people, but it is immeasurably better as now presented than when originally offered by the representatives of the coal corporations. I am firm in my conviction that the prompt acceptance of this proposal will secure to the anthracite mine workers and those dependent upon them a greater measure of justice than they could attain by continuing the conflict. I believe that the prompt acceptance of this proposition will secure to the mine workers a greater degree of justice than they have enjoyed in the past.

RECOMMENDS ACCEPTANCE.

The people of our country await with anxious expectancy the result of your action to-day; the eyes of the nation are centred upon you, and friends and foes alike demand the submission of the issues involved in this strike to the tribunal nominated by the President of the United States. That there are discordant elements in this convention, that there are dissatisfied ones at home, I am fully aware, but, gentlemen, with all the earnestness of which I am possessed I urge that you give your approval to the action of your executive officers, who have recommended acceptance of the proposition that the strike be declared off, and that all men are then to return to work in the positions and working places occupied by them prior to the inauguration of the strike and that all questions at issue be submitted for adjustment to the tribunal selected by the President of the United States.

The speech was frequently interrupted by applause. When Mitchell asked the men to return to the places held by them prior to the strike the cheering was long continued. Louis Hammerling moved that the recommendation to return to work and abide by the desision of the arbitration board be adopted. One man exclaimed: "We will not return until they put the 'scabs' out!" Delegate Sweeney, of Panther Creek, in an address said that the convention should adjourn and consider the proposition carefully. He said there were many men—engineers, firemen and pumpmen—who would not get their places back. Several delegates spoke on the hardship of the position of the striking engineers and firemen. Delegate Thomas said that the case of each man affected should be fully considered, or it might result in the disruption of the union.

RESUMPTION LIES WITH MINERS.

Mr. Mitchell said that here was the best place to discuss the situation; that the proposition would not be rammed down their throats. The men voted for the strike, and it was their votes which would end it. If they wanted to adjourn the reason given was not a good one. If they wanted the public to go out they should be asked to go, while the delegates remained in the hall themselves.

Board Member De Silva spoke against adjournment. He said that the men should stay and discuss the various phases of the case and reach a decision as quickly as possible. On motion of Delegate Warner, of Tamaqua, all not delegates, except the newspaper men, were requested to leave the hall. The motion was then made that the grievances of the firemen and engineers and the question of their reinstatement be discussed.

A delegate from the Dodge mine, at Scranton, said that there were eighty-two chambers working at that place, and he asked that the union stand by the miners there until these non-union workers were discharged. Another delegate said that he thought it was a mistake to call out the firemen, engineers and pumpmen. But they obeyed the call and expected to go back in a body. It would be a blow to the union if they were not taken back. He would be ashamed to go back to his local if he could not promise these men their work again. Several others spoke along these lines, and it seemed to be the general sentiment to do something for the bosses, engineers and others who stood by the union.

MITCHELL REPLIES TO OPPOSITION.

Mr. Mitchell in reply to the opposition said:

I desire to inform you that the president of your organization has done all he can to learn the attitude of the companies toward the men who are now on strike. As you know, the companies refuse direct negotiations with us. Through intermediaries we have received assurance that the companies are going to meet the issue fairly; that they are not disposed to blacklist the men; that they do not propose to be vindictive; that, as far as possible, men are to be returned to their old places. It may take some time before that can be brought about, and it may be that some few men will not be restored to their former position at all. When you vote on this proposition, you must do it with as full knowledge of the situation as I can give you.

Now, let me emphasize this point: That the poorest boy that worked in a breaker is as dear to us as the men who run the best engines; that while we shall try with all the power we have to get every man that struck back to his old job, we will make special efforts for none and show special favors to none. We want the engineers and the firemen and the pumpmen and the inspectors and the bosses to go back, but we do not want them to go back one bit more than we want the little breaker boys to go back. There was no single class of workmen who went out on a sympathetic strike. Every man who struck, struck for wages; he struck for exactly the same thing that the miners and the mine laborers struck for. As far as it is within the powker of the union, we shall afford protection to every man, union or non-union, who went out on strike with us.

SOME MAY BE SACRIFICED.

But, gentlemen, it may be true that some will be sacrificed, and, much as we shall regret that, I desire to say that no battle was ever fought, no victory was ever won, that did not carry with it some victims. Lives have been lost to gain the most brilliant victories that were ever won in the world. If it appeals to your judgment to accept the recommendations of your officers, if you decide to defer to the judgment of the President of your country, if you wish to be guided by the advice of your friends all over the land and decide to return to work, the United Mine Workers of America will protect the man who happens to be left out of his job.

In our pledge to the President of the United States, in which we notified him that we would recommend to you a resumption of work, we said to him that we should recommend a return of our people to their old jobs; and if the coal companies fail to give our men their old places, if they fail to treat them reasonably, we shall carry the question to the tribunal named by the President and ask that tribunal to decide that we are entitled to the work we left when we went on strike.

THINKS MEN WILL GET OLD PLACES.

Now, gentlemen, those are my views. I have no assurance that if you return to work on Wednesday all of you will be given back your old places. I do believe, however, that the coal companies will gradually displace the men who have your jobs and give you your old places again. I dare say that hundreds of the men who were brought here from the cities and from the farms to take your places will return to the cities and farms when you go back. I have no doubt at all that before two or three weeks have rolled by there will be no question about the reinstatement of the men.

However, remember this, that when your votes are cast, I want you to cast them with the full knowledge that some of you may not get your old places back. I dare say the companies are as anxious to have competent engineers, firemen, pumpers and inspectors as you are to fill those places, and you know that the men they brought here to take your places are not competent. You all know that the men they brought here to take your places are not competent to run the hoisting engines; that the firemen they have brought here have not been successful, and, while the companies will not go out before the public and say they will "sacrifice the men who stood by them," as they call it, they will in most cases be glad to have their old and competent workmen back.

The debate ended with a motion to refer the question to a committee, which will report to the convention to-morrow. So much opposition to the arbitration plan was not looked for, but the feeling to-night is that President Mitchell will be sustained and that the convention at its session to-morrow will accept arbitration and order a return to work the latter end of the week.

The question of the date of resumption, even if the convention should decide in favor of going back immediately, is hard to determine, as the companies have not been allowed to have the use of blacksmiths, and the mules have been left unshod. This alone will make a serious delay in the resumption of operations.

COAL GIVEN TO THE POOR.

E. F. C. Young, president of the First National Bank of Jersey City, began the distribution of 200 tons of coal yesterday among the worthy poor of that city. It is given away in bucketfuls on order of the overseer of the poor.

THEODORE B. STARR
Diamond Merchant,
Jeweler and Silversmith,
MADISON SQUARE WEST
Between 25th and 26th Streets.
Established 1862.
15 years on John St. as Starr & Marcus
25 years as above.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
No connection with any other house in this line of business.

CROWDS FIGHT FOR WOOD.

BOY AND BOX THROWN INTO RIVER AT CHARITIES DEPARTMENT PIER.

More than two thousand men, women and children gathered at the pier of the Street Cleaning Department, at East Twenty-ninth-st., yesterday to take advantage of the offer made by Commissioner Woodbury that he would give to the poor all the wood collected by his department.

There was not enough wood to satisfy the demands of half the people who came for it, and the distribution of what was on hand was not made without difficulty. Children fought with each other over boxes and barrels, and in one instance a little boy, who was guarding a box that his brother had obtained, was tossed with it into the river. He was rescued.

Some days ago the United Charities Society, with offices at Twenty-second-st. and Fourth-ave., wrote to Commissioner Woodbury, suggesting that it might be a good plan for the Commissioner to have all the wood collected by the employes of the department, gathered at one spot and distributed among the poor.

Commissioner Woodbury thought the suggestion a good one and gave directions that all the wood picked up should be taken to the pier at East Twenty-ninth-st. A great pile of this wood had been accumulated by yesterday, and the Commissioner gave directions to Inspector Donohue to give the wood away to all that called for it at 3 p. m.

Word that free wood was being distributed at the pier spread through the streets on the East Side as if my magic. By 4 o'clock men, women and children were trooping there by hundreds. No system was employed in the distribution. Those who came for it were merely directed to the large pile of old boxes and barrels and told to help themselves. This caused a lot of confusion when the crowd became large. Men and women struggled with each other to reach the wood pile, and children actually fought over scraps of wood. Large boys forcibly took boxes and barrels away from smaller ones. Finally the crowd became so great and unruly that Inspector Donohue and the few assistants he had were unable to cope with the situation. This was at 5 o'clock, when fully two thousand persons were struggling with each other.

Inspector Donohue called up the East Thirty-fifth-st. station, and six patrolmen were hurried to the pier. After a good deal of hard work they managed to get control of the crowd and formed them in line. These lines were then directed to the wood pile, and as soon as a person got all the wood he could carry the policeman made him leave the pier.

Half an hour after this system had been established every piece of wood had been carried away. There were a thousand persons who had been unable to obtain any.

Wood will be distributed at the pier every day as fast as it is collected.

BELOW SCHEDULE PRICE.

ANTHRACITE SELLS AS LOW AS $12 A TON—SOFT COAL AT $4 50.

The coal prices fixed last week by the retail dealers at their exchange were not maintained yesterday. Some authracite of domestic sizes was sold at the schedule rate of $15 a ton, but many dealers made prices to suit customers, selling as low as $12 a ton in many cases and advising them to get along with as little as possible until the price could be reduced again. Most of the dealers said they believed that anthracite of all domestic sizes would be selling at $8 a ton and possibly at $7 a ton within a week.

Soft coal was selling far below the schedule price of $6 50 a ton. In many cases the dealers were selling it at $4 50 a ton and were not making large sales even at that price. The dealers who were obliged to order their supplies of soft coal in advance are suffering from the fall in prices. Customers decline to take the soft coal when there is hope for an adequate supply of hard coal before the end of the week. One dealer said yesterday that he had 3,000 tons of soft coal ordered ahead when the break in prices came. He has since received 1,000 tons of it which he sold at a loss of $3,000, and he must dispose of the remaining 2,000 tons as best he can.

The coal roads are making preparations to rush anthracite to the New-York market as soon as the miners go back to work. The Reading Company already has nearly 10,000 cars sidetracked at St. Clair, Mahanoy City, Cressona and other places. Several hundred engines have been overhauled and in this respect the company's motive power is in better condition than for years. The strike settlement will mean the re-employment of 4,000 men, who had previously been employed in the coal train service. The Belt Line around Reading City, which has never been used, will be placed in service and all coal and freight trains will pass that way, instead of through the centre of the city.

"The Lackawanna has no supply coal to release," said a representative of that road yesterday. "We have used it all up to supply hospitals and schools, and other institutions. As a result, we have not so much as a week's supply of prepared coal for the uses of the road. We shall have barely enough to keep us going until the mines are reopened, if the men vote to go to work at once."

At the offices of the New-York, Ontario and Western it was said that the road has been using Buckwheat No. 2 on its line for some time, and has no prepared coal. "Just how soon we can get coal to New-York in the event of the men returning to work this week I cannot say," said one of the company's officials. "It has been so long since the mines were in operation that we cannot tell what can be done with them until we receive a report as to their condition. No long delay is anticipated, however."

STRIKERS STILL VIOLENT.

NON-UNION MEN BRUTALLY BEATEN AND CARPENTERS STONED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Wilkesbarre, Penn., Oct. 20.—The occurrence of a number of outbreaks in the district north of this city caused General Gobin to-day to order a battalion of the 8th Regiment to make a permanent camp at Parsons, where the soldiers will be in touch with Plains, Miners' Mills and Mill Creek. They will also guard several of the Delaware and Hudson collieries.

Ludwig Meyer, a non-unionist, and Arthur Donahue, mine foreman, both of Onedia, were brutally beaten by a mob of strikers last night while on the way to Sheppton. The mob then marched to the house of Meyer's son-in-law, also a non-unionist, and threatened to blow it up. Company E, 1st Regiment, was called out and dispersed the mob, arresting two ringleaders after a hard chase. The men captured are Stanley Yeager and Max Wendel. Yeager hit Donahue with a club, and the latter is in a critical condition. Yeager was placed under $1,000 and Wendel $500 bail.

A number of carpenters, who were returning from the Franklin mine, which they had been putting in order in anticipation of an early resumption of work, were stoned by a mob last night. When they reached their homes they informed the Lehigh Valley Coal Company of the occurrence, and this morning they were escorted to the mine by a detachment from the 9th Regiment.

JUDGE GRAY ACCEPTS.

Washington, Oct. 20.—Judge George Gray, one of the members of the coal strike arbitration commission, took luncheon with the President to-day. He said he had called at the White House merely to accept the appointment offered to him by Mr. Roosevelt and to talk over the strike situation with him. He added that the President had requested the members of the commission to hold their first meeting in this city. That meeting, he thought, would be held the latter part of this week or the first of next week. Judge Gray left Washington this afternoon for his home in Delaware.

TWO STEAMERS BRING ANTHRACITE.

Two steamers arrived here yesterday from England with anthracite in their holds. The Georgian, of the Leyland Line brought from Liverpool 496 tons, 13,00 pounds, and the Hindoo, of the Wilson Line, from Hull, brought 1,110 tons, 1,200 pounds.

READING SHIPPED 26,00 TONS.

Reading, Penn., Oct. 20.—The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company brought down from the Schuylkill mines last week about 26,000 tons of anthracite. There were no shipments yesterday or to-day. No more will be sent down before to-night.

STECKLER TALKS TO LAWYERS.

HE AND JUSTICE KEENER ARE GUESTS OF THE PHI DELTA THETA CLUB.

Justices Alfred Steckler and William A. Keener, of the Supreme Court bench, were the principal guests last night at the dinner of the Phi Delta Phi Club, an organization composed of lawyers, at the Hotel Marlborough. Charles Thaddeus Terry, president of the club, presided. Other guests present were Isaac Franklin Russell, Gerard Townsend and Charles A. Kalish. Both Justices Steckler and Keener were elected honorary members of the club.

Justice Steckler talked of the scope of the law, the rights of a citizen and the extent to which a search warrant could be prosecuted. He said in part:

Carp at law as you will, the fact remains that the law's development has been the basis of human advancement. These are days, and we have every reason to rejoice over the fact, when in all countries and communities the demand is heard for reform. I am speaking of reform not in its narrow and political significance, but in its broadest sense. Wherever the spirit of truth has entered the cry is heard. But in our enthusiasm for this spirit of reform we must not permit ourselves to be too zealous. Let us as lawyers, while advocating everything that will add to the decency and order of this municipality, see to it that in the building of additional barriers against evil our crusaders do not batter down all the bulwarks behind which our citizens have established their rights.

Justice Steckler said it is as true to-day as a century ago that a man's house is his castle, and then quoted various authorities to sustain his contention and defined the scope of search warrants. Continuing, he said:

As the right of a physician to practice his profession is a matter of State right and regulation, so in matters of police power the State is ordinarily supreme. I am a firm believer in the priceless right of trial by jury, especially in criminal cases, and am convinced that it always tends to work for truth and justice.

Justice Keener said that he was not prepared to speak, and asked to be excused. Henry W. Jessup also spoke.

BANNER AND BUTTONS FOR ODELL.

At a meeting of the Irish-American Republican League, of New-York, on last Sunday, at Hotel Clarendon, Eighteenth-st. and Fourth-ave., the question of amending the bylaws to allow the league as an organization to take part in city, county and State, as well as national elections, was carried. The ticket, as nominated at Saratoga by the Republican State Convention, was unanimously indorsed. Addresses were made by Dennis Gallagher, J. F. Flannigan, James Shea and others. The league has headquarters for the campaign at No. 67 Warren-st. There will be a banner raising on Thursday and a distribution of the league campaign buttons, a shamrock, with the photograph of Governor Odell in the centre leaf, and the words "Our Chosen Chief" on the stem.

BIG BROOKLYN RALLY TO-NIGHT.

Archie E. Baxter, of Elmira, and Lee Fairchild, of Manhattan, are to speak to-night in the Knapp mansion, in the Eastern District, Brooklyn. Colonel Andrew D. Baird will preside.

Next Saturday night there will be another big Republican rally in the Academy of Music. Lieutenant Governor Woodruff will preside, and all State candidates, with the exception of Governor Odell, are expected to be present and speak.

In addition to carrying Kings County for the Republicans, Mr. Woodruff expects to elect four out of the six Congressmen, four out of the seven Senators and a majority of the Assemblymen.

TRAVELLERS' LEAGUE GETS BANNER.

A new Republican banner has been presented to the Commercial Travellers' League, and has been hung in front of the league's headquarters, at No. 456 Broadway.

The following speakers have been assigned by the Republican State Committee for the noonday meetings of the league. To-day Murat Halstead, Colonel A. E. Baxter and J. Leslie Gossin; Wednesday, Burton T. Beach, Jacob Kemple and H. H. Kellogg. Murat Halstead will address the West End Woman's Republican Association, at No. 2,307 Broadway, near Eighty-third-st., Thursday, at 3:30 p. m.

ACORNS INDORSE STECKLER.

The Order of Acorns, a non-partisan political organization, which rendered service to the fusion ticket at the last election, and whose noonday meetings on lower Broadway were a feature of the campaign, has indorsed Alfred Steckler for Justice of the Supreme Court. Every Acorn, without regard to party affiliation, is urged to work for the election of Justice Steckler, who, the order says, represents the idea of a free, pure and nonpartisan judiciary.

RALLY BY WEST SIDE CLUB.

There will be a campaign rally this evening at the West Side Republican Club, No. 2,307 Broadway, to ratify the nomination of the Republican candidates, who look in large part or wholly to the XIXth and XXIst Assembly districts for their support and election. The speakers will include William A. Crombie, "Abe" Gruber, William H. Douglas, Harvey L. Andrews, Michael Kirtland, William H. Smith, Charles F. Bostwick and Frederick E. Wood.

IT IS TO LAUGH.

One of the humors of the campaign turned up yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in the shape of a telegram purporting to be from a Democratic paper to an up-State correspondent. The telegram read:

What are the prospects of Democratic success in your section? Telegraph collect 100 words encouraging indications before noon Saturday. Want to make future synopsis to aid Democratic ticket.

SWINDLES WARDEN'S FRIENDS.

EX-CONVICT CHARGED WITH GETTING MONEY FROM WESTCHESTER POLITICIANS.

Warden Addison Johnson, of Sing Sing Prison, sent out a general alarm yesterday to the police all over the United States asking them to help State detectives capture George Williams, alias George Hartman, an ex-convict, who, it is alleged, has been buncoing the friends of the warden out of at least $1,000 through forged letters written on the warden's private paper.

Williams was committed to the prison from this city on March 29, 1896, for ten years on the charge of forgery, and was discharged on September 19. While at the prison Williams waited on the Warden's table whenever he entertained his political friends. They complimented the Warden on the admirable manner in which Williams could make "high balls and cocktails," and declared it was a shame that he should be in prison. In this manner the convict became acquainted with many politicians all over Westchester County, and when he was released he seized the opportunity of swindling them, it is charged.

He stole some of the Warden's paper, on which he forged a letter of recommendation, and on the day of his release he called on "Al" Weir, the proprietor of the Windsor Hotel, at Port Chester, from whom he got money on showing a forged letter from the Warden. He showed forged letters recommending a bogus plan of life insurance to Corporation Counsel Henry L. Dykman, who represents the Watershed Commission in Westchester County; "Al" Powers, a liveryman, and a dozen other politicians, from whom he received cash. He gave receipts, but the subscribers found they had been swindled. Williams also had a plan of insuring owners of automobiles from accident, and obtained money by that scheme.

WILL ACT ON RUSH'S CASE.

COMMISSIONER STURGIS SAYS LAW IS INEXORABLE IN CASE OF CROKER WITNESS.

Commissioner Sturgis at Fire Headquarters yesterday said he had no statement to make about the case of Assistant Foreman John Rush, whose testimony favoring Chief Croker the prosecutor impeached on the ground of perjury, until he took action soon. When asked whether Assistant Chief Purroy had not gone to the Jefferson Market Court to look up evidence against Mr. Rush and had not laid it before the Commissioner, to be used against Mr. Rush in case he appeared in defence of Mr Croker. Mr. Sturgis said Mr. Purroy had not, directly or indirectly, brought the case of Mr. Rush to his attention: that if Mr. Purroy went to the Jefferson Market Court it was for some other cause; that his, Mr. Sturgis's, attention had been called to the case on! twenty-four or thirty-six hours before it was brought up in court, and then, by Assistant Corporation Counsel Cosby. Mr. Cosby said that he had been informed of the possible case against Mr. Rush by two persons whose names he would not divulge. The Commissioner himself sent a clerk to the court to look up the facts of the case.

PARISH HOUSE A SCHOOL.

The parish house of Grace Church, No. 145 East Thirteenth-st., which Dr. Huntington offered for use as a school, has been leased by the Board of Education at $1 a year. A room in the Mariners' Temple, in Oliver-st., offered by the Rev. Dr. Edward Judson, has also been accepted. A kindergarten will be established there.

The Sunday school room and basement of the Mott Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church were leased at an annual rental of $3,000; the basement of St. Peter's Dutch Reformed Church, Brooklyn, for $780, and rooms of the Riverside Association, West Sixty-ninth-st., for an afternoon kindergarten, for $25 a month. These rentals will relieve considerably the overcrawded condition of the schools.

AGAINST BARNET LETTERS.

Continued from first page.

than when he testified to administering the fatal draught to Mrs. Adams.

After recess, at 2 p. m., Mr. Osborne began his opening address to the jury without any formal preliminaries.

"I want you to understand," he said, "that, although the defence has the right to take the testimony of absent witnesses, the prosecution has no such right. I want here to tell the counsel for the defence that some of the witnesses are out of the State, and I can't get them. They won't come here for me, and if counsel for the defence do not get them I shall comment on their absence, and on the testimony they might give—the judge will allow me."

"Not now," interrupted the Court.

"Not now," Mr. Osborne continued, "but at the proper time."

After these introductory remarks Mr. Osborne began the recital of Mrs. Adams's death, telling how Harry S. Cornish on December 24, 1898, received a package at the Knickerbocker Athlete Club containing a bottle of bromo seltzer in a silver holder.

MR. OSBORNE ADMONISHED.

On December 28 Mrs. Adams, with whom he boarded, had a headache, and Cornish gave her some of the supposed bromo seltzer. Death resulted.

"You gentlemen may thing it was foolish of Cornish," counsel continued, "to give the contents of a bottle received in that way to Mrs. Adams."

"That is drawing on the imagination of the jury," interrupted the court.

Mr. Osborne dropped that line of argument. He was advancing a theory as to the efforts at secrecy made by the poisoner, when the Court interrupted him again:

"You can tell the jury," Justice Lambert said, "what you will prove, and not the deductions you want them to draw."

"I expect to prove those facts, your honor," Mr. Osborne replied.

"Very well,' ruled the Court; "prove them, and let the jury draw their own deductions."

Mr. Osborne traced the silver bottle holder to Hardegen's store, in Newark, and told the jury he would not be able to produce the man who bought that holder. Cyanide of mercury was so rare that its possession suggested the owner of a laboratory or one having access to a color manufactury.

"Now we have to show you as the poisoner," Mr. Osborne said—so far he had made no mention of Molineux—"a man of great intelligence, with a knowledge of the social amenities, with access to a laboratory and with some knowledge of chemistry and color making, with an ability to get stationery from Tiffany's and some business to take him to Newark. If we can show you such a man and then show you that the man had a grudge against Cornish, I think you will agree that we have found the guilty man."

He said the use of Cornish's name, the hiring of a letter box in Cornish's name, the latter signed "Cornish" sent to Frederick Stern & Co., in Detroit, inquiring about Cornish's friend Harpster, and the use of Cornish's name on the robin's egg paper with the interlaced three crescents and the letters sent to patent medicine manufacturers would prove to have been written by the man the prosecution held was the poisoner. He would prove that the handwriting of those letters was the handwriting of the poison package.

"I will illustrate, if I am permitted," he said.

"Never mind illustrating," interrupted the Court.

REFUSES EARLY ADJOURNMENT.

"Who had an account at Tiffany's?" Mr. Osborne asked. "Roland B. Molineux. Who had business in Newark? Roland B. Molineux. Who was a color maker and could obtain without trouble cyanide of mercury? Roland B. Molineux. Who wrote letters to medicine companies on blue crested paper? Roland B. Molineux. Whose handwriting shows all the characteristics found in the address on the poison package? Roland B. Molineux's. Who is or should be acquainted with the amenities of social life? Roland B. Molineux. Who had a mutual hatred for Cornish and Harpster? Roland B. Molineux."

Mr. Osborne earlier in the day had told Justice Lambert he would need about three hours for his opening address. He took one hour and seventeen minutes. He suggested to Justice Lambert that an adjournment be taken and that he call his first witness in the morning.

Justice Lambert told him to go on. Dr. Edward F. Hitchcock was called as the first witness for the prosecution.

Dr. Hitchcock was the first physician to see Mrs. Adams after she drank the poison. He told of being called to No. 61 West Eighty-sixth-st., and of meeting Cornish in the lower hall as he hurried to Mrs. Adams.

Dr. E. Styles Potts was also present. He saw Mrs. Rogers and she told him about the bromo seltzer. She said Cornish had taken some and he was also sick.

Dr. Hitchcock said he put about one-sixth of a grain of the stuff from the bromo seltzer bottle to his tongue and detected hydrocyanic acid. Traces of mercurial poisoning were on Mrs. Adams's lips. Dr. Hitchcock identified a piece of paper as the one that Cornish gave him as the wrapper that inclosed the bottle and holder when it reached him. It was admitted as exhibit A. The bottle holder and bottle were also admitted in evidence after the witness said he saw them on the dining table in the Adams flat. One of the cyanides caused Mrs. Adams's death.

He saw no evidence that Cornish had vomited. Cornish had complained of being sick.

Mr. Osborne asked the witness if he thought Cornish was sick when he saw him. Ex-Governor Black objected. Justice Lambert sustained the objection.

It was 4:30, the usual time for adjournment in the criminal court, when counsel were through with Dr. Hitchcock. Justice Lambert, however, had no idea of adjourning.

"Next witness," he said, in reply to the look of counsel.

"Harry F. Cornish," called out Mr. Osborne. And the chief witness of the prosecution took the stand.

Cornish said that he is out of employment. He told of the receipt of the poisoned package at the clubhouse. He found the package on his desk. He tore off the wrapper and threw it away. Later, at some one's suggestion, he picked the paper up and wrapped it around the package again. At the club, on the following day, he showed the bottle to Harry King, a member of the club. King asked him for a dose of the bromo seltzer, but the water cooler was empty and he did not take it.

At that point Mr. Osborne asked the court to adjourn, and Justice Lambert acceded to the request.

SIXTY-FOUR ARRESTED IN A RAID.

THE POLICE VISIT A BOWERY RESORT FOR ABOUT THE FORTIETH TIME.

Police Captain Gallagher and several detectives from the Eldridge-st. station last night went into a resort at No. 9 Bowery and arrested forty-eight men and sixteen women. The prisoners were taken to the station house in three patrol wagons. Patrick J. Whalen, of No. 119 Graham-ave., Brooklyn, the alleged owner of the resort, is charged with maintaining a disorderly house. The other prisoners are charged with disorderly conduct.

The raid was made on warrants obtained yesterday from Magistrate Mayo in the Essex Market police court. A raid was made on the place about three weeks ago. It has been visited by the police about two score times, by different commanders of the Eldridge-st. station, and is declared by Captain Gallagher to be one of the worst resorts on the Bowery.

LUNCHEON FOR ROSSLYN AND FIANCEE.

THE ACTOR-EARL AND MISS SIMPSON ENTERTAINED BY MR. AND MRS. WEEDON GROSSMITH.

Mr. and Mrs. Weedon Grossmith, who are now appearing in "The Night of the Party," at the Princess Theatre, gave a luncheon yesterday afternoon, in one of Sherry's private dining rooms, for Miss Beatrice Simpson and the Earl of Rosslyn, whose engagement has been recently announced. Miss Beatrice Irwin and James Erskine, as their stage names are, were members of the company that played "There's Many a Slip." The party numbered about twenty guests, including Mr. and Mrs. John Drew, Miss Drew and Miss Glaser.

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NOW FOR THE ONSLAUGHT.

REPUBLICAN HOSTS MARSHALLED FOR ATTACK AND SURE OF VICTORY.

The Republicans intend to crowd into two weeks the work of six. With a ticket in the field, a platform adopted, issues outlined and the hosts marshalled for battle, a period of enforced idleness was necessary. The coal strike, with its widespread possibilities for suffering and business paralysis, so engrossed the public mind that politics for the time was subordinated. With the coal strike settled and the dangers and suffering that would have followed had it been continued averted, the public mind has returned to a contemplation of the political situation and the Republican managers have received reports from all parts of the State indicating awakened interest in the campaign and an enthusiasm augmented by the deferred campaign work.

From now until Election Day a whirlwind advance will be kept up. Governor Odell and the ablest spellbinders in the Republican party will be in the field, speaking almost every night. There will be mass meetings, oratory, fireworks and parades. No part of the State will be neglected, and nowhere will the onslaught be more vigorously waged than right here in New-York County and across the bridge, in Kings. The pent up energy accumulated by three weeks of idleness will be turned loose, and the last two weeks of the campaign things will "hum."

Colonel Dunn, chairman of the State committee, will be at headquarters every day from now until election time. He has with him William Barnes, jr., chairman of the executive committee, and an able corps of assistants. Every county in the State is being watched carefully and every weak spot fortified. Robert C. Morris and his staff of able campaigners at county headquarters are working day and night. Across the river Lieutenant Governor Woodruff has taken personal charge of the battle, and he says Kings will give a Republican majority. Mr. Woodruff is one of the ablest campaigners in the party, his organization is in fine shape, and he will make a showing that will astonish some of Mr. Coler's supporters.

The Democrats have mouthed loudly and pointed to alleged Republican defection up the State and factional quarrels. The truth of the situation is that there has not been a time in the last ten years when the party lines over the State were so well established and the organization in such fine trim. Irritation and contests there have been, possibly, in various sections of the State over local questions, but the party has put all this behind it, and every one is united and working for party success. Once that is assured the factional quarrels may be attended to. From all sections come the report that personal ambitions and internecine strife have been subordinated to party welfare. Erie county is said to be in fine shape, and will poll a great Republican vote.

There were many visitors at State headquarters yesterday. Senator Depew, Congressman Sherman, Colonel Archie E. Baxter, Jotham P. Allds and many others came in. All brought good reports. Governor Odell will make some telling speeches this week, and when he comes to town on October 30 to address three big meetings he will receive a reception that will indicate plainly that Mr. Coler's fond hopes for an oldtime Democratic majority here is built on shifting sands. The Democratic organization is floating almost without a rudder. "Sport" Murphy is regarded as a joke even among his own people, and the drift toward Odell in this county and Kings leads the Republican managers to confidently predict that Odell's vote will be larger below the Harlem than the vote cast for any Republican candidate for Governor in this State since the first McKinley campaign.

A STRADDLE AT BAYONNE.

HILL RAVES ABOUT TRUSTS AND HAS NO BLAME FOR BEEF MEN.

Bayonne, N. J., Oct. 20 (Special).—Ex-Senator Hill was brought here from Elizabeth to-night by special train, escorted by Mayor Egbert Seymour and Thomas Maguer. He spoke one hour before an overflow Democratic meeting in the Bayonne Democratic Club hall, and was received cordially. He urged the importance of the campaign because of the Congress election. He declared a vicious system of government prevailed solely for and by the trusts. He argued for political change, if for no better reason than preventing one party from holding office too long, a direct but unintentional blow to Bayonne's Democratic administration. The Republican party believed the tariff a legislative favor. The Democrats believed tariff could only be imposed for public purposes. Corporations were dangerous because they were not well controlled by law.

He predicted a scarcity of coal and high prices for all winter. If Congress wanted to do something, the best thing was to take the duty off coal. Secretary Shaw, in paying interest on bonds to relieve the money market, was accommodating Wall Street when it was hard up. He was not in favor of paternal government, although accused of it. He did not blame the men who formed beef trusts. Why shouldn't they, with the great tariff against Canada cattle. Every man had the right to get rich if he could, but no right to interfere with other people's rights. The Democratic party favored election of Senators by the people. Quay, Platt and Hanna did not like it.

He said he believed the Democrats would carry New-York for Coler, and told his auditors to beware of fusion. He said he would speak at Tammany Hall on Wednesday to take the curse off.

RUPPERT'S NOMINATION REJECTED.

LIBERAL DEMOCRACY AGAINST HIS CONGRESS CANDIDACY.

The nomination of Colonel Jacob Ruppert for Congress on the Greater New-York Democracy ticket was rejected by the Board of Election yesterday. The protest against him was filed by Helvin G. Pallister, of the Liberal Democracy, who based his protest on the fact that only seven hundred and fifty names were signed to the certificate instead of the requisite thousand.

Mr. Pallister also protested the nomination of Leo P. Ulmann, Tammany nominee from the XXIVth Assembly District, but his protest was not sustained. His protests against Francis Burton Harrison, nominee of the XIIIth, and Ira E. Rider, of the XIVth Congress districts, and Daniel J. Reardon of the Xth and Samuel J. Foley, of the XIIth Senate districts, were not sustained.

COLER WILL STAY AT HEAD OF COMPANY.

Bird S. Coler, the Democratic candidate for Governor, yesterday contradicted a report that had found currency in Wall Street that some of the directors of the Guardian Trust Company wished him to resign the presidency of the company because they wanted a president who could give his whole time to the affairs of the company. Mr. Coler said he would remain president of the company. Before he accepted the presidency of the company, some months ago, there was an agreement whereby the capital stock and surplus were doubled, to enable Mr. Coler and his friends to acquire a controlling interest. Mr. Coler, therefore, is in a position to hold the presidency of the company as long as he chooses to keep it.

DEMOCRATS BETTING ON ODELL.

Democrats who are accustomed to bet on the campaign each year with the idea of making money are beginning to realize that Mr. Coler's chances are exceedingly slim and are placing their money on Odell. Most of them are doing this quietly, of course, but some are making no bones of it. Ex-Senator William J. La Roche, a prominent member of the Montauk Club, who served the Democratic party in the legislature, has $50,000 of his own money that he is willing to wager on Odell's election at 2 to 1. "I'd like to get some takers for that money," said the ex-Senator last night, "but I'm afraid I can't find any."

In addition to his own $50,000 Mr. La Roche has $10,000 belonging to Lieutenant Governor Woodruff which he is trying to bet on Odell at 2 to 1.

So far not a single bet of any size has been recorded in Brooklyn this fall, although there is Odell money to be found at every turn.

TEN TO SIX ON ODELL IN WALL STREET.

Bets in Wall Street on the results of the coming election are on the basis of 10 to 6 on the re-election of Governor Odell. An offer of a bet of $1,000 against $600 that Governor Odell will be re-elected was made by F. H. Brooks yesterday

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