

C. R. HEIKE GUILTY OF CONSPIRACY

American Company's Secretary May Serve Two Years in Jail and Pay Fine of \$10,000.

GERBRACHT ALSO CONVICTED

Jury in Sugar Fraud Case Again Disagrees as to Bendernagel—Heike Guilty on One Count, Gerbracht on All.

Charles R. Heike, secretary of the American Sugar Refining Company of New Jersey and secretary and treasurer of the New York company, was found guilty last night on one count of an indictment, the sixth, for conspiracy to defraud the government out of customs duties. Ernest Gerbracht, former superintendent of the Havemeyer & Elder refinery in Williamsburg, was adjudged guilty on all six counts in the indictment against him, and the jury in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court disagreed as to the guilt or innocence of James F. Bendernagel, former cashier in the Williamsburg refinery. The verdicts were found by the jury after it had been out for fifteen minutes less than twelve hours. The foreman, Ernest D. Terry, was pallid when he announced the result. Neither Mr. Heike nor Mr. Gerbracht moved a muscle as he heard his fate. For the former it meant that he might be sentenced for the maximum penalty, two years in prison and a fine of \$10,000. For Gerbracht, the indictment embracing four counts alleging overt acts and two charging conspiracy, it meant the possibility of a prison sentence of twelve years and a fine of \$40,000, each count carrying a two years' penalty, the four overt act counts each a fine of \$5,000 and the conspiracy counts each a fine of \$10,000. It was the second time that a jury had disagreed as to Mr. Bendernagel. The first was in the trial of last December. It was said on good authority last night that he would not again be brought to trial. It may be agreed to dismiss the indictment.

Seeks a Stay of Sentence.

Judge Martin was asked by John B. Stanchfield, for Mr. Heike, to grant a stay of sentence for a week, but the court asked the counsel to appear in court this morning at 10 o'clock for a temporary disposition of the cases. Each of the counsel will then ask for a stay pending a motion for a new trial, and Mr. Stanchfield will prepare papers reviewing his immunity plea, which was made soon after the indictment was laid, but not heard by the Supreme Court, on the ground that the proper time to make it would be after conviction, if such should be the verdict of the jury. This plea will be based on the appearance of Mr. Heike before the federal grand jury in the investigation of the American Sugar Refining Company of New Jersey under the Sherman act.

His Letter of Regret Was Not Read at Dinner.

Lincoln, Neb., June 10.—Leaders of the state Democratic ignored Mr. Bryan and a letter from him at the Democratic dinner held at Kearney, Mr. Bryan had sent a letter expressing regret at his inability to be present and urging the Democracy of the state to take a stand for county option. At the dinner were such leaders of the party as Mayor James C. Dahlman, ex-Mayor Frank W. Brown of Lincoln, Chairman J. C. Byrnes of the state central committee, who acted as toastmaster, and Governor Shallenberger. The dinner was arranged by Judge W. D. Oldham, late a member of the Supreme bench, who is staying at the Woodstock. The gathering was anti-county option in sentiment.

Count That Brought Conviction.

The sixth count of the indictment, on which Mr. Heike was convicted, was for conspiracy. It was evident early in the evening, when the jury asked for the papers relating to the statements and the charts, that it was considering the conspiracy charges against the secretary of the company.

Count That Brought Conviction.

That the said Charles R. Heike committed unlawfully and wilfully conspired to commit offenses against the United States in and by knowingly making and effecting and aiding in effecting, and less than their true weights and by means of false and fraudulent written statements as to said weights, entries of goods, values and merchandise, and that there were subject to duty.

Miller Reconciliation

General Said to Have Turned \$1,000,000 Over to Wife. (By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Pittsburg, June 10.—General Charles Miller, of Franklin, Penn., the multimillionaire oil man, who some months ago filed a suit for divorce against his wife, returned to Franklin to-day. His wife was with him. They have adjusted their difficulties and have been enjoying a second honeymoon in New York City. A financial settlement, which is understood to have brought the Millers together, is said to have consisted of a gift of securities to the value of \$1,000,000 from General Miller to his wife. It is said the transfers were made on the books of the different corporations in New York. General Miller has provided lavishly for his wife in the past, but this is the first actual settlement he has made upon her, it is said.

Spanks 19-Year-Old Daughter

And Jury Holds That Father Did the Correct Thing. Waynesburg, Penn., June 10.—The rod as a corrective agent has been held legal as well as efficient by a Greene County jury, even though the recipient of the punishment is nineteen years old and pretty. The jury which heard the case against Richard Ewart, charged by his nineteen-year-old daughter Bess with assault and battery, decided that the accused man was wholly within his rights and found him not guilty.

Spitzer Had Shattered Defiance.

In former trials the short weights, lower than those given in the invoices by the city weighers employed by the sugar company, were said by the defense to have been due to shrinkage and other natural causes. This line of justification was shattered by the confession of Oliver Spitzer, former dock superintendent at Williamsburg, and his evidence on the stand regarding the use of the used springs, one of which was discovered by Richard Parr in his raid on December 20, 1907.

Madriz Forces Win a Battle.

Rivas, Nicaragua, June 10.—A body of revolutionists to-day attacked the town of Nandaino, which is situated between Rivas and Granada, and out the telegraph wires. After eight hours' fighting, however, the government troops forced them to withdraw.



CHARLES R. HEIKE. Secretary of the American Refining Company, found guilty of conspiracy.

GIRL STOPS RUNAWAY

Narrowly Escapes Injury After Pursuit on Horseback.

After a pursuit of half a mile on horseback, Helen Van Hahn, nineteen years old, of No. 475 Gramatan avenue, Mount Vernon, stopped a runaway horse on Jerome avenue, Yonkers, yesterday afternoon. Miss Van Hahn was assisted by her riding instructor, James Young, of the Van Cortlandt Park Golf Club. Two occupants of the runaway to which the runaway was hitched were thrown out. They were Daniel Kearns, of No. 782 Amsterdam avenue, and Thomas Touhey, of No. 119 West 90th street. Kearns was badly injured about the head and legs and was taken to St. John's Hospital.

Miss Van Hahn was riding with Mr. Young along Jerome avenue, near Shipman avenue, when the runaway containing the three men rushed by. Miss Van Hahn and Mr. Young immediately gave chase, but before they drew abreast of the runaway Kearns, who had been driving, was hurled from the wagon into a trench. The runaway, now freed of the driver's rein, dashed recklessly along, with both Touhey and Leo Clark, of No. 722 Union avenue, the Bronx, in instant danger of being thrown out.

As the runaway shot by Yonkers avenue Touhey was thrown out. Near the Sawmill River Road the girl leaned forward from her saddle and seized the dangling reins. As she did so the runaway sprang into the air and almost lifted her from her saddle. She held on, and Young came to her aid and brought the horse to a stop.

NEBRASKANS SNUB BRYAN

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In his letter of regret Mr. Bryan had said: "It would give me great pleasure to be with you, especially since the policy of our party will probably be a matter of discussion. I do not know what line the other speakers may follow on the question of county option, but I hope that they will not plant themselves upon the un-Democratic ground that the people of a county should be denied the right to express themselves upon an important question merely on the ground that they may err in the exercise of that right."

MILLER RECONCILIATION

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PAYNE TARIFF LAW PROVING THE BEST

Yielded Revenue of \$252,000,000 in Nine Months' Operations Ended April 30.

ALSO REDUCED DUTIES

Half the Importations Came in Free—Results Compared with Those Under Previous Laws.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, June 10.—The Payne tariff law has been persistently maligned, and only now that it is possible to compile competent evidence of the actual results of that measure can the many misrepresentations which have gained credence be refuted. The primary purpose of a tariff bill is, of course, to raise revenue. The Payne bill in the nine months ended with April 30 yielded revenue to the amount of \$252,000,000, which is more than any previous tariff bill has yielded in a like period. This figure was almost reached by the Dingley law once during the corresponding nine months of 1906-'07, although even then the revenue was \$1,000,000 less, while in 1908 the revenue amounted to only \$214,500,000, and in the corresponding period of 1909 the total was \$224,350,000.

Lower Rates of Duty.

Second only to the amount of revenue produced comes the question of the percentage of duty collected, and here, despite all reports to the contrary, the Payne law shows a lower rate of duty imposed than any previous tariff law from 1883 to the present time. The ad valorem percentage for the nine months ended with April on all imports has been 20.91 per cent. In the entire history of the Dingley law the percentage was never so low, and under the much vaunted Wilson law the percentage for the three years averaged 21.01. The average percentage of duty under the Payne law on dutiable imports has been 41.73, and here again the rate is lower than under any previous law. Under the Wilson law the average percentage for the three years of its life was 43.35, and under the Dingley law it was never less than 42.41, which figure was reached in 1907. In the light of these significant facts it is obvious how greatly the Payne law has been misrepresented by irresponsible critics, who, in the absence of facts, have had the temerity to say that it imposed a higher rate of duty on imports than most of its predecessors.

But not only is the average rate imposed on dutiable imports less under the Payne law than under any of its predecessors, but the percentage of importations free of duty is larger than under any previous bill, with the single exception of the McKinley law, where the total of free imports was largely augmented by the fact that sugar was on the free list. The percentage of imports which have come in free under the Payne law is 49.89. Under the Dingley law it was 44.31, and under the Wilson law 48.82. As has been said, the percentage under the McKinley law was larger, 53.04, but this was obviously due to the inclusion of raw sugar among the free importations. Eliminating sugar, free importations under the McKinley law constituted only 39.56 per cent of the total importations.

Evidence of Prosperity.

The importation of manufacturers' materials—that is, materials imported in the raw or partially manufactured state, to be completed in this country—has always been accepted as a criterion not only of the success of a tariff law but of the prosperity of the period, and the statistics of the Payne law show some surprising results in this direction. There has been a general increase all along the line, measured not in dollars and cents, but in actual amounts. For instance, the importation of India rubber has increased in the nine months for which these figures are given by 24.28 per cent over the corresponding period of the year before, measured in pounds, \$4,768,855 pounds being imported under the Payne law, as against 68,152,985 pounds in the nine months ended with April, 1909, which was then the high water mark for this commodity. Hides and skins, measured in pounds, show an increase of 44.27 per cent under the Payne law. Boards, planks, etc., show an increase of 26.04 per cent, measured in feet; copper an increase of 7.06 per cent, tin an increase of 15.64 per cent, iron ore an increase in pounds of 136.84 per cent, and wool an increase, in pounds, of 16.66. Crude materials for use in manufacturing show an increase of 32.28 per cent, and partially manufactured goods an increase of 29.78, the two latter being necessarily measured in terms of value.

From whatever point it is studied, the Payne law refutes by the actual figures of the custom houses the calumnies which have been circulated against it by doctrinaires and insurgents, most of whom have had no facts on which to base their conclusions.

UNKISSSED GIRL SET ADRIPT

She Sues Alleged Ardent Admirer for \$5,000 Damages. (By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Baltimore, June 10.—Miss Mary Donaldson was \$3,000 damages from James Walsh because of alleged cruel treatment while taking a boat ride. Walsh invited Miss Donaldson to accompany him to Miller's Island, and while there they went for a row on the river. When some distance out Walsh, according to the young woman, insisted upon having a kiss, and when this was refused threatened to overturn the boat. When she still refused, he says, she was assaulted and cast her adrift. The young woman testified that her father spanked and whipped her because she went to a skating rink. The girl has been living with an uncle since the whipping.

MANUEL HAS NOT ABDICATED.

Paris, June 10.—A rumor was in circulation here to-day that King Manuel of Portugal had abdicated in favor of the Duke of Oporto, a brother of the late King Carlos and heir apparent to the Portuguese throne, but it was officially denied.

HUGHES WILLING TO ACCEPT COMPROMISE

Thinks Test of Direct Nominations Will Lead to Complete Adoption.

SAYS CAUSE WILL LIVE

Not a Partisan Question—Was Ready to Approve the Cobb Measure—Warm Reception at Batavia.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Batavia, N. Y., June 10.—Addressing the guests at the annual dinner of the Board of Trade to-night, Governor Hughes made a vigorous plea for the passage of the Cobb direct nominations bill at the extra session of the Legislature. He said he wanted to see a "shifting of the fetters." "Strike them from the rank and file," he said, "and put them on the party boss." If the greeting he received in this village is a fair specimen of the feeling in the rest of the state, the leaders who have been fighting direct nominations are likely to lose their battle at the extra session. The dinner to-night was a remarkable occasion. It was held in a skating rink, about a mile from the village. The chief hotel of the place is closed, and apparently there was no body to serve the dinner. But so anxious were the people to entertain the Governor that the women of St. James' Episcopal Church turned to and, with the directors of the Board of Trade, organized the dinner. The socially elected of the town acted as waitresses for the four hundred guests. When the dinner proper was ended the doors were thrown open and several hundred persons crowded into the rink to listen to the Governor.

Speaks in Wadsworth Stronghold.

All this, it must be remembered, was in a town which has been a Wadsworth stronghold, and which even now is debatable ground also. The Wadsworth-Sanders machine did all it could to spoil the dinner when it became known that the Governor would speak on direct nominations. Local quarrels and jealousies were stirred up, and for a time a factional fight in the Board of Trade seemed imminent. But at length it was seen that in spite of their efforts the dinner was to be a success, and to-night Archie Sanders, the Wadsworth lieutenant and boss of the county, sat on the left of Dr. H. J. Burkhardt, president of the Board of Trade, while on his right sat the Governor.

The Governor characterized the occasion as a combination of "dinner, good old-fashioned sociable and mass meeting." It was indeed a big political affair for the western end of the state, direct nominations supporters from Buffalo and several neighboring counties being present. Clifford Hubbell, president of the Erie County Direct Nominations League, headed a delegation which included John Lord O'Brien, United States Attorney; William H. Crosby, William A. Joyce, H. B. Butler Field and John B. Olmsted, Public Service Commissioner. J. Hunter Black, secretary-treasurer of the Livingston County Direct Primary League, came with others from that county. County Judge I. S. Signor, of the Orleans County Direct Nominations Association, and Assemblyman Wright, a direct nominations Democrat, came from Albion.

Few Legislators Present.

Comparatively few legislators, however, were present. There were Assemblyman MacGregor, of Erie, who said he would not be converted to direct nominations, and Assemblyman Barden, of Yates, besides Mr. Wright, and Assemblyman Crocker, of Genesee County, elected on the direct nominations issue. Senator Witter, representing this county, was present, and looked somewhat uncomfortable when the Governor began to talk about the Hinman-Green bill, against which that legislator voted.

The Governor's speech brought shouts of applause from his hearers, and occasionally a howl of laughter, none too good natured, as he spoke of the tricks of the boss and the fetters he forged for the average party man. The villagers and farmers of Genesee County are pretty hot over the bossism which they have had to undergo for a number of years and they want direct nominations to end it. There was no mistaking their views on the message.

"If you do not put party managers under check, if you give to improper practices the opportunities and large rewards they now enjoy, you hobble political leadership and put a premium on those seeking to dominate party organizations to serve their ambition or fill their pocketbooks," said the Governor at one point in his speech. "You bet; that's just what happens!" yelled a man well in the rear of the big throng.

Expecta Fight to Go On.

The Governor in his speech reiterated his belief that the fight for direct nominations would go on whether or not he took part in it. He told of the big efforts put up by the bosses to kill off the Hinman-Green bill. "But if a bill of that sort had not been vigorously opposed by those whom it was intended to cripple," said he, "I would very much fear it was no good."

At this the crowd laughed mightily and appreciatively. "This is your contest, not mine," went on the Governor, and the diners shouted out that they were with him as long as he stayed in it, and would stick after that. "And if action is postponed the issue will remain," he said again. "You cannot get rid of it, try as you may. It is not my issue. It is the issue of the people of this state against those who have abused party government for their own purposes."

This view of the situation evidently sounded good. The Governor Hughes's audience, for they shouted and shouted against their approval of it. And when finally after an informal reception he was taken to the train in an automobile most of those who had attended the dinner were to be seen.

DR. FLEXNER A DEFENDANT

St. Louis Medical College Asks \$100,000 Damages.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] St. Louis, June 10.—The St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons filed suit in the Circuit Court here to-day against Abraham Flexner, Henry S. Pritchett and George H. Simmons for \$100,000 damages. The action is based on the report in their investigation of the educational standing of medical colleges for the Carnegie Foundation, which report was made to the convention of the American Medical Association here this week.

BATTLESHIP FOR BROOKLYN

House Votes to Build Another Dreadnought at Navy Yard.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, June 10.—One of the great battleships authorized at the present session of Congress must be built at the Brooklyn navy yard as a result of the acceptance by the House of a Senate amendment to the naval appropriation bill, providing that one of the ships be built at a government yard. The Brooklyn yard is the only government yard properly equipped for the work. The amendment was agreed to by a vote of 113 to 63.

This action was taken in face of opposition by Chairman Foss, of the Committee on Naval Affairs, who insisted that it would add a couple of million dollars to the cost of constructing a battleship. Advocates of the provision, under the leadership of members of the New York delegation, held that better work could be done in a navy yard and that such work would keep skilled men in readiness for construction and repairs in emergencies.

TRAIN HITS AUTO; ONE DEAD

Another Bady Injured Upstate, but Bulldog Escapes.

Rochester, June 10.—Harry Gates, of Mount Morris, was killed and Clarence McNaughton, of Sonyea, seriously injured when a Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh train, near Scottville, N. Y., struck an automobile in which they were riding this afternoon. A bulldog on the seat with the two men was dragged several hundred feet by the train, but was unhurt. McNaughton was brought to a hospital in this city.

ARREST AMERICAN CONSUL

MacMaster, Whom Colombians Stabbed, Accused of Shooting.

Bogota, Colombia, June 10.—A Carthagena judge has ordered William B. MacMaster, the American Vice-Consul in that city, arrested on the charge of having some years ago shot a Colombian citizen. The charge, it is believed, is the outcome of enmity against Mr. MacMaster, due to his pressing cases against two Colombians, who stabbed him in August of last year.

Mr. MacMaster, who is a Colombian by birth, was appointed to his post from New York. Last year Mario Lara Cordoba and Abelardo Barrera attacked MacMaster in the streets of Carthagena and stabbed him several times in the head, face and abdomen. Cordoba was editor of a newspaper, which was said to be anti-American. It was reported that the attack was due to animosity against the United States, but the Governor in his report of the affair said it had no political bearing.

KING APPOINTS HOUSEHOLD

Retains Many of Those Who Served His Father.

London, June 10.—A complete list of the appointments to King George's household, which is gazetted to-night, shows that his majesty has retained a large number of the members of King Edward's household. Lieutenant Colonel Sir William H. P. Carrington, who was controller of the Prince of Wales's household, however, replaces General Sir Dighton Probyn as keeper of the privy purse.

LUCKY NEWSBOY GETS \$1,000

Found Old Watch, an Heirloom, Belonging to Rich Distiller.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Pittsburg, June 10.—"Jimmy" McKissick, a poor newsboy, received \$1,000 to-day in exchange for an old silver watch. The timepiece belonged to B. F. Overholt, a wealthy distiller. He lost it yesterday afternoon and the newsboy found it. As the old watch was a family heirloom, Overholt declared he would give \$1,000 for its return. He kept his word. The watch has a trivial value intrinsically.

EARL GREY STOPS A RUNAWAY.

Ottawa, Ont., June 10.—Before leaving here for England yesterday Earl Grey distinguished himself by stopping a runaway horse near Rideau Hall, the official residence. His excellency ran out and waved his cane at the horse, but the animal did not recognize the viceregal sign and galloped ahead. Earl Grey grasped the bridle and hung on until the horse stopped. The Governor General was unhurt.



MRS. MARY SCOTT CASTLE. Who is believed to be the victim in the trunk mystery at Como, Italy. It is said Mrs. Castle married Porter Charlton in March of this year.

FLIGHT OFF TO MONDAY

Hamilton Halts in Face of Detering Winds from Philadelphia.

WABBLY TRIP ON HIGHWAY

'Cross-Country Haul and Flatboat Voyage to Governor's Island Made by Aviator.

Before Charles K. Hamilton, the speedy, dashing aviator, had proceeded further than merely to point his flying machine toward Philadelphia the effect was felt and last night he announced a postponement of forty-eight hours in his intentions as to the start from Governor's Island. He now expects to leave the island on his flying round trip at 7 o'clock Monday morning. The postponement to Monday was caused by the fact that the Philadelphia park where Hamilton was to land has no license to conduct Sunday amusements.

If Mr. Hamilton reaches Philadelphia on Monday will the combination of time and place prevent his gathering together sufficient momentum to enable him to be present in New York at the Roosevelt demonstration? Experts in this city last night would only express hope, but feared under the circumstances to prophesy. They say it all depends on how much of a drag the Quaker City can create.

A delegation from Hamilton's home town, New Britain, Conn., remained with him at the Hotel Astor until early yesterday morning, after beginning on Thursday afternoon to try to tell him how much they relished his success in the air. It began to rain early Thursday evening and when the aviator reached Garden City the storm was really raging.

Wabbling Along Country Roads.

It was decided to tow, push and haul the flyer from the aviation camp to Glenwood, Long Island, and there float it down to Governor's Island on a flatboat. Some one told Hamilton it was five miles to Glenwood. The way he and his party went it was eleven and a half. Starting from Garden City at 6:40 a. m. it was 1 p. m. when the aeroplane was on the boat.

The 'cross-country tedium was relieved by various flocks of cows and pigs that were encountered going in an opposite direction and which continued to go in an opposite direction even when the frailty of the thumping, bumping sometimes air craft was strenuously explained. The pigs grunted their way beneath the bamboo and silk of the lower planes and the cows were not cowed by the quiet engine nor the steady pace of the operator, which they inspected in a sober and most appraising way.

The thirty-foot spread of wings of the machine left much to be desired by drivers of teams who aspired to more than a four-mile pace. The 'cross-country trip was filled with novel features. Hamilton, afraid the flatboat might drift away without him, owing to the delay caused by meeting the home town friends of his boyhood, cut the tie that bound the trundling flying machine to his automobile and sped on toward Glenwood. His mechanics and his press agent, P. L. Young, then pushed the delicate wabbling until the mechanics became hungry and athirst, and demanded that the "flight" be suspended until breakfast was served. Mr. Young told a dairy maid that he would be glad to pay for ham for three. Some other things he told her about dropping suddenly from an altitude a little to the eastward were received. Mr. Young said, by about seventy-five of her neighbors in a manner that deeply gratified him.

An honest plough horse was there hired after breakfast and the rest of the first stage in the Philadelphia flight was made by its conscientious attention to pulling the machine at the end of a forty foot rope.

Some Preliminary Flights To-day.

The aeroplane was delivered at Governor's Island by the flatboat at 4:40 p. m., and Mr. Hamilton arrived by ferry at 5 o'clock. Several details will be remedied, and preliminary flights are promised from Governor's Island this afternoon.

The New Britain party greeted Hamilton when he stepped off the ferry to Governor's Island as they had greeted his aeroplane half an hour before, and both to his face and behind his back they were as lavish of their praise for him as any one could be.

F. H. Johnston, the chairman of the delegation, declared that when he was seven or eight years old "Charlie" Hamilton had tried to fly off the roof of a barn in New Britain with the aid of an ordinary umbrella. "He's just simply made for this new sport," said Mr. Johnston; "afraid of nothing, and has a sort of sixth sense of equilibrium."

AMERICAN WOMAN'S BODY IN LAKE COMO

Was Mrs. Porter Charlton, Who as Mrs. Castle Shot W. R. Craig in Waldorf.

TOLD LAWYER OF MARRIAGE

Body Packed in Trunk and Sunk in Lake—Russian Arrested as Suspect—Charlton's Mother Knew They Were in Italy.

Como, Italy, June 10.—The badly mutilated body of a woman, believed to be that of Mrs. H. N. Castle, who was Mary Crittenden Scott, of San Jose, Cal., was found in a trunk to-day submerged in a lake near the village of Moltrasio. Wrapped about the body was a piece of cloth, which bore the initials "G. L.," and from letters found in the trunk written in English, it appears that the woman in 1906 lived in 34th street, New York City. The police, basing their opinion on wounds on the head, evidently made by a blunt instrument, are of the belief that the woman was murdered and have taken into custody a Russian named Constantine Ispoloff, fifty years old, whom they suspect of having some knowledge of how the woman met death.

Several persons who had known the woman in life and viewed her body to-day declared that she had told them she had been married to Porter Charlton, the son of an American naval officer. Charlton is described as being twenty-three years old and is said to have been once a student at the University of Pennsylvania. The woman apparently was about thirty-five years old.

When the body was found it was recalled that recently a young couple had occupied a villa on the shore of the lake. Three days ago they disappeared, and had not since been seen by the people of the neighborhood. The woman spoke English. Her companion attempted French, but obviously it was not his native tongue.

It is said that the police believe the death of this woman is in some way connected with the mystery surrounding the finding last April of the body of Miss Estelle Reid, of New York, on the beach near Naples, where it had been washed in from the bay. No reason for such a suspicion is apparent, however. The cause of Miss Reid's death has never been explained.

Mrs. Castle is the woman who shot at William B. Craig, a lawyer of this city, in Peacock Alley, of the Waldorf, on August 3 last year.

Emil E. Fuchs, a lawyer of No. 320 Broadway, who represented her after she shot Craig, said last evening that she had heard from her husband a few weeks ago, when she called him up on the telephone and informed him that she was going abroad for two or three years and wanted to bid him goodbye.

"In February of this year," he said, "she obtained a divorce from her husband, Neville H. Castle, who is now District Attorney of Nome, Alaska, during which action I was her lawyer. The following month, March, she was married to Porter Charlton, the son of a Washington judge."

Married to Castle in 1897. Mrs. Charlton's maiden name was Mary Crittenden Scott. She was the daughter of H. H. Scott, of San Francisco. There, in 1897, she married Neville H. Castle, a lawyer. After her marriage she went on the stage, appearing in this city in "The Princess and the Butterfly."

The bullet which she fired at Craig struck a fountain pen that he carried in his waistcoat pocket and, although he fell from the force of the blow, he was little hurt. The shooting caused much excitement about the hotel. Before the shooting she had pleaded with Craig for a minute's conversation, and when he refused she drew a small revolver from a handbag and, without any warning, fired. She declared when arrested that a great wrong had been done her by Craig. At the police station Craig said the woman had become infatuated with him and had followed him here from the Pacific Coast.

She was held in \$3,000 bail, which was furnished by her brother, Captain Henry Harrison Scott, U. S. A., stationed at Fort Morgan, Alabama, who came to this city. Craig failed to press the charge before the grand jury, and on September 15 she was discharged. The complaint was then dismissed.

The next heard of from Mrs. Castle after the divorce action was the announcement of her marriage to Charlton on April 10. They were married in Philadelphia on March 12. Dr. A. W. Herzog, of No. 123 West 83d street, was much surprised when informed by a Tribune reporter of the death of Mrs. Charlton. He said