MAY MAKE NO DEFENCE.

BLACK PLEASED AT EXCLUSION OF CHARTS.

JEROME APPEALS IN VAIN—WOMAN SAYS MOLINEUX WAS NOT BUYER OF BOTTLE HOLDER.

It was a day for the defence at the Molineux trial yesterday, Jusice Lambert, in at least one ruling, and a witness for the prosecution materially aiding the prisoner's cause. So satisfied is ex-Governor Black with the aspect of the case that he hinted, after adjournment, that a defence might not be made. He said:

"It does not look to me as if we would have to put in any defence, since no case has been made out, and I think none will be made. I do not consider that the handwriting testimony will have any great weight."

The woman who sold the bottle holder which contained the bottled poison, in the Newark store, testified point blank that Molineux was not the purchaser of it. Her testimony led to the first active part Molinux has taken in the trial, for at ex-Governor Black's request he stood up and faced the girl while she said, "No, he is not the man."

Despite an argument by District Attorney Jerome to supplement the appeal of his assistant urging Justice Lambert to allow Tyrrell, the handwriting expert, to illustrate how he reached the conclusion that Molineux addressed the poisoned package, the court ruled against that sort of testimony.

This was considered a temporary setback for the prosecution, as explanations that might have made the resemblance in the writing quite plain when illustrated on the blackboard sounded meaningless and conveyed but little connection to those who had to hear them, without being able to follow the expert's reasoning. Mr. Osborne and the District Attorney admitted that an adverse ruling would greatly increase the difficulty of proving their contention that Molineux wrote the address on the poisoned package.

Edward Ehrhardt, an employe in the Newark store where the holder was sold, declared that he feared efforts of two women to get him to go to Staten Island were part of a plot to kidnap him and prevent his testifying at the trial.

"I had heard that the trial was on, and I know of some one who had been kidnapped," he said.

This person, he declared, was Mamie Melando, one of the witnesses Assistant District Attorney Osborne has been unable to get within the jurisdiction of this State.

When Emma Miller, the clerk in Hartdegen's store, in Newark, who sold the silver bottle holder, took the stand Mr. Osborne said:

"I think you had better come back on Monday."

"Why? demanded ex-Governor Black and the court almost at the same time.

"It is nearly three years since I saw Miss Miller," Mr. Osborne replied, "and I desire to talk over her testimony with her before examining her."

"Examine the witness now," ruled the court.

After she had told Mr. Osborne that she was to get $150 for testifying, Mr. Black asked her about her testimony at the first trial.

"How did Mr. Osborne treat you?"

"Not very gently."

"Am I on trial here?" interrupted the Assistant District Attorney.

"I think you are," replied ex-Governor Black.

"It was your treatment by Mr. Osborne on that occasion that made you reluctant to come into his hands again?" asked the counsel for the defence.

"It was."

Miss Miller said she sold the bottle holder to a man with gray eyes and a sandy beard.

"Stand up, Molineux," said his counsel, and Molineux stood up.

"Is that the man to whom you sold the holder?" said ex-Governor Black.

"It is not."

She had seen Molineux when he went to the store, soon after Mrs. Adams's death.

Mr. Osborne started to break down the force of her testimony by showing that it differed from the statement she made at the last trial and at the coroner's inquest.

"I object," said ex-Governor Black, "to the District Attorney trying to discredit his own witness."

"I hold that I can"— Mr. Osborne was beginning.

"I hold that you cannot," said the court sharply, "go on."

"That's all," said Mr. Osborne, sitting down.

Ehrhardt is a new witness. He said it was between 1:30 and 2:30 o'clock when he wrapped up the bottle holder. He could not recognize the man to whom he delivered the package.

Tyrrell, the handwriting expert, then talked about the writing exhibits, each juror receiving a book containing photographic reproductions of all in the case. He declared that the handwriting of the poisoned package wrapper, the three Cornish letters on interlaced crescent crested paper, the Harpster letter, the six "Barnet" letters admitted for comparison, five envelopes and the conceded handwriting of Molineux were written by the same hand.

When Justice Lambert first excluded any blackboard explanation, on ex-Governor Black's objection, District Attorney Jerome explained to the court how much plainer the witness's demonstration would be if he were permitted to use the blackboard, but without gaining his point.

When Mr. Osborne appealed a second time, Mr. Jerome got permission to make an argument in support of the appeal. He stood beside Mr. Osborne as he spoke, resting his hand on his assistant's shoulder.

Justice Lambert again ruled with the defence.

Tyrrell was still on his direct examination when court adjourned until Monday.

BANDIT KILLS ENGINEER

NORTHERN PACIFIC TRAIN HELD UP—EXPRESS AND MAIL CARS ROBBED.

Missoula, Mont., Oct. 24.—An eastbound passenger train on the Northern Pacific was held up last night near Drummond, Mont., forty-five miles from this city, and "Dan" O'Neill, the engineer, was killed. The train, which included mail, baggage and express cars, and nine coaches, arrived at Missoula at 10:20 p. m., and proceeded eastward after a short delay at this station. It arrived after midnight at a place two miles west of Drummond. Here the train was signalled to stop, and the engineer slowed up. While doing so, he saw a man creeping toward him over the tender. The man, who was armed, called to O'Neill to stop the train instantly.

The engineer took in the situation at once, and, pulling open the throttle, tried to start the train at full speed. The robber divined O'Neill's purpose, and killed him at his post. He then proceeded to rifle the express and mail cars. He plundered the regular mail, and blew open the safe in the express car, which was wrecked by the explosion. The amount of plunder which he secured is not known at present, but it is supposed to be large.

The excitement on the train was intense. The sudden stoppage of the train, followed soon by the explosion, spread alarm among the train hands and the passengers. The darkness of the night and the loneliness of the place added to the general terror. Word of the attack was sent to Drummond, from where it was telegraphed to Deer Lodge, about fifty miles away. Bloodhounds were sent out at once, and steps were taken to keep a vigilant watch for the robbers.

It was assumed that at least eight men were engaged in the holdup, but the latest advices are that one man alone perpetrated the murder and robbery. The robber boasted that he was the man who took part in the hold up of the Southern Pacific train near Portland, Ore., about a year ago. He made this boast to the train hands to keep them quiet, while he made them run the train four miles to a point two miles east of Drummond. He declared that he would be hard to catch, as he had a horse in the timber.

The Northern Pacific has offered a reward of $5,000 for delivery, dead or alive, of the robber. O'Neill, who lived in this city, leaves a widow and five children. He was the oldest engineer in the employ of the Northern Pacific.

THE COLUMBIA,

which defended the America's Cup last year, is now at City Island, and is visited daily by many. Some quaint things seen there, together with some interesting photographs. In to-morrow's Tribune.

MISSIONARY CONVENTION ENDS.

TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS ADDED TO THE METHODIST FUND—CLEVELAND MAN WILL SUPPORT FIFTY TEACHERS IN INDIA FOR FIVE YEARS.

Cleveland, Oct. 24.—The closing session of the first general missionary convention of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held to-night in the Grays Armory. Three thousand people were present. There was much devotional feeling shown. The closing address was by Bishop Thoburn, of India. It was a hapeful though brief statement of the outlook for mission work among the far off peoples. He referred to the raising last night of more than $300,000 for mission work, and said that nineteen days remained to raise the needed sum of $500,000.

There was added to the missionary fund by to-day's subscriptions $12,000. Bishop Thoburn announced that a citizen of Cleveland said that he would support fifty teachers in the Indian field for five years, a task involving the expenditure of $7,500. The announcement was received with applause.

RARE BOOKS ON THE INSTALMENT PLAN.

The American idea of selling books on the instalment plan, borrowed by "The London Times" and introduced into England, has been adopted by S. C. Brown, Langham & Co., of Great Russell-st., London. Their catalogue contains a large number of rare French pamphlets of the Revolution period, and a choice collection of Dowes, Vale, Essex and Kelmscott presses. Any of these rare works can be had on the instalment plan

PETROLEUM VERSUS COAL

PROBLEM OF OIL FOR SHIPS' FUEL TREATED BY ADMIRAL MELVILLE.

RESULTS OF TESTS CONDUCTED BY ENGINEER BOARD—USE ON SMALLER NAVAL VESSELS RECOMMENDED—OIL MORE EXPENSIVE THAN COAL.

Washington, Oct. 24.—The annual report of Rear-Admiral George W. Melville, engineer in chief of the navy, which was made public to-day, is of unusual interest.

The proposed use of petroleum as a substitute for coal on shipboard is treated at length and in such detail as thoroughly to meet the innumerable demands that have come to the Navy Department for the special information collected by the engineering board, composed of Lieutenant Commanders Edwards, Parks and Bailey. For months this board has been working with a two thousand horsepower boiler on the waterfront in this city testing a multitude of oil burning devices, and the greatest manufacturing concerns in the United States and abroad have been seeking to learn the results of the tests. Summing up the results of the board's work, the report says:

That oil can be burned in a very uniform manner.

That the evaporative efficiency of nearly every kind of oil per pound of combustible is probably the same. While the crude oil may be rich in hydrocarbons, it also contains sulphur, so that after refining the distilled oil has probably the same calorific value as the crude product.

That a marine steam generator can be forced to even as high a degree with oil as with coal.

That up to the present time no ill effects have been shown upon the boiler.

That the firemen are disposed to favor oil and, therefore, no impediment will be met in this respect.

That the air requisite for combustion should be heated if possible before entering the furnace. Such action undoubtedly assists the gasification of the oil product.

That the oil should be heated so that it could be atomized more readily.

That when using steam higher pressures are undoubtedly more advantageous than lower pressure for atomizing the oil.

That under heavy forced draught conditions, and particularly when steam is used, the board has not yet found it possible to prevent smoke from issuing from the stack, although all connected with the tests made special efforts to secure complete combustion. Particularly for naval purposes is it desirable that the smoke nuisance be eradicated in order that the presence of a warship might not be detected from this cause.

That the consumption of liquid fuel cannot probably be forced to as great an extent with steam as the atomizing agent as when compressed air is used for this purpose. This is probably due to the fact that the air used for compressing purposes after entering the furnace supplies oxygen for the combustible, while in the case of steam the rarefied vapor simply displaces air that is needed to complete combustion.

USE OF OIL FOR THE NAVY.

The details of the report on this subject will be of great interest to special classes. For the public perhaps they are summed up, so far as the navy is concerned, in the following extract:

The more this question is investigated the more intricate seems the problem of successfully installing an oil fuel appliance on board a battleship. It ought to be successfully used on the torpedo boats, as well as upon auxiliary naval vessels that steam between regular ports. For the army transport service it might prove very desirable, since a supply of oil could be maintained at the several calling ports. In regard to the installation on the large powered battleships and armored cruisers, there are three distinct features which must be considered, viz.: The mechanical, the commercial and the structural. Regarded from two of these points of view, it seems as if it would be some time before "coaling ship" ceases to be an evolution upon the war vessel. While both the naval and mercantile vessel traverse the ocean, there is a wide difference in their construction, as well as in the nature of the duty performed, and this must be taken into account in designing the motive plant.

The first line of inquiry by the board was the engineering or mechanical feature, involving the possibility of successfully burning oil for steam purposes, and it is said that this problem is nearing solution. It has been found necessary to atomize the oil (it cannot be completely gasified) instead of using it without pressure. The air blast should be heated by some simple device. If this is done properly the experiments have shown that it will be possible to force the combustion of oil to the same extent as coal, something not done before, but essential for naval uses.

OIL MORE EXPENSIVE THAN COAL.

Treating of the commercial aspects of the question, the report makes the following important statements:

It may be regarded as a certainty that, except where unusual conditions prevail, the cost of oil for marine purposes will generally be greater than that of coal. The cost may be less for vessels departing from the Gulf and California seaports, but the rule will hold elsewhere. While the question of cost should be of secondary importance in military matters, it must be taken into consideration. It is the expense of transportation that will always prevent the oil from being a cheap combustible. While it may be put on the tank steamer very cheaply at ports like Point Sabine, its commercial value will be determined by the cost of delivery at commercial and maritime centres. This feature of the problem is beyond the ability of the navy to control, but it must be regarded as an important phase of the subject.

WANTS A TRIAL ON TORPEDO BOATS.

It is then shown that it would be more expensive and difficult to store oil than coal, and that the fumes are dangerous in places like the small bunkers and double bottom spaces aboard ship, where, being heavy, they cannot be easily blown away. But in spite of these and other objections the report says:

The bureau has no hesitation, however, in declaring that, in view of the results already secured by the liquid fuel board, an installation should be effected without delay on at least a third of the torpedo boats and destroyers. The junior officers of the service are very much interested in the matter, and if several boats are equipped entirely with oil fuel appliances, a spirited and keen but friendly rivalry will be created, which will result in a material increase in the efficiency of the torpedo boat flotilla. Such an installation would also permit a competition to be established between the boats using coal and those using oil, and this would be another incentive to cause systematic and careful study of the subject upon the part of all connected with the torpedo fleet.

By way of encouraging the advocates of oil further, the report points out that the structural disadvantages which may prove so serious in the case of the navy would not be encountered in shore plants, which also could easily maintain reserve supplies of the liquid fuel.

One of the most important conclusions is that the trial has shown that there is little or no advantage observable in favor of any particular form of burner.

PERSONNEL LAW THOUGHT A FAILURE.

Admiral Melville says with great frankness that the personnel act has proved a failure as it is administered, and he declared that half of the officers of the navy have yet to be convinced of the benefits of amalgamation.

CONVICTED OF BRIBE TAKING

PLAIN CLOTHES MAN'S WIFE NEAR DEATH—JEROME SCENTS PERJURY.

Daniel Beadle, the West Thirty-seventh-st. station plain clothes man who has been on trial before Justice Newburger on the charge of accepting a bribe of $20 from Jessie Clark, to protect her from arrest as a disorderly house keeper, was found guilty by the jury yesterday.

District Attorney Jerome was called as a witness by Assistant District Attorney Schurman to testify as to the character of Policeman Rosenfeld, of the West Thirty-seventh-st. station, who had been on the stand in Beadle's behalf.

Lindsay Gordon, Beadle's counsel, objected so strenuously to Mr. Jerome's testifying that the court upheld his position, and the District Attorney was not permitted to tell about Rosenfeld.

Mr. Jerome was pleased with the verdict, and after Beadle had been led to the Tombs said that he intended to investigate the testimony of several witnesses to ascertain whether perjury had been committed.

"Policeman Rosenfeld," said Mr. Jerome, "who was a witness for the defendant, has given testimony that is in direct conflict with that given by the defendant."

It was said in the courtroom by a friend of Beadle that the convicted man's wife is at the point of death at their home, No. 509 West Forty-seventh-st. Beadle is liable to a maximum punishment of ten years' imprisonment.

FINDS ROUNDSMAN NOT GUILTY.

HE WAS CHARGED WITH CLUBBING TAILOR IN FUNERAL RIOT.

The jury which has listened to the trial of Roundsman James M. Jackson, charged with clubbing Harris Rosenbloom, a tailor, in the Rabbi Joseph funeral, found the policeman not guilty yesterday. The trial was stopped on Thursday by the sudden illness of Jackson's lawyer, Foster L. Backus.

Jackson said that prior to the alleged assault he was hit with a piece of brick, and he saw Rosenbloom with a paving block in his hand. He said he was obliged to use his club in self-defence.

BEAUTIFUL STATUARY AND RARE FLOWERS,

which will fill Madison Square Garden with beauty next week. A whole page devoted to photographs of specimens. In to-morrow's Tribune.

WOULD GUARD DRIVE WITH GUNS.

E. R. KENNEDY BESPEAKS WRATH OF BROOKLYN OVER PLAN TO CONTROL SHORE FRONT THERE.

Dock Commissioner Hawkes, it was reported yesterday, has asserted control over the waterfront of the Shore Drive in Brooklyn, owing, it was thought, to the growing scarcity of dock property in Manhattan. Brooklynites have always understood that the waterfront along the Shore Drive would never be disfigured by objectionable buildings, which would mar the beauty of the driveway, and that the Park Department would forever have control over the waterfront and the land under water as much as it has over the driveway itself.

Elijah R. Kennedy, president of the commission which planned the Shore Drive, said yesterday that he had received a letter from Park Commissioner Young informing him of the claim of Dock Commissioner Hawkes. Continuing, he said:

When the Shore Road Commission was charged with the duty of making plans it was confronted with the necessity under the statute by which we were appointed of securing the approval of the Mayor and other city and county authorities before the plans could be filed in the public record and be legally adopted and binding on the Park Department. We therefore took the public officers down to view the property. The land under water from the upper end of the Shore Road to Fort Hamilton was owned by private parties, generally those who owned the land on the east side of the country road which ran along the bluff. It was the sentiment of the public authorities that it would be useless to acquire the old country road and the land east of the road wide enough to make a parkway of dignity and importance if we left the land under water in the hands of private owners.

Upon the approval of our plan by the city and county authorities the plans were filed, one in the County Clerk's office and the other in the office of the Park Department. Under the statute it then became the duty of the Park Commissioner to acquire all the property, land and old buildings situate within the boundaries defined by our plans. The Park Commissioner proceeded promptly to purchase lands and buildings and also the few docks at the time standing on the property. My recollection is that the City of Brooklyn gave $3,500,000 for the property thus acquired, and it seems to me utterly preposterous to suppose that this great expenditure for park purposes can now be utilized for dock purposes by a commissioner for Manhattan, ignorant of and indifferent to the history of the whole transaction and the interests of Brooklyn.

I do not know what queer provision may have been legally enacted under the guise of charter amendments, so the control of an extremely important part of Brooklyn's parkways may have been surreptitiously conferred on the Manhattan Dock Commissioner, but the people of Brooklyn ought to appear in Albany and demand rectification of such an outrage if anything of the sort has been enacted. However, I do not believe there is any law whatever to justify the claim of the Manhattan Dock Commissioner, and I trust that Park Commissioner Young will maintain his authority if he has to do it with guns.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

ABSORPTION OF THE CLOVER LEAF. RUMOR REVIVED THAT THE ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO SYSTEM HAS ACQUIRED A CONTROLLING INTEREST.

The recent activity in the shares of the Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railway Company (the "Clover Leaf") has revived the rumors that that road may in time be absorbed into the St. Louis and San Francisco system, it being reported that interests identified with the latter road have large holdings of "Clover Leaf" stock. The 'Frisco system extends from St. Louis westward and southwestward into Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, and from Kansas City to Memphis and Birmingham, where it meets the Seaboard Air Line, extending to the Atlantic Coast. Control of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois also was recently acquired by the St. Louis and San Francisco, which thus has an outlet to the Great Lakes at Chicago. The Toledo, St. Louis and Western extends from East St. Louis to Toledo, on Lake Erie.

NEW EASTERN OUTLET FOR MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, Oct. 24.—A local paper says that by the first of next year, or as soon as a thirteen mile piece of bridging and trestle work into Cincinnati is finished, Milwaukee will have another direct all rail outlet to the East. This desirable line for Milwaukee will be brought about by the finishing of the Cincinnati, Richmond and Muncie Railroad, a new, independent line, which has been built by a Boston syndicate from Hammond, Ind., in a direct line to Cincinnati. It is now operating two hundred miles of road.

The connection with Milwaukee is made by a traffic agreement with the Pere Marquette system, which will run a car ferry between Milwaukee and Lacrosse, Ind.

GOING TO MEXICAN LINE.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 24.—President A. E. Stillwell to-day formally announced that E. Dickinson, general manager of the Union Pacific Railway, had accepted the position of general manager of the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railway, effective November 1.

APPROVE INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

Cincinnati, Oct. 24.—A special meeting of stockholders of the Cincinnati, Lebanon and Northern Railway was held here to-day in the office of Superintendent McCrea, of the Pennsylvania, and the action of the directors in increasing the capital stock to $1,500,000 was approved. The capital stock increase of $500,000 is to buy what is known as the Sorg branch, to Middletown, and for betterments. It is reported that the main line of the Pennsylvania will in the near future enter Cincinnati over the terminals of the Lebanon route.

DAMROSCH DEFENDS HERBERT.

DECLARES PASSAGES FROM OPERAS ARE NOT LIKE THOSE IN WORKS OF OLD MASTERS.

The trial of the suit of Victor Herbert against "The Musical Courier" for damages for libel was resumed before Justice Truax, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, with Signor Vianese in the witness chair. He said he had not had a regular engagement as conductor since 1899, but was engaged in "making the American people fit to go to Europe to prove that there is some artistic merit here."

Asked if originality in composition consisted in the original development of a theme, he said:

"What a pity that I talk with a person that does not understand music! If you could talk musically I could understand you."

Page 30 of "The Idol's Eye," he said, was like a passage in "Carmen."

"Have you the music here?" counsel asked.

"I have it here,' the Signor answered, tapping his forehead with his forefinger.

"Is the music the same?"

"Disguised," he answered.

"Well disguised?"

"No."

Buzzi Peccia, a professor of the New-York Musical College, said "The Singing Girl" was what was called in Italy "everybody's music"; that it was like improvisation at a piano—ten bars of march, ten bars of waltz, without development of any kind. "The Fortune Teller," he said, was similar.

Alfred J. Goodrich, who said he was a musical author and a professor, declared that "The Idol's Eye" was not original. He said he had examined "The Idol's Eye" and "The Wizard of the Nile" in half an hour, and had found No. 1, Act 1, "The Wizard of the Nile" was note by note from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. The motive, notes and key were the same.

Walter Damrosch, who qualified as an expert, testified for the plaintiff in rebuttal. Handed the passages which some of his predecessors had declared similar to older works, he said that they were not alike. Of the serenade by Herbert and Grace O'Moore, he said that both were waltzes, and that that was the only point in which they were similar. "A waltz is a waltz," he said, "and because of that fact the composers of waltzes are bound by certain definite limitations, which must make necessary some like points in their compositions."

"Is there anything in the music of Herbert that is peculiar to the man himself?"

"Most assuredly. All his work is distinctly Herbertian, and is so recognized by musicians generally."

Regarding the alleged similarity between page 43 of "The Singing Girl" and "The Palms," he said:

"They are alike in so far as the introduction to the theme is the same in both cases. It is as though two authors began stories 'once upon a time.' Such comparisons as have been made between the second bar of Herbert and the first bar of 'The Palms' amount to nothing, and do not reflect on the originality of the composer in the slightest degree."

Of the similarity of page 147 of "The Wizard of the Nile" and the Waldteufel waltz, he said:

"The first few notes are similar, and in the repetition of the introduction this similarity is naturally repeated. To say that this constitutes copying is absurd and nonsensical. Such criticism does not amount to anything. Exactly the same construction of notes was used in Mozart's 'Requiem' and Handel's 'Joseph.' Such accidental resemblances occur a hundred times among the great masters Beethoven, Bach, Chopin and Mendelssohn; Mozart and Bach have developed the same themes."

The case will continue on Monday, with Mr. Damrosch on the stand.

THE HUDSON VALLEY STRIKE.

SIX COMPANIES WITHDRAWN, BUT FURTHER VIOLENCE FEARED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Saratoga, N. Y., Oct. 24.—The strikers on the Hudson Valley Railway are making a stubborn but hopeless struggle, as the company is determined to continue the operation of its road in Saratoga, Warren and Washington counties, despite any opposing action that may be taken by the ex-employes. The strikers having rejected all offers to settle by arbitration all questions in dispute, and having demanded to dictate their own terms for reinstatement, the contention is likely to continue for some time to come, and may lead to further acts of violence on the part of the lawless element. There are no visible prospects for a settlement, as neither side is making any move toward arbitration, and the citizens' movement for an adjustment of the differences has fallen through.

Six companies of the 2d Regiment, Colonel Lloyd commanding, departed to-day, leaving four companies still on active strike duty. No additional troops are to be ordered here unless a renewal of riotous disturbances demands their presence at the front.

James M. Sheehan, one of the strike leaders, in a public statement to-day says: "The militia, as a matter of defence, was brought here to protect the non-union men, but it now seems that conditions have reversed, and our own protection by militia force is needed."

WATER BRINGS LETTER TO LIGHT.

IT ALSO REVIVES WITNESS WHO HAD FAINTED IN DIVORCE TRIAL.

Water played an important part in a divorce trial before Justice Clarke and a jury in the Supreme Court yesterday. First it brought forth a letter written in a chemical ink from what appeared to be a blank sheet of paper. Next it revived a witness who had fainted. Again, mixed with brandy, it failed to restore the equanimity of the same witness.

Isaac Roth is the complainant, naming Marius De Zayes as the corespondent.

An envelope containing a blank sheet of letter paper was produced by Hugo Wintner, counsel for Roth, and identified by Mrs. Knapp, who had been a servant of Mr. and Mrs. Roth, as having been given to her by Mrs. Roth for delivery to Marius De Zayes, named as corespondent.

Mrs. Knapp said she had seen letters containing blank paper received by her mistress, who informed her they were from De Zayes.

"What did Mrs. Roth do with them?" inquired Mr. Wintner.

"She used to iron the blank sheets with a hot iron.'"

"Get me a glass of water," said Mr. Wintner to a court officer.

When the water was brought the lawyer from beneath a heap of papers brought forth a tin pan, in which he placed the blank sheet of paper. He then poured the water over it in the presence of the court and jury, and writing came slowly to light, until a letter became perfectly distinct.

Mrs. Knapp identified it as being in Mrs. Roth's handwriting, and read it through the water. Wintner then read it aloud to the jury, and handed it around to the jurors, who examined it carefully and with much interest.

Mrs. Roth's lawyer objected to the reception in evidence of the letter which had been subjected to the water process, but Justice Clarke said it was competent evidence.

Mrs. Knapp was cross-examined as to the delivery of the letters and symptoms of illness. She fainted and was removed to a vacant jury room, where water revived her.

After considerable testimony for the plaintiff, Mrs. Knapp was recalled to the stand, but appeared so nervous that attempts were made to restore her by administering brandy and water to her. She, when the defendant's lawyer began to cross-examine her, again fainted.

The hearing will be continued on Monday, when Mrs. Knapp will be cross-examined, if she is able to bear the ordeal.

LENTZ REFUTES CHARGES

THE ESSEX COUNTY CANDIDATE FOR SHERIFF TALKS OF HIS LIFE.

In the course of a recent speech at Newark, Major Carl Lentz took the opportunity to reply to the expressions of dissatisfaction in some quarters with his nomination as Sheriff of Essex County, and to refute the charges talked about against him. His statement practically sketches his whole career. He begins with the time when, at the age of sixteen, he landed in New-York poor and friendless, and gained a livelihood selling papers. Then the Civil War broke out and Lentz joined a cavalry regiment, serving from July, 1861, to December, 1864. At the battle of Cedar Creek he lost his arm, besides being shot through the breast. Sick and friendless, for seven years he lived in Washington in a garret on his pension of $20 a month. Subsequently he graduated from Columbia University and from its law school, and then went to Newark. The Major's speech continues:

I came to Newark in 1873 with $52 in my pocket, alone and a stranger. I was unable to rent an office, being unable to obtain credit, until one day I went into the Essex County National Bank, of which bank at that time Mr. Abner S. Reeves, whom you undoubtedly will all remember, was the first vice-president, and Mr. Harry Curtis was then paying teller; afterward he was its president, and he died right here among you. I made application to a gentleman who was there, and he informed me that if I could not give the security I could not have the office that was then vacant in the building. I was going away disappointed, when old Mr. Abner S. Reeves—and I dare say there are a good many people in this audience who will remember him—called me back. He said to me: "Young man, did you lose your arm in the army?" I said I did; I showed him my pension papers. He turned to the gentleman who had refused me the office and he said: "If the Essex County Bank can't trust a man that has lost his arm in his country's service during the war for three months' rent, why," he says, "it is time I left the Essex County Bank." He rented me the office, and for three or four months I lived in that office. I slept in it—it was my home, all I had.

I commenced to be known, and business came to me and came to me generously. I was successful at the bar. Then, gentlemen, even at that time I was interested in the political matters of the nation and of the State, made speeches and helped financially to my ability the cause of the Republican party in this city and in this county, until the Republican party virtually had disappeared from the face of this State, and this county, and this city.

I was then asked to accept the chairmanship of the county committee; I became the chairman of the county committee by the votes of the committee. I undertook the duties of that office with a determination to do my duty to the best of my ability. There was no hope of gain, no hope of reward—there wasn't a dollar in its treasury—and, gentlemen, it was uphill work. My business was neglected, and the result was that I went in debt and that I owed money to people, which when I was asked to pay, I had to ask time to pay it. I borrowed the money and paid every man dollar for dollar. I have since paid that borrowed money back. I owe no man a dollar; I have wronged no man out of a dollar, and there is no man who it is intimated that I have wronged that has ever made a complaint against me, or will make a complaint against me, that I have wronged him in any way whatsoever.

I became candidate for the Prosecutorship of this county, and the Governor of the State of New-Jersey—the then Governor of the State of New-Jersey—had given me his word that he would appoint me. When it was about to be announced that I would be appointed Prosecutor ther earose opposition, and I was accused of having not been able to pay money over at the time when it was demanded. The matter went to the Supreme Court of the State of New-Jersey and the Supreme Court of the State of New-Jersey said that I had committed no offence. The Supreme Court of the State of New-Jersey, in its opinion filed, stated that I still was a proper man to remain a member of the bar of New-Jersey.

But the time to appoint a Prosecutor had passed, and the Governor had appointed some one else. I found no fault. I bore two years of the hardest time of my life in waiting for the decision of the Supreme Court. Hardly with money sufficient to keep my family and myself—I might say even sometimes unable to pay the rent to my landlord, Judge Kirkpatrick, as he will tell you, relying upon his leniency to allow me in the future to pay up, I stood waiting for the decision of the Supreme Court, and it came, but those two years of my life that bleached the hairs of my wife, that caused me sufferings innumerable, can never be given back to me.

But I went ahead without a murmur, and still, not by force of arms, but by the votes of the people of this county, remained chairman of the Republican County Committee; and, I defy any man, no matter who he is, to point to a single spot in my political life where I have taken a dollar from any one, from a person or corporation, in any way, shape or manner, for the purpose of furthering the ends of any one as against the interest of the people of this city and this county.

I am here to-night just as poor as I was when thirty years ago I came to Newark to start in life. I am charged with forcing myself on the county convention as its nominee. I simply desire to say, as all who were present in that convention know, that it is an insult to the gentlemen who composed that convention to even suggest such a thing as that. They were the representative men of this county. They tendered me the nomination without the slightest solicitation on my part; I have never spoken to any man of it, and no one knew what my position would be until after the nomination was tendered.

TRINITY CHURCH.

Ceremonies in honor of the Rev. Dr. Dix, rector of Trinity Parish, will be held soon. The celebration will mark his seventy-fifth birthday and the fortieth year of his rectorate. Sketch of the doctor's life, an account of the growth of this immensely important parish, with photos of Trinity Church, its many chapels and some of its many vicars. In to-morrow's Tribune.

ARE MUCH WANTED BURGLARS.

ONE OF PRISONERS ESCAPED FROM ROCKLAND COUNTY JAIL.

Two of the burglars who created so much disturbance in Westchester County last summer are, it is believed, now at Police Headquarters. They are Carl Newman and Frederick Herbert, and are probably the two prisoners who escaped from the New-City (Rockland County) Jail on April 13. Sheriff Weinant, of Rockland County, identified Newman yesterday, and is to send jailers to identify Herbert. The two men who broke jail at New City were to receive sentence for burglary in the first degree. Captain Titus has evidence to hold Newman and Herbert on the charge of committing three burglaries in Port Chester at the houses of W. F. Hart, Douglas Sloane and Mr. Cornwall. Newman, when arrested, carried a chisel which, according to Chief Donovan, of Port Chester, fits the chisel marks on the window sills of fourteen houses in the neighborhood of Port Chester that have been broken into during the last three months.

The two men were arrested Thursday evening by Detective Sergeants Kane and Stripp, who followed them from a Bowery pawn shop, and, after a brief struggle, succeeded in capturing them in their room at No. 357 West Forty-third-st. They had silverware worth between $400 and $500.

The police believe that the prisoners are not only the escaped prisoners from Rockland County, and members of the gang that operated along the Hudson in Westchester County last summer, but also the principals in the hold-ups and burglaries which so aroused Scarsdale a few weeks ago.

THE RIVAL LEADERS OF THE XVIIITH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Character sketches, with photos of both. In to-morrow's Tribune.

NEW ATLANTIC LINE FROM BOSTON.

Boston, Oct. 24.—A new steamer service between this port and Bristol was perfected to-day, and fortnightly sailings will begin next month. The steamers will berth at the Hoosac docks. The initial sailing on the new line will be made about November 10, when the British steamer Imaum will take her departure. The other steamers assigned to the line are the Ikbal, the Inkum and the Iran. J. H. Welsford & Co., of Liverpool, are owners of the new line.

Malta-Vita The Perfect Food

FOR

BRAIN and MUSCLE.

Pure, Palatable, Popular.

Millions are eating MALTA-VITA

"THE PERFECT FOOD"

The Great Dyspepsia Destroyer.

MALTA-VITA is the VITAL, the LIFE-GIVING FOOD, the INVIGORATOR OF BRAIN AND BODY.

MALTA-VITA is the original and only perfectly cooked, thoroughly malted, flaked, and toasted whole wheat food, and contains more nutrition, more tissue-building qualities, more nerve stimulant than is found in any other food.

Perfect Health Is Sustained by a Perfect Food.

MALTA-VITA, "The perfect food," eaten for breakfast and supper insures perfect digestion and removes all cause of insomnia and dyspepsia. 90% of the ills of life are due to poor digestion. Perfect health, sound, restful sleep, clear complexion, bright eyes, clean, white teeth, sweet breath are the blessings that follow a regular diet of MALTA-VITA.

Beware of imitations. Insist on getting MALTA-VITA, "The perfect food." Requires no cooking, always ready to eat. Relished by old and young, sick or well.

Large package 15c at your grocer's.

MALTA-VITA PURE FOOD CO.,

Battle Creek, Mich. Toronto, Canada

The Weak and the Convalescent

find a positive and rapid restorative in

ANHEUSER-BUSCH'S

Malt-Nutrine

TRADE MARK.

—the "Food-Drink."

This must not be judged by the same standard as alcoholic beverages with "tonic" titles. *Malt-Nutrine* has 14.60% of genuine nutritive extract and less than 2% of alcohol. Is absolutely a non-intoxicant and positively strengthening and invigorating. Doctors prescribe it.

All druggists sell it. Prepared only by

Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n

St. Louis, U. S. A.

Brewers of the famous Budweiser, Michelob, Black & Tan, Faust, Pale-Lager, Anheuser-Standard, Export Pale and Exquisite.