that she will not take it up again as she said she would?" He said, "I will guarantee that she will not, even if I have to lock her up in a room to keep her from doing it; and I'll do it, too, if necessary." I replied: "We are not willing to accept that guarantee, as it is insufficient. The thing has gone on from bad to worse until we are not going to stand it any longer. We are going to take no chances in the matter, but settle now, once and for all." Wilson then left the office. He had since stated that he immediately reported to the cabinet and advised arresting the committee, but the cabinet were afraid and refused to allow it.

6. At 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Monday, the 16th, a mass meeting of 3,000 unarmed men was held within a block of the palace. The meeting was addressed by a number of speakers, all denouncing the queen.

Journalistic Cranks Responsible.

Quebec, Nov. 22.—All the Quebec papers treat the attempt to blow up the Nelson monument at Montreal as the mad prank of a number of foolish and irresponsible boys, calling more for a "spanking" than for any other punishment. They especially deprecate the attaching of any undue importance to the incident while throwing all the blame for it on the journalistic cranks who have been inflaming the French-Canadian mind by their silly writings on the subject.

Called on the Cardinal.

Baltimore, Nov. 22.—Cardinal Gibbons to-day received a visit from a crank, Frank Steckfus. The priest quickly saw what the man was as soon as he made his demand for $50 in cash, and soon got rid of his unwelcome intruder. Steckfus went to St. Joseph's church in South Baltimore and introduced himself as Cardinal Gibbons, saying he had come to dismiss Father Barry, the pastor. Steckfus was arrested.

QUEEN OF HAWAII.

Liliuokalani's Substantial Form Very Probably

HOLDING DOWN THE ISLAND THRONE.

Since Monday Last, if Minister Willis Obeyed Orders.

Very Little Doubt in Official Circles that Royalty has been Restored — What Minister Thurston had to Put Up With at Washington—Quietly Ignored as a Hawaiian Representative.

San Francisco, Nov. 22.—Official Washington dispatches for Minister Willis and Admiral John Irwin were sent out yesterday on the Pacific Mail steamer China, which will touch at Honolulu on her way to the Orient. The exact nature of the dispatches could not be learned. They were received in cipher an hour before the China sailed and forwarded in a large sealed envelope. The next steamer from Honolulu, by which important news is expected from Hawaii, is the Alameda, due early to-morrow morning. The Alameda, commanded by Captain H. G. Morse, a veteran in the service, has a remarkable record for always being on time. She is due here at 7 a.m.

Washington, D.C., Nov. 22.—It was clearly apparent this morning that the publication of Minister Thurston's reply to Commissioner Blount's report had created a very disagreeable impression at the department of state. None of the officials care to discuss the matter with the view to the publication of their opinions, but it was privately intimated that the minister adopted an extraordinary course. He has violated all the proprieties of diplomatic intercourse, and in any other country he would be immediately furnished with his passports. But Thurston made it very difficult for such a course to be pursued by very shrewdly disclaiming in the beginning of his article any intention of publishing an opinion upon the international questions at issue and by declaring that he purposed to confine himself to a statement of facts concerning himself in reply to Blount's personal attacks upon him. The impression is that the department has no intention of adopting heroic measures in his case. It may be expected, however, that he will meet with a chilly reception upon his next visit to the state department.

All the state department officials stood mute when there was brought to their attention the published report that Queen Liliuokalani had been restored to the Hawaiian throne on Monday. The report was entirely discredited here.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 22.—Queen Liliuokalani was re-established on Monday upon the Hawaiian throne, if the plans of Minister Willis carried. Monday was the day fixed, according to the last information received by Secretary Gresham. According to a high official at present in this city, who gives this information, the administrator has not the least doubt that the queen has been restored. Minister Willis' reports, which were received in Washington on Saturday, did not have the least doubt of the restoration of the queen on the appointed day.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 22.—Thurston's statements contradicting Blount's in regard to facts of the recent revolution in Hawaii are exciting much attention here. The question is asked, will the state department officially take any notice of it, and the general expectation is that it will not. The course of the department towards Thurston appears to have been that of quietly ignoring him in his diplomatic capacity. This was indicated to Thurston himself by the assertion that no copy of Blount's report had been officially transmitted to him.

MARTIN ELECTED.

The Liberals Gain a Sweeping Victory —Majority 435.

Winnipeg, Nov. 22.—The election for the vacant seat in the house of commons, caused by the resignation of Hugh John MacDonald, is in progress to-day. The candidates are Colin H. Campbell, barrister, Conservative, and Hon. Jos. Martin, Liberal. Both sides are confident, but it is admitted that the Conservatives have the most perfect organization, which will probably carry their candidate to victory. Every train arriving yesterday and this morning brought in crowds of voters from outside points, and it is estimated there will be 250 outside votes polled. Of these the Conservatives claim 150 and the Liberals 100. As early as 8 o'clock hundreds of vehicles of every description stood in front of the central committee rooms ready for the fight. At noon fully one-half of the resident votes had been polled. Both sides are working hard and expect a large majority, but indications are that the vote will be very close. The final result is hard to prophesy.

Winnipeg, Nov. 22.—Hon. Joseph Martin, Liberal, is elected by 435 majority.

FRENCH POLITICS.

Premier Depuy Briefly Outlines the Government's Policy.

Paris, Nov. 21.—At the opening of today's session of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Casimir Perrier, President of the House, made a short speech of congratulation upon the Franco-Russian alliance.

M. Dupuy then read the government programme. The Ministry, he said, would oppose the proposition for the separation of church and state, the country not having returned a majority in its favor. It would also combat the reestablishment of the system of voting by list, justifying its stand on the results of the so far obtained district voting, and oppose an inquisitory progressive income tax. Continuing, M. Dupuy said that the government would oppose the socialists and other collectivists who are aspiring to substitute state tyranny for individual liberty. It would allow no change to be made in the education or military laws, which were leading features of the republic's legislation and were necessary to support the laws.

The Prime Minister promised that bills would be introduced providing for hygienic reforms, the care of abandoned children, the establishment of co-operative societies in which the laborer would share the profits, the conversion of four and a half per cent. rentes, a reform of the alcohol tax, the settlement of the Bank of France question, a reorganization of the police so as to give the public solid guarantees against the anarchists, and the regulation of the manufacture, sale and transportation of explosives. Measures respecting the liberty of association were also promised. The programme is an essentially moderate progressive one, and its announcement was received with cheers by the supporters of the government. M. Dupuy, upon finishing his reading, invited the chamber to immediately discuss the programme.

A vote was taken on the question, and it was carried by 291 to 221.

M. Jaures, the socialist, opened the discussion. The statements made just now by the prime minister were, he said, a declaration, not a programme. M. Dupuy had merely announced a war against the socialists.

CANADA IN BRITAIN.

The Monument Again—Imperial Institute Lecture—Tupper Arrives.

London, Nov. 22.—Reports of the attempt to blow up Nelson's monument in Montreal have been cabled here, and a great deal of newspaper comment has been excited by the incident. There is a disposition to overrate the importance of the affair. The Daily News ascribes the incident to the discontent of the Mercier party, while the Pall Mall Gazette points to the fairness of the treatment meted out to French-Canadians under British rule, and contends that if any revolution against them takes place the dynamite offenders will be responsible.

The inaugural address at the opening of the first session of the Imperial Institute was delivered by Mr. Leckey, the historian, yesterday afternoon. The Prince of Wales, president of the Institute, was in the chair. Mr. Leckey's address, which was suited to the place and time, referred to the fact that all the leaders of public opinion in Great Britain were agreed upon the revived interest in the colonies and the necessity of encouraging emigration to British possessions to promote imperial union.

The high commissioner, Sir Charles Tupper, who came over on the Parisian, arrived in London to-night from Liverpool.

A Rich Criminal.

Jefferson City, Mo., Nov. 22.—Dr. Chas. L. Flanders will serve a three years' sentence in the penitentiary. The state supreme court confirmed his sentence this morning. Dr. Flanders is the richest criminal ever called upon to answer to the charge of felony in the city. He is worth $500,000. He occupied a pretentious house and desired to buy an adjoining house and lot owned by Ludwig Goetz, who would not sell it. Henry Sleek then appeared and offered to give Goetz a lower rate of interest on a mortgage that he was paying. After Goetz had signed the papers he discovered that he had conveyed the property to Flanders. Sleek was indicted for fraud as well as Flanders, but Sleek is a fugitive from justice.

Starving American Miners.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 22.—In Ironwood, Mich., which is the centre of Geogebic mineral range, 5,000 miners have been out of employment since June. Eight hundred wood choppers engaged in the forests have also been idle. Fully 20,000 persons are on the verge of starvation. They have nothing to live on now but a few beets and potatoes. The distress in Ironwood is the greater because it suffered last summer from an epidemic of typhoid fever. Not less than 1,000 children are not only hungry, but cannot leave the miners' cabins because of their lack of clothing.

Robbed the Postoffice.

Petrolea, Ont., Nov. 22.—Last night a daring robbery took place at the oilsprings postoffice. The postoffice is situated in Mr. Yates' store and Yates and his family live over it. The safe was blown open and the noise was heard by the Yates family, but on account of the burglars having secured all the doors by tying them with ropes it was impossible to gain admittance. One of the family got out of the window and gave the alarm, and the robbers, seeing this, made their escape. It is reported they secured from $300 to $400 in money and stamps. Suspicion falls on six young men who were seen around the village during the day.

Dangerously Insane.

Toronto, Nov. 22.—George Herbert Stokes, the wealthy New Yorker, who tried to borrow $100,000 from Sir Oliver Mowat, and said he was Queen Victoria's son, is quite dangerous, and the authorities here do not care to let him have his liberty. They were undecided what to do with him, when a letter came from the law firm of Dittenhoefer, Gerber & James, New York, on behalf of Stokes, mother, requesting that her her son be placed in an asylum here and not liberated until requested by his mother, who will pay all expenses.

The Cardsdale Safe.

London, Nov. 22.—Considerable relief was felt this morning on receipt of a telegram that the British ship Cardsdale, which was supposed to have foundered, was safe and sound, lying at anchor off Spurnhead.

MURDERED THE OPERATOR.

Deliberate Assassination of a Young Telegraph Clerk.

Woodland, Cal., Nov. 22.—Davisville was thrown into a state of excitement last night when H. M. Eaton, night operator, was discovered on the sidewalk in front of the Lilliard House with a bullet hole in his side and gasping for breath. He died in a few minutes after he was found and never regained consciousness. When the 10:20 train arrived at Davisville the conductor went into the office to send a message, but Eaton was not there. After waiting a few minutes he walked over to the Lilliard house bar and enquired if he had been there, but the bartender had not seen him. As the conductor came out he discovered the body of a man lying on the sidewalk. A light was procured and the body proved to be that of the missing operator. Life was not yet extinct, but he breathed his last a moment later. It was found that one of the iron guards on the window was bloody and wrenched out of shape.

Davisville, Cal., Nov. 22.—A man named Olsen is in custody, having given himself up, stating he was an accomplice of Dodge, who is in jail at Woodland on suspicion of having killed young Eaton at this place last night. Olsen when questioned by a detective said he was with Dodge last night, and they went to the railroad depot together for the purpose of murdering Eaton. He says he and Dodge went to the office and knocked on the door, and when Eaton opened it they sprang upon him, then shot and killed him. Olsen has not yet made any statement as to the motive for the crime.

It is supposed that when young Eaton was shot he ran over to the saloon to give the alarm. He reached the window then fell from loss of blood, and in so doing he made a despairing grasp at the iron guard. The shooting is supposed to have occurred about 10 o'clock, as several persons heard a shot fired about that time and paid no attention to it. The wound is on the left side just above the hip joint. Information has arrived that Chas. Dodge has disappeared and that he had been seen in Woodland. Dodge arrived early this morning. He immediately reported at the sheriff's office and stated that if he was needed he could be found in the city. The sheriff told him he was not aware he was wanted for anything. Dodge replied: "But I will be." He left a few moments after, but his mysterious manner and his refusal to make any statement impressed the sheriff that he knew something about the killing of Eaton at Davisville and he was locked up. Dodge could not be induced to say why he had come to Woodland. He declined to say anything for publication, because the good name of his sister is at the bottom of the whole affair. Dodge was for a long time a member of the firm of Kendall & Dodge, brokers of Sacramento. He has been engaged in hay baling in Yolo county for the past season.

Suspicion at once became fastened on Dodge and his partner in the baling business and they were arrested. It is known that for a long time there had been bad blood between Dodge and Eaton, and this strengthens the suspicion.

Eaton came to Davisville last October and has since been employed as night operator. He was regarded as a young man of more than ordinary ability and had the reputation of being something of a ladies' man. He is about 30 and came from Pennsylvania. His parents live there, and it is rumored he also left a divorced wife there.

The man Olsen, who was arrested by Constable Kincaid, made a statement substantially as follows: "Dodge came to the livery stable about 10 o'clock last night and asked me to go to the depot, see Eaton, and ask him to explain the action between himself and Miss Dodge. I was accompanied by Dodge, and on our arrival at the depot he knocked at the door and Eaton came out. As soon as Eaton recognized Dodge he sprang at him, clinched, and a scuffle ensued, the result of which was that Eaton got Dodge down, but afterwards let him up. As soon as Eaton released his hold on Dodge the latter assaulted him and he was thrown again. Dodge got up, and as Eaton was also getting up, Dodge deliberately fired the fatal shot. Eaton staggered toward the Lilliard house and Dodge disappeared. Not a word was spoken between the men during the altercation and Eaton's friends say that he had been told that Dodge was going to kill him, and it may have been the fear that he would do so that influenced Eaton to seize Dodge when he opened the door and discovered who he was."

Olsen's story is believed by those who know him. Deputy Sheriff Wyckoff says Dodge is mentally unbalanced. Olsen's statement was repeated to him and he was asked if it was correct. "Something like that occurred," he replied. "Do you want to add to or deny any portion of it?" He answered, "No." Miss Dodge is so ill that her physician refuses to permit any one to see her. There are sensational rumors concerning her illness and the relations that existed between her and the dead operator. She is well spoken of and is very handsome and intelligent.

Princeton Hazers Lectured.

Trenton, N. J., Nov. 22.—Herbert W. Fitzgerald and William H. Fuller, two of the seven Princeton students who were recently indicted for "hazing" Robt. Leopold, pleaded not guilty in Mercer county court yesterday afternoon. Judge Woodruffe gave them a severe lecture and imposed a fine of $10 on each.

Loss Two Million Dollars.

Springfield, Mass., Nov. 22.—Fire which broke out in a Worthington street block early this morning spread to several other blocks, and after raging for five hours was checked at 6 o'clock this morning. It was the most destructive the city has known for a year. Loss, $2,000,000.

Eseljay's Liver Lozenges are not bringing the dead to life or performing unheard of miracles, but they are bringing health and sunshine to many a home previously clouded with troubles resulting from biliousness and torpid liver. 25cts a box at all drug stores.