

ECONOMY KEYNOTE OF
PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Most Important Question Presented to This Administration—Foresees a Deficit—Has Directed Heads of Departments to Reduce Estimates—Further Revision of Tariff at Present Unwise—Trying to Learn Exact Truth as to Execution of Groce and Cannon—Relations With Foreign Countries Friendly—Refund in Sugar Fraud Cases Will Not Prevent Criminal Prosecution—Coast Defenses All That Could be Desired—Reform of Judicial Procedure Urged—Favors Postal Savings Banks—Statehood for New Mexico and Arizona—Against Territorial Legislature for Alaska—Tariff Not Responsible for High Prices.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The first annual message of President Taft was delivered to Congress today. It was presented in both houses by Asst. Secy. Latta and in both houses was received shortly after 12 o'clock.

In the senate when the reading of the message began, at 12:12 p. m. great interest was manifested by both Republicans and Democrats.

There was a full attendance of senators on the floor of the chamber and as soon as copies of the document had been furnished them they riveted their attention upon the printed pages.

While the secretary of the senate read the president's words, many senators hastened over the pamphlet hunting for subjects in which they were especially interested.

Others proceeded in the more orderly way of following the reading from the desk. The message follows:

THE MESSAGE.

TO THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

The relations of the United States with all foreign governments have continued upon the normal basis of amity and good understanding and are very generally satisfactory.

SPECIAL AGREEMENT WITH GREAT BRITAIN

Pursuant to the provisions of the general treaty of arbitration concluded between the United States and Great Britain April 4, 1908, a special agreement was entered into between the two countries on Jan. 27, 1909, for the submission of questions relating to the fisheries on the north Atlantic coast to a tribunal to be formed from members of the permanent court of arbitration at The Hague.

In accordance with the provisions of the special agreement the printed case of each government was, on Oct. 4 last, submitted to the other and to the arbitral tribunal at The Hague, and the counter case of the United States is now in course of preparation.

The American rights under the fisheries article of the treaty of 1818 have been cause of difference between the United States and Great Britain for nearly 70 years. The interests involved are of great importance to the American fishing industry and the final settlement of the controversy will remove a source of constant irritation and complaint. This is the first case involving such grave international questions, which has been submitted to the permanent court of arbitration at The Hague.

CANADIAN BOUNDARY.

The treaty between the United States and Great Britain concerning the Canadian international boundary, concluded April 11, 1909, authorizes the appointment of two commissioners to define and mark accurately the international boundary line between the United States and the Dominion of Canada in the waters of the Passamaquoddy bay, and provides for the exchange of briefs within the period of six months. The briefs were duly presented within the prescribed period, but as the commissioners failed to agree within six months after the treaty was signed, the treaty, as required by the treaty, it has now become necessary to resort to the arbitration provided for in the article.

The international fisheries commission, appointed pursuant to and under the authority of the convention of April 11, 1908, between the United States and Great Britain, has completed a system of uniform and common international regulations for the protection and preservation of the food fishes in international boundary waters of the United States and Canada.

The regulations will be duly submitted to Congress with a view to the enactment of suitable legislation as will be necessary under the convention to put them into operation.

TO SETTLE DIFFERENCES.

The convention providing for the settlement of international differences between the United States and Great Britain, including the apportionment between the two countries of certain of the boundary waters and the appointment of commissioners to adjust certain other questions signed on the 11th day of January 1909, and to the ratification of which the senate gave its advice and consent on March 3, 1909, has not yet been ratified on the part of Great Britain.

Commissioners have been appointed on the part of the United States to sit jointly with commissioners on the part of Canada in examining into the question of obstructions in the St. John river between Maine and New Brunswick, and to make recommendations for the regulation of the uses thereof, and are now engaged in this work.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR PROTECTION OF FUR SEALS

Negotiations for an international conference to consider and reach an arrangement for the preservation and protection of the fur seals in the north Pacific are in progress with the governments of Great Britain, Japan and Russia. The attitude of the governments interested leads me to hope for a satisfactory settlement of this question as the ultimate outcome of the negotiations.

THE SECOND PEACE CONFERENCE AT THE HAGUE

The second peace conference recently held at The Hague adopted a convention for the establishment of an international prize court upon the joint proposal of delegations of the United States, France, Germany and Great Britain. The law to be observed by the tribunal in the decision of prize cases, was, however, left in an uncertain and therefore unsatisfactory state. Article 7 of the convention provided that the court was to be governed by the provisions of international law, but that in the absence of such provisions the court shall apply the rules of international law. It is generally recognized that the court shall give judgment in accordance with the general principles of law and equity. As, however, many questions in international maritime

law are understood differently and therefore interpreted differently in various countries, it was deemed advisable not to intrust legislative powers to the court, but to leave to each nation the rules of law properly applicable in a conference of the representative maritime nations. Pursuant to an invitation from the Netherlands, a conference was held at London, from Dec. 12, 1908, to Feb. 26, 1909, in which the following powers participated:

DECLARATION OF LONDON VERY SATISFACTORY

The United States, Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, The Netherlands, Russia, and Spain. The conference resulted in the declaration of London, unanimously adopted and signed by the participating powers, concerning, among other matters, the highly important subjects of blockade, contraband, the destruction of neutral prizes, and continuous voyages.

The declaration of London is an embodiment of blockade, contraband and international maritime law, and it is hoped that its reasonableness and fairness will secure its general adoption, as well as remove one of the difficulties standing in the way of the establishment of an international prize court.

CONFERENCE ON MARITIME LAW AT BRUSSELS

Under the authority given in the sundry civil appropriation act, approved March 4, 1909, the United States was represented at the international conference on maritime law at Brussels, Belgium, which opened on the 28th of September, last, and resulted in the signature and ratification of a convention for the unification of certain regulations with regard to maritime regulations and salvage and convention for the unification of certain rules with regard to collisions at sea.

The new proposals of conventions which have not heretofore been considered in a diplomatic conference, namely, one concerning the limitation of the responsibility of ship owners and the other concerning marine mortgages and privileges, have been submitted by the conference to the different governments.

The conference adjourned to meet again on April 11, 1910.

The international conference for the purpose of promoting uniform legislation concerning letters of exchange, which was called by the government of The Netherlands to meet at The Hague in September, 1909, has been postponed to meet at the capital in June, 1910. The United States will be appropriately represented in this conference under the provision thereof already made by Congress.

BELGIAN ANNEXATION OF CONGO FREE STATE

The question arising out of the Belgian annexation of the independent state of the Congo which has so long and earnestly preoccupied the attention of this government, and enlisted the sympathy of our best citizens, is still open but in a more hopeful stage. This government was among the foremost in the great work of the uplifting the state of the Congo, and in the utilization, education, and fruitful, open commerce to that vast domain, and is a party to treaty engagements of all the interested powers designed to carry out that great duty to humanity. The way to better the original and adventurous conditions so burdensome to the native and so destructive to their development, has been pointed out by observation and experience not alone of American representatives but by cumulative evidence from all quarters and by the investigation of Belgian agents. The announced program of reforms, striking at many of the evils said to exist are an augury of better things. The attitude of the United States is one of benevolent encouragement, coupled with a hopeful trust that the good work responsibly undertaken and zealously perfected to the accomplishment of the noble so ardently desired, will soon justify the wisdom that inspires them and satisfy the demands of humane sentiment throughout the world.

PATENT CONVENTION MADE WITH GERMANY

A convention between the United States and Germany, under which the non-working provisions of the German patent law are made inapplicable to the patents of American citizens, was concluded on Feb. 19, 1909, and is now in force. Negotiations for similar conventions looking to the placing of American inventors on the same footing as nationals have recently been initiated with other European governments whose laws require the local working of foreign patents.

INTERESTS OF UNITED STATES IN LIBERIA

Under an appropriation made at the last session of the Congress, a commission was sent on American citizens to Liberia. Upon its arrival at Monrovia the commission was enthusiastically received, and during its stay in Liberia was everywhere met with the heartiest expression of good will for the American government and people and the hope was repeatedly expressed on all sides that this government might see its way clear to do something to relieve

(Continued on page three.)

EPITOME OF PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Treaty with Great Britain—Submits fisheries dispute to The Hague tribunal—Canadian boundary to be demarcated.

Protection of Fur Seals—Negotiations for an international conference are in progress.

Second Peace Conference—Provided for establishment of international prize court.

Declaration of London—Agreed to and signed by all the participating powers, eminently satisfactory.

Congo Free State—United States' attitude is one of benevolent encouragement.

Liberia—Commission afforded every facility for ascertaining true condition of affairs. Helpful measures hoped for in its report.

Spitzbergen Islands—United States asked by Norway to take part in conference to devise means to remedy existing conditions.

Turkey—Change of government should be of benefit to American commercial interests.

Latin America—Relations of United States with the various countries are generally good.

American Capital—Investment in foreign countries unprecedented, and imposes on the government vast increased responsibilities.

Pan American Policy—Principles long since fixed and are unchanged. Monroe doctrine should not be permitted to exist for the perpetuation of irresponsible government capable of just obligations.

Nicaraguan Affairs—Washington government has been compelled to intervene diplomatically in them.

Zelaya's Government—Complaints against it have kept Central America in constant turmoil. Two Americans put to death by Zelaya's orders. Diplomatic relations have been severed. Such further steps will be taken as comport with the dignity of the United States.

The Far East—Government's policy there is unchanged, being for equality of opportunity.

Opium Trade—President favors vigorous legislative control of the manufacture, sale and use of opium.

Mining in South Manchuria—Chinese-Japanese conventions do not interfere with rights of Americans.

Relations with Japan—They continue to be as they have been, very cordial.

Department of State—Endorses Secy. Knox's recommendations for its reorganization along modern lines. For division of posts and consular affairs, and certain specialization in business with Europe. Promotion of secretaries by merit.

Tariff Act of 1909—Officials appointed to assist in collecting information necessary to its wise administration.

Expenditures and Revenues—Economy most important question for the administration. Deficit for current year certain. Estimates cut down.

Panama Canal—No good reason for departing from policy for paying for construction by bond issues. This causes part of burden to fall on future generations that will get the benefit of it.

Civil Service—Its reclassification recommended so that it may be improved and some inequalities in salaries avoided. Civil pension list advocated.

Customs Fraud—Treasury department and department of justice trying to bring guilty parties to book. Congressional investigations not advisable just now.

Minimum and Maximum Rates—That their enforcement will lead to a tariff war is not at all likely and president has no fear of any such result. Favors appointing commission to examine federal appropriation for tariff board asked.

War Department—In interest of immediate economy and because of prospective deficit, reduction in estimates required. Army not to be recruited up to authorized strength. Measures only temporary. Officers' elimination on all grounds. Conscription generally all that could be desired. Not wise to make large expenditures on Philippine naval base.

Navy Department—Voyage of battleship fleet a great event, and more than justified. Plans for reorganization of officers to be sent to Congress. Estimates for department reduced \$25,000,000.

Department of Justice—Should be change in judicial procedure so to reduce expenses of private litigants and to facilitate dispatch of business. Much lawlessness and violence of lynching due to uncertainty and injustices growing out of delay. Favors appointing commission to examine federal law and equity proceedings. Recommends legislation on injunctions in conformity with Republican platform.

Interstate Commerce—Will send special message on that and question of trusts.

Postoffice Department—Annual deficit largely caused by low rates of postage on second class matter. Postal banks system necessary and practicable.

Ship Subsidy—Recommends passage of bill providing for it.

New Mexico and Arizona—Statehood for these two territories is urged.

Alaska—Recommends legislation for appointment by the president of a governor and executive council Opposed to a territorial legislature.

Conservation of Resources—Further legislation for that purpose is needed.

Consolidation of Bureaus—Authority asked to unite those of manufactures and statistics.

White Slave Trade—Urgent need for additional legislation that it may be checked by recruiting from abroad.

Bureau of Health—No reason why various bureaus and offices of general government which have to do with public health or subjects akin thereto should be united into one to be called "the bureau of public health."

Civil Service Commission—Its work has been satisfactory. Congress urged to enact law requiring congressional candidates and committees in charge of their candidacy and campaign to make statement of money contributions and expenditures.

Freedmen's Saving & Trust Co.—Congress asked to appropriate money to pay balance due depositors.

Negro Emancipation—Semi-centennial of Lincoln's proclamation should be properly celebrated. Endorsed proposal to hold exposition showing progress of the negroes in celebration of event.

ROBBED, BEATEN AND LEFT UNCONSCIOUS

New York, Dec. 7.—William Aslar Drayton, 32, J. Coleman Drayton, financier, and nephew of Col. John Jacob Astor, was beaten and robbed early today on the New York Central train, returning home from a social affair. He was picked up unconscious by a policeman, Drayton is now in the Presbyterian hospital. It is not known how much the robber obtained.

JOHN DREW THROWN FROM HIS HORSE

New York, Dec. 7.—John Drew, the rider was thrown from his horse while riding with his daughter on the bridge path at the Central park today. About 20 minutes ago the horse reared and threw the rider from the saddle. Mr. Drew was carried to the Presbyterian hospital. The extent of his injuries is not known.

CHURCHES OF AMERICA.

Representatives of Seventeen Million Protestants Gather in Louisville, Ky., Dec. 7.—Representing 17,000,000 Protestants, the executive committee of the federal council of the churches of America began its annual meeting at the Warren Memorial Presbyterian church in Louisville, Ky., today. The members of the committee, of which Dr. William H. Roberts of Philadelphia is chairman, are in attendance. Welcoming addresses occupied today's session and tomorrow papers on religious sociology will be read.

REPORT AS TO HOW GROCE AND CANNON WERE CAUGHT

New Orleans, Dec. 7.—A weekly newspaper, published at Managua, Nica, dated Nov. 29, has been received containing a report of the execution of Cannon and Groce, the two Americans. The paper asserts that the execution was carried out in the act of trying to blow up the steamer Diamante. It says that when the men were captured they had in their possession dynamite fuses and machines for causing the explosion and that after a trial at Fort Castano they confessed to having set the mine.

ALARMING REPORTS ABOUT CZARINA'S HEALTH

St. Petersburg, Dec. 7.—Alarming reports are being made in connection with the illness of the empress. The illness is reported to be of a serious nature. There is no truth whatever in the stories that the empress has been suffering for two years from the effects of a nervous breakdown and inflammation of the veins of the lower limbs. However, there has been no marked change in her condition, which is no cause for criticism.

COLDEST IN COLORADO FOR THIRTY YEARS

Denver, Dec. 7.—The entire state of Colorado is shivering under the coldest December weather in 31 years. For three days the highest mark in Denver has been five degrees above, and last night for the second time in three days the 10 below mark was reached.

MISS SPRY SPONSOR.

Governor's Daughter to Officiate at Launching of Battleship Utah.

Miss Mary Alice Spry, eldest daughter of Governor and Mrs. William Spry, received an invitation today from the New York Shipbuilding company at Camden, N. J., to act as sponsor for the United States battleship Utah which will be launched at 10:30 o'clock Thursday morning, December 23, 1909. The invitation is signed by Delaney May, president of the ship building company.

COLD WEATHER CAUSES SUFFERING

Heavy Snow, Lower Temperature And Strong Gale Resulted in Three Deaths in Chicago.

RAILROADS ARE IMPEDED.

Large Part of Missouri Covered With Snow—Terrible Experience of Mother and Her Babe.

Chicago, Dec. 7.—Heavy snow, accompanied by lower temperature and a 35 miles wind swept over Chicago and the surrounding territory today, bringing death to three persons in this city before the noon hour and seriously hampering transportation. One man was found dead from cold and exposure and two men, blinded by snow were run over by trains.

The snowfall in this city was four inches and reports from several points told of 15 inches with heavy drifts in railroad cuts.

MISSOURI SNOW COVERED.

St. Joseph, Mo., Dec. 7.—Northwest Missouri is covered with snow and cold weather is causing suffering. Railroads are having difficulty in moving trains and telegraph and telephone wires are down at some places.

TEMPERATURES LOW.

Kansas City, Dec. 7.—This portion of the southwest is today in the grip of the most severe cold wave of the season with temperatures ranging from 8 below zero at Oklahoma City, to 4 degrees below at Concordia and Dodge City, Kan.

Clear weather prevailed over all of Kansas, Oklahoma, southern Nebraska, northwestern Missouri and the Texas Pan-Handle today, following the heavy snow storm of yesterday and last night, but with the cessation of the snowfall, temperatures fell sharply.

Snow continues to fall today in southwestern and central Missouri.

Railroad traffic, which yesterday and last night was demoralized was much improved today, west, but trains east were still hampered.

The following temperatures were reported at 8 o'clock this morning: Kansas City, 3 above; Topeka, 1 above; Dodge City, 4 below; Amarillo, 8 above; Oklahoma City, 8 above zero.

A MOTHER'S EXPERIENCE.

Danville, Mo., Dec. 7.—Lying in six inches of snow on the steps of a bank building and almost dead, a Hungarian woman and her 6-month-old child were found at daybreak by a policeman.

Attached to the woman's dress was a tag consigning her to her husband, a coal miner at Westville, Ills. She, with her baby, arrived in the night from New York. She wandered about helplessly, the child clasped to her breast, until she sank exhausted and lay for hours in the storm.

Revived by warmth and food, the woman and her baby were sent on to Westville.

A FOOT OF SNOW.

Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 7.—Twelve inches of snow and minimum temperatures of six degrees below zero were reported this morning by the local weather bureau.

FREEZING IN TEXAS.

El Paso, Tex., Dec. 7.—The weather conditions freezing cold here, there having been ice in the streets since Saturday night. Snow fell late yesterday and it threatens snow today.

CORONER'S INQUEST INTO CHERRY MINE DISASTER

Cherry, Ill., Dec. 7.—A driving snowstorm and bitter cold weather kept expected witnesses away from the coroner's inquest to the Cherry mine disaster today. Many appeals for heavy clothing were received at the relief commissary early in the day.

Coroner Malm stated that he has some reason for thinking that Alexander Rosenjack and Robert Dean, the two missing witnesses, will be present within a day or so, and he will not close the inquest until he is sure there is no hope of these witnesses appearing.

SHOOTING SCAPE IN MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

New York, Dec. 7.—Two thousand on-lookers at the six-day bicycle race in Madison Square Garden were startled today by the report of a pistol shot from behind the tier of boxes. When quiet was restored, it was found that two men had started a fight and that a man in the crowd had been shot.

The wounded man, whose injuries are not serious, is Christopher Brown, a pugilist. He says he interfered in a fight between the two men and does not know who shot him.

Ben Kovacs, a prizefighter, formerly of Philadelphia, was taken into custody by the police. He denies having fired the shot.

SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTY BOILER MAKERS QUIT

Schenectady, N. Y., Dec. 7.—About 650 boiler-makers, tank men and helpers employed at the American locomotive works quit work today because the company attempted to introduce the Standard time system.

PHENIX INSURANCE CASE TO BE PROSECUTED

New York, Dec. 7.—The fact that George P. Sheldon is so ill at his home in Connecticut that he is expected to die will not cause an abandonment of the investigation and prosecution of the matters of the Phenix insurance company of Brooklyn, from the presidency of which Sheldon was removed at the instigation of the state insurance department. The case has been placed in the hands of the district attorney.

The insurance department believes the company's risks to the public are not involved and that the entire loss should be balanced by crossing off \$1,000,000 of the company's \$3,000,000 surplus.

Although the investigation shows that Sheldon managed the company's affairs alone and without consulting the board of directors, Supt. Hotchkiss declares each of the directors is responsible under the law.

Investigation into the affairs of the company were begun today by the grand jury. The witnesses included a number of insurance men and representatives of the office of Supt. of Insurance, Hotchkiss and banking and brokerage houses.

Henry Evans, who in this crisis has been called by prominent stockholders to assume the chairmanship of the executive committee of the Phenix insurance company, issued an official statement this afternoon declaring his belief that the company's capital of \$1,000,000 as intact and that there would be a net surplus of about \$500,000.

EVERYTHING QUIET AT ST. PAUL TODAY

St. Paul, Dec. 7.—"Everything is quiet," was the only comment President Hawley of the switchmen's union would make today on the strike condition. The men continue to assert they have the railroads tied up but the railroads claim the strike is broken.

Lacked by the jobbers and manufacturing association.

L. J. Shannon, senior vice president of the Order of Railway Conductors, issued an order last night to all conductors that they must observe strict neutrality.

NO ENCOURAGEMENT FOR SECY. DICKINSON

In Regard to His Recommendation for Increase in Number of Army Officers.

CHAIRMAN HULL CAN'T SEE IT

In 1901 Had All Needed for Army of 100,000—Now Want 700 More—Would They Be Enough?

Washington, Dec. 7.—Secretary of War Dickinson today received little encouragement in regard to his recommendation for an increase in the number of officers for the army. With the view of impressing upon Congress his ideas on this subject as embodied in his annual report he had a conference with Chairman Hull of the house committee on military affairs today. Mr. Hull was not sanguine over the outcome of the attempt.

"Why, as late as 1901 we gave them as many officers as they could use," would ever need for an army of 100,000 men," said Mr. Hull as he left the secretary's office.

"Now they want about 700 more. How long will those be sufficient?"

He admitted some branches of the service should be increased, among them the signal corps.

The chairman of the military affairs committee continues to urge the abolishment of the marine corps as an independent organization.

"Why could we not have sent the infantry to Nicaragua as well as the marines," he inquired.

"The advent of the big battleship, to my mind, signifies the passing of the marines."

NEWHOUSE BREAKS RAILROAD RECORD

New York, Dec. 7.—All eastbound records between New York and Chicago on the New York Central railroad for trains carrying passengers were broken today by the special carrying Samuel Newhouse of Salt Lake City, here on his trip to catch a steamer for Europe, where a brother is dying.

Approximately the train traveled the distance in 17 hours and 20 minutes, against 18 hours, which the Twentieth Century limited makes.

This record was made by the Newhouse special on the fact that it lost 48 minutes by the disbursement of an engine at Hudson, N. Y. Had not this mishap occurred the train would have probably made the run in 16 or 15 minutes less than it took.

The record is still held by the Vanderbilt special, which made the run to Chicago on March 23 last in 16 hours and 8 minutes.

The run of 342 miles from Chicago to Albany was made today in 320 minutes. An especially fast bit of running was that between Syracuse and Rochester, the 55 miles being covered in 75 minutes.

The special reached the Grand Central station here at 3:19 p. m. The exact running time between Chicago and New York was 17 hours and 20 minutes, thus lowering the eastbound record by 14 minutes.

TO RULE FINLAND.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 7.—Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaievitch, second cousin of the emperor, was today designated to rule Finland for 18 months, thus lowering the eastbound record by 14 minutes.

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JURY ACQUITS PIERCE OF CHARGE OF PERJURY

Austin, Tex., Dec. 7.—The jury in the case of H. Clay Pierce, charged with false swearing returned a verdict of not guilty.

Judge Calhoun, in a special charge to the jury, sustained the contention of Mr. Pierce's lawyers that he was innocent of the charge of perjury.

Pierce, as the counsel for the state sought to use testimony given by Mr. Pierce on the witness stand in Missouri with the intention, if possible, of securing his conviction.

The sale of the Waters-Pierce Oil company's property was postponed by Judge Wilcox until late today.

Thus was done, it is stated, in order to permit Pierce's lawyers to intervene in his behalf.

MOB THREATENED TO LYNCH EARL THOMPSON

Williamstown, Ky., Dec. 7.—A mob of 300 men surrounded the jail here and threatened to lynch Earl Thompson, a negro, charged with attacking Mrs. Maggie Roberts three weeks ago.

The negro when arrested was taken to Lexington for safe keeping. Today he was returned here to face the grand jury.

The mob surrounded the train when it stopped, but Sheriff Caster and two deputies rushed the prisoner to the jail.

The mob leaders declared the negro must be lynched if the grand jury failed to indict him.

CALHOUN CASE ADJOURNED TO THURSDAY

San Francisco, Dec. 7.—A formidable array of attorneys appeared in court today for the second day of the trial of Patrick Calhoun on the charge of having offered a bribe to John J. Furey, a former member of the board of supervisors.

Attorneys for the United States refused to permit Dist. Atty. Langdon to make a motion, but in the general belief that he wished to move to postpone the trial until January, and this impression was strengthened by a consultation which he held with the attorneys for the defense.

Judge Lawlor adjourned the case until Thursday, but in the meantime he will continue his examination of the venire summoned during his absence by Judge Dooling.

PARALYSIS EXTENDING.

Brussels, Dec. 7.—It is reported that the paralysis in the right arm of King Leopold is extending and that he will write only with difficulty. He spends much of his time in an easy chair.

SPECIAL OFFICER SHOOTS ITALIAN

Those Acquainted Say Affair Was Unprovoked and That Policeman Was the Aggressor.

BOTH AT THE POINT OF DEATH

Saloon—No Actual Eyewitnesses To the Shooting.

Emil Glaser, a night watchman employed privately by property owners in South Temple street, and Pietro Marcarilli, an Italian, are lying at the point of death in St. Mark's hospital as the result of a revolver duel between the two men in front of the Olympia saloon, at 553 west Second South street, about 2:30 o'clock this morning.

According to Lee Love, of 502 north First West street, who is employed by the Star Printing company, and Morton G. Smith, who lives at 736 west Second South street, both