

ARREST OF EARL RUSSELL

ARRAIGNED IN BOW STREET ON A CHARGE OF BIGAMY.

PROBABLE TRIAL OF THE CASE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS—INTERESTING POINTS INVOLVED.

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[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, June 18, 1 a. m.—The tableau enacted in Sir Franklin Lubington's private room at Bow Street yesterday was not wholly screened from public view, because a few privileged journalists were allowed to stand behind the scenes. Earl Russell, bearing a name highly honored in English public life, was charged with bigamy, in having married Mrs. Somerville in Reno, Nev., when he already had a wife in England. This second wife, according to Nevada law, was in court, having been hastily summoned after Earl Russell's arrest at Waterloo Station, and a small group of personal friends gathered around her. They were spared the mortification of a public rehearsal of the case in the dingy courtroom, where ordinary criminals and rascals are deluged daily into the prisoners' dock, and where Dr. Jameson and his associates were arraigned after their raid into the Transvaal. They were not disconcerted by the sudden turn of affairs, but seemed to enjoy their notoriety. He prompted his counsel jauntily and she smiled cheerily, as though the law of divorce and marriage were a pleasing and amusing farce. Earl Russell was remained until Saturday on his own recognizance, two sureties offering their services.

This case, which has been worked up with secrecy in America by an English solicitor, presents many anomalies and complexities. Earl Russell and Mrs. Somerville were in the same position, each having married in England, been divorced in Nevada and then been married there. But apparently what is sauce for the gander is not sauce for the goose. He is arrested after thirteen months for bigamy, while no proceedings are taken against her. The defence will naturally be that a divorce was obtained under the Nevada law and that he was free to marry again. The work done by the solicitor in America was not disclosed yesterday, with the single exception that Judge Currier, who performed the marriage, was announced as a witness. It is suspected, however, that evidence will be produced relating to the divorce obtained by Earl Russell in Nevada, and that an attempt will be made to invalidate it on the ground of irregularities.

The arrest of Earl Russell was a complete surprise to him, when he had not been molested for thirteen months. The work done by the solicitor in America was cleverly concealed, and although a warrant was issued on Saturday Earl Russell was not warned of the impending proceedings. The fact that Countess Russell had instituted divorce proceedings, which are not fully carried to completion, is another feature of the case.

But the most interesting element is the function of the House of Lords. Preliminary proceedings in Bow Street Court will determine whether there is a prima facie case against Lord Russell. Sir Franklin Lubington will either dismiss the case or send it to the grand jury. If the grand jury indicts him for bigamy he will not be tried by an ordinary criminal court, but by the House of Lords, since that is his privilege. The last time there was a case of the trial of a peer on a criminal charge was forty years ago, when Lord Cardigan was charged with duelling. This was a criminal offence and he was tried by the House of Lords. The procedure is so unusual that veteran lawyers forecast that it will be the last instance of the kind. If the case actually reaches the upper house on the question of privilege, this bigamy trial in its broadest aspects brings up the whole question of the validity of American divorces when Englishmen cross the Atlantic for the purpose of evading English law and return with American decrees as their ground of defence. It is evident that the prosecution has prepared itself for a hard fight and that it has obtained possession of all the facts respecting Earl Russell's marriage and divorce in Nevada, and also full information concerning recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court on the subject.

Judge Currier I have seen, but he has nothing to say respecting the Russell case, in which he will be an important witness. He is a bright and jovial American lawyer, who has enjoyed his journey across the continent and the voyage from New-York.

Sir Redvers Buller and Lord Strathcona were the principal speakers at the annual banquet of the Colonial Club last night. Replying to the toast of "The Imperial Force," General Buller said in his blunt way that the worst thing that could happen to any country was what was known as the jingo feeling. Expenditure on the forces of the crown should not be for conquest or oppression. Lord Strathcona, who presided over the banquet, in proposing "The Colonial Club" referred to felicitous terms to the attachment of the people in the colonies to the institutions of the mother country. The colonists knew, he said, that in fighting to help England, they were fighting for their own best interests. The Canadian High Commissioner was loudly cheered on resuming his seat.

I. N. F.

ARRAIGNED IN OLD BOW STREET. EARL RUSSELL IN JAUNTY MOOD BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

London, June 17.—Earl Russell was arrested today on a charge of having contracted a bigamous marriage in the United States. The earl was met at the railway station upon his arrival from the country this morning by detectives with a warrant, and was taken to the Bow Street Police Court, where he was formally charged.

While Earl Russell awaited in the anteroom the summons to appear before the magistrate the woman he married in America joined him. The earl sat at a table, unconcernedly chatting and swinging his legs. When the case was called a representative of the public prosecutor said the witness was charged with feloniously marrying Mollie Cooke in America on April 15, 1900, while his wife, Mabel, Countess Russell, was alive. The prosecution proceeded to outline the earl's marriage to Mabel Scott (his first countess), their separation, his subsequent disappearance from England with a neighbor, Mrs. Somerville, and the discovery that he and Mrs. Somerville were together in Reno, Nevada. On April 14, 1900, Earl Russell obtained a license to marry Mollie Cooke, otherwise Mrs. Somerville, and a judge performed the ceremony on April 15. The prosecution announced that the Nevada judge, Mr. Koehler, and witnesses of the marriage had arrived in England to give the ceremony.

Countess Russell intimated that Earl Russell, having secured a divorce in America, believed his subsequent marriage was legal. The earl's counsel pointed out that the prosecution omitted mention of the divorce proceedings instituted by his lordship in America. In the event of a conviction the case will be taken to the House of Lords, as Earl Russell is entitled to a trial by his peers. The earl was remained in £2,000 bail.

CARPENTERS. Getting employment at good wages can obtain valuable information by calling on officers Seaboard Air Line Ry., 25 and 112 Broadway.—Adv.

BIG FIRE IN BUFFALO.

WATERFRONT PROPERTY DESTROYED, AND THE FLAMES SPREADING.

Buffalo, June 18, 2:30 a. m.—A second alarm has just been sent in for a fire at the foot of Ferry-st., on the Niagara River. The docks, landing and ticket office of the International Navigation Company have been destroyed, and the fire has spread to the Schoelkopf flour mill and elevator adjoining.

The docks and elevator are on a narrow strip of land forming part of Squaw Island. The fire has destroyed the bridge across the channel, separating the island from the main land, making the situation a hard one for the firemen to contend with. The fire tug from the upper harbor is on the way down the canal.

There are no other large buildings in the vicinity of the mill, but there is a wooden dock extending along the river front for about one thousand feet.

AFRICA HUNTER'S PARADISE.

UGANDA, DEPOPULATED BY WARS.

SWARMS WITH BIG GAME—A RACE OF APE MEN.

London, June 17.—Sir Henry Hamilton Johnston, special commissioner for the Uganda Protectorate, has returned to London after an absence of two years. He brings stories of Uganda rivalling Henry M. Stanley's description of "Darkest Africa." Sir Harry relates that the country surrounding Mount Kenya is totally depopulated as a result of intertribal wars, and is consequently marvellously stocked with big game that are as tame as English park deer. Zebras and antelopes can be approached to within ten yards, and there is no sport in killing them. Elephants and rhinoceroses are also abundant, and according to Sir Henry, lions in Uganda are too busy eating hartebeests to notice a passing caravan. The prehistoric giraffe has been discovered in this country by the commissioner, who proposes to maintain the region referred to as a national park.

He photographed a race of ape men in the Congo forest differing entirely from Stanley's pygmies, and secured phonograph records of their language and music. Sir Harry says that twelve varieties of rubber trees are found in this country in inexhaustible supply.

LIBERAL SPLIT WIDENS.

PARTY DIVISION ACCENTUATED BY A VOTE ON THE BOER CAMPS.

London, June 17.—Replying to questions in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Brodrick, the War Secretary, said there were 40,220 persons in the "concentration camps" of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony. The deaths in these camps for the month of May numbered 98 men and women and 318 children. The announcement of the mortality was received with groans from the Irish members and cries of "scandalous." Mr. Brodrick added that the authorities were arranging for the release of the women and children who had friends to receive them, but the government could not undertake to feed them in isolated positions.

London, June 18.—The division in the House of Commons on the motion made by Mr. Lloyd-George (Welsh Nationalist) to adjourn the House on the question of the treatment of Boer women and children, which was rejected by a vote of 255 to 134, served to accentuate the split in the Liberal party on the government's war policy. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, supported Mr. Lloyd-George in denouncing the policy of concentrating women and children in camps, and with Sir William Vernon Harcourt (Liberal) and James Bryce (Liberal) voted in the minority on Mr. Lloyd-George's motion. About fifty Liberal Imperialists, led by H. M. Asquith (Advanced Liberal) and Sir Edward Grey (Liberal), abstained from voting as a protest against the Bannerman-Harcourt-Morley section of the House of Commons, identifying themselves so closely with the extreme pro-Boers.

FIGHTING THE MAD MULLAH.

HE ATTACKS THE BRITISH CAMP AND IS REPULED WITH HEAVY LOSS.

London, June 17.—A dispatch to the Foreign Office from the Consul-General of Somaliland says that the Mad Mullah expedition had heavy fighting May 28.

The flying column of mounted infantry under Captain Merewether struck the Mullah's supply camp during a night march and captured five thousand head of cattle, killed one important chief and captured another, covered one hundred miles, fought a sharp action and returned to its base all in twenty-four hours.

The main force of the British, under Colonel Swaine, departed for Eldad on June 2, in a Macmillan with three hundred men to guard the Swayne. Swayne's column advanced against the Mullah's base. In the mean time the Mullah, with three thousand followers, attacked the British three times. He was finally driven off by Macmillan with a loss of five hundred men. The British in the zariba had ten men killed and nine wounded.

COLOMBIAN REBELS OBSTINATE.

REFUSE TO LAY DOWN THEIR ARMS—GOVERNMENT BUYS A WARSHIP.

Kingston, Jamaica, June 17.—Advices received here from Colombia say the rebels refuse to lay down their arms, owing to the ill treatment of political prisoners by government officers. Prominent prisoners were paraded through the principal towns.

As a warning to Liberal sympathizers and in view of the recrudescence of rebel activity in the interior, the Colombian Government has purchased the steamer Darien, to be used as a gunboat.

ELECTRIC CAR ON FIRE.

SEVERAL PASSENGERS INJURED IN PANIC WHICH FOLLOWED.

The fuse of Car No. 1,685, of the Greenpoint line, blew out yesterday afternoon at Kent-Street and Broadway, and the car was set on fire. Sixteen passengers, who were panic-stricken, lost no time in reaching the street. Mrs. Rebecca Neff, twenty-two years old, of No. 208 East One-hundred-and-eight-st., Manhattan, had her left ankle broken by her husband, Rosanna Vokland, fifty years old, address unknown, was taken to the Eastern District Hospital in an insensible condition. Henrietta Wey Holz, sixteen years old, of No. 149 Franklin-st., sustained several contusions, and was taken to the same hospital. Thomas McCormack, the motor-man, received a severe shock, but helped to put out the fire. Several passengers, who were slightly injured refused medical attendance.

ATLANTIC CITY.

Express trains via New Jersey Central leave Liberty Street at 2:40 A. M. and P. M. South Ferry five minutes earlier. Due Atlantic City at 12:50 and 6:40 P. M.—Adv.

VERMONT—IDEAL SUMMER REGION. Book of A. W. Eccleston's "Pass' Art, 38 E. W. Way.—Adv.

TO PROCLAIM FREE TRADE.

PORTO RICAN LEGISLATURE CALLED TO MEET IN SPECIAL SESSION ON JULY 4.

Washington, June 17.—Secretary Hay received the following dispatch from Governor Allen of Porto Rico to-day:

Unanimous vote to-day, heads of departments, fixed the date for the special session of the legislature for July 4. The date of the proclamation will be announced at the session.

The proclamation referred to will declare free trade to exist between the United States and Porto Rico after a designated date, in conformity with the terms of the Foraker act, which allowed two years to test the ability of the island to sustain itself through internal taxation. Governor Allen's reports have indicated that under the Hollander act Porto Rico is now ready for free trade.

Dr. José C. Barbosa and Dr. José Gomez Brioso, members of the Executive Council of Porto Rico, who are in this city, have received dispatches calling them home to attend the special session of the legislature called for July 4. Although they were not informed of the purpose of this extraordinary session, they believe that it is called to take action on the question of abolishing the tariff duties between the United States and Porto Rico. They say that Treasurer Hollander has made a report showing that the receipts of the island are sufficient to carry on the administration of the government after the new Hollander law goes into effect on July 1, and, this being the case, the legislature can request the United States Government to suspend the further operation of the tariff provisions of the Foraker law.

WORKING WITH GOVERNOR ALLEN.

LEADERS OF PORTO RICAN FEDERAL PARTY PROMISE HIM THEIR CO-OPERATION.

San Juan, Porto Rico, June 17.—As a first step toward establishing harmonious relations between the Federal party and the American authorities, a committee composed of Francisco Acuna, who on Sunday was elected party leader to succeed Muñoz Rivera; Santiago Palmer and Diaz Navarro, paid their respects to Governor Allen to-day and offered him their co-operation in whatever measures would advance the best interests of Porto Rico. It is thought that the time has come when party bickerings should cease and that all men should unite in a common desire to aid the government. The committee informed Governor Allen that they were satisfied the intentions of the administration had been for the best.

Governor Allen received the committee with the usual courtesies and expressed his pleasure at their visit. He said he had never for a moment doubted the result of the experiment, the successful issue of which was retarded only by injudicious statements. The future contained great promise and he looked and hoped for continued improvement. He intimated that the island would undoubtedly soon enjoy free trade with the United States, and that as soon as Porto Rican and American markets were open to each other a great era of Porto Rican prosperity would ensue.

To-day's visit of the committee of three is the first instance in which leaders of the Federal party have called on the American Governor, and it is taken as an indication of complete political harmony for the future.

BURN THEIR SHIP AT SEA.

CREW OF SINKING BARK SAVED BY STEAMER—ATTEMPTS TO TOW PULS—A RESCUE FROM DROWNING.

The steamer Begonia, Captain Elliott, which arrived last night from Cape Town, reported that on May 5 she sighted a vessel flying distress signals. The Begonia bore down. The vessel proved to be the Norwegian bark Hasselund, Captain Kurtz, with a cargo of 700 tons of coal from Cardiff for East London. She was dismasted and had lost two men overboard. The Begonia began to tow her for Algoa Bay, the nearest port, which was about seventy-two miles distant.

PLATT ON ODELL'S FUTURE.

THE SENATOR THINKS THE GOVERNOR MAY BE ELECTED PRESIDENT.

When it was suggested to Senator Platt yesterday that Governor Odell was one of those prominently mentioned as his successor, after he completed his term in March, 1902, the Senator said: "I don't know it rather looks to me as if the Governor was to advance in another direction. It looks as if he would be re-elected Governor." Then the Senator paused and added: "It may be that he will be elected President later. He is a good man for any office that the people desire him to fill."

DIED IN ATTEMPT TO RESCUE.

WELL KNOWN MAINE PHYSICIAN DROWNED IN LONG POND.

Belgrade, Me., June 17.—Dr. R. J. Martin, of Augusta, one of the best known among the younger medical men of the State, and Teresa Dolan, also of Augusta, were drowned in Long Pond last night, their bodies being recovered to-day.

FOR METHODIST FUND.

TWO SUBSCRIPTIONS AMOUNTING TO \$30,000 FOR ST. CHRISTOPHER'S HOME ANNOUNCED.

A meeting was held last night at Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, in West One-hundred-and-fourth-st., in the interest of the "Metropolitan thank offering movement," a part of the national movement to signalize the opening of the twentieth century by raising \$20,000,000 for the forward of the cause of Methodism in this country. Of this sum it has been decided that \$1,000,000 shall be raised in this city. Of this \$1,000,000 \$700,000 is to be expended in paying off the debts of Methodist churches in the city, and \$300,000 each is to go to St. Christopher's Home for Children, at Dobbs Ferry; the Deaconess' Home, Eighty-sixth-st. and Madison-ave., and the conference claimants' fund, which is for superannuated ministers.

The Rev. Dr. E. S. Tipple, the executive secretary of the thank offering commission for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, said that two subscriptions, one of \$20,000 and the other of \$30,000, both for St. Christopher's Home, had been received. The total subscriptions so far amounted to \$257,000.

C. C. N. Y.'S NEW SITE DECIDED ON.

A meeting of the trustees of the College of the City of New-York was held in the rooms of the Board of Education, at Fifty-ninth-st. and Park-ave., last night. It was announced that the site of the new college, to be built next fall, would be on the east side of Amsterdam-ave., from One-hundred-and-thirty-eighth to One-hundred-and-forty-eighth-st., at Lexington-ave., and Twenty-third-st., is so overcovered at present that a six story building between Second and Third aves., in Twenty-third-st., has been rented to accommodate the students, who number about two thousand. The new college will be able to give room to over three thousand students. It was announced that a Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science diplomas would be given to students at the commencement meeting, which will be held at Carnegie Hall next Wednesday night.

THE DIRECT ROUTE TO THE FAR EAST

is through Chicago and San Francisco, by the Chicago and North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railways. Particulars at North-Western Line Office, 46 Broadway.—Adv.

SUGGESTIONS FOR A TICKET.

CITIZENS UNION COMMITTEE ASKS FOR A LIST OF CANDIDATES—PARTISANSHIP DENIED.

The Citizens Union Committee of One Hundred met at the headquarters, at No. 34 Union Square East, last night, and heard reports from the committee of twelve, or the conference committee. The committee of one hundred was the committee chosen at the Citizens Union convention to have full charge of the campaign until the convention again met, and to report to it. The committee of twelve was a sub-committee appointed by the committee of one hundred to confer with similar committees from other anti-Tammany organizations.

R. Fulton Cutting, chairman of the Citizens Union, presided. After a vigorous discussion by many members of the conference committee upon a report presented by Colonel Willis L. Ogden, chairman of the committee of twelve, the following resolution was offered by R. Fulton Cutting and adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee of One Hundred approve of the creation of a committee to promote co-operation among organizations willing to work for good government of this city.

Resolved, That the committee of one hundred instructs its executive committee to prepare for its consideration for submission to the conference in due time a list of names of several candidates for each of the general offices to be filled at the election in November.

In thus instructing the executive committee the Committee of One Hundred expressly disclaims any intention to dictate candidates to the conference or to predetermine nominations. Its purpose is twofold: first, to attest the Committee of One Hundred's readiness by declaring its readiness to accept any one of the several candidates for each office, and second, to refute the unfounded charges that have been made that the conference has already been captured by partisan agents in the interest of certain candidates, and to allow all who are desirous of participating in the conference to do so without violating any of the resolutions of the various organizations composing the coalition.

It is the hope of the Committee of One Hundred that among the names of citizens thus presented for the conference will be submitted names fitted for office and so acceptable to all parties as to enable it to arrive at a general and early agreement for the conference without violating any of the resolutions of the bodies represented in the conference.

John M. Weed then introduced the following resolution, which was also adopted:

Resolved, That the conference appointed by the Committee of One Hundred be instructed to urge upon the conference the nomination of judges of approved ability, integrity and impartiality, without distinction of party.

While there was no mention made of the resolutions of the German American Reform Union, the resolutions were undoubtedly prompted by the resolutions of the German American Reform Union, conditionally declining to participate in the conference. Colonel Ogden in a long speech emphatically declared that the utmost harmony existed among the conferees.

It was explained after the meeting that in suggesting to the executive committee the preparation of a list of names as candidates for offices the purpose was to have the list ready for the conference to act upon for them. The object is by submitting them first to the Committee of One Hundred to secure the most available and best men. Mr. Cutting said the Citizens Union was not bound to any man or set of men.

The result of the meeting, a member said last night, was to disabuse the minds of all that any partisan influence was at work in the conference. The resolution introduced by Mr. Cutting denying his own name to the conference introduced by Mr. Weed, was an indication to the members of the German-American Reform Union that it could consistently send a committee of one hundred to the conference to press the principles set forth in the recent resolutions of that body declining to enter into the conference.

KENNEDY STILL IN THE TOMBS

MIR PHILBIN DECLINES TO SAY WHETHER HE WILL RECOMMEND A FOURTH TRIAL—TO CONSULT JUDGE NEWBURGER.

Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy, whose third trial on the charge of murdering "Dolly" Reynolds in the Grand Hotel in 1898 ended in a disagreement of the jury on Sunday, remained a prisoner in the Tombs yesterday. District Attorney Philbin refused to say whether he would recommend a fourth trial or the release of the prisoner. Mr. Philbin had a conference in the afternoon with Assistant District Attorney Osborne, who conducted the prosecution of Dr. Kennedy, and Mr. Moore, of Dr. Kennedy's counsel. At its close none of the men would talk about the result of the conference. Mr. Philbin said he had decided not to make any announcement of his decision in the case until Judge Newburger, who presided at the latest trial, could be consulted. The judge, the District-Attorney said, might decide the case on his own account.

Asked if he would oppose a motion for the release of Dr. Kennedy, the District Attorney replied, "I shall know more about that to-morrow."

The newspaper man who talked with Mr. Philbin gained the impression that he is inclined to consent to the discharge of Dr. Kennedy, and does not think that he would be justified in putting the county to the expense of another trial of the case, but he declared that he would not announce any decision on the subject until he talks with Judge Newburger to-day.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne, speaking of the case in the afternoon, said:

It is a triumph of murder and a triumph for fraud. I do not wish to reflect in the least on Mr. Moore, who did all that he could for his client, but there is more than a suspicion when witnesses drop from the clouds to testify in a case after three years. I don't merely think Dr. Kennedy murdered "Dolly" Reynolds—I know it.

PRESIDENT'S SUMMER PLANS.

HE EXPECTS TO TAKE MRS. MCKINLEY TO CANTON EARLY IN JULY—HER IMPROVEMENT CONTINUES.

Washington, June 17.—Mrs. McKinley's condition continued to improve, and there was no consultation of physicians at the White House to-day. Surgeon-General Sternberg, one of the consulting physicians, started for the Philippines, and Dr. Rixey did not consider it necessary to call in Dr. Johnston. If the present improvement continues, it is expected that Mrs. McKinley will be able to travel soon after July 1. The President will then accompany her to Canton, where their home has been made ready to receive them. How long the President and Mrs. McKinley will remain in Canton will depend on the benefit she receives from her stay at her old home.

After she has been there for some time, if the weather is oppressively warm and her physician recommends a change, the President will probably take her to some quiet place in the mountains or at the seashore. In any event, when the President starts for Canton it will be to remain away from Washington for the remainder of the heated term. He may return for a day or two once or twice, but he will not again take up his abode at the White House until fall.

The train for the Thousand Islands which formerly left Grand Central Station at 9:30 p. m. now leaves at 6:25 p. m. Dinner is served in the dining car.—Adv.

MOLINEUX, BARKER, KENNEDY.

ADAMS MURDER IN COURT OF APPEALS; KELLER SHOOTING CASE OPENS IN JERSEY CITY.

NO DECISION YET ABOUT OPT-TRIED DENTIST.

Three criminal cases of great interest and importance were before the public yesterday. The Court of Appeals, at Buffalo, heard the opening arguments in the appeal of Roland B. Molineux from the sentence of death for killing Mrs. Katherine Adams, in this city, in December, 1898. The trial of Thomas G. Barker, of Arlington, N. J., for shooting the Rev. John Keller, of Arlington, was begun in the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions. The question of release or another trial of Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy was being considered by District Attorney Philbin.

BARKER FACES A JURY.

HIS TRIAL FOR ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO KILL THE REV. JOHN KELLER BEGINS.

The trial of Thomas G. Barker, charged with assault with intent to kill the Rev. John Keller, was begun yesterday in the Hudson County Court of Sessions. The courtroom was crowded and many people were excluded.

In the room were many Episcopal clergymen, among whom were the Right Rev. Thomas A. Starkey, Bishop of the Newark Diocese; Very Rev. Alexander Mann, Archdeacon; the Rev. August Fliedner, who temporarily fills the pulpit of the Trinity Mission Church, awaiting the recovery of Mr. Keller; the Rev. C. A. Abbott, rector of Christ Church, Belleville; the Rev. George S. Bennett, rector of Grace Church, Jersey City; the Rev. Daniel F. Warren, rector of St. Mary's Church, Jersey City, and the Rev. John G. Ewens, curate of Holy Innocent's Church, Hoboken. They are ready to take the stand if necessary and testify to the good character of Mr. Keller.

Barker and Mrs. Barker sat at the table occupied by his counsel. Barker faced Judge Blair, who presided. Almost at his elbow sat Mr. Keller. Smoked glasses hid the empty socket of the right eye, and the glass saved from the bullet fired by Barker, and the glass saved from the glare of the light the impaired left eye.

Mr. Keller is still a sufferer from the wounds inflicted. He became ill in court, but recovered during the recess.

The trial moved with the alacrity of the proverbial Jersey court. The counsel for the defence stolidly contested every step, but Judge Blair lost little time in listening to technical objections, and counsel had to content with noting exceptions, which were almost as numerous as the questions asked. They contested the trial by a struck jury, but objection was overruled, and the jury was quickly chosen.

The jurors, who are all business men, are: John G. Gopbell, John S. Menagh, John E. Muller, Richard F. Lacey, Edward H. Dwyer, Charles Gardner, Henry J. Gordon, Robert McAdams, Samuel J. Linowick, Nathan Ballard, William J. Neenan, Charles Manning.

Prosecutor Erwin opened the case in a brief story of the assault. The shooting occurred on the morning of February 3, at Beach-st. and Midland-ave., Arlington. The Rev. Mr. Keller had left his home in Beach-st., intending to go to Fort Lee to conduct religious services there, while his assailant, without seeing his assailant, Barker; one shot had destroyed the right eye and had seriously impaired the sight of the left eye, and another had maimed the right hand.

Counsel for the defence objected to the portion of the opening implicating Barker, and throughout the day opposed the admission of Barker that he had shot Keller, because he was practically custody without over the prostrate victim. Barker had not consciously elected his course and was groping for an opportunity to weaken the case of the State as to the identity of Barker.

Judge Blair admitted the testimony relative to the confession, and several witnesses testified that they saw Barker running after the pistol reports.

One of the State's prominent witnesses was Mr. Jennie M. Buckley, who saw the assault. She ran to the window of her home, which fronts on the scene of the attack, on hearing the first pistol report, and saw a man lying on the walk, while his assailant, who had not consciously elected his course and was groping for an opportunity to weaken the case of the State as to the identity of Barker.

Mr. Buckley did pursue Barker. He did not wait for hat or coat. The man he was seeking was not visible to her, but she went to the town hall. He said Barker's admission was: "I shot at Keller and I hope I've killed him."

Thirteen witnesses were examined yesterday. The trial will be resumed this morning. It will occupy the attention of the court for several days.

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