ROOSEVELT AT CHICAGO.

TWO GREAT AUDIENCES IN COLISEUM AND ARMORY.

INCONSISTENT ATTITUDE OF COCKRAN AND SCHURZ—QUEER DOCTRINE OF BRYAN—PHILIPPINE CONDITIONS.

Chicago, Oct. 6.—Concluding the programme of a busy day of campaigning, embracing a dozen speeches, Governor Roosevelt of New-York to-night addressed two Chicago audiences which crowded both the Coliseum and the 1st Regiment Armory, yet he had to disappoint several thousand persons on whom the doors were closed after the big buildings were filled. For more than three hours before the arrival of Governor Roosevelt, the crowd had been gathering in Wabash-ave. awaiting him. When the train rolled into the station the party aboard, among whom were Governor Roosevelt, Senator Hanna, Senator Cullom and Richard Yates, candidate for Governor, received a mighty cheer. Hundreds of Republican club members, mounted and in khaki uniforms, were formed in line, and the Governor was escorted to the Auditorium Hotel, where he took dinner. Along the route the sidewalks were thronged, and numerous bands made music for the marchers. While the throng at the Coliseum awaited the National candidate, various speakers occupied the platform. Among them was Judge Yates, at whose request the audience rose and gave three cheers for McKinley and Roosevelt.

For ten minutes after Governor Roosevelt's arrival at the Coliseum the crowd cheered—men yelled themselves hoarse and waved flags. Women stood up on chairs, waved handkerchiefs and shouted, and just as quiet was restored a storm of applause was provoked again by the Rough Riders' regiment, which marched in and occupied the gallery behind the platform.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

The Governor, near whom were various members of the Republican National Committee and a large representation of the Hamilton Club, was introduced by President Bangs of that club.

He began speaking at 9:30 p. m. He spoke in part as follows:

It is difficult to argue over the issues raised by our antagonists in 1896, for our antagonists themselves, though they still profess to believe in them, no longer dare argue them. Of course, this does not alter in the least the danger to the country involved in these issues. All that it alters is our estimate of the men who still champion a policy which would bring absolute ruin to the Government, although so conscious of its weakness that they lay all the stress of their public arguments upon another issue in order to attract voters who have been alienated by their former course.

Certain men have snatched at the excuse thus rendered and now are championing Mr. Bryan, although four years ago they denounced him with exceeding bitterness because of the very attitude on financial, social and economic questions which he still openly retains. These men invite us to assist at the triumph of the forces of social disorder, of economic unrest, of financial dishonor and disaster, because, forsooth, they say that all evils that may befall us are preferable to seeing us uphold the honor of the flag and the interests of the Nation in the Philippines

The arguments they advance to justify themselves are so extraordinary that it is difficult to state them seriously. Bourke Cockran, for instance, advocates the election of Mr. Bryan and a Bryanite House on the ground that there will still be a Republican Senate to prevent the newly elected President and House from carrying out the very policy which they would have been elected to carry out. It seems scarcely necessary to do more than state such a proposition. Its mere statement furnishes a sufficient commentary both on the party on behalf of which it is advanced and on the men advancing it.

Mr. Schurz, than whom no man in 1896 used more violent language concerning Mr. Bryan, is now supporting him, or, what is practically the same thing, is opposing President McKinley on account of the Philipipne policy. Mr. Schurz has stated "that his blood boiled at our misconduct in taking the Philippines," and that he defies any man to produce from the history of any civilized nation a parallel in point of infamy to our conduct toward Aguinaldo and the insurgents. Of course, it is in one sense difficult to produce such a parallel, for the excellent reason that our conduct has been the reverse of infamous, and therefore cannot be paralleled by any act of infamy.

HOW SCHURZ TREATED INDIANS.

But, accepting Mr. Schurz's terminology, it may be pointed out that infinitely graver criticism can justly be passed upon the dealing of this Nation with the Sioux and Nez Perces during the Administration of President Hayes, when Mr. Schurz was head of the Interior Department, than can be passed upon any of our dealings with the Tagals by President McKinley. The parallel between the Sioux and the Tagals is not unfair, and Aguinaldo probably stands above Sitting Bull, but he stands infinitely below Chief Joseph; and the Nez Perces, unlike the Tagals, did have real and grave injuries of which to complain.

Mr. Schurz was then in power, and he could then have shown the faith that was in him by striking deeds of the kind which he now champions in words. If he is right in his present attitude, it was his duty at that time to leave President Hayes's Cabinet and join the Greenback party. Such a course would, of course, have been an absurdity, but not quite so gross an absurdity as the course he is now following. In Mr. Schurz's speech in this city four years ago he, in denouncing Mr. Bryan and the very policies which have been explicitly reaffirmed in this campaign, said that if Mr. Bryan triumphed it would mean that this country had "forfeited its National honor," for which, said Mr. Schurz, it ought to "shed the last drop of blood."

He continued that the triumph of Mr. Bryan would mean the "contempt and abhorrence of mankind," and that the Nation would rot to death in "the loathesome stew of its own corruption." Of course, such language reflects the gravest discredit upon the man who uses it unless it is warranted by the facts. If warranted by the facts, then there is literally not one shadow of excuse for Mr. Schurz abandoning the position he took because of what has been done in the Philippines. I hold that our course in the Philippines is both wise and righteous. But even should any man hold to the contrary, he would have no warrant in leaving us if he ever believed as Mr. Schurz believed in 1896. Let Mr. Schurz's "blood boil" over the thousand outrages perpetrated by the savage banditti to whom he would turn over the islands—these infamies being perpetrated not only upon our own soldiers, but especially upon the friendly Filipinos—and let him join with us in bringing peace and true liberty to the people of the islands in the only way in which peace and true liberty can be brought to the islands, and that it is under the shadow of the American flag.

CONDITIONS IN PHILIPPINE TOWNS.

A former soldier of my regiment, now an officer in the Regular Army, serving in the Philippines, as gallant a young fellow as ever drew breath, and the son of a no less gallant Confederate officer, wrote to me the other day in part as follows, his letter being dated August 2, 1900:

So now, with but a very slight chance of any more hard fighting, I come to believe that the thing I can tell you of is most civil and peaceful. I look from the window of my room across the green plaza (with our flag floating lazily from an immense cocoanut tree stem) and see the children playing in the streets, and even now the padre is passing in his sombre black skirts. The sounds come to me of a town containing more than 3,500 people, which on June 13, 1900, had been but a single family. Then this town was the most mournful place I have ever known. The grass was knee high in the streets, houses deserted, broken and gutted; not a dog, pig or chicken, and as silent as the grave. The town was circled by thousands of boleros and many guerilla bands of fusileros. Now the guerillas are scattered in the mountains, and just across the plaza are the busy sounds of hammers and axes, and a big boys' and girls' school is going up, with more than enough to fill it. Our bridges are rebuilt, streets clean and a good police force organized. Actually a telephone line will soon be here.

Of course, I don't begin to claim all of this as the work of my hands, but I have put in so much of my best thought and work that I feel a fatherly interest in it all. At any rate, the other commanding officers of the station have come and gone. I laid the foundations; I asked to be assigned to the district because it had my sympathy, and had been through such a rough time. I imported a Presidente, Chief of Police and a whole police force. On our marches we brought in all the women as well as men captured. Most of them had the fever and nothing to eat. We gave them medicine and rice. Soon the men followed the women and brought the children. All were in the same condition.

I hunted up the padre, caught him and brought him in. Soon the church bells were ringing. That was the first start, and since then other officers have been in command, and by justness, fairness and energy have built well. We have done all, including the improvements of roads and bridges, paid the police force regularly with not a cent of income from taxes and not a dollar from the United States. You know we feel glad that I have been permitted to take part in doing some good, and through all my life it will be a thing pleasant to remember.

This letter interested me so much that I think it will interest you. It shows that the real battle in the islands—the battle for civilization, for peace and for prosperity—is being waged; and now our opponents propose to undo the work being done by these gallant, generous officers of our blood and race, and to turn the islands back for Aguinaldo's cruel followers to work their wicked will on those who have been friendly to us, and who under us have had rest given them in the place of turbulent misery. We cannot with due regard leave the islands now. If we did so, great though the wrong would be to us as a Nation, it would be a greater wrong by far to those in the Philippines who have trusted in our good faith.

BRYAN'S QUEER DOCTRINE.

Moreover, remember that when we made the treaty with Spain we undertook certain sacred obligations. The men who opposed that treaty have some small justification in still denouncing our course if they see fit, but they have no justification whatever in helping directly or indirectly Mr. Bryan, who did his best to secure the ratification of the treaty, and now wishes us to go back on our plighted faith. In that treaty it was explicitly stated that the civil rights and political status of the islanders should be determined by Congress, so that when Mr. Bryan urged the ratification of the treaty he no less explicitly abandoned all right to champion the queer doctrine that he calls by the name of the "Constitution following the flag," a doctrine which vanished from our political life with the vanishing of the generation of politicians who, to aid the cause of slavery, upheld the Dred Scott decision.

In that treaty we guaranteed certain rights to Spanish subjects, and guaranteed protection to them, and when Manila capitulated it was on our promise that "the city, its inhabitants and its churches and private property should be specifically placed under the special safeguard and the faith and the honor of the American people." These are solemn promises, and we cannot as a Nation go back upon them save at the cost of impairing the National reputation for good faith. It may be that our opponents can point to details here and there in which they think that our work could have been bettered. It would be strange if such was not the case. There will always be critics who find flaws in the work of the doers.

Mr. Schurz, for instance, in 1864, complained that the cause of freedom and union was "burdened by a very vulnerable Administration"—this same Administration being that of Abraham Lincoln. Looking back, gentlemen, how infinitesimal seem the points for criticism of Lincoln's Administration compared to the vital necessity of continuing it in power! Let Mr. Schurz sit at the foot of General Franz Sigel and learn from him the patriotism which is also as much needed now as it was in 1864.

HOPE OF FILIPINO INSURGENTS.

Remember that the chief hope of the insurgents is in the triumph of the Democratic party. You do not have to take this on my say so. The letter recently captured on an insurgent general from a member of the Filipino General Committee at Hong-Kong, E. Riego, to Theodore Sandico, sets forth this fact explicitly. Sandico was Aguinaldo's Cabinet officer who commanded the massacre of all Americans, and, furthermore, of all people who were not Filipinos, without regard to sex or age, his proclamation to this effect being published at the time of the Filipino assault on Manila. In this letter to him Riego states that the downfall of McKinley is necessary for the ascendancy of the Filipino flag—that is, for the downfall of the American flag—and in a companion letter is stated not less explicitly that if McKinley is re-elected the insurgents must give up hope. Out of their own mouths they are judged. Every true American, every true friend of Christianity and civilization, it seems to me, is in honor bound to work for the re-election of President McKinley this fall.

When men get pointed in the wrong direction they often go very far. The opponents of our Philippine policy have actually denounced us for the stand we took in China, a stand dictated not merely by patriotism, but by every consideration of humanity and justice. Apparently these critics of our wished us to leave not only our Minister, but the wretched women and children in Peking to their awful fate. It is difficult to speak without indignation of advice at once so dastardly and so inhuman. President McKinley has deserved for all time the credit of this Republic for the promptness with which he sent General Chaffee and his gallant band of American Regulars to join the advance of the civilized Powers in the rescue of the hunted creatures before whom loomed death and torture at the hands of a mob of unspeakably cruel barbarians.

EXCITING HATRED AND ENVY.

This year our opponents rest their hope of success upon exciting envy and hatred in one class of our citizens against other classes. They are striving to stir up the forces of social ill will, and therefore of social disorders. Both their desperation and their lack of conscience are shown by the way in which they seize upon this act of noble rescue as a justification for saying that now we will bring the Chinese into competition with our own wage workers. They well know that every one in this country believes in keeping out the cheap labor of China, and in preventing its being brought into this country. Every Republican leader is against letting down the bar to Chinese immigration.

The Chinese Exclusion Act will be enforced as long as President McKinley is in the White House, but our opponents champion a course which would be almost as bad for the American wage workers as to let in Chinese cheap labor; that is, they champion letting in the products of Chinese cheap labor and driving out the products of American labor. The Democratic candidate for the Presidency in his speech in the House of Representatives, January 13, 1894, put himself forward as a special exponent of this policy, which would let in the handiwork of the yellow man of Asia against the interests of the wage workers of the land. I ask you to judge by deeds and not by words, and if you so judge you will find that the Republican party is the real champion of true Americanism in every shape.

Governor Roosevelt then entered upon a discussion of the trust question.

THE ETRURIA DELAYED.

PROBABLY KEPT BACK BY FOGS ON THE ATLANTIC.

The steamer Etruria, of the Cunard Line, due here from Liverpool yesterday, had not been sighted at a late hour last night. She has probably been delayed by the fogs which have prevailed on the North Atlantic Ocean the last week.

NAGLE MEN STAY AWAY.

Continued from first page.

Tammany. The leaders must adjust these things among themselves." Mr. Croker said that the various persons interested in the contest wanted him to step in and settle the rumpus, but he said he had avoided taking a hand in the row. "You see, it is like this," said Mr. Croker. "In a Republican convention everything is cut and dried, and the boss dictates what shall be done. Tammany don't run things that way. In a Tammany convention every one has a say."

When asked which side was in the right in the struggle Mr. Croker said:

I know nothing about the matter except what I have read in the newspapers. I think the matter has been exaggerated. If true, it shows a healthy condition of affairs. It is better to have a contest than to have everything prepared ahead of time and go through as if oiled.

I don't believe in fighting, and the trouble ought to have been settled without such a contest. The principles of home rule, as believed in by Tammany Hall, should be applied in this case, and I will not interfere. I want you to understand that whenever there is a Democratic convention the people have the privilege of expressing their views and objecting to any candidate mentioned.

CROKER WILL LET THEM FIGHT IT OUT.

Mr. Croker was asked whether he had been seen by any of the men in The Bronx in connection with the fight and if he would mediate for them. He answered:

I have seen no one connected with it. Several have called to see me, but I sent down word I was not to be seen, and did not see a soul. They went about this business themselves, and must settle it themselves. I never mixed up in district affairs, and I never will.

It was 6 o'clock yesterday morning, after a night of terrific fighting, as told in The Tribune yesterday morning, that the Haffen and Nagle factions in the XXIst Senate District agreed to adjourn the convention until 10 o'clock last night. It is the belief of many that only the presence of the police prevented murder in several instances, and as it was there were scores with battered faces and bleeding heads. In the course of the night and while the two factions were deadlocked in the convention, drinks and sandwiches were served to both sides, and the factions sullenly held their ground. It was nearly 5 o'clock in the morning when peacemakers succeeded in getting President Haffen and Commissioner Nagle together in an anteroom and a truce was patched up, admitting of an adjournment. When the adjournment was taken it was believed the trouble was over, but it wasn't.

President Haffen, anticipating no trouble, had previously engaged three double decked stage coaches of the Fifth-ave. line to take his delegates to their homes. The coaches had been waiting outside the hall all night, and were now ready for use. The trolley lines which pass the hall run at infrequent intervals at that hour in the morning, and the Nagle supporters were made aware of this fact. They rushed out in a body and took possession of the coaches provided for the Haffen men, and refused to budge when ordered to do so. Captain Wiegand and the police were again called into requisition, but the delegates would not move by persuasion, and the use of night sticks was the only method that would change their determination. A fight was started again, and many heads were rebroken and blood flowed nearly as freely as it had earlier in the night.

The police got the men out of the coaches finally and left them standing on the sidewalk. Commissioner Nagle saw that he was beaten by the police, and roared out to his delegates, "Come on, boys, come in and get another drink before we go home!" Nagle with his followers then went back into the saloon and stayed there for about an hour, drinking.

President Haffen, just before he drove away, spoke to half a dozen of his men, at one side, and asked them to stay at the convention hall and watch the hall during the day. The men promised to do so. Mr. Haffen said that he would send them food and anything they needed to keep themselves comfortable, and they went back into the hall, without the knowledge of the Nagle followers, to watch all day for developments.

Both President Haffen and Commissioner Nagle were asked about the probable outcome of the contest, but they were non-committal. Both smiled, but would not answer the question at all. Commissioner Nagle would say only, "Oh, forget it! Come and have a drink."

NAGLE SHOWS NO MARKS.

Commissioner Nagle reached his office in the Park Row Building yesterday noon. He was smiling, and did not show any marks as the result of the fight. "We did have some trouble," said he, "but I did not engage in any fistic struggle with President Haffen. Some of the boys did hit each other, but I did not hit anybody, nor did anybody hit me. You may say, however, that if Commissioner Haffen or anybody else had hit me I would have hit back.

"We stayed in the hall till 6 o'clock this morning, but could arrive at no satisfactory conclusion. In that time we succeeded in nominating John J. Hart for temporary chairman and Volney P. Wilson for temporary secretary. The Haffen people have decided to meet again this evening, but we intend to disregard this and will not appear, because the whole thing is irregular."

"Some of the papers say that you threw Michael Cunningham from the platform. Did you do it?" Mr. Nagle was asked.

"Well, I don't remember," said the Commissioner, with a smile. "But I was excited a little."

Mr. Nagle said that he was in favor of the renomination of Senator Mitchell. He said the only thing against Mr. Mitchell was that he was loyal to his late leader, Commissioner McCartney. Haffen wanted to have his private secretary, Joseph P. Hennessy, nominated.

"I think we will beat Haffen and 'Joe' Hennessy," said Commissioner Nagle. "Anybody who knows Percy Nagle knows he will not lie down. Again, I want to say that Mr. Haffen and I did not come to blows. We did have a hot argument, several of them, in fact, and some of the boys on both sides hit each other, but there was no blood spilled. Why, it was reported this morning that I was cut and bleeding. Look at me, do I bear any marks?"

Commissioner Nagle did not bear any visible marks.

Joseph P. Hennessy resigned as secretary to President Haffen, in order to make himself eligible for the State Senate.

CROWD SEIZES TROLLEY CREW.

ANGRY MOB GATHERS BECAUSE A LITTLE GIRL IS RUN DOWN.

Annie Henry, three years old, of No. 303 First-st., Hoboken, while crossing the tracks of the Jersey City, Hoboken and Paterson Railroad, near Willow-ave. and First-st., with her aged grandmother late last night, was run down by a trolley car. Her screams attracted a large crowd. The motorman, James Washburn, and the conductor, Thomas Gallagher, were pulled from the car, which was then overturned, and the little girl, limp and covered with blood, was taken from beneath the wheels. She was sent to St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken, where it was said she could not recover. Patrolman T. Young rescued Washburn and Gallagher from the angry mob with difficulty and placed them under arrest. The motorman was held.

MANY ANNIVERSARIES IN ONE DAY.

Binghamton, N. Y., Oct. 6.—The Rev. Dr. Edward Taylor, of this city, is at Whitney's Point to-day celebrating the seventy-ninth anniversary of his birth, the fifty-third anniversary of his marriage, the fifty-fifth anniversary of his ordination to the ministry and the anniversaries of his son's marriage and the christening of his grandson.

GALE ON THE NEW-ENGLAND COAST.

Boston, Oct. 6.—An easterly storm, which passed away in a few hours, swept along the New-England coast last night, but while it lasted it caused considerable damage to shipping. Schooners were driven ashore on Cape Cod, on the New-Hampshire shore and at Cape Elizabeth. No lives were reported lost to-day, the crews of all vessels having been rescued by life savers. In several instances the schooners were lost.

NO POISON YET FOUND.

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the State of Texas. I understand also that he got this position through the influence of Mr. Patrick.

Mr. Patrick has promised to turn over to me the original will in which he is named as the chief beneficiary, as well as all the assignments which he has still in his possession. He has also promised to turn over to me every single paper he has in connection with the entire case. He has not yet done so, but I presume he will keep his promise.

Short's assertion that it was he who received the checks on the Fifth Avenue Trust Company conflicts with statements that have been made by Patrick. When the case was first made public, Patrick in statements which he was reported as making said that he himself took the checks to the Fifth Avenue Trust Company for certification.

Should Patrick adhere to his promise and deliver up the will which he has in his possession to Captain McClusky, it will be at once handed to the experts in handwriting for them to examine. It is said that the witnesses to this will were Meyers and Short. The experts who have already examined some of the documents which bear their names as attesting Mr. Rice's signature say that a different ink was used to write their names than was used for the signature of Mr. Rice. The presumption which the police gather from this declaration is that the names of Meyers and Short were appended at some time other than that at which the Rice signature was made. Short, however, yesterday insisted when before Captain McClusky that he had seen Mr. Rice sign the will. But as regards the assignments he was not so emphatic, for the reason, as he explained, that he had been a witness to the signing by Mr. Rice of so many documents that it was difficult for him to testify specifically to individual papers other than the will. This will, it was ascertained yesterday, leaves the whole of the Rice property to Patrick, with the exception of $500,000, which is divided between Mr. Rice's relatives and the Rice Institute, at Houston. The total value of the estate is computed by Captain Baker at about $4,000,000.

MANY EXPERTS RETAINED.

Messrs. Kinsley, Fraser and Osborn, three of the experts who are employed in examining into the authenticity of the signatures on the checks and assignments, worked jointly all day yesterday on the documents which have been submitted to them, and in comparing the handwritings of Patrick and Jones with the alleged forged signatures. As yet the authorities are concerned only with the two checks drawn on Swenson & Sons, but to-morrow evidence serving to substantiate other charges of forgery will be furnished to the District Attorney. Five experts have already pronounced the Swenson and Fifth Avenue Trust Company checks to be forgeries, and other experts to aid in the further examination of the supposedly fraudulent signatures will reach this city to-morrow. As a matter of fact, every well known handwriting expert in the country has been retained by the interests represented by Captain Baker. The three experts named who were working on the assignments yesterday declared them to be forged documents. It has been stated in some reports that the second will had also been declared to be a forgery. This, however, is not so, inasmuch as this will is still in the possession of Patrick. Only a copy of it was given to Captain Baker. From one who did not wish his name to be used, it was learned yesterday that the experts had reached the conclusion that the individual who filled in the body of the checks also forged the signatures. Although the identity of that person is believed to be known, no one who was in a position to speak on this point would permit his name to be divulged upon his authority. Mr. Carvalho said yesterday that the body of one of the assignments he had examined was typewritten, and that the signature had been appended to a second carbon copy. That would seem to indicate, he said, that the first copy and the first carbon impression had been used to experiment with, and that the effort to simulate Mr. Rice's writing had been successful only in the case of the second carbon impression.

EXPERTS AT ODDS.

It would appear that some personal differences have arisen between two of the handwriting experts employed on the case. As will be recalled, all the experts agreed that the signatures on the checks had been traced. Mr. Carvalho expressed the opinion that the first tracing had been done with a dry pen, but Mr. Kinsley differed with him on this point, and said that there was no such thing as a dry pen tracing. Mr. Carvalho also intimated that he was the first expert called into the case by Captain Baker. Yesterday the following statement, inclosed in an envelope bearing the name of the handwriting publication which is edited by Mr. Kinsley, was sent to the newspaper offices:

On Saturday, September 29, Captain George McClusky informed Captain James A. Baker that the signatures of W. M. Rice to two Swenson & Sons' checks looked suspicious, and before he (Captain McClusky) proceeded further he would like to have the opinion of the handwriting expert, William J. Kinsley. Captain Baker on that same afternoon (Saturday) endeavored to see Mr. Kinsley at his office, but Kinsley had gone to his home, in Elizabeth. Captain Baker tried to communicate with Mr. Kinsley at his home by telephone, but was unable to reach him there. On Monday, October 1, papers were placed in Mr. Kinsley's hands, and he was given charge of the handwriting expert part of the case, both for Captain McClusky and for Captain Baker. Mr. Carvalho examined the papers on Monday and Tuesday also, and Dr. Hagen, of Troy, examined them on Thursday, and Mr. Gumpel also on Thursday. Mr. Osborn of Rochester, made the examination of Friday. Upon request of Captain Baker, Mr. Kinsley furnished a list of experts, and wrote to them asking them to hold themselves in readiness to come upon receipt of telegram, not giving any information about the case, not even the name of it.

DR. CURRY'S STATEMENT.

In the consideration of the circumstances surrounding Mr. Rice's death attention has been called to the fact that nux vomica was prescribed for the aged man, and that Jones, the valet, had enough of the drug in his possession to cause death if improperly administered. Upon this phase of the case Dr. Walker Curry, of No. 34 East Sixty-first-st., yesterday made the following statement:

Eight or ten days before death I prescribed for Mr. Rice a small bottle containing half an ounce of tincture of nux vomica. I said to Jones: "Keep that in your own room; get a three ounce bottle, put in twenty-four drops of the nux vomica and dilute that with water, so that the old gentleman can never have more than twenty-four drops of nux vomica in his room at one time." I directed Jones to give Mr. Rice a tablespoonful every evening. A tablespoonful would be four drops, six tablespoonfuls being nearly three ounces. I instructed Jones, "Don't let that remain in Mr. Rice's room, or he might make a mistake." But even if he had taken the whole twenty-four drops at one time it would not have injured him. I have given as much as twenty minims as a dose in some cases; in Mr. Rice's case I gave him only four.

Concerning the circumstances of Mr. Rice's death Dr. Curry said:

When I got to the house I found Mr. Rice without pulse, and without respiration, but there was no rigor mortis. He might have been dead five minutes; he might have been dead an hour. I did not think, however, that he had been dead very long. Jones told me that he had gone into an adjoining room about two hours before to write a letter to his mother and had fallen asleep. I would like to say that if there is anything wrong with Jones he certainly showed more interest and kindness to Mr. Rice than any one would have a right to expect. Mr. Rice himself said to me two or three weeks before he died, "I have the utmost confidence in Jones," and I know that he thought Jones was efficient and honest.

I have known Mr. Patrick eight or ten years. At one time he had desk room in the office of E. S. Jameson & Co., bankers, and Mr. Moody was a partner of Mr. Jameson. S. M. Barlow was Jameson's lawyer. If Mr. Patrick had not been all right he certainly would never have had a place in that office. I had certain business with Jameson & Co. I am connected by marriage with one of the firm, and it was by going into their offices that my acquaintance with Mr. Patrick began.

DOES NOT SUSPECT FOUL PLAY.

I have no reason to suspect foul play up to the time of Mr. Rice's death nor since. The only information I have in that direction is what I have read in the papers. I had said to Jones thirty-six hours before Mr. Rice's death that the patient was depressed at that time. I told Jones that I thought Mr. Rice would recover, but if the worst came to the worst he was not to be surprised. I saw Mr. Rice on the Saturday afternoon and on the Sunday morning before his death. It was 8:30 o'clock on the Sunday evening that I saw Mr. Rice dead. It would appear that some of the newspapers are endeavoring to show that Jones was derelict in his duty in not sending for me before he did, but I understand that Jones suggested to Mr. Rice in the afternoon that he should send for me. Mr. Rice said when that suggestion was made that he was going downtown on Monday morning, and did not want to see a doctor.

I was Mr. Patrick's family physician, and attended upon his wife, who has been dead about three or four years. She died in the South. Mr. Patrick's family consists of a girl six years old and a younger child. I did not know Mr. Rice until five months and seven days before his death.

About eight or ten days before Mr. Rice's death Jones showed me some small pellets which were contained in a small oval bottle. The bottle might have held about two hundred and fifty of these pellets. Jones said that Mr. Rice had been taking these to secure sleep and to prevent restlessness and deafness. Thereupon I said I would give him something that would do just as well, and prescribed the nux vomica as a vasomotor stimulant. If the old man had had a little weakness of the heart it was advantageous to him to take the nux vomica.

Jones showed me the half ounce and three ounce bottles on the night that Mr. Rice died. They were on the mantelpiece, and I told Jones to keep everything just as it was when Mr. Rice died. Not that I suspected anything, but when death occurs I always prefer having medicines remain as they were. There was no disorder or confusion in the room, but I did not look for anything of the kind. I did not suspect anything wrong and saw nothing to indicate that there was anything wrong.

I offered to make an autopsy three or four days after Mr. Rice died, but Mr. Patrick said "No, it will blow over."

Dr. Curry said that he thought that the Board of Health had acted very disrespectfully both to himself and to Mr. Rice's memory by carrying the body off to the Morgue. He thought that the autopsy might have been made in Mr. Rice's apartments. Dr. Curry said that he had heard nothing from Professor Witthaus, but expressed himself as feeling sure that the analysis would not show anything wrong. He added that nux vomica would produce contraction of the muscles, but that it was out of the question that Mr. Rice died from taking the drug.

It was learned that Patrick had informed Mr. House that Jones brought the checks to him, informing him at the same time that Mr. Rice had signed them. This was taken by some of the persons interested in the case to indicate that Patrick was inclined to place the responsibility for the checks upon Jones. When this was conveyed to the police authorities, they expressed the opinion that if Patrick adhered to this position Jones might have something interesting to say himself by way of explanation.

HOTEL SUICIDE NOT TOLD.

WOMAN TAKES POISON AT THE GRAND AND SIX POLICEMEN ARE SENT TO FIND OUT.

The police of the West Thirtieth-st. station were informed by the Coroner's office early this morning that an unknown woman had committed suicide in the Grand Hotel, Thirty-first-st. and Broadway. A policeman was sent over to get particulars. He returned after a time to report that the hotel people had denied that any one had committed suicide there or that there was any one dead in the hotel.

The report led the sergeant to send over six policemen with stern instructions to find out who had committed suicide there, to find the body and to report the full particulars of the matter.

The report the Coroner's office received was that an unknown woman had walked into the hotel and taken carbolic acid. At the Coroner's office it was said that the report had been sent in by some one from the Grand Hotel.

The police found that a woman had entered the Thirty-first-st. entrance and gone to the parlor on the floor above. She asked the maid, Ellen, for writing paper, and she wrote a letter, three pages long, partly in English and partly in German. The English was almost undecipherable. Then she went into a toilet room and after a time came out staggering. She tried to reach a sofa, but fell on her knees and lay prostrate.

The few women in the room screamed and got excited, while Mr. Leland, the proprietor, and Dr. Townsend, the hotel physician, were summoned. Mr. Leland found a bottle without a label and a glass. They smelled of carbolic acid.

Dr. Townsend pronounced the woman dead. Mr. Leland did not inform the police, but sent for Mr. Minor, an undertaker, of No. 433 Fourth-ave., who got a permit for the removal of the body from the Coroner on the statements of Mr. Leland and Dr. Townsend that there was nothing suspicious about the death. Mr. Minor took the body, the letters and the woman's effects to his establishment.

Mr. Leland could not be seen by any one inquiring for him at the hotel, nor could Dr. Townsend, and no one else approached would give any information about the matter. The letter the woman wrote was addressed to "My dear brother and sister."

TRIES TO DROWN HER CHILDREN.

MOTHER HOLDS THREE LITTLE ONES UNDER WATER IN A BATHTUB.

Mrs. Lizzie Conway, thirty-four years old, living on the second floor of a flathouse in Jefferson-st., near Morris-ave., attempted to drown her three children yesterday afternoon.

Captain Henry Burfiend, of the Westchester police station, was passing the house shortly before 5 o'clock, when he heard the children screaming. The captain rushed upstairs, followed by a number of the tenants of the house, and into the Conway apartments. The woman was holding her children—Robert, five years old; Violet, four years, and Margaret, two years—in a bathtub nearly filled with water. The little ones were nude, and their mother was trying to keep their heads under the water.

Captain Burfiend took charge of the woman and held her until an ambulance had arrived from Fordham Hospital. She was later transferred to Bellevue Hospital. Neighbors took care of the children until the arrival of their father, Frank Conway, from Brooklyn, where he is employed as a carpenter.

Mrs. Conway has been acting strangely for some time. She has often shown signs of religious mania.

On the way to Bellevue Hospital the woman became violently insane. She attempted several times to jump from the ambulance, and, failing in this, grabbed Dr. Levy by the throat and tried to choke him. The physician and a policeman found it necessary to hold her to the bottom of the ambulance.

FOG BEWILDERS SEAMEN.

NO SERIOUS ACCIDENTS REPORTED—INDICATIONS OF CLOUDINESS TO-DAY.

The prevalence of fog on the Atlantic Ocean for the last week has been reported by different steamers, which have been delayed by it, and two collisions are said to have taken place. This city, however, was not troubled with the fog until early yesterday morning. For a few hours in the morning the city and Bay were enveloped in the mist. Whistles on boats of all sorts were heard on the Bay and rivers, and elevated trains were run at reduced speed. The trolley cars in the Borough of The Bronx moved cautiously, and on the Long Island Railroad extra signals were used.

No serious accidents were reported in consequence of the fog, but one or two of a minor nature were reported. The ferryboat Southfield, of the Staten Island line, while on her way to this city at 7:30 o'clock last night, loaded with passengers, was run into by a scow, but received little damage. The tug John J. Cowen went ashore on Governor's Island in the fog, but was floated again at high tide last night. She received no damage.

While the maximum temperature yesterday was only two degrees higher than that of Friday, the day seemed to be much warmer on account of the excessive humidity. At 8 a. m. it was 97 per cent and at 8 p. m. 92 per cent. The temperature ranged between 66 degrees at 7 a. m. and 77 at 2 p. m. The heat records for the date were broken. The normal average temperature for October 6 is 58 degrees. The average temperature yesterday was 72, or 14 degrees above the normal. There was a slight rainfall last night.

The forecast for to-day is fair weather, with increasing cloudiness and rain on Monday.

Financial.

The Financial World.

"This means higher money," was the general exclamation in the Street yesterday when the bank statement appeared. Half the surplus reserve, as reported the previous week, had been swept away. The loss was nearly $7,000,000; and the reserve now stands at only $6,250,000 above the 25 per cent legal line. Last year, we were worse off, the surplus being less than a million. This gave us money rates then, ranging from 10 to 20 per cent. In the week ending October 1st, the average rate on call was 12 per cent. There was an outcry about a conspiracy among the banks to squeeze the Street. The high rates brought some gold from the other side, and the bankers contracted loans. Between the two, the money market temporarily eased off; but the stock market jolted downward, till it finally dropped into the December smash. There was trouble about money all the time.

We might, perhaps, be justified in looking for a repetition of this experience, if it were not that at this time last year, the Boer war was every week disorganizing more and more the foreign markets through the repeated British reverses. This disorganization had the worst possible effect on our market, and was probably the most potent factor in bringing on the December collapse. There is nothing like that now. On the contrary, we are looking to the resumption of mining in South Africa. As for the China business, it has petered out—resolved itself into a bombardment of dispatches between the State Departments of the various countries concerned. That is where it will end. Conditions, therefore, are not the same this year as they were last year; but they are enough alike to assure us that higher rates for money will prevail than have hitherto ruled until the crop movement is over. This is doubly certain if bull speculation on the election outlook forces up the stock market. We are, in fact, seemingly confronted with the alternative of higher prices for money or lower prices for stocks.

We shall draw money from the other side. In the close state they are in there, the depletion will raise their interest rates, and naturally cause Europe to be counted out as a help to bulling our market. Europe will be a seller rather than a buyer, and this will have to be reckoned with in estimating how far a bull movement can be carried here, based on Presidential probabilities.

The market has been rising during the week, on buying by a number of operators who believe that Bryan will be defeated. Some of these believe this more strongly than others, and have been buying more boldly in consequence. Who the parties are, is pretty well known in the Street. It is reported, and is probably true, that what may be called the Gates contingent have staked heavily on Bryan's defeat. So convinced have they become of this, and they are mainly Western men, that they have loaded up largely with the steel stocks and certain of the leading railroad stocks, such as Union Pacific, Baltimore & Ohio, Burlington, and one or two others. Mr. Keene is reported to be less positive on the outlook. He believes that the preponderance of evidence is in favor of McKinley, but yet sees enough on the other side to make him cautious; remembering, also, what a terrible smash there inevitably would be in the market if Bryan were elected.

There does not seem to be much doing on the bull side by the big moneyed institutions; and in the banking houses where one usually learns the drift of things, there is still a very evident disposition to move cautiously. The money question is felt rather keenly there, as well as the political. It may be said, therefore, that the market is being bulled at present by the more daring spirits of the speculative world. They take bigger chances than the others, but turn quicker, if the situation looks like changing.

Assuming at this time that Bryan will be defeated, and conceding that money rates must for a time rule much higher than their summer average, it seems safe to buy on all weak spots, the leading railroad stocks. Among the grangers, Burlington appears the most favored, as having the larger possibilities for future advance. It has good crops in its territory this year, and is bound to make big earnings; while there is always the speculative lever to work with of future refunding operations. Atchison and Union Pacific stand foremost among the transcontinentals. We have it on the best authority, that if the election goes right, Union Pacific common will sell up to 70. This comes from authority which has never yet named a future price for a stock or bond which did not turn out to be well below the figures it finally attained. From other sources, one can get predictions of prices for Union Pacific far and away above the figure named; but 70 is good enough now.

Atchison preferred, as paying 5 per cent, and showing the large surplus it does over this dividend and available for the common stock, is selling very low. The Northern Pacifics are rather out of favor, because of the serious crop damage in the company's territory. The stock rose with the rest of the market the past week, but this was doubtless because a large short interest had been made in it.

The trunk line stocks have been strong. New-York Central and Pennsylvania can always be depended upon for a couple of points or so when the general market is strong; but the real speculative stock in this group is Baltimore & Ohio. The common and preferred alike are favorites. Since the great union of proprietary interests in the trunk lines, so much of the B. & O. stock has gone permanently into strong boxes, that there is not a great deal of it to handle in the market. It is therefore comparatively easy to make it respond quickly to the large earnings the company is making; and it may be reckoned that whenever the market generally is active the B. & O. stocks will move as briskly as any.

In the tractions, friends of Manhattan are predicting higher prices for the stock. They talk of par or more for it after election.

The Gates people have been buyers both of Steel and Wire and the Federal Steel stocks. People connected with the latter company are also advising the purchase of the stock—something they have not done for a long while. The reason for their action is that the earnings of the companies are picking up rapidly. The summer collapse of the steel trade has given place to renewed activity at the lower range of prices the collapse produced.

Bullish talk on southern railroad stocks is based on the high price of cotton. It is calculated that the planters are getting $15 more per bale for their cotton than they averaged last year. On a crop of ten million bales, this would be $150,000,000 more money for the South than its last season's crop fetched. In connection with cotton carrying roads, it may be noted that the dispute in the St. Louis Southwestern road ended with the objecting stockholders carrying their point. The objectionable by-law making the Board of Directors a classified Board, was rescinded, and the whole nine members were elected.

It is to be understood that all bull points current in the Street now, are good only in the case of Bryan's defeat.

CUTHBERT MILLS.