THE BIRMINGHAM ECCENTRIC

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR IN ADVANCE
WHITEHEAD & MITCHELL, PUBS.
BIRMINGHAM, FRIDAY, JAN. 31.

Marriage Laws.

There could hardly be a more profitable undertaking for a young man and young woman who contemplate matrimony than a study of marriage as a historic institution. It would show them better than almost anything else could do their relations to society and to the state, and would give them a personal understanding of what the minister means when, in the beginning of the ceremony, he says, "not by any to be entered into unadvisedly or lightly." The laws of marriage in all Christian countries, says the Youth's Companion, are derived from the canon law, that is, the law established by the Christian church in the middle ages. This law was based upon the Roman civil law, influenced to a considerable degree by Teutonic ideas. Marriage laws are also influenced, and in some countries controlled, in respect of marriage within certain degrees of relationship or affinity, by the laws of Moses, contained in the book of Leviticus. Gradually some of these prohibitions have been relaxed. In the recent case of the deceased wife's sister act of England it was a matter of controversy whether the Mosaic law forbids such marriages. The purpose of all statute law, as applied to marriage, is now and has always been primarily the protection of the state, and secondarily the safeguarding of the rights of the contracting parties. The Roman Catholic church regards marriage as a sacrament. The Protestant churches of western Europe reject this theory, and in order to lessen or prevent secret marriages demand that the consent of parents be obtained. Even in Roman Catholic countries to-day marriage is governed by civil legislation. The civil marriage has been said, indeed, to be the great innovation of the nineteenth century. In most Catholic countries two services are performed. The religious ceremony complies with the theory that marriage is a sacrament, the civil ceremony with the theory that it is a contract. In these countries the civil ceremony alone makes the marriage valid. The church ceremony alone does not.

When science through the medium of Darwin and his co-laborers made monkeys of us in retrospect we were startled. That discovery, however, revolutionary though it was, cannot be classified as any more wonderful than are other discoveries now being made or announced in a low tone of voice by the discoverer at some meeting of scientists. Usually he mentions what he has found out in a casual way as if he didn't think much of it but wanted to get it off his mind so that he might return to his laboratory and put in eight hours or so a day making more discoveries. If this sort of thing keeps on we shall soon know as much about our internal machinery and the workings thereof as we now know about the stars. In fact, we shall be as familiar with the alimentary canal as with the canals of Mars. When a man gets sick he will drag himself to the repair shop and the machinist and the electrician will make him over as if he were an old boiler. It will be a great day about January 1 next when the inventors all get together and relate the results of their experiments for the year.

Street names spelled out in bright colors or figures and imbedded in cement walks are one of the most recent innovations in American city architecture. The plan has been tried in Kansas City on all the large boulevards, the main idea being not to disfigure the street and houses by the usual printed signs that are placed on the walls of corner houses or fastened to the lamp posts at the intersections of the streets. The name of each boulevard is spelled out in letters from six to eight inches high, formed with stones about one-half inch square laid in the cement sidewalk, similar to the tile or ceramic mosaic work which is now so frequently seen in the vestibules of buildings.

Anna Gould will yet be obliged to hire a special secretary to deny marriage rumors about her. She might arrange with the newspapers to have the rumor of her union with the prince issued on Tuesdays and Fridays, with her stereotyped denial, and on Thursdays and Saturdays the rumor of conciliation with her former husband. That would leave her three days to herself, which is little enough.

Frank Vanderlip declares that New York is the nerve center of the United States. However, he will have to admit that in response to demand a few not unimportant ganglia have developed in other portions of the United States, particularly in the west.

A New York cat saved the lives of two people by caterwauling and thus waking them in time to escape from a burning building. It will be the rankest ingratitude for them to ever throw things at yowling cats after this.

Will the doctors who are working on the problem of prolonging life issue guarantees that mental and physical strength will continue to the end? Longevity when it means that one is a dependent and a burden to others is not the most desirable thing in the human economy.

A Pottsville (Pa.) judge fined several men for "cussing" while on the cars. Of course he wouldn't take from them their indisputable right to swear at the cars.

LATEST NEWS OF MICHIGAN

SEVENTY YEARS OLD AND IS ON TRIAL FOR MURDER OF FRIEND.

MR. FORDNEY'S NEW BILL

Matters of Note and Comment Gathered Here and There About the State Briefly Told.

The trial of Henry O. Miner, aged 70, who is charged with the murder during a scuffle of A. Cartwright, at Yuma, last Labor day, was begun in Cadillac Monday. The men were friends. It is alleged that in the fracas Miner stabbed Cartwright, who died a few days after. Miner, who is wealthy, has retained Senator Wetmore and Attorney Gaffman to defend him. Prosecutor Yearnd, assisted by F. O. Gaffney, will conduct the prosecution. Miner claims that the killing was accidental. The trial is the first murder trial in Wexford county in 40 years and great interest is manifested in the case.

To Fight Reciprocity.

Congressman Fordney announces his purpose to attack Cuban reciprocity. He will introduce a bill now in preparation to terminate the reciprocity treaty. This move is made possible by the fact that the five year term for which the Cuban treaty was irrevocably made will expire December 27, 1908. After that date the treaty may be annulled by either country on one year's notice. Fordney wants this country to give the required notice at this session of congress. He has gathered statistics to show that the United States is getting the short end of that reciprocity agreement, which, he says, has been especially injurious to the beet sugar industry. Fordney's move is distinctly anti-administration and anti-Taft and probably is intended by him to have an effect on the political contest now going on in his district.

Youthful Runaways.

The sheriff's officers are searching for Miss Rose Marin, aged 18, and Norman Shook, aged 16, who eloped from Sterling last week. The girl was employed as maid by Dr. F. E. Abott, and, after she left it was discovered that a large quantity of Mrs. Abott's wearing apparel, including several silk waists, were gone. Some jewelery and $125 in cash is also missing.

The girl arose about midnight and met the Shook boy by appointment. They borrowed the physician's rig and were driven to Standish by Mary Murray, a chum of the Marin girl, where the couple took a train for Bay City. The Murray girl then returned the rig and afterward told of the elopement.

Drink Crazed Miner.

Crazed with liquor, William Menzenkoch, a miner, is alleged to have fired a shotgun into a crowd of fellow boarders in Swan Creek, a mine settlement 14 miles west of Saginaw. Part of the right hand of Sam Davis was shot off and amputation will be necessary. The face and hair of Harry Phillips were burned by powder, but the shot missed him. Some of the shot struck Isaac Maturen in the breast, but he was not seriously hurt. Francis McGinnis was wounded in the face and one hand.

Old Caucus Goes.

Deputy Attorney General Chase gave the opinion Friday that as there was no provision in the state primary act for caring for the election of delegates to the state convention to chose delegates to the national convention, selection of delegates to county conventions would have to be by the old caucus system.

He said that where everyone in the party could agree, a primary would probably be legal because no one would raise the question, but that in a difference of opinion and the calling of two conventions, one under a primary and the other by caucus, it would be the caucus delegates who would be given the seats in the state convention.

A Road's Bad Rails.

At a hearing before the tax commission General Superintendent Grant, of the Kalamazoo, Lake Shore & Chicago railroad, admitted that some of the steel rails were 30 years old. The average tenure of life for rails is 15 to 20 years. The road is a leased line of the Pere Marquette, running from Kalamazoo to Paw Paw, is 34 miles long and some day hopes to compete in handling through traffic from Kalamazoo to Chicago. It has been assessed at $420,000, and this the representatives informed the tax commission is 100 per cent too high.

"Hide-ins" Caught.

Joseph Murphy and George O'Connor, the Jackson prison convicts who disappeared Monday, were found Thursday hiding in the fork factory of the prison. Both were almost famished from lack of food, having eaten only a little bread which fellow convicts smuggled to them. Now O'Connor is ill and is threatened with pneumonia from the exposure. The men were hoping to escape from prison after the search for them was given up.

A bonus of $1,200 has been raised for Hamilton Bros., who lost their canning factory in Coral by fire last fall and they are getting material on the ground preparatory to building a new factory at a cost of about $15,000.

"The state committee probably will not be called to fix the state convention date until March," said Chairman Winship, of the Democratic state committee. "My correspondence with members of the state committee and Democrats generally indicates that the party is in first-class shape for the campaign before it. I think a late convention will be favored."

Homer Patch, wanted in Battle Creek on the charge of assaulting and robbing Saloonkeeper "Doc" Harris of $985, was arrested in Muskegon while in the company of his bride of two days. A companion of Patch is alleged to have betrayed him.

While lying in its crib in the parlor at the home of its father, the 2-months-old babe of Adam Rievling, of Grand Rapids, was probably fatally injured Tuesday when the plaster of the ceiling fell on it, fracturing its skull.

The Grand Trunk railroad, after seven years' litigation, has been assured of a right-of-way into Kalamazoo.

STATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Burglars blew the safe in the D. U. R. office, in Newport, stealing $23.

Miss Inez Morse, aged 14, of Harvard, took chloroform and may not recover.

The 2-year-old son of Henry Nault, of Negaunee, choked to death from croup.

Stanley Johnson, aged 19, of Grand Rapids, confesses to six burglaries since October 1.

Three out of the 52 who took the pharmaceutical examination in the U. of M. were women.

Henry Walker, aged 55, walked into a Bay City saloon Friday, greeted the proprietor cheerfully and dropped to the floor, dead.

More than 2,000 persons in St. Clair county have signed the petition to the constitutional convention asking for state prohibition.

Memee, the oldest of the surviving Pottawotamie Indians, is dead at the age of 78. He settled with his tribe in Athens in 1832.

The Michigan Central is planning several improvements for Kalamazoo, among them viaducts and the straightening out of tracks.

Fred. La Duke was arrested in Cadillac last Sunday for alleged complicity in the murder of an officer in Fort Wayne last June.

A heavy snowfall is reported from nearly all points in the state. In the upper peninsula delayed lumber operations can now proceed.

The 2-year-old child of A. G. Buerge, of Reed City, died of smallpox and schools and churches have been closed. Two others are ill.

Municipal ownership appears to be in a healthy state in Battle Creek, the water system having more than paid for itself in the past 30 years.

Flint was given an agreeable surprise when Mrs. Whitney-Hoff, of Detroit and Paris, gave the Young Women's Christian Association $500.

George Gray, of Escanaba, was rescued from drowing Monday by four companions, who formed a living chain and drew him safely to shore.

William Fisher, who, assisted by a Jackson boy, stole 104 watches, has been sentenced to serve from two and one-half to five years in the Jackson prison.

The appropriation for the Indian school at Mt. Pleasant has been cut out at Washington, and unless the item is restored the school will have to close.

The Eaton county co-operative store bankruptcy matter from Eaton Rapids is going to reach the circuit court, where co-operative receivership is to be tested.

Coldwater business men and the council have protested to the Lake Shore against the withdrawal of train No. 155, which leaves here at 4:30 p. m. for Chicago.

"The Soap club met with Mrs. Wm. Sass, Friday evening," says a Battle Creek paper. "All enjoyed a good sleighride, games and conversation. Refreshments were served."

Mrs. J. W. Turner and her daughter were attacked by a robber in their general store in Rugg, and both were badly hurt in the struggle. James Oliver, a suspect, was arrested.

A trial was stopped by the death of George Burgess, of Springport, father-in-law of Prosecutor Peters. The former dropped dead in the Michigan Central depot in Eaton Rapids.

In an address to the Genesee county prohibition convention W. A. Taylor, of Battle Creek, state chairman, declared liquor would be an issue in the coming presidential election.

After throwing $100 in bills into the fire, Henry Kanause, a farmer living near Mason, swallowed the contents of a bottle of carbolic acid and died a few minutes after. Insanity is believed to be the cause of the act.

Police Sergeant James Fisher, of Port Huron, will sue Lapeer county for $50 for capturing William Poulette, an escaped prisoner. The supervisors turned down the claim because Poulette was tried on another charge in Port Huron before being returned.

Word has been received from New York of the death of Miss Gladys Lorraine Elliott, daughter of J. E. Elliott, a business man formerly of Port Huron, but well known in Detroit. Miss Elliott's death resulted from an operation for tuberculosis of the hip.

David Roach, once an able actor, now a physical wreck, was sent from Port Huron to the Detroit house of correction for 70 days for using immoral language before women and children. As his own lawyer he pleaded for "justice tempered with mercy."

Attorney Richard C. Flannigan, of Norway, delegate to the constitutional convention, refuses to be the upper peninsula candidate for supreme court justice to succeed Judge Grant. Attorney Allan Reese, of Houghton, has also been mentioned, but is expected to decline.

It is generally conceded that the office of department commander of the Patriarchs Militant of Michigan, I. O. O. F., lately made vacant by the death of Gen. Thomas E. Robinson, of Detroit, will either go to J. Newton Herbst, of Charlotte, or Col. John Gillespie, of Detroit.

C. W. Stever, a passenger engineer on the Ann Arbor railroad, died early Tuesday morning in the university hospital in Ann Arbor, of injuries sustained many weeks ago when a train carrying Sousa's band was derailed. A part of his spine had rotted away. He leaves a family in Owosso.

Although the roads are in a bad shape through lack of snow, farmers crowded the Traverse City market Tuesday to sell potatoes, the 50-cent price being the magnet. Estimates place the amount paid by buyers at $2,000. Fifty thousand bushels are held in storage awaiting the 50-cent market.

Mrs. Sophie Hutzel, one of the oldest pioneers in Washtenaw county, died Tuesday at the age of 86. She was born in Germany and came to Ann Arbor May 20, 1830. Eight children survive her. There are also 40 grandchildren and 17 great-grandchildren.

At a big meeting of the Muskegon grange for the purpose of dedicating the new grange hall, resolutions were passed opposing the initiative and referendum. This is contrary to the policy adopted at the meeting of the state grange in Saginaw, when the farmers went on record in favor of the initiative.

Judge Allen B. Morse, of Ionia, has nearly recovered from his stroke of paralysis and has been able to walk to his office.

The board of agriculture has been authorized to deed land for the proposed M. A. C. postoffice and weather bureau observatory.

STATE TREASURER RESIGNS

THE RESIGNATION WAS PREPARED AND SENT TO LANSING, TUESDAY, FOR DELIVERY TO THE GOVERNOR PERSONALLY.

State Treasurer Glazier has resigned. The governor filed specific charges against Glazier several days ago, charging him with misfeasance and malfeasance in office, among other things being criticised in the manner of depositing the state's money in the Chelsea bank without adequate security. This followed Glazier's refusal to resign, which it appears he reconsidered. The letter of resignation follows:

To Fred M. Warner, Governor of the State of Michigan: Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your official communication, in which you are pleased to make certain specific charges against me with the view of my ultimate removal from the office of state treasurer.

When these charges were first made I declined to accede to your request to resign. I then stated publicly that I could not at that time state my reason for that decision. I am now at liberty to do so. At the time of closing the Chelsea Savings bank I, as state treasurer, had on deposit in the Detroit United bank, of which you were vice-president, $250,000 of state funds. Your bank had given a bond of only $50,000 to secure such deposit. I had been informed that the Detroit United bank had of its funds of $200,000 on deposit with the Knickerbocker Trust Co. of New York at the time of its failure. Atty.-Gen. Bird, within a few days of the closing of the Chelsea bank, advised you and advised me that the deposit of $250,000 in your bank was unlawful for the reason that the Detroit United bank was not a legal depository for state funds, and insisted that the deposit be turned back into the treasury. I knew that it would require some effort on the part of the bank to make such payment in view of its condition and should it fail for any reason, a greater burden than I now have would be cast upon me, and the sureties upon my bond. I knew you would not make an effort to remove me from office, notwithstanding your statement to the public press until after the bank had refunded to the state the deposit referred to.

It is my intention as soon as my health will permit, to interest myself in straightening out my business affairs so that the people of the state will receive every dollar which has come into my hands as state treasurer. To continue to hold this office would not benefit me in any way, for the reason stated, and regarding my duty to the state, my family, my friends and myself, and in view of the circumstances which surround me, I hereby tender my resignation as treasurer of the state of Michigan, to take immediate effect.

In doing so, however, I wish to state before retiring that the charges you have preferred against me, of gross neglect, malfeasance and misfeasance in office are not well founded.

Your first charge is that the depositing of $685,000 and upwards (two hundred and ninety-two thousand of which was deposited subsequent to January 1, 1907) in the Chelsea Savings bank, in which I was a stockholder, director and president, was in violation of section 1201, compiled laws, 1897, is erroneous. I never understood that I was violating that section of the law when I deposited any money of the state in the Chelsea Savings bank, because I was a stockholder therein, and I deny that I have violated that or any other provision of the statute in making that deposit. You have not properly construed that statute.

This section forbids any custodian of public moneys to accept any pecuniary or valuable consideration that might induce him to subsequently deposit public funds in some certain bank, or with some person, firm or corporation.

I consider the violation of the above section to mean that the acceptance with corrupt motives of a pecuniary or valuable consideration as an inducement or temptation to do a subsequent wrong. This section admonishes all custodians of public funds against accepting any pecuniary or valuable thing in the nature of a bribe. You do not, and cannot, justly charge me with such corruption in office. Therefore, your first three charges are not supported by the law you quote. I might remark further in this connection that you, for nearly three years, were familiar with and cognizant with the fact that I had deposited some of the state funds in the Chelsea Savings bank, and were fully aware of the fact during all that time, that I was a stockholder, director and president, yet you never intimated that I was violating any law of the state or any rule governing the conduct of the business of the office of state treasurer until after the crash in New York that apparently necessitated my Detroit creditors simultaneously to call in all loans. As bearing upon the question of your knowledge you will remember what Mr. Kimmerle had to say in the campaign of 1906. Do you want to be understood as having for nearly three years condoned a violation of law that would justify my removal and never took any action in the premises until I was financially embarrassed?

Your fourth charge is that of gross neglect of duty in depositing $685,000 and upwards in the Chelsea Savings bank, without ample security therefor, the security being for $200,000.

If this charge is true, why did you neglect to take action? Was it because you were a borrower at the Chelsea Savings bank? and had been carried by said bank for a long time? Was it because the Detroit United bank of which you were vice-president, had been favored with a deposit of $250,000 which deposit was solicited by yourself? Was it because your friend, A. C. Bird, had been favored with a loan of thirteen thousand dollars ($13,000) by the Chelsea Savings bank? If the indemnity bonds given by the Chelsea bank to this state by security companies of 29 per cent of the deposit, filed as security for the safe return of the state funds, are by you held as insufficient and because of such insufficiency you are justified in charging me with gross neglect, and at once instituting proceedings for my removal, how can you consistently justify your own conduct in personally soliciting and obtaining from me a deposit of the public moneys of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) for the Detroit United bank, of which you were vice-president, and only giving an indemnity of fifty thousand dollars, or 20 per cent of the amount loaned? If the security of over 29 per cent given by the Chelsea Savings bank for the protection of the state funds is deemed by you insufficient and therefore a just cause for my removal, what should be your duty in view of the fact that you solicited and obtained state funds for the Detroit United bank of which you are vice-president, and only gave 20 per cent security, and that, too, in face of the fact that you asked and received a deposit of state funds in an institution that the attorney-general says is not a proper depository for public moneys?

And too, notwithstanding the security of only 20 per cent given by the Detroit United bank, of which you are vice-president, you as governor of the state of Michigan, and presumed to conform to and enforce the laws, did, as such vice-president, solicit an additional loan of thirty thousand dollars, which, had the same been granted, the indemnity rate of the Detroit United bank, of which you are vice-president, would have been only 17 4-5 per cent. If I have violated the law and should resign, what should you do?

Your fifth charge is of gross neglect in depositing state funds in the Chelsea Savings bank, of which I was a stockholder, director and president, and should have known of the bank's financial condition, and that the security given for such deposits were in no sense sufficient. I believed the bank was solvent before it was closed and that it was solvent when the last deposit of state funds was made therein. And I believe that it is solvent today.

My answer to the fifth charge covers also your sixth and seventh charges. You certainly will not claim you were ignorant of compiled laws Sec. 6132, by which the commissioner of the banking department is required to make an annual report to the governor of the state, which shall exhibit a summary of the state and conditions of every bank, with an abstract of the whole amount of capital returned by them; the whole amount of their debts and liabilities; the total amount of means and resources, and separating the reports of such banks and other corporations and specifying the amount of lawful money held by the banks at the time of their several returns, and such other information in relation to such banks and corporations as in his judgment may be required. Neither will you claim that the commissioner did not report to you as required by this section.

The Chelsea Savings bank made and filed with the commissioner the report required by this statute. You have stated in the public press that Mr. Zimmermann, the banking commissioner, called your attention to the condition of this bank. Upon what do you base your charge that I knew the bank was in such a condition that the security for the safe keeping of the state funds was not sufficient? If he did report, and in his report showed the condition of the bank and my knowledge with reference to it referred to above, why was this delay in taking proceedings against me until a universal financial crash prostrated us?

Respecting the charge contained in paragraph 8, wherein you charge that the deposit made in the Chelsea bank was made as an open account when in fact it was intended as a time loan, is like the other charges without foundation; in fact, the books of the treasurer's office will show that calls were made on that deposit the same as upon the other like deposits whenever the necessity of the state required it.

By the ninth charge you claim that by reason of my gross neglect of duty and malfeasance in office, the state is now unable to obtain the use of its funds to the amount of $600,000 and upwards, and threatened with a loss of several thousand dollars which were illegally deposited by me and retained on deposit during the year of 1907 in the Chelsea Savings bank, there was never an illegal deposit made by me in the Chelsea Savings bank, or any other bank, except possibly that made in the Detroit United bank, of which you were vice-president. Every deposit of state funds made by me in the Chelsea Savings bank was made in strict compliance with the statute, and there is no reason to believe that the state will ultimately lose a dollar by reason of the deposit of state funds in the Chelsea Savings bank.

In round numbers the deposit of the state funds in the Chelsea Savings bank is $685,000, and the surety bonds given for the safe return of that money amounts to $350,000, and I have every reason to believe and do believe that the Chelsea Savings bank will pay dollar for dollar on every deposit and everybody who has investigated the matter at all, including the deputy bank commissioner, admits that it will pay at least 50 cents on the dollar, and if it pays no more than that, then the total security for the safe return of this $685,000 is $692,500.

Respectfully,
F. P. GLAZIER.

Gov. Warner has accepted the resignation of Frank P. Glazier and has appointed ex-Gov. John T. Rich, of Detroit, to succeed Glazier. He announces his belief that Glazier is not mentally responsible and quotes Atty. Gorman for Glazier, to prove it.

Gov. Warner instructed Atty.-Gen. Bird to proceed with the public trial of Glazier for his offenses as state treasurer. Mr. Bird refused on the ground that Glazier's resignation admitted the charges and ended the case. The governor then directed Attorney Seward L. Merriam to proceed with the hearing, which was done, Mr. Bird withdrawing completely.

Seward L. Merriam, personal attorney of Gov. Warner, in the Glazier hearing, charged that Glazier in his handling of both his bank and stove company has committed criminal acts. In addition to being presented in the governor's investigation evidence of these acts will be placed in the hands of the prosecuting attorney of Washtenaw county for prosecution.

Attorney Gorman says that plans are being made to have a Chicago company take over and operate the Glazier Stove works and possibly offer 75 cents on the dollar to Chelsea bank victims.

Glazier's point that he did not violate the state law by depositing $680,000 of state funds in the Chelsea bank is overturned by the decisions of the supreme court in similar cases.

"My report is in the hands of Gov. Warner," said Attorney Merriam. "He will take such action as he deems best. What that action will be I do not know, but I know this, if this had occurred in Wayne county and I was prosecutor, I would treat Mr. Glazier just as I would treat any other criminal. No man, no matter what his station, should be allowed to break the laws with impunity."

Delegate Russell's anti-cigarette proposal, which passed the constitutional convention on first reading, was defeated on second reading. Many of the members apparently changed their minds after voting in favor of the proposal and shifted their votes. The proposition is now lost entirely.

General Superintendent Brown and Assistant Snow, of the Michigan Central, of Detroit, were in the city Tuesday to investigate the wreck of last week. The officials held that the train crews of the extra freight and Detroit passenger, No. 205, were equally responsible with Operator Spore, who forgot to close the switch.

There is an epidemic of pneumonia at Palmyra, and the local board of health refuses to declare it a dangerous communicable disease. Secretary Shumway, of the state board of health, may set at naught the theories of experts, who have demonstrated time and again that pneumonia is not only communicable, but is one of the most fatal diseases with which the medical profession has to cope.

When the Saginaw river fishing act, prohibiting fishing in the river and its tributaries becomes active April 1, 300 Saginaw fishermen face practical ruin. They declare they will fight the measure to the finish.

Frank Martin, of Lennon, fell asleep in the union depot in Durand early Tuesday morning and when he awoke found that his gold watch, valued at $100, and a fine fur overcoat had been stolen. Grand Trunk Detective J. F. Foley, of Detroit, was notified, and Tuesday afternoon he arrested Joseph Purdy, a tramp, who had the articles in his possession.

By kicking out a board from the cow stable in the Grand Rapids jail yard, Harry Lamphere, serving 90 days; Jack Harris and Charles West, 60 days each, escaped. They were wanted for other offenses when their sentences were completed.

The Bolted Basket Co. has been organized in Boyne City with a capital stock of $12,000. The new firm has purchased the Kerry milling block and will go into all kinds of basketmaking.

Peter Benedict, aged 13, escaped from an Indian school near London, Ont., and was caught at Port Huron. He said "everybody was too tame" in the school and he planned to rejoin an Indian band.

The drive wheel of the Centreville Water & Electric Light Co. burst, leaving the town in darkness. Electrician Abbott was nearly killed by a piece of flying steel.

Money and a Title.

The wedding of Miss Gladys Moore Vanderbilt, daughter of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, to Count Laszlo Szechenyi, member of the Hungarian nobility, lieutenant of Hussars and hereditary member of the Austro-Hungarian parliament, took place at the New York home of the bride's mother shortly after noon Monday. The ceremony was performed in the presence of about 350 guests in the salon on the Fifth avenue side of the Vanderbilt residence. At one end of the long room an altar was placed under a bower of bending palm trees, the tops of which came together, forming an arch under which the bridal party proceeded to the altar. About the trucks of the palms were twined thousands of orchids.

The new Countess Szechenyi was born in Newport, R. I., 21 years ago, the youngest of the six children born to Cornelius and Alice Gwyne Vanderbilt. Her father, the grandson of Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt, died in 1889, leaving her a fortune estimated at $12,000,000. She has three brothers and one sister, the former being Cornelius Alfred Gwynne and Reginald C. Vanderbilt, and the latter Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney.

Would Lose an Island.

An ill-considered amendment to the boundary line article was made in committee of the whole of the constitutional convention by changing the language so as to specify the St. Marys river. Following the St. Marys river leaves outside our boundaries Drummond's island, though Michigan's by treaty with Great Britain. Not to include it in the language of the existing constitution is to relinquish jurisdiction over it.

Darragh to Retire.

Congressman A. B. Darragh announced Monday that he will not be a candidate to succeed himself. He says his decision is irrevocable. Coincident with this came announcement from Alward, secretary of the state central committee, saying that he will be a candidate for nomination to succeed Darragh. Probably George Covell, now district attorney, Mt. Pleasant, will also be in the race.

STATE BRIEFS.

The conduct of the Kalamazoo county poor house will be investigated by the supervisors.

While returning from town with a load of coal William A. Boehm, a farmer, living two miles west of Bay City, slipped under the wheels of the wagon, fracturing two ribs. He will probably die.

THE MARKETS.

Detroit—Cattle—Extra dry-fed steers and heifers, $5; steers and heifers, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs., $4 25@4 65; steers and heifers, 800 to 1,000 lbs., $3 75@4 15; steers and heifers that are fat, 500 to 700 lbs., $3@3 50; choice fat cows, $3 50@4 25; good fat cows, $3@3 25; common cows, $2 25@2 85; canners, $1 50@2; choice heavy bulls, $3 75@4 25; fair to good bolognas, bulls, $3@3 50; stock bulls, $2 50@3; choice feeding steers, 800 to 1,000 lbs., $3 50@4; fair feeding steers, 800 to 1,000 lbs., $3@3 25; choice stockers, 500 to 700 lbs., $2 75@3 25; stock heifers, $2 50@3; milkers, large, young, medium age, $40@50; common milkers, $18@25.

Veal calves—Market, good grades 25c and common 50c lower; quality poor; best, $7@7 50; others, $3@6 50.

Milch cows and springers—Steady.

Sheep and lambs—Market, lambs 50c lower; sheep steady. Best lambs, $6 85; fair to good lambs, $6 30@6 75; light to common lambs, $5@6; fair to good butcher sheep, $4@5; culls and common $3@3 50.

Hogs—Market 30c lower. Range of prices: Light to good butchers, $4@$4 10; pigs, $4; light yorkers, $4@4 10; roughs, $3 75; stags, 1-3 off.

East Buffalo.—Cattle—Best export steers, $5.40@6; best shipping steers, $4.85@5.50; best 1,000 to $1,100-lb, $4.90@5.10; best fat cows, $4@4.50; fair to good, $3@3.10; trimmers, $2@2.25; best fat heifers, $4.25@5; few extra at $5.25; medium, $3.25@3.50; common, $2.50@3; best feeders, $3.75@4; stockers, $3.50@3.75; export bulls, $4@4.25; few at $4.50; bolognas, $3.50@3.75; stock bulls, $2.50@3; the good cows sold steady, but it is almost impossible to sell common cows on this market at the present time; good cows, $35@45; medium, $23@33; common, $20@23.

Hogs—Market 10@15c higher; closed steady at the opening, with a good clearance for all that got yarded in time for the market; medium, heavy and yorkers, $4.70@4.75; pigs, $4.75; roughs, $4.10; stags, $3@3.50.

Sheep—Market active and higher; best native lambs, $7.70@7.75; culls, $6@6.75; westerns, $7.40@7.60; yearlings, $6.25@6.65; wethers, $5.50@6; ewes, $4.50@5.50.

Best calves, $8.75@9; medium to good, $6@6.50; heavy, $4@4.50.

Grain, Etc.

Detroit—Wheat—Cash No. 2 red, $1 00½; May opened at $1 04¼, a break of ¾c, declined ¼c more, advanced to $1 04¼, declined to $1 04 and closed at $1 04½. July opened at 99c, declined ½c, advanced again to 99c, declined to 98¾c and closed at 99⅝c; No. 3 red, 97½c; sample, 1 car at 96c, 1 car at $1 00½; No. 1 white, $1 00½.

Corn—Cash No. 3, 58c; No. 3 yellow, 1 car at 59½c; sample, 1 car at 55c, 1 car at 55½c.

Oats—Cash No. 3 white, 1 car at 54c; May, 55c.

Rye—Cash No. 2, 83c nominal.

Beans—Cash, February and May, $2 bid.

Cloverseed—Prime spot, 50 bags at $10 45; March, $10 55; sample, 25 bags at $10, 10 at $10 25, 15 at $9 75, 12 at $9 50, 7 at $9 25, 13 at $8 50; prime alsike, $9 75; sample alsike, 12 bags at $9, 5 at $8 50.

Timothy seed—Prime spot, 40 bags at $2 10.

AMUSEMENTS IN DETROIT

Week Ending Februgry 1, 1908.

TEMPLE THEATRE AND WONDERLAND—Afternoons 2:15, 10c to 25c; Evenings 8:15, 10c to 50c. "The Pianophiends."

WHITNEY OPERA HOUSE—Matinees daily except Wednesday. 10c, 20c, 30c. The Banker, The Thief and The Girl.

LYCEUM THEATER—Every Night. Mats. Sun., Wed., Sat. 15c, 25c, 50c. Nat Wills in "A Lucky Dog."

LAFAYETTE—Matinees Sun., Tues., Thurs and Sat. Prices 25c, 35c, 50c and 75c. All Matinees Except Sunday 25c. Captain Swift.

The election of Dr. J. M. Mowry, of Bronson, as secretary of the state board of charities and corrections is held illegal by Gov. Warner and Attorney General Bird, because his resignation as a member was not first accepted. Gov. Warner has called another meeting and someone else probably will be appointed.

About 100 Bay City and Saginaw fishermen organized an association to fight the law prohibiting fishing in the river and its tributaries. They say they have about $300,000 invested in equipment which would be useless in lake fishing.

Orin Robinson, held in Battle Creek jail for assaulting and robbing Burt L. Harris of $400, broke an electric light globe and swallowed the small pieces. Doctors say it would be dangerous to try to remove them. Robinson is likely to die anyway.

Roy Coldren was first and Percy Holliday second in the men's oratorical contest of Hillsdale college. Miss Gertrude Worden and Miss Lydia Beckwith won in the ladies's contest.

Miss Mary Arloff, who shot and killed Robert J. Schram, of Battle Creek, in El Paso, Tex., was acquitted on the grounds of insanity. Schram is alleged to have betrayed her.

GLANCES OVER THE WORLD'S NEWS

A GREAT LEGAL STRUGGLE FOR REGULATION OF RAILROADS IS BEGUN.

UNEMPLOYED GO TO ARMY

The New Pension Roll Increased Millions—New Mexico Promised to Be Made a State.

What promises to be the government's greatest contest in its struggle for regulation of interstate railroads was begun in Washington Saturday when the preliminaries were completed for the long threatened legal attack upon the Harriman system.

Suit was directed brought by Attorney-General Bonaparte to dissolve the alleged illegal combination between the Union Pacific railway and the Southern Pacific and the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake road.

It was also ordered that the courts be asked to declare illegal the ownership of the Union Pacific or the Oregon Short Line of all stock held in the Santa Fe, the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, "all of said lines being competitors of the Union Pacific," to use the language of the attorney general in his formal statement issued tonight.

The proposed action not only strikes at the Harriman system in the west, but will attempt to dethrone the great financiers and capitalists of the east closely identified with Harriman in control of his railroad manipulations, for the attorney general announces that in addition to the railroad companies mentioned, noted individuals will be made defendants.

Rush to the Army.

Several thousand men, it is estimated, have been turned away from the United States army recruiting stations in New York city since it became filled with unemployed, two months ago.

Every recruiting station is so rapidly enlisting men for the army that the former records are increased 300 per cent. At no time since the war has the rush to recruiting stations been so great, and while only a small percentage of these applying for enlistment are accepted, the officers in charge of the stations declare that it would be possible to accept twice the number of men now enlisted if some of the minor defects were overlooked.

The majority of the men are entering the army after weeks of unemployment include former cashiers, clerks and mechanics.

The Pension Increase.

Representative Keifer, of Ohio, chairman of the sub-committee on pensions of the house committee on appropriations, announced informally that that committee has agreed to recommend a pension roll of $150,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909.

This will be about $7,000,000 in excess of the pension roll of the present fiscal year. The increase is largely due to the provisions of the McCumber bill, effective in February, 1907, by which the enlargement of the pensions in accordance with age and the abolishment of physical examination as prerequisite to the establishment of pension claims on account of physical disability were brought about.

New Mexico's Hope.

A general rumor is in circulation about the senate end of the capitol that what amounts to practically an assurance has been given to Gov. Curry, National Committeeman Solomon Luna and other citizens of New Mexico in Washington, that a bill granting statehood to New Mexico will be allowed to pass during the short (the 1909) session of the sixtieth congress.

This, according to the rumor, is in return for the agreement of New Mexico to let the statehood agitation drop for this session, and until after the presidential election. It was reported that something like 100 New Mexicans have been getting ready for a trip to Washington to importune congress for a statehood bill this winter.

Fear Hindu Rebellion.

It is by roundabout means that Englishmen usually learn of grave crises within the empire. Such a warning comes now in the shape of orders from the war office to the officers of the auxiliary forces throughout Great Britain asking that they state whether mobilization is impossible.

The recipients are instructed to be prepared to join the forces on receipt of telegraphic orders. They must keep their adjutants informed of their movements and must not go beyond the reach of telegrams.

The ground for this extraordinary action is the fact that the government is seriously alarmed by the growing unrest in India. The war office has completed a scheme for throwing a large force into the country, amounting, if necessary, to the entire British army. The auxiliary forces will then be used for garrison duty in all parts of the empire from which regulars may be withdrawn.

Revolution Ends.

The Haytien revolution has been suppressed. Jean Jemeau, the leader of the movement, was captured at Dessalines, a little hamlet close to Gonaives, and was at once shot to death by the government troops that made him prisoner.

Raise the Red Flag.

America and the rest of the western world are as deeply concerned as Great Britain itself in the great campaign which opened in England last week. A powerful political party has raised the red flag of socialism and all the other issues will dwarf into insignificance until the social revolution succeeds or is defeated.

It is a good thing that the issue has been forced upon the British people thus prematurely. No one regrets the vote of the labor party congress in favor of out and out socialism so much as the shrewdest socialist leaders themselves.

The West Michigan Conference of the Seventh Day Adventists has accepted the invitation of the local church to hold its next conference in Charlotte. The conference includes about 80 charges in the 19 counties in the southwestern part of the state.

Just before a performance of "The Time, the Place and the Girl," in Port Huron, John E. Young, leading man, received a telegram telling of the death of his mother. He played the role, though near a breakdown several times, and afterward took a train to his home.