MILITARY SCANDAL.

MANY PROMINENT OFFICIALS ARE IMPLICATED.

There are Already 110 Exhibits in the Case With Many More to Follow—Col. Sutton Refused to Appear as a Witness Against Marsh.

Gov. Pingree Quizzed.

The feature of the second day of the trial of Gen A. F. Marsh at Lansing was the introduction of an order issued by Gov. Pingree authorizing Quartermaster-General W. L. White to advertise for bids to equip the national guard. The governor on the witness stand admitted the genuineness of the order, but remembered but few of the facts surrounding the issuance of that the national guard was badly in need of equipment. The efforts of the defense were directed to show that Gen. Marsh impliedly trusted Gen. White and accepted his word regarding military board affairs without question. The letters of Gen. Marsh and Col. Sutton asking Attorney-General Oren for an opinion as to the prospective liability of the militia officers under the Spanish war fund act were introduced in evidence.

Second Day.

Owing to the necessity of establishing the guilt of Gen. White as a necessary element to the Marsh trial, rather slow progress was made and much of the time was taken up with passing upon evidence and reading to the jury the correspondence that passed between the quartermaster-general's office and the Hendrickson Manufacturing Co., of Chicago, with the following letter from Gen. Marsh to Col. Sutton: "Lansing, Mich., June 8, 1898. Dear Sutton—Inclosed please find letter from Hendrickson Manufacturing Co., of Chicago, with reference to the Mauser rifle. You will see that they want to know if we will accept the rifle. I have written them that we will not accept the rifle, but that we will be glad to receive a proposition from them for the Krag-Jorgensen rifle. Please return the letter to me. Yours truly, A. F. Marsh." Col. Sutton's reply, dated June 9, 1898, was also read, as follows: "Dear Marsh—Yours of the 8th received. Have written Hendrickson Manufacturing Co. that we will not accept the Mauser rifle, but will be glad to receive a proposition for the Krag-Jorgensen rifle. Yours truly, Sutton." Gen. White testified that he was not present at the conference between Gen. Marsh and Col. Sutton, but that he was informed of the result of the conference by Gen. Marsh. He also testified that he was present at the conference between Gen. Marsh and Col. Sutton, when the latter refused to accept the Mauser rifle. He also testified that he was present at the conference between Gen. Marsh and Col. Sutton, when the latter refused to accept the Mauser rifle. He also testified that he was present at the conference between Gen. Marsh and Col. Sutton, when the latter refused to accept the Mauser rifle.

Third Day.

The defense opened the third day of the trial of Gen. A. F. Marsh at Lansing with a sensational charge against Col. Sutton, and the latter's refusal to appear as a witness against Marsh. The charge was made by Attorney-General Oren in connection with the cross-examination of Gen. White. Col. Sutton was present in the court-room when the charge was made, and at once left the room. Before leaving he declared that he would not be a party to any such proceedings. Gen. White testified that Col. Sutton had refused to appear as a witness against Marsh, and that he was present at the conference between Gen. Marsh and Col. Sutton, when the latter refused to accept the Mauser rifle. He also testified that he was present at the conference between Gen. Marsh and Col. Sutton, when the latter refused to accept the Mauser rifle. He also testified that he was present at the conference between Gen. Marsh and Col. Sutton, when the latter refused to accept the Mauser rifle.

Fourth Day.

The attorneys for Col. Eli R. Sutton objected to his being called to the stand in the Marsh trial on the 27th, on the ground that it might prejudice his own case, as he is to be tried on practically the same charges as Gen. Marsh. Judge Wiest sustained the objection, but it is said he is prepared to sutton's having taken the stand, refusing to be sworn under his constitutional rights. President Hunter gave further testimony regarding the financial transactions of the Henderson Ames Co. and Gen. White. It developed that the rates, dropping episode, if reports are true, was made the basis for warning the prosecution to tread lightly in asking Bockerstaff certain questions regarding the military deal. Atty-Gen. Oren testified as to the letters he received from Col. Sutton and Gen. Marsh regarding the legal method for disposing of the surplus military supplies. The defense objected to the books of Gen. Marsh's father being introduced because the latter is of the prosecution being dependent of facts thereon as well as the defense. It was sustained. The rest of the day was devoted to testimony of small importance and technical objections by the defense.

Echoes of the Marsh Trial.

The most important witness on the second day of the trial was Atty-Gen. Oren, president of the military board. Noted for stating the fact that all meetings of the board were supposed to be called by him, he testified that it was not until he appeared before the grand jury the past winter that he learned that a special meeting was held in Grand Rapids July 11, last at which the resolution authorizing the use of the state funds was adopted. He also testified that it was not until late last winter that he learned that Lieut. Andrus had been appointed the secretary of the board, and then White made the announcement. He also testified that he had no knowledge of the fact that Gen. White had been appointed quartermaster-general until he saw it in the papers. He testified that he had no knowledge of the fact that Gen. White had been appointed quartermaster-general until he saw it in the papers. He testified that he had no knowledge of the fact that Gen. White had been appointed quartermaster-general until he saw it in the papers.

Fifth Day.

The defense opened the fifth day of the trial of Gen. A. F. Marsh at Lansing with a sensational charge against Col. Sutton, and the latter's refusal to appear as a witness against Marsh. The charge was made by Attorney-General Oren in connection with the cross-examination of Gen. White. Col. Sutton was present in the court-room when the charge was made, and at once left the room. Before leaving he declared that he would not be a party to any such proceedings. Gen. White testified that Col. Sutton had refused to appear as a witness against Marsh, and that he was present at the conference between Gen. Marsh and Col. Sutton, when the latter refused to accept the Mauser rifle. He also testified that he was present at the conference between Gen. Marsh and Col. Sutton, when the latter refused to accept the Mauser rifle. He also testified that he was present at the conference between Gen. Marsh and Col. Sutton, when the latter refused to accept the Mauser rifle.

Sixth Day.

The defense sprung a sensation in the Marsh trial on the 27th by drawing from President Hunter of the Henderson Ames Co. the fact that a conference was held in his room in the Hotel Downtown March 4, Senator Pettit and S. N. Bockerstaff being present. The object was to show that Pettit coached them as to the line of testimony to be given on the witness stand, and that they were supposed to carry its force to Gen. White. Hunter denied that Pettit coached them, and pointed out the fact that the conference was held at the request of Col. Sutton. Pettit, Atty-Gen. Oren and Col. Sutton were present, and had a heated argument. Attorney Pettit objected to the visibility of Col. Sutton at the trial on President Hunter's account of the financial transactions between his company and Gen. White.

Col. Eli R. Sutton, when called upon on the 27th to appear as a witness in the Marsh trial, refused to take the stand, claiming the constitutional privilege of a defendant that he cannot be forced to testify against himself. Judge Wiest finally decided that Sutton need not testify.

The annual report made by Gen. White to Gov. Pingree following the close of the war, which report contained a detailed statement of the goods on hand, was offered in evidence by the prosecution during the second day's proceeding. The total value being given as $64,479.41.

The fact that Judge Wiest excused those jurors not on the Marsh panel until April 3 is an evidence of about how long the court thinks this case will continue. It is hardly probable that the trial will be completed then.

Fearing that the confinement to which most of the jurors are unaccustomed, together with their lack of usual exercise, may make some of them ill if they are not looked carefully after, Judge Wiest has engaged Dr. F. F. Campbell to visit the jurors each morning and look after their health. Juror Mabb was slightly indisposed on the 29th, but he is all right again now.

IN OUR GREAT STATE.

THE HAPPENINGS IN MICHIGAN BRIEFLY RELATED.

Manual Training in Our Public Schools is Favored by the Superintendent of Public Instruction—A Grosse Pointer Meets a Horrible Death.

Manual Training in Our Schools.

State Supt. Hammond, of the department of public instruction, has been devoting considerable attention recently to the subject of manual training, and he has now issued a circular on the subject. The principal idea of the circular is that over 50 per cent of the working population of the United States earn their living by their hands, and that, therefore, the body should be trained in the public schools as well as the mind. The last census shows that the intellectual pursuits, which are those of clergyman, lawyer, lecturer, physician, author, teacher, editor and reporter, were followed by 37,426 persons in the state of Michigan, while the pursuits requiring the exercise of manual labor were followed by 314,535 persons, and it is argued that the interests of the latter number are many times greater than those of the former to be professional class.

Met an Accidental Death.

Paul Reno, of Grosse Pointe, met an accidental death on the night of the 3d. Reno was unknown and resided alone. During the afternoon of the tragedy he drank a sufficient amount of whisky to make him drunk, and could easily walk when he left the saloon en route for home. When he reached home the theory is advanced that he fell upon and lay down on a pile of coal which was in the lot, and expired. Reno's body was found by neighbors the next morning. A coroner's jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above theory.

STATE GOSSIP.

[illegible]

NEWSY GENERALITIES

ITEMS GATHERED FROM ALL DIRECTIONS.

A North Carolina Negro Commits a Horrible Crime and Then Fires the Building—Messrs. Frick and Carnegie Will not Air Their Trouble in Court.

Sultan Yields to the Czar.

Russia's demonstration against Turkey, deserves and is receiving the most serious consideration of Lord Salisbury. The czar has successfully forced the hand of the porte for the immediate granting of the railway concessions in Asia Minor. Authoritative dispatches from Constantinople announce that the Turkish government has decided to let Petersburg in all the essential conditions of the Russian proposal. In accepting Russia's demands for exclusive railway concessions in Asia Minor, the sultan has virtually placed that part of his empire in the same category with Manchuria, which the Chinese have turned over all railway franchises to Russia. This step was not taken by the porte until the Russian government had thrown off the mask and revealed itself ready to resort to arms if necessary to attain its objects. Well informed circles of Constantinople learned about a fortnight ago that the Russian war office and ministry of marine had issued confidential orders looking to a general mobilization of the land and sea forces, should occasion arise.

A Negro's Horrible Crime.

A negro, Tom Jones, committed a horrible crime at Pender county, near the home of the murdered Reeves and two oldest daughters, Lily and Bessie, by the name of [illegible]

[illegible]

Trick Cannot Be Easily Settled.

[illegible]

Shoemakers Maintain Charges.

[illegible]

Wall Street.

[illegible]

Grain Trade.

[illegible]

Cotton Trade.

[illegible]

Live Stock.

[illegible]

Provisions.

[illegible]

Metals.

[illegible]

Petroleum.

[illegible]

Naval Stores.

[illegible]

Coffee.

[illegible]

Sugar.

[illegible]

Chicago Gossip.

[illegible]

Boston Stocks.

[illegible]

Philadelphia Markets.

[illegible]

Cincinnati Markets.

[illegible]

Toledo Markets.

[illegible]

Detroit Markets.

[illegible]

Milwaukee Markets.

[illegible]

Minneapolis Markets.

[illegible]

Duluth Markets.

[illegible]

Liverpool Markets.

[illegible]

London Markets.

[illegible]

Paris Markets.

[illegible]

Berlin Markets.

[illegible]

Antwerp Markets.

[illegible]

Amsterdam Markets.

[illegible]

Glasgow Markets.

[illegible]

Hull Markets.

[illegible]

Leith Markets.

[illegible]

Dublin Markets.

[illegible]

Belfast Markets.

[illegible]

Cork Markets.

[illegible]

Limerick Markets.

[illegible]

Waterford Markets.

[illegible]

Sligo Markets.

[illegible]

Galway Markets.

[illegible]

Wexford Markets.

[illegible]

Kilkenny Markets.

[illegible]

Carlow Markets.

[illegible]

Tipperary Markets.

[illegible]

**Clonmel