METHUEN INSANE; HIS CRAZY MESSAGES.

(Continued from First Page.)

although a clever boxer and an all-round sportsman—his constitution began to show signs of breaking down almost immediately after he took command of his division.

MeTHUEN A MANIAC.

Three days after the battle of Belmont Gen. Wolseley suggested to the War Office that Methuen be relieved. His advice was not heeded. The wisdom of the aged but keen commander-in-chief of the British army is now realized to the fullest extent by the War Office, which scoffed at his suggestion.

Friends of Lord Methuen insist he is only in broken health; that the strain of many campaigns has shattered his naturally nervous system.

Those who know the circumstances and the situation on the Modder River equally well and who are willing to state facts plainly, say that Methuen's mind is unbalanced.

Constant proof of this has been coming to the notice of the officials of the War Office for two weeks past.

HIS INSANE CABLES.

The commander of the Modder River forces has bombarded the Government with some of the most remarkable messages ever received from a general in action. One, received a few days ago, is a fair sample of the rest. It contained just three words, "DARKNESS AFTER DAWN."

It is stated by those acquainted with the inner workings and plan of campaign adopted by the War Office that Lord Kitchener, the hero of Omdurman, who with Lord Roberts arrived at Cape Town to-day, will proceed immediately to Modder River.

He will not take active field command of the troops, but will put the column in working order again and then assign some one else, probably Gen. Colville, to take Methuen's place.

Lord Methuen, in addition to his other eccentricities, has quarrelled with a number of officers under him. Three of them, Col. Arthur Paget, Col. Gough and Capt. Campbell, he ordered home. They arrived in London to-day.

Col. Gough is seeking a vindication by court-martial. When Gough attempted to discuss the plan of the Magersfontein attack Methuen ordered him under arrest. The London press is considerately suppressing the true state of affairs so far as Methuen's ailment is concerned, but the papers do not hesitate to print the hard facts about the battle of Magersfontein, which are just reaching London through the mails, all of which go to show, in the language of an officer, that "the attack was that of a madman."

The death of Gen. Wauchope, commander of the Black Watch, was one of the many sad results of that engagement. Gen. Wauchope, it is now well known, realized the futility of the assault as planned by Methuen.

SENT MEN TO DEATH.

He argued strongly and expostulated bitterly against it. Methuen, however, persisted, and the two quarrelled over the matter the night before the battle which proved so disastrous to the British forces.

A member of the Black Watch, in a letter just received, gives the details of the charge which led Wauchope to his death. He quotes the General's dying words—words showing how fully he realized the situation even in the hour of his death. The letter reads:

"It was one of the darkest nights we ever saw. The rain fell in torrents and we went on and forward, falling, stumbling and slipping over rocks and ant hills. It was impossible to see where we were going. After we had been taken by surprise our right half battalion charged, but the men were mowed down like grain before a reaper.

WAUCHOPE'S FATE.

"Gen. Wauchope was shot at the beginning of the charge. When he saw the mistake that had happened he shouted: 'Rally round me, Black Watch! It's not my fault.'

"Then he fell, literally riddled with bullets."

Letters from men serving in the Modder River column tell of the demoralization of the troops since the commander was incapacitated. A Highland Brigade man says:

"There is not the slightest doubt that Methuen has lost the confidence of every man in the Highland Brigade. I am not going too far in saying that they are afraid to trust their lives with him."

Corporal Bevan, in describing the fateful battle, says:

"When the enemy opened fire Wauchope, our brave General, who was killed, turned to us and said: 'Don't blame me, lads.' We hear he remonstrated with Methuen before we left camp about the plans for the battle, but Methuen really told him to obey orders."

HE SOUGHT DEATH.

"Wauchope, no doubt, went out to find death," writes Sergt. Grey, "when such a disastrous fire opened. He had previously shouted to the Argyll Highlanders:

"'Don't blame me for this. I received my orders and had to obey them.' With proper handling we could have cleared the Boers out in two hours. As it was, we were taken into a butcher shop and left there."

Dozens of other letters are printed, all of the same tone.

So far as known there is no insanity in Methuen's family back of the present generation, but it is generally understood all three of his sisters have been backward from childhood.

MAD ACTIONS OF METHUEN.

"Darkness after dawn" is a message he cabled to England.

"The bloodiest battle of the century" is another.

"The most trying fight in the annals of the British Army" he reported officially.

"The attack was that of a madman" an officer says of Magersfontein.

"Wauchope went to find death" says another officer.

"We were taken into a butcher shop," said dying Wauchope.

Methuen had Col. Gough arrested because he protested at an order.

His soldiers are all afraid of the mad General.

BRITISH VERY ANXIOUS.

Even Lord Roberts's Presence at the Cape Fails to Stem Impatience.

LONDON, Jan. 11—2.40 P. M.—Even the announcement of the arrival of Field Marshal Lord Roberts and Gen. Lord Kitchener at Cape Town has failed to stem the growing impatience of the country at the prolonged inactivity in the main British camps and the entire absence of news giving an adequate insight into the local situation.

The public and press being unable to form any just judgment as to the actual position of affairs, stories are rife that inaction is enforced on Gen. Buller owing to the exhaustion of the reserves of ammunition, and there are even wild rumors of a shell famine at home, but not much importance need be attached to these rumors.

It is almost universally assumed that with the landing of Gens. Roberts and Kitchener a prompt return will be made to the original plan of campaign, namely a great central advance on Bloemfontein.

But the most impatient of the enthusiasts admit that Gen. Roberts will be unable to move before the end of the month.

Up to the time of filing this despatch no news of any importance had been received to-day from South Africa.

BULLER IN BATTLE?

Rumor in London Military Clubs of Fighting at Tugela River.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—There was a rumor current to-day in the clubs that a battle was progressing at the Tugela River, but nothing could be obtained in corroboration of the report.

On the street to-day Kaffir securities were weak owing to a rumor from Paris that Gen. Buller had met with another defeat.

WAR OFFICE DENIAL.

British Officials Say Gen. Lord Methuen Has Not Been Recalled.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The officials of the War Office here deny the report published in the United States that Gen. Methuen has been recalled.

The story published in The Evening World of Lord Methuen's collapse is from the Chicago Tribune, one of the most reliable papers in the country. All the special correspondents of the morning papers hinted at Methuen's illness and stated that he had been recalled.

The London Daily Mail also stated that he would be sent home.

BRITISH REPLY IS FAIR.

State Officials Pleased at the Result of Mr. Choate's Efforts in Seizure Cases.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The answer of the British Government to Mr. Choate's representation respecting the seizures of American flour has been received.

The British Government adopts precisely the point of view regarding the seized goods that was assumed by the State Department and embodied by Mr. Choate in his note on the subject addressed to the British Foreign Office. In brief Mr. Choate reports as follows: That the answer is highly satisfactory; that it is broad and liberal in terms. The position assumed by the British Government is that foodstuffs in transit to a hostile destination can be regarded as contraband of war only when they are supplies for the enemy's forces.

The British Government is investigating the facts in connection with the goods seized in the Beatrice. It does not claim that the goods on the Maria and Washona were contraband.

NEWSDEALER STRICKEN. HORSE TAKES HIM HOME.

Henry F. Engler, a newsdealer in Ridgefield, N. J., while driving on his route yesterday was stricken with apoplexy. He became unconscious and would have died in his wagon had it not been for the intelligence of his horse. The animal seemed to know that something was wrong with his master. He trotted home a mile. There Mrs. Engler found her husband. He died soon after.

Free treatment—Toothache, earache and neuralgia cured in a minute with Ti-Lo. Hevesey's Drug Store, Astor House.

"Dynamine" imparts nerve force, removes irritating influences, restores the [illegible] procures health. It is a safe [illegible] for getting things in order, for [illegible] emotional disorders," writes Wil[illegible] Horne, M. D., Westfield, N. J., [illegible] Society of Science, London.

MRS. ROGERS'S DRAMATIC STORY OF HOW HER MOTHER, MRS. ADAMS, DIED.

(Continued from First Page.)

19 West Eighty-fourth street.

Q. How long did you live there? A. Eight months.

Q. Then where? A. The Adelaide.

Q. And from the Adelaide you returned to your present address? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Just what happened on the day of your mother's death?

STORY OF THE TRAGEDY.

"I went from my room on the way to the bath-room, and in the dining-room I saw my mother. She said that she had a terrible headache. I asked her if I could do anything for her, and she said she thought that I could not.

"I thought of the bromo-seltzer that Mr. Cornish had brought home, so I went to his room and knocked on the door and asked for it. I entered and got the bottle and, not having any experience with it I took it to the dining-room and tried to open it myself. I could not, and I called Mr. Cornish to open it.

"He pried the cork out of the bottle and I brought a glass and he put some water in it and measured out a spoonful of the powder and put it in the glass and told my mother to drink it.

SHE TOOK THE POISON.

"She drank it and complained of the taste of it and walked back to the dining-room and Mr. Cornish went to his room.

"At the dining-room my mother reeled and fell to the floor and I called for help, and Mr. Cornish came and ran out to get a doctor.

"I tried to help my mother, and she seemed to be suffering terrible pain.

"Finally Dr. Hitchcock came and he gave my mother several injections in the arm and took something from her throat.

As Mrs. Rogers proceeded she grew calmer and her voice became audible to all persons in the front of the room.

THE DYING STRUGGLE.

Once, as she described the dying struggle of her mother, her tones grew low again and there was a suspicious moisture about her jet-black eyes. But she quickly recovered her composure.

"Then Dr. Potter came," the witness continued, "and he told me there was no help for my mother.

"Then the doctor came and told me my mother was dead. I asked him if there was anything that could be done, and he said no."

Q. When did you first hear of this bromo-seltzer? A. Christmas Day.

Q. What was done with the silver bottle-holder when first brought to the house? A. It was put on my dresser.

Q. And the bottle? A. It was put in Mr. Cornish's room.

Q. What had been done with the glass and spoon? A. They were put in the china closet until they were given to Detective Carey.

Q. And had the contents or spoon been changed in any way? A. They had not.

By Mr. Weeks:

Q. Did you remain continuously in your apartment until the glass was given to the detective? A. No.

Q. Then it was not in your custody? A. It was in a china closet in the dining-room, and all the doors were locked.

THE BOTTLE-HOLDER.

Q. How long did the bottle-holder remain in the flat? A. Until Jan. 5, 1899.

Q. Was the holder similar to the silverware on your dresser? A. Yes, much like the rest.

Q. You first knew of your mother's headache on the morning of Dec. 28? A. Yes, that is correct.

Q. She had been up an hour or so before you saw her? A. Yes.

Q. When did you see Cornish that day? A. Not until after I had knocked on his door for the bromo-seltzer.

Q. Have you ever had any experience with bromo-seltzer? A. Never.

Q. How was Cornish dressed when he came out into the dining-room? A. Dressed in his clothes.

Q. Fully dressed? A. He may not have had a collar on.

PAJAMAS EPISODE.

Q. Sure he didn't have only pajamas on? A. Yes, I'm sure.

Q. Did you swear once before he had some clothes over his pajamas? A. I don't think so.

Q. Couldn't you tell if this was so? A. How could I, if the pajamas were covered by his clothes?

Q. When you were living at 19 West Eighty-fourth street, from October, 1897, to March, 1898, was your husband living with you? A. No; we separated in the Summer of 1897.

Q. How soon after the separation did Cornish go to live in the same house as yourself? A. I don't recall.

Q. Prior to your separation did you have a letter box on Columbus avenue under the name of Miss Addison? A. Yes, upon advice of counsel.

Q. Did you not have it for three years? A. Not so long.

Q. A man named Murdock kept the letter-box store, and did you not know he served Cornish with papers? A. I did not.

Q. Did you have any trouble with the tenants in the Adelaide prior to moving from there? A. I don't know of any.

Q. Didn't they complain of the noise in your apartments? A. Not to me.

CORNISH WAS NOISY.

Q. Didn't you talk to Cornish about this? A. No, relative to another tenant.

Q. Who? A. Mr. Minton.

Q. And wasn't this just prior to leaving A. No, sir.

Q. Did the agent want you to renew your lease? A. No, sir.

Q. Why did you leave the Adelaide? A. Couldn't afford it.

Q. Didn't the owner notify you that the other tenants complained? A. No, sir.

Q. Wasn't there a complaint? A. Only by Mr. Minton on the floor below.

Q. That was relative to noise? A. Yes; he said Cornish and some of his friends had made too much noise.

ANENT MR. M'INTYRE.

Q. You say you put the holder on the dresser? A. Yes.

Q. Who first mentioned to you the name of Mr. McIntyre on Dec. 28? A. Mr. Cornish.

IMPRESSION OF MRS. ROGERS ON THE STAND.

Q. Had he been your counsel? A. Yes.

Q. Called on you? A. On business.

Q. The Summer of '97 where were you? A. In New York.

Q. Weren't you a part of the time at the Thousand Islands? A. No.

Q. Did you try to give your mother any stimulants before death came? A. No, sir.

Q. How often have you talked with Mr. McIntyre relative to this case? A. Every time I've met him.

Q. How often is that? A. Very few times.

Q. Where did you last see him? A. At my stopping place in New York.

Q. Where is that? A. The New Amsterdam Hotel, on Fourth avenue.

Q. How long did you talk to him then? A. Thirty minutes.

THE ELM TREE INN.

Q. Do you know the Elm Tree Inn at Hartford? A. Yes.

Q. Just outside of Hartford? A. Yes.

Q. Whom were you with there? A. Mr. McIntyre.

Q. How long were you there? A. Several hours.

Q. How often have you seen Mr. McIntyre in Hartford? A. Once before.

Q. At the Elm Tree Inn, at Farmington? A. No, sir.

Q. Only there once with him? A. Yes.

Q. Did you ever before see a piece of silverware like thebottle -holder? A. Never.

Q. Did you ever know Mrs. Cornish, the wife of Harry Cornish? A. No.

Q. When did you meet Cornish? A. In '96 or '97.

Q. Where did you meet him? A. In Hartford.

Q. Did you ever meet Cornish's sister? A. Mrs. Saunders, yes.

Q. Were you ever very friendly with her? A. Not very.

Q. How long have you known her? A. Since childhood.

MRS. ROGERS AND CORNISH.

Weeks then asked her regarding certain statements made by her at the Coroner's inquest, as to how long she had known Cornish and his sister, Kate Cornish Saunders. These were a long series of answers of "I don't remember."

In explanation of these answers Mrs. Rogers said she was angry with Mr. Osborne at that time, and was also under a great mental strain.

Q. What is your relationship to Cornish? A. My father's sister married Harry Cornish's uncle.

At this point both Mr. Weeks and the witness got badly tangled regarding this relationship and the jurors laughed outright, as did every one else, while Mrs. Rogers and Mr. Weeks both flushed, and looked embarrassed.

Q. Now, on the morning of the 28th you saw your mother first in the dining-room? A. Yes.

Q. And you didn't know till then she had a headache? A. No, sir.

Q. And she hadn't told you till then? A. I hadn't seen her.

By Mr. Osborne:

Q. You've known Cornish's family all your life? A. Yes.

Q. And when Cornish left Hartford you were only fourteen years old? A. That's all.

Q. And you met him later in New York? A. Yes.

Q. Who brought him to call? A. His sister.

Q. Where were you then? A. 81 West Eighty-sixth street.

HER DIVORCE.

Q. At the separation from your husband he agreed to pay you $50 a month, did he not? A. Yes.

"And you were in the right in the matter?"

"I object," said Mr. Weeks.

"Oh, Mr. Weeks," remarked the Recorder smilingly, "women, you know, are always right in such matters."

A. And you didn't have a servant, did you? A. No, mother and I did all the cooking.

Q. Mrs. Rogers, regarding that letter box, you got it on advice of your counsel? A. I did.

Q. For the purpose of getting information? A. Yes.

Q. Concerning your husband? A. Yes.

Q. Because he had been in the habit of opening your mail? A. Yes.

Q. Mr. Hovey spent the night prior to your mother's death in your flat? A. He did.

Q. And had Mr. Cornish and Mrs. Cornish, Harry's mother and father, lived in your flat? A. Yes.

Q. How long? A. Three months.

SHE HAD A LETTER-BOX.

By Mr. Weeks:

Q. Your counsel had an office? A. Yes.

Q. Was it necessary then for you to get this box under an assumed name? A. I considered it so.

Q. Didn't your mother frequently have headaches? A. She did not.

By Mr. Osborne—Q. Who conducted this family investigation for you? A. Detective McCann.

Mr. Weeks—Q. Where is his office? A. I'm sure I cannot say.

Mrs. Rogers then left the stand, with evident relief. The ordeal of Weeks's examination had not been so severe as she had, perhaps, anticipated, and she smiled as she resumed her brother and Cornish and left the room.

KUTNOW RECALLED.

Gustav Kutnow was recalled to the stand. He had brought the book of addresses kept by the firm showing when the letters were received and answered. He said this book was kept by a clerk in his office. The book was marked for identification.

The file showed that the sample box of powder was sent the day after the receipt of the H. Cornish letter.

Karl E. Trommer was the next witness. He is an employee of the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co. He said he was summoned to an interview by Mr. Molineux, who wanted to know what kind of chemicals were used in enamel.

Molineux then made out a list of chemicals wanted.

Q. And he asked you about the cyanides? A. Yes.

By Mr. Weeks:

Q. He didn't ask you about cyanide of mercury? A. No, sir.

Q. And did he mention Mr. Herrmann? A. Yes. He said I'd better consult with Mr. Herrmann about the list he had made.

Q. Did you ever receive an order from him? A. No.

Q. Do you remember what he ordered? A. Prussian blue and some others that are used by all paint makers.

WITTHAUS CALLED.

Prof. Rudolph A. Witthaus, the expert chemist retained by the prosecution, was then called to the stand.

There was an immediate stir at the counsel table of the defense when Witthaus was announced.

Dr. Hamilton's clerk ran into an anteroom and staggered back under a load of medical works.

Q. How long have you been engaged in your profession? A. Twenty-five years.

Q. Are you engaged in laboratory work? A. Yes, at 45 East Forty-second street.

Q. How long have you been there? A. One year.

The witness recited the names of many previous cases in which he had appeared as an expert.

Q. Did you make a quantitative and qualitative analysis of a box of Kutnow powder brought you by Detective Carey? Mr. Weeks interposed an objection and was sustained.

Q. Sergt. Carey brought you a box purporting to be Kutnow powders? A. He did.

Q. You made an analysis of the contents? A. I did.

The witness identified the box.

Q. What did you find it contained?

Again Mr. Weeks objected and was sustained.

Mr. Osborne conceded that there was no proved connection between the box of Kutnow powder sent in response to the "H. Cornish" letter and the box whose contents were analyzed by Dr. Witthaus, and the question was then allowed.

"The question of knowledge is a very important one in this case," remarked the Recorder.

FOUND MERCURY.

Dr. Witthaus said that he found mercuric cyanide in the contents of the box and the common constituents of Kutnow powder.

Q. How much cyanide of mercury was in that box; an ounce? A. No, sir.

Q. How much of the contents did you use? A. Half of it.

Q. And how much cyanide of mercury do you approximate? A. 122.4 grains.

Q. That's the whole box? A. Yes.

Q. Is the cyanide of mercury easily found in a case like this? A. Fairly so.

Q. How do you ascertain its presence? A. Well, you can detect the mercury by applying hydro-sulphuric acid.

Q. That test made by Dr. Ellison the other day you consider sufficient? A. Yes.

Q. Apart from the cyanide of mercury you found nothing but the ingredients of Kutnow powders? A. That is all.

BARNET'S BODY.

Q. Did you receive parts of the body of H. C. Barnet? A. I did.

Q. What parts? A. Liver, intestines, brain, heart and kidneys.

Q. What did you do with them? A. I made a separate analysis of each, starting with the liver, because the poison would remain for a longer period in that organ. I made two parallel analyses for the purpose of determining mercury and hydrocyanic acid.

The Recorder interrupted the scientist by saying impatiently:

"Can't you get down to results, Professor? We have had a good deal of the reading up to it."

Mr. Weeks said he would rather hear of the Professor's methods and his mathematical deductions now, as he thought it would save time in the end.

"Very well," said the Court wearily, "you may go on."

The professor did so, and Juror No. 12 asked him what color was the hydrocyanic acid.

"Greenish," he answered.

The professor demonstrated certain chemical conditions by means of a small glass and a white paper disc.

POISON IN BARNET.

He said the liver of Barnet was found to contain a small quantity of cyanide of mercury.

He also said he found a trace of Prussian blue, and this he showed the jury in a piece of paper.

"The amount of cyanide substance in the liver was four-tenths of a grain. He found the two elements—cyanide and mercury—and from this guessed the original quantity had been four-tenths of a grain.

"In the liver by one process I found .43 grain of mercury. By another .38 grain. The mean was .40 grain. I also found a small quantity of cyanide. I did not find enough of cyanide to determine if there was enough to combine with the mercury to make cyanide of mercury."

A recess was then taken for one hour.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Prof. Witthaus resumed the stand at the afternoon session.

Mr. Weeks asked him a question regarding bismuth of chloride, which he answered and afterward he went on with the story of his analysis of the vital organs of Barnet.

He said after an examination of the kidneys he found thirteen grains of mercury, but no cyanide.

"As a result of your examinations and analysis," asked Mr. Osborne, "how much mercury did you find altogether in the body of Barnet?"

The professor took a pencil and a pad of paper and began figuring. It was five minutes before he spoke, and then he said:

POISON IN THE BRAIN.

"I have not mentioned having found mercury in the brain."

"In the brain?" asked Osborne in surprise.

"Yes."

"Of Barnet?"

"Yes."

"Well, go on."

"I found in the liver .317 grain of mercury, in the right kidney .10 grain, in the left kidney .10 grain, in the brain .17 grain, and altogether in the body .687 grain, or about seven-tenths of a grain."

Q. You have produced that mercury you have found in the form of Prussian blue? A. I have.

Q. Can you show it to the jury? A. Yes.

"Do so now, please."

Prof. Witthaus started to leave his chair, but Weeks objected and the Recorder sustained him.

Q. Was this mercury found in the form of mercuric cyanide? A. It was.

Q. How would this affect a body? A. It is a combination of two poisons, each of which has a definite course of action.

Q. How many cases do you know of cyanide of mercury poisoning? A. Five that I know of.

Q. What were the symptoms of these cases? A. Vomiting, inflammation of the stomach and intestines, sore throat, mercurial stomachitis and exhaustion.

Q. This shows the effect of mercuric cyannide on the human substance. A. It does.

Mr. Weeks and Dr. Hamilton were sitting with their heads together whispering earnestly.

Molineux listened with close interest.

Q. Do you consider five cases as a small number? A. Very small.

Q. Cyannide of mercury is a rare poison? A. Yes.

Q. Is it hard to detect in the human body? A. Comparatively easy.

THE ADAMS CASE.

"Now, Professor, let us go on to the Adams case."

There was an immediate stir in the room and a quick tension of interest.

"On Dec. 21," said the doctor, "I received portions of the liver, brains, intestines, heart, lungs and kidney from Dr. Weston. I received from Detective Carey a tumbler and spoon with contents and a blue glass bottle."

"We'll first take up the bottle," said Mr. Osborne.

The witness identified the bottle.

"Is that an ordinary bromo-seltzer label on the bottle," asked Juror Crane.

"That is conceded," said Osborne.

"We concede nothing," said Mr. Weeks, doggedly.

The witness identified an ordinary bromo-seltzer bottle.

These two bottles were passed up and down in the jury box and closely scrutinized.

"You'll find," said the witness, "that bromo seltzer bottles vary much in size and tint.

"The bottle brought me had the appearance of being fuller than it really was, as the powder at the bottom had formed a cake and risen up from the bottom one-half an inch, below which the bottle was empty."

Q. Did you analyse the contents? A. I did.

Q. What did you find? A. It contained 2.02 grains of material, the bottle and all weighing 29.826 grams, or 606.88 grains.

BIG PERCENTAGE OF POISON.

Q. How much cyanide of mercury was there, just approximating? A. Couldn't possibly guess at that.

Prof. Witthaus said that all the constituents of the powder found by him were the regular constituents of bromo-seltzer except mercury and cyanogen.

The analysis was made of powder taken respectively from the upper and the lower parts of the bottle. The former developed the presence of 32.45 per cent. cyanide of mercury, and the latter 42.15 per cent.

For the first analysis he had taken about fifteen grains of the substance and a little less for the second analysis.

The witness took up a long and exceedingly complicated description of the scientific methods pursued by chemists in finding out what things consist of.

Prof. Witthaus, to clarify his discourse, showed the jury a large case of small bottles filled with specimens of chemicals.

RECORDER INQUISITIVE.

The Recorder interrupted.

"I'm afraid the witness is not making this clear to the jury. Now, you say the bottle contained bromo-seltzer and cyanide of mercury, what was their ratio?"

"Well, I made three different tests, you might say.

"In one place I found 42 per cent. Another place I found 8 per cent. and at another place 11 per cent. What the proportion was throughout the bottle of course I can't say."

Q. Then there were different grades? A. Three grades that I know of.

"Well, was there more cyanide of mercury at the top or at the bottom?"

"There was more at the bottom than there was at the top. This may have been due to precipitation, as the cyanide was heavier than the bromo-seltzer.

"Well, is there any way of ascertaining," continued the court, "whether or not the cyanide of mercury was in the bottle first or put in their afterward?"

"Absolutely no way of telling," said the witness.

Mr. Weeks: "As I understand it, there were three different layers analyzed by the doctor?"

"No," said the witness. "I first lifted a little from the top of the blue bottle on my scapula and found 8 per cent. The powdered cyanide of mercury and the bromo-seltzer had been mixed together and could not be distinguished by any difference in appearance.

"He then emptied the blue bottle into another bottle so that the police could have the former. In this way it had become impossible to state the exact relation of the proportions found to the place they occupied in the poison bottle.

He said he could not tell how many grains of bromo-seltzer there had been originally in the fatal bottle. It all depended whether the poison had been shaken in or pounded in with a stick or pencil. Had the bottle been filled with powder it would have contained 298 grains.

BARNET NOT EMBALMED.

"Dr. Witthaus," asked a juror, "couldn't some of the chemicals in the body of Barnet have been caused by having the body embalmed?"

"I don't think the body was embalmed."

By Mr. Osborne:

Q. You saw the autopsy on Barnet's body, didn't you? A. I did.

Q. Well, you didn't notice any symptoms of embalming? A. No, sir.

By Mr. Weeks:

Q. Would you have noticed it if he had been embalmed? A. Yes, I think that I would have.

Q. How is the embalming done? A. Generally by the artery in the arm.

Juror No. 7:

Q. In no other way? A. Sometimes through the nose.

Dr. Witthaus then proceeded to tell of the glass out of which Mrs. Adams drank the deadly dose, and the spoon with which it was mixed.

"I object, Your Honor," interposed Mr. Weeks, "on the grounds that it has not been proven that the glass and spoon brought the witness were the ones out of which Mrs. Adams drank."

Howard Adams, who was in the courtroom, sitting near the reporters' table, was called to assist in an identification of the glass and spoon.

Where were the glass and spoon on the day you got there? A. On the sideboard.

Q. What was in the glass? A. A liquid, a sediment and the spoon.

Q. Did you see it put in the china closet? A. Yes.

Q. Was the closet locked? A. Yes.

Q. What was done with the key? A. It was put in the sideboard.

Q. Who was there at the time? A. Cornish and I.

The witness made a partial identification of the glass and spoon.

THE POISON GLASS.

By the Court:

Q. Who put the spoon in the glass? A. My sister.

Q. When? A. Three or four hours after my mother's death.

By Mr. Weeks:

Q. Were there other glasses on the sideboard? A. Yes.

Q. And other spoons? A. No.

Detective Carey was called for further identification and the court asked him where he got the glass.

He said that his attention had been called to the glass by Mrs. Rogers. It was in the china closet. He identified the glass positively.

By Mr. Weeks:

Q. Was the key in the closet when you went to get the glass? A. I forget.

Q. And the spoon was in the glass? A. Yes.

Dr. Witthaus resumed the stand. He said he had analyed the sediment of the glass.

"Dr. Witthaus may testify to this analysis," said the Recorder, "although it has not been proven satisfactorily by any evidence, not even including that of Mrs. Rogers, that the glass at present in court is that out of which Mrs. Adams drank.

"I think that it is better, therefore, to suspend the testimony of Prof. Witthaus until the identification can be completed by Mrs. Rogers and Mr. Cornish."

Court then took a recess until 10.30 to-morrow morning.

HAZED ON 'CHANGE.

New Member L. W. Wormser Duly Initiated with a Little "Rough House."

An old-time hazing took place on the floor of the Stock Exchange this afternoon when Louis W. Wormser appeared after his election as a member had been announced.

Mr. Wormser is tall and stout and good-natured, but he was surprised when some one smashed his hat down over his ears. Another man got a good hold on his collar and another on his waistcoat. His pocketic was soon gone and several buttons also.

Another man poured a quart of pieces of paper down his back and a big crowd of brokers had other kinds of fun with him.

Mr. Wormser was finally slapped on the back and pronounced a good fellow.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Forecast for the thirty-six hours ending 8 P. M. Friday for New York City and vicinity: Rain to-night and Friday; warmer; brisk northeast winds increasing.

GRAND JURY ON ROSSER.

May Indict Man Who Shot Slater in Garden.

The Grand Jury to-day began investigating the odd case of Walter Rosser, who on Dec. 7 shot Frederick Slater during the bicycle races at Madison Square Garden.

Slater got well. Rosser was arrested and then it was found that he was the same medical student who had killed a man in San Francisco.

On Tuesday last Rosser was called before Magistrate Poole in the Centre Street Court and discharged. The complainant was not present.

Why Rosser was let go is unexplained. He is now probably outside the jurisdiction of the State.

Among the witnesses to-day were Policeman Popphold, who made the arrest; a Mr. Giblin, who held the bet between Rosser and Slater. It was the quarrel over a $1 bet that precipitated the shooting.

Lieut. J. B. Howl, U. S. V., was also called as a witness. He saw the shooting.

It is expected that the Grand Jury will indict Rosser. There is little doubt, though, that he will be arrested.

CAPTURED SIXTY REBELS.

Col. Bullard Attacks and Defeats Filipinos on Santa Tomas Road.

MANILA, Jan. 11—5.30 P. M.—Col. Bullard, with the Thirty-ninth Infantry, moving in three columns from Cala[illegible] with two guns, attacked ten comp[illegible] of insurgents strongly intrenched o[illegible] Santa Tomas road.

They resisted stubbornly, making t[illegible] stands. Twenty-four of the rebels w[illegible] killed and sixty prisoners were take[illegible]

The Filipinos retreated, carrying t[illegible] wounded toward Lake Taal. One Am[illegible]can was killed and two officers w[illegible] slightly wounded.

PRESSING THE PRESIDEN[illegible]

Pettigrew and Hoar Insist Getting Facts of Filipino Fighting.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The res[illegible]tion of Senator Pettigrew calling for [illegible]formation about the attempts to o[illegible] negotiations with the Filipinos w[illegible] taken up in the Senate this afternoo[illegible]

Senator Hoar had offered a simi[illegible] resolution of broader scope.

Mr. Lodge offered a further ame[illegible]ment to include any information c[illegible]ing to the War Department of plans [illegible] people of the Philippines in arms aga[illegible] the United States as to the proc[illegible] uprising in the city of Manila for [illegible] massacre of residents; also regar[illegible] treatment of prisoners by insurge[illegible]

Mr. Hoar assented to Mr. L[illegible] plan, but said he should like to h[illegible] the President's instructions to the [illegible] Commissioners in Paris. But h[illegible]sumed there would be objection t[illegible] and he would not press it. But he [illegible] however, press the request for [illegible]structions to the Philippine C[illegible]sioners.

Mr. Hoar was also desirous th[illegible] information should be sent in fr[illegible] to time, not in one huge, unwield[illegible]ment.

Mr. Pettigrew referred to the m[illegible] in which his resolution of Dec. [illegible] shelved, on the ground that it wo[illegible] telegraphed to the insurgents, b[illegible] reality to prevent the American p[illegible] from knowing the facts.

GOV. ROOSEVELT GOES TO GREENE FUNERA[illegible]

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Gov. Roosevelt left for Schenectady to-day to attend the funerals of Capt. and Mrs. Greene.

"Put Money In Thy Purse."

Nobody suffering from brain-fag, lack of energy, or "that tired feeling" ever puts money in his purse. Lassitude and listlessness come from impure, sluggish blood that simply oozes through the veins. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood pure.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

STERLING SILVER.

We direct attention to our new designs in Sterling Silver Table Spoons and Forks, which we are selling at $1.00 per oz.

Sugar Shells, Gravy and Soup Ladles, etc., at equally attractive prices.

A. Frankfield & Co.
Jewelers and Importers.
52 WEST 14TH ST.

DR. KOCH'S LYMPH CURES COUGH, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTION. Call for a free tuberculous lymph inhalation or the Formalina Gas Cure. Daily 10 to 7, at 119 W. 22D ST., next to EHRICH'S. PROF. KOCH, OF BERLIN.

Interest and Dividend Notices.

PARAGUAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, 344 Broadway, New York, Jan. 9, 1900. The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend, in liquidation, of THREE Per Cent., payable on demand.
SAMUEL DARBEE, Secretary.

Lodges, Societies and Meetings.

DR. M'GLYNN MEMORIAL meeting to-night at Cooper Union.

DIED.

HIGHLAND.—On Tuesday, Jan. 11, at her late residence, ANN HIGHLAND, in her 85th year. Notice of funeral Friday, Jan. 12.