made sick? They say the colored servant, Florence Vincent, was taken ill. If so, why was she not produced in court to corroborate the defendant's story.

"You heard the testimony of Nurse Dudley. Why, if everything was all right, did the doctor not allow her to prepare the enemas. It is the custom for nurses to do this. And if everything was all right, why did that awful convulsion follow the giving o fthe first enema prepared by Dr. Brouwer? Why was it that no convulsion followed the giving of an enema which the nurse prepared after she had thrown away one prepared by Dr. Brouwer because she was suspicious of it?"

During Mr. McDermott's speech Dr. Brouwer looked straight at the jurymen. His face was red and he bit his lips from time to time. He straightened up in his chair when his lawyer, Edmund Wilson, began to talk.

Plea for the Defense.

"We admit that arsenic was found in Carrie Brouwer's body," he said, "but the quantity was very, very small. If you threw a lump of coal into the fire you would have left on your fingers more coal dust than there was arsenic in that body.

"They are trying to make you believe this man was trying to poison his wife in the presence of a professional assistant—a nurse who had been brought into the house at random.

"Were any of his actions those of a murderer? If he killed his wife with arsenic why did he go to the family undertaker? He might have gone to a man who would have filled the body with an arsenical embalming fluid and thereby thoroughly hidden any crime.

"It is unfortunate that in this case the lawyers for the prosecution have been seeking to make this man prove his innocence. I feel sorry for them. This man has the same love of liberty you have. He has been deprived of it too long. I believe you men are going to send him home to his mother and little children."

Here Mr. Wilson went into the details of the embalming operation in support of the claim of the defense that the arsenic in the body might have come from the embalmer's tubes.

"We contend," he continued, "that the arsenic entered the body either during the embalming operations or at the autopsy, which we have shown you was performed in a clumsy manner.

"I believe all this trouble began when members of the family antagonistic to the doctor went to the house and told the nurses of certain suspicions they had. The mere observation of trifling things in that home would not have made the nurses act as they did. They wandered around in a region of suspicion hearing things in the dark.

"They are not satisfied with one poison as the cause of death. No, they want you to believe that after giving his wife arsenic he was base enough, low enough, cowardly enough to give her strychnine as well. You cannot weave a rope of suspicion.

"Why was it that the Nurse, Miss Lippincott, who said she thought the doctor was giving his wife poison one night, did not cry out 'For God's sake, doctor, stop it'?

"Why was it she did not go to the prosecutor and tell her story?

"Ah, gentlemen—suspicions—suspicions—that's all she had in her mind. She and other nurses remained supine for eleven months and then let their suspicions get the better of them.

"The State's case stands on the unsupported statements of Dr. Washington, its poison expert.

Only One Witness Left.

"I never heard of a case before in which a jury was asked to take the life of a man on the uncorroborated testimony of one witness.

"Take the testimony of Dr. Washington out of this case and it falls to pieces. There is not another bit of evidence in it to show that arsenic caused this woman's death.

"What of this wonderful motive which the prosecutor said he would prove? They have shown you that Mrs. Brouwer died leaving an estate of six thousand dollars. That is all, gentlemen. A fine motive, truly!"

When Mr. Wilson spoke of that last happy Christmas morning in the Brouwer house the prisoner broke down and sobbed. He bowed his head in his hands with his face in his handkerchief and wept for several minutes. Before the lawyer had finished Foreman Ridgeway and several other members of the jury were wiping their eyes with handkerchiefs. Many women spectators were in tears.

"The man who would kill his wife with poison is a monster. A man does not become a moral monster in the twinkling of an eye. There is nothing to show that this man during all his life was not all a good, moral man should be.

"You says been told that for love of an unknown woman Dr. Brouwer planned to kill his wife. Why, in God's name, didn't they mention her name? If the defendant committed this crime there is no peace for him on earth; there is no hope for him in heaven. In conclusion, gentlemen, I will say that you must do your duty, and I think you will do it, and let this man go home to his aged mother and his motherless children."

Aaron E. Johnstone made the closing address for the State. He finished at 3.20 o'clock.

Judge Hendrickson then delivered his charge and the case went to the jury.

SECRETARY SHAW TO SPEAK FOR HUGHES.

Head of the Treasury Will Make Several Addresses in This State.

Secretary Shaw was at the Sub-Treasury to-day. He stopped over on his way to Elizabeth, N. J., where he is to address a Republican meeting this evening. He will make several speeches in this State later in the week. One of the Secretary's callers to-day was Congressman Herbert Parsons, President of the Republican County Committee.

"The Republicans will have a very comfortable majority in the next House," was the comment the Secretary made regarding the political situation.

TWO ACCUSED OF WOMAN'S MURDER IN PHILADELPHIA

Month's Work by Police on Mystery Followed by Arrests.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.—Charged with the murder of Mrs. Maurice K. Lewis, who was mysteriously slain in an apartment house on Sept. 10, Charlotte Kelly, proprietress of the house, and Harry Somers, a boarder, were today committed to prison by Coroner Jermon to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Mrs. Lewis died from the effects of a stab wound in the neck.

At the inquest to-day witnesses testified that Harry Somers had exhibited a small dagger, and the nature of the wound in Mrs. Lewis' neck indicated that it was inflicted with some such instrument.

Some of Miss Kelly's statements concerning her movements on the day of the murder were contradicted by witnesses and the Coroner ordered the jury to render a verdict holding Miss Kelly and Somers responsible for the crime.

FISCHER-HANSEN CRIES OUT HE WAS "BUNCOED"

Declares Suit Against Him for $1,500 Result of a Conspiracy.

Affidavits upon which Justice Levintritt granted an order in the Supreme Court to-day for commissioners in Trenton, N. J., and Tonopah, Nev., to take the depositions of D. L. Persca and Frederick Kleinstuber respectively as witnesses in the suit of Woods Stockton against Carl Fischer-Hansen, make rather exciting reading.

Stockton lives at Charlottesville, Va., and sues Fischer-Hansen for $1,500 on a promissory note made in November, 1905, in favor of Robert D. Ballentine.

Carl Fisher-Hansen declares this and another just like it on which Wood Stockton has brought suit in the city court, were procured from time to time by a cheating conspiracy between Stockton and Ballentine.

He declares that Stockton "is a common gambler in Virginia;" that he and Ballentine gambled, and when they finished their play Ballentine owed $3,00 to Stockton; that then they put up a game on him, came to New York, and by representing here that Ballentine owned a big block of gilt-edged stock in the Universal Realty Company which he would deliver to him, got him to make these two notes, which read, "for values received," but for which he, Fisher-Hansen, never received any consideration whatever.

To this Stockton replies that he met Robert D. Ballentine in Washington. Ballentine owed him $3,000 and said he was going to New York to cable for a man who owed him $3,000 and would pay him out of what he cabled.

They came, went to the Manhattan Club and there met Fischer-Hansen. Stockton supposed by appointment. There was some talk. Fischer-Hansen said he didn't like his note to be in the hands of strangers, but after a private talk with Ballentine said it would be all right, and next day came again, and Fischer and Ballentine signed the two notes to Stockton in the presence of Fischer-Hansen, who said he might like to pay them in advance, and would Stockton remind him before putting them in bank for collection. Stockton says he is a farmer, not a gambler.

But when Stockton came to Fischer-Hansen as per agreement, he says, the latter said:

"Things are different now since Bob died. Why don't you get the money from the Ballentine estate?"

Stockton alleges that Fischer-Hansen said that Ballentine owned him money when he died, it was said by suicide, and that Stockton ought to collect for Ballentine's estate.

Than L. Walters, a lawyer, also affirmed that Stockton is a farmer in Virginia.

Justice Leventritt gave only until Nov. 2 for the return of the commissions, when the case will be tried before Justice Bischoff and a jury.

Charles E. Hughes Speaking at Meeting Just Before He Was Caught in Crush

MILLIONAIRE IS TO TAKE CHARITY WORKER AS BRIDE

Abraham Van Winkle Met Miss Mina Ginger While Aiding Poor.

(Special to The Evening World.)

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 17.—Announcement was made to-day of the engagement of Abraham Van Winkle, the millionaire philanthropist, and Miss Mina G. Ginger, for some time engaged with the Bureau of Associated Charities of Newark.

The marriage, which will take place next Saturday afternoon, will be the culmination of a romance that had its inception in the rooms of the charity society where Mr. Van Winkle and Miss Ginger were active.

The young woman was Secretary of the charity bureau, which Mr. Van Winkle aided financially. Miss Ginger is the daugater of Mrs. Hilda Ginger, of No. 64 Ninth avenue.

Immediately after the wedding the millionaire and his bride will leave for Europe.

Mr. Van Winkle is President of the Hanson & Van Winkle Company, while his bride-to-be was a former teacher in the Newark public schools and subsequently matron of the Girls' Cottage of the Newark City Home. She recently completed a course in the School of Philanthropy in New York.

N. Y. CENTRAL IS CONVICTED OF REBATING

Returned 5 Cents Out of Each 23 Paid by Sugar Trust.

In the United States Court before Judge Holt this afternoon the New York Central Railroad and Frederick L. Pomeroy, traffic manager, were convicted of giving rebates to the Sugar Trust.

Through Alex McMichael, chief clerk to Frederick L. Pomeroy, traffic manager of the Central, and indicted with it, United States Attorney Stinson put in letters to prove that thousands of dollars in rebates were paid by the Central to Lowell M. Palmer, traffic manager of the Sugar Trust, on shipments to Detroit.

Austin G. Fox, senior counsel for the defense, said he would offer no evidence, and when Judge Holt refused to dismiss on the ground that the corporation could not be made a co-defendant with Mr. Pomeroy, began his address to the jury.

"If we are going to have a square deal in this land, it's got to be a square deal for corporations as well as individuals," said Mr. Fox. "I believe you will agree with us that there has been no criminal intention on the part of the corporation in this case. If you find a verdict of 'Guilty' in this case, you are taking money out of the pockets of the stockholders."

After the jury had returned their verdict Mr. Fox said:

"Well, you can't defend rebate cases in the present stage of public opinion."

Judge Holt said he would impose sentence on Friday morning.

TROOPS CALLED TO ROUND UP INDIANS.

(Special to The Evening World.)

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Oct. 17.—The band of Ute Indians who have been terrorizing people in the vicinity of Gillette, Wyo., slaughtering cattle and sheep and committing other depredations, will be brought up with a sudden time.

Gov. Brooks to-day requested the War Department to send troops and capture the Indians. Cavalry will be sent from Fort Mackenzie, near Sheridan, and the Utes driven to their reservation in Utah.

PERCY NAGLE WINS IN FIGHT WITH COWAN

Board of Elections Decide to Put His Legislative Ticket on Ballot.

The Board of Elections decided in favor of Percy Nagle in the fight between Nagle and John F. Cowan for the leadership of the Thirteenth Assembly District to-day. Inasmuch as Mayor McClellan controls the Board of Elections and Nagle had an apparent majority of the votes cast in the primary the verdict didn't surprise the Cowan people.

Certificates of election were issued to Nagle, and Louis A. Cuvillier, the Nagle candidate for Assembly. John A. Galvin, the Cowan candidate, has a petition all ready, and it will be filed to-night. Tammany Hall indorses Galvin, although Cuvillier's name will be in the Tammany column on the ballot.

The decision of the Elections Board in favor of Nagle does not affect his standing with Tammany Hall. He will not be allowed to take a seat on the Executive Committee, Charles F. Murphy will recognize Mr. Cowan as leader of the Thirtieth District. The precedent of the Executive Committee in refusing to recognize a member distasteful to the organization was established in the case of William S. Devery.

JEROME SILENT ON POSSIBLE TRIAL FOR MRS. THAW.

(Continued from First Page.)

indictment of Mrs. Thaw or any other person."

"Rubbish," Says Wife.

When Mrs. Thaw came downstairs after an hour, which she spent in front of her hus and's cell on Murder r's Row, she said:

"Harry has consented to my saying just one word in regard to all these new stories. That word is 'Rubbish!'"

From the Tombs Mrs. Thaw drove direct to Mr. Hartridge's office. A reporter for the Evening World was there when she arrived. Mr. Hartridge had just finished dictating the following statement:

"There is no probability, or even possibility, that Jerome will indict any one else in connection with the Thaw case. He made that insinuation in his best press agent style in order to divert public attention from the real point at issue, to wit, the fact that the District-Attorney of New York County has been using illegal methods to deprive a man charged with murder of his proper rights under our law. If the District-Attorney were going to indict any one in the Thaw case why has he been resting all the time since the shooting without having this indictment made?"

Would Not Let Her Answer.

The reporter wanted to ask Mrs. Thaw if she had used the words: "Oh, Harry, I did not think you would do it that way" just after the shooting of White.

"No. I will not consent to any such questions," said Mr. Hartridge promptly. "If such a statement was made on the night of the shooting there are no doubt witnesses who heard it. If no such statement was made there can be no witnesses to it."

"Had you prior to yesterday been given any intimation that more indictments were contemplated?" asked the reporter.

"Yes," said Mr. Hartridge. "I had heard such intimations, but they were only intimations, and they came to me from reporters who had been camping around the District-Attorney's office."

Yesterday, in opposing the granting of a writ which would stop him from examining witnesses in the White murder case or placing any additional testimony before the October Grand Jury, the District-Attorney used these words:

"It does not appear yet where Harry Thaw got the revolver with which he shot Stanford White. It does not appear whether words were spoken to him which led him to shoot White. These are things into which I have a right to inquire with the object of securing the indictment of an accessory to the crime."

VENGEFUL NEGROES SET TOWN AFLAME

Dynamiting of College for Blacks Followed by Incendiary Blaze.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Oct. 17.—As a result of race troubles, Seneca, S. C., is in ashes. The work is claimed to be that of incendiary negroes, seeking revenge for the dynamiting of the negro college here last Friday night.

The fire burned rapidly, consuming the entire business section of the town, which has a population of about 2,000. No fire-fighting apparatus was available and citizens were powerless to stop the flames. As a last hope dynamite was resorted to.

The superintendent of the Seneca Cotton Mills, who was an eye-witness, brought the first news to Greenville. He says it is a matter of common belief that the town was fired by negroes. Among the buildings burned are two hotels and a hardware store. The fire was under control in about three hours.

Everything is quiet this afternoon, although some feeling is still shown by the negroes. No arrests have been made. The loss is estimated at $150,000, with insurance of $50,000.

SULLIVANS MAKE THE LEAGUERS HAPPY.

Promise to Roll Up Old-Time East Side Majority for Hearst—Now Don't Laugh.

There was feverish rejoicing at Independence League Headquarters to-day over assurances that the Sullivans would support Hearst and give him an old-time Sullivan majority. The determination of the Sullivans to take off their coats for the ticket is said to be due to the action of the Independence League in indorsing all the Sullivan candidates but Dan Riordan who is running for Congress to succeed "Big Tim." Florrie Sullivan has ordered all his men to put on Hearst buttons and has pledged himself to give Hearst a majority of 2,400 in his Assembly District and 7,000 in the Senate District.

However, as has been mentioned before, those Sullivans always were great joshers.

LEGAL MIX-UP IN THE LEAGUE NOMINATION.

Rival Candidates Claim the Indorsement in Some of the Districts.

The Independence League has filed nominations for seven of the eleven Senatorial districts in this county, but as in five of these districts double nominations have been made by the League, the matter will have to be decided before the name of the proper candidate goes on the ballot.

In the Fifteenth Senatorial District Thomas J. McManus has been nominated as the Democratic and Independence League candidate, but in the same district Michael J. McCarthy has filed a petition as the nominee of the Independence League.

James J. Frawley has been nominated as the Democratic and Independence League candidate in the Twentieth Senatorial District, but James J. Lyon has filed a petition in which he claims to be the nominee of the Independence League.

The Independence League has filed petitions for twenty of the thirty-five Assembly Districts in Manhattan and the Bronx, but in four of the districts that organization appears to have double candidates.

The Socialistic Labor Party has filed its nominations for City Judge, Judge of the Court of General Sessions and Surrogate.

This is the last day, according to the election law, for the filing of independent nominations, and the offices of the Board of Elections will be kept open until midnight so that the chief clerk, Major Allen, can record the tickets sent in by the different independent organizations and candidates.

There are eleven Congressional districts in New York county, and in seven of them the Independence League has filed petitions. In three of those districts the Independence League has apparently nominated two candidates, and the Board of Elections will have to decide which is the proper candidate in the doubled-up districts.

Sixtieth Congress.

How near can you prognosticate its party divisions? The figures for the Fifty-ninth will aid you to a degree and may be found in the 1906 World Almanac. It will also tell the name of each present Senator, Congressman, the Governor and all other State officers of each State, and all "past performances" in election matters.

AWARDED $400 FOR HER BROKEN HEART

He Fought with Dewey at Manila, but Jury Was Against Him.

The Cherry Hill romance of Bert B. Singman, who was with Dewey at Manila, and Rosie Rosenberg ended in a breach of promise suit in Justice Newburger's part of the Supreme Court to-day, with Joseph I. Hart in the lists for the broken-hearted belle.

Rosie complained that Bert, on Dec. 16, 1903, asked her to be his wife, and, although she said "yes," he had refused to fulfil his promise. She had spent all her savings, some $300, on a trousseau, and wanted $5,000 damages.

Bert admitted everything except the damage, and "for a separate defense" set up that in the summer of 1904 Rosie released him from his promise.

Rosie sobbed and wept as she testified about her shattered romance. But Bert spun a different yarn. He said he was in the Ordnance Department, Brooklyn Navy Yard, earning only $2.48 a day, and that he and Rosie continually quarrelled because he did not and could not take her to theatres, balls and outings.

David Tim cross-examined Bert, who said he paid $3 a week for his room at No. 242 Cherry street; $6 for board and $2 for washing and incidentals. This left him $3.88 for clothes and all else, and he never had a cent for amusement.

"Where did you ever take Miss Rosenberg?" the lawyer asked.

"I never took her anywhere. I had no money for it. She quarrelled with me for this, and one day I said to her at my sister's house: 'What's the use. For our own happiness we would better break our engagement.'

"She replied: 'All right; I am satisfied,' and that ended it."

Sisters of the estranged pair testified on each side, and the jury, after two hours, decided the case in Rosie's favor, applying $400 damages to salve her wounded heart.

HIS FORMER FRIENDS IN BROOKLYN HISS HEARST.

Municipal Ownership League of the Borough Then Indorses Hughes for Governor.

At a rousing meeting last night of the Municipal Ownership League of Kings County, held in Independence Hall, Fulton street, Brooklyn, resolutions were passed indorsing the Republican State, County, Judicial and Congressional tickets. Deputy County Clerk Bela Tokaji presided.

It was also proposed to prevent William R. Hearst from using the emblem of the organization, "the scales of Justice," in the coming campaign. According to Col. Fred K. Porter, the emblem was incorporated in Queens County and in case the Hearst faction attempts to place the name of its candidates under it on the official ballots, the matter will be fought in the courts.

Hisses came from all parts of the hall at mention of Mr. Hearst's name, and several of the speakers accused him of base treachery in his dealing with the Tammany Hall organization.

BRITISH SHIPS OFF TO SAVE SUBMARINE

VALETTA, Island of Malta, Oct. 17.—The British battleship Implacable, the armored cruiser Carnarvon and the torpedo destroyer Albatross left here at full speed this afternoon for Biserta, with diving gear to assist in salving the French submarine boat Lutin.

HUGHES, CAUGHT IN A CRUSH, HAS NARROW ESCAPE

Republican Nominee Near Being Pushed Through Window.

Charles E. Hughes and Timothy L. Woodruff were caught in a rush of men in a narrow doorway after a noonday meeting at No. 577 Broadway to-day and almost crushed flat. Their hats were knocked off, their feet were stepped on, Mr. Woodruff's immaculate attire was sadly disarranged, and Mr. Hughes had a narrow escape from being pushed through a plate glass window.

At the conclusion of Mr. Hughes's speech about 1,000 of the 1,500 enthusiastic business men who had listened to him started to leave at the same time. The single door to the room is a little over two feet wide, and a crush piled up in half a minute. Three husky policemen finally jammed a way through for Mr. Woodruff and Mr. Hughes, and the rest ground themselves out into Broadway.

The room was engaged by the Commercial Travellers, Manufacturers and Merchants' League.

A crowd of well-dressed Broadway business men occupied every available inch of room for some time before Mr. Hughes and Mr. Woodruff arrived. It was impossible to move either toward the stage or away from it, which possibly accounts for the escape of a quartet that sang at the audience during the wait for the candidate.

George J. Corey called the meeting to order and introduced as chairman Mr. Woodruff, who introduced, in turn, Mr. Hughes. The reception accorded the candidate was flattering. He spoke about ten minutes, laying particular stress on the folly of doing anything to destroy the prosperous conditions that obtain at this time in the city, the State and the nation.

Twice in the course of his address Mr. Hughes mentioned the name of President Roosevelt, and the applause on each occasion equalled that which had been created by the appearance of the candidate himelf. Mr. Hughes did not mention Mr. Hearst by name, and referred to him only indirectly. The candidate said in part:

"It is scarcely necessary for me to talk to business men. They know the situation to-day, and, unless I am greatly mistaken, they know what to do about it.

"Any attempt to convince the American people that this country is hopelessly bad must fail when we think of that man in the White House.

"If elected Governor of this State I propose to find out if anything is wrong and remedy the wrong. I propose to find out if a dollar is misapplied and punish the guilty man. If I am elected I shall see that the stream of legislation runs pure."

HEARST BEGINS HIS INVASION OF NORTH COUNTRY

First Meeting in the Republican Strongholds Held at Watertown.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 17.—William Randolph Hearst reached here early to-day from Oswego. With a meeting in the railroad yards Mr. Hearst began the invasion of the hitherto peculiarly Republican "North Country."

When he left here the itinerary, after several readjustments, indicated a trip straight across the State from here to Plattsburg, Clinton County, with speeches at Norwood, St. Lawrence County, and Malone, Franklin County, this afternoon, and at Plattsburg to-night.

Just before the train left Watertown it was announced that the schedule had again been changed, so as to abandon the Ogdensburg trip to-morrow. From Plattsburg to-night the train is now expected to go direct to Saratoga for a day and a half rest. According to this plan Mr. Hearst will not appear either at Ogdensburg or Glens Falls.

Mr. Hearst's reception here was cordial, especially in view of the fact that there had been little advertisement of his coming. A varying crowd of men surrounded the end of his car, almost from the time of its arrival, at 8.30 o'clock, until his departure soon after noon.

The crowd was by far the largest Mr. Hearst has yet addressed from his train, and for the first time, was composed almost exclusively of workingmen. Usually there has been a large proportion of boys and women. The closing of the mills at noon greatly augmented the crowd. They cheered the candidate with marked enthusiasm upon his appearance, and during and after his speech. For the first time he spoke with his little son, George Randolph Hearst, beside him. The child got a ringing welcome. Mr. Hearst's speech was similar to those he has delivered to workingmen at other places.

QUITS THE LEAGUE TICKET.

It was announced to-day at the headquarters of the Independence League in the Gilsey House that Magistrate Higginbotham had withdrawn his name from the Supreme Court ticket of Kings County.

While it was given out that his resignation was voluntary and induced by the pressure of other business having proved too great to allow him time to attend to campaign work, it was rumored that his withdrawal followed much friction over the nomination.

Thomas F. Magner, a lawyer with offices at No. 26 Court street, was named to take Higginbotham's place on the ticket.

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Nome e Cognome: .....

.....

Indirizzo: .....

.....

N. B. — Tagliare questo cupone, riempitelo e speditelo al Chairman del Sotto-Comitato del vostro quartiere, come segue:

WEST SIDE: M. B. Mosso, 550 West Broadway.
EAST SIDE: [illegible] Drug Store, 360 Broome Street.
LITTLE ITALY: R. Pontecorvo, 2053 1st Ave.
BROOKLYN: Biagio Rizzo, 132 Utica Ave.

I quartieri sono così delimitati: West Side dalla Batteria alla 59.a strada e da Broadway al North River; East Side dalla Batteria alla 59.a strada e da Broadway all'East River; Little Italy dalla 59.a strada in su, est ed ovest; Brooklyn tutta la città con relativi suburbi.

Official Coupon Authorized by the Committee
NEW YORK EVENING WORLD, OCT. 17, 1906.