

AL ADAMS PAYS FOR FUNERAL

OF THE NEGRO, SPENCER, WHO WAS PUT TO DEATH AT SING SING.

Spencer Shot an Anti-Police Detective Dead and Held Up the King of the Game for a Decent Burial—Thousands View the Body—Widow in Hysterics.

William Spencer, the negro policy writer, was killed by electricity in Sing Sing yesterday morning for the murder of Charles S. MacFarlane, a detective for the Anti-Police League, in the corridors of the Criminal Court House, June 15, 1903. Spencer's body was brought to this city yesterday by his widow and a committee of colored men and women. There will be an elaborate funeral. It will be paid for by Al Adams, who has for years been known as the "policy king," and who has recently finished a term in Sing Sing for his connection with the policy game.

Spencer's murder of MacFarlane had not one relieving touch of warm passion in it. The negro was being taken to trial for policy selling, he was guarded by two policemen. Almost at the door of the court room he broke away from his guard, pulled a revolver from his pocket and shot MacFarlane dead. MacFarlane had been to considerable pains to convict Spencer of policy writing.

When Spencer, after a trial for murder quicker than any known to this country, was sentenced to death and was still a prisoner there, Spencer tried hard to communicate with Adams in the prison. That he was not able to do so may be attributed, perhaps, not so much to the effectiveness of the prison regulation as to the fact that Adams was not over anxious to receive the communications.

Meanwhile, Spencer's wife, Violet, and his two children, Hazel and Floribel, were quite penniless. Some of the negroes who had been associated with Spencer in the policy business helped them a little from time to time. She made appeals to Dolph Jansen, who was Al Adams's manager while the king was absent from the city. Jansen, she says, drove her from his office, saying "In these days we have not enough money to live on ourselves; we can't be giving money to nigger beggars."

Of what Spencer was carrying a great deal about his funeral. He did not want his body to go to the potter's field. Nothing is quite so important to a certain sort of negro as the funeral. Spencer wrote repeatedly to his wife and asked her to go to Al Adams and get him to promise her a Christian burial for her husband.

Mrs. Spencer says that she could not reach Al Adams. Then Spencer wrote to Hattie Ross, who was once as bad as anybody in the Tenderloin ever was, and who has been a missionary to the colored prisoners in Jefferson Market court for seven years. Hattie sat her down one day last week and wrote a long letter to Mr. Adams, explaining how Spencer was carrying on and how she made use of the following somewhat significant language:

"I am going to Ossining on Friday to see Spencer, and I want you to write him a letter showing him that you have not forgotten his faithfulness to the last in his employers that brought him to this untimely end."

Immediately there came back to the missionary this response:

"Please call at my office at 1 o'clock P. M., Friday, Jan. 6, to West 34th. Mrs. Spencer is very ill and instead of Mrs. Ross, and came back rejoicing with a fifty-dollar bill. She took the money to J. C. Thomas, the Seventh Avenue negro undertaker, and she said she would like to see the splendor of the funeral which Spencer will have next Thursday."

There has been some little friction regarding the funeral. Spencer's body was placed in a casket and taken to the funeral home in a saloon at Seventh Avenue and Twenty-seventh street. The negroes of this club gave a cakewalk and ball on the night of the funeral. The funeral was held at the residence of Mrs. Spencer on Friday. The undertaker seemed to be in some doubt as to who had the voice of authority in arranging for the funeral. Execution when the body was brought down to the train at Ossining. Mrs. Spencer went into repeated paroxysms of hysteria. She was taken down to the body away from the station alternately raving and fainting, while Hattie Ross made vain efforts to quiet her. The body was in the morning, but because of the state of Mrs. Spencer it was an hour later before a start could be made.

EVEN THE SHIP'S PARROT SAVED.

Minnehaha Brings Home Crew of the Schooner Chester—Hard Struggle With Ice.

Ice massed in the slip of the Atlantic Transport liner Minnehaha, in last night from London, prevented her from getting close enough to her pier, at the foot of Houston street, to land her passengers in the usual manner, from the cabin gangway. Ordinarily it takes her about half an hour to warp in. Last night she was nearly three hours trying to lay alongside the pier. A fleet of tugs finally pushed her stern in after her bow was well up near the bulkhead. Her forty-five passengers then hurried down a gangplank set up from the end of the pier to the liner's quarter.

Among the passengers were Capt. Charles Nelson of the little Maine two masted, W. R. Chester, his wife and his crew of five men, who were rescued in a gale in midocean on Dec. 15 from their dismantled craft, by the British steamship Anglo Chilean and landed at Havre. Thence they were sent by the American General London.

The Chester was bound from Nova Scotia for Barbados with a cargo of lumber. She encountered heavy weather and was driven out of her course as the hurricane blast sent her over her beam ends, and to right her her masts went away. Her rudder and bowsprit were smashed and she drifted four days.

Then the Anglo Chilean came along and took off all hands, including a Maltese cat and a parrot. The little ship was right below and all hands were under deck while the storm was raging. They had plenty to eat and drink and suffered no hardship except what a hardy little woman named the skipper said she had without complaint. The skipper says she would not have complained anyway if there had been anything to complain about, as she is just as clever a seaman as the best topsayer aboard. The parrot, which was being going to sea with the skipper and his wife for the first time, made a most interesting wreck cheerfully at times by its comments, which were chiefly nautical and of a sort at times that real good sky pilots might well be proud of.

Because of a high, rolling sea the lifeboat crew from the Anglo Chilean feared to take all hands from the schooner at once. They made two trips of it. The skipper's wife had to jump to reach the lifeboat, which could not with safety go close alongside of the wreck, and she did the trick of a trained sailor. The next day a great storm arose, and Mrs. Nelson said she was mighty glad that Providence had permitted all hands to be taken off the day before.

CHILD KILLED BY MORPHINE.

Damaging Evidence in Suit Against Dr. Jones of Bernardsville.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Jan. 9.—The damage suit against Dr. Frederick C. Jones, a prominent physician of Bernardsville, who is charged with causing the death of the eleven-month-old son of John H. Sharp, a contracting electrician, by giving it morphine tablets by mistake, was resumed in the Somerset court today.

Dr. Edward Sulphur of Bernardsville who attended the child just before he died, testified that he had found in a critical condition from morphine poisoning. He tested one of the tablets out of the lot said to have been taken by the child. He was present at the autopsy performed and the condition of the organs showed that the child did not die from natural causes, nor from bronchial pneumonia, as alleged by the defendant. The doctor testified that he had found in the body before an autopsy was performed and that he got a burial certificate made out by Dr. Jones, which stated that the infant had died of bronchial pneumonia.

County Physician Taylor testified that he had submitted the child's organs, and also a tablet taken from the Sharp residence, to Dr. E. E. Smith, a pathologist, for examination. Smith testified that the tablet contained one-fifth of an ounce of morphine sulphate. He also found morphine in the stomach of the child and the organs showed that the child had died of morphine poisoning.

The defense argued that mistakes were sometimes made by physicians. Dr. Jones produced his medicine case in court and also the original package of calomel and soda tablets which he had bought from a New York drug firm. He said he had prescribed for Sharp's three children, who were suffering from severe colds, and that he had placed the medicine in three different glasses and left a bottle of calomel tablets on the table, which died. He also prescribed cerate of potash and ipecac for the child. He believed it was going to have bronchial pneumonia, and he also prescribed homeopathic tablets for an older child in the family and left twelve or fifteen of them with the child. The court adjourned today, with Dr. Jones still on the stand, that the defense will attempt to prove that Mrs. Sharp gave her youngest child her own medicine, and that its death was caused by those tablets.

Planned a Train Wreck for Fun. MORRISTOWN, Pa., Jan. 9.—To see the cars roll over a steep bank in Pottsville and Frank Zalkow, each aged 12 years, confessed to placing railroad ties on the main line of the Reading Railroad, and will be arraigned in the juvenile court. A shifting of the rails frustrated their plans to wreck a fast express.

"Art" an Afternoon's Subject Handled by Fair Women.

The Clio Club, of which Mrs. J. Henry McKinley is president, held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the Builders' League in 128th street. Mrs. Allen Gibson Wood was the chairman for the day and "Art" was the subject handled.

The Weather. There was an area of high pressure covering the Atlantic States yesterday and extending to the northeast a storm that was central over the upper Lakes. This disturbance was attended by high winds from the west and increasing snow in the Central States and Lake regions. Snow was falling in all the Mississippi Valley States from Iowa south to Arkansas and Tennessee and in Wisconsin and around the Great Lakes. Rain was falling in Oklahoma and Louisiana. Fair weather prevailed in the Atlantic and Rocky Mountain States. An area of high pressure with a cold wave was moving southeastward from the Dakotas and Montana, where the temperature was 2 to 18 degrees below zero. The temperature everywhere east of the Rocky Mountains was below freezing point, except in the Gulf States. In this city the day was fair and slightly cold, with fresh and variable average humidity, 68 per cent. barometer at 10 a. m. read to sea level, 30.4. M. 30.6. P. M. 30.5.

The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:

Table with 4 columns: Date, Time, Temperature, and Wind. Rows for 1905 and 1904 data.

The weather forecast for to-day and to-morrow for eastern New York, snow in north and snow or rain in south portion to-day, milder to-morrow; brisk to high and cold to-morrow; fresh to brisk southwest to northwest winds.

FOLK INAUGURATED GOVERNOR

NEW CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF MISSOURI SWORN IN.

Promises to Continue His War on Public Corruption—Suggests New Measures to Cope With Evil—Bryan Leads the New Governor—Also Mr. Roosevelt.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 9.—A great assembly of admiring Missourians greeted Gov. Joseph W. Folk when he was inaugurated here at noon to-day. Among those present were William Jennings Bryan and Mrs. Bryan.

The crowds were pretty evenly divided between Democrats and Republicans. The Republicans were desirous of witnessing the inauguration of the Republican State officers, of whom Lieut.-Gov. McKinley heads the list.

The installation of the State officers took place in the hall of the House of Representatives. If there had been found him so badly that he had to go to Gouverneur Hospital. Then he was "told that the doctor wanted to see him, and he went to Miner's house. Miner attacked him again and followed him out of the house with a sword. Then, according to Hendry's story, he fired three shots at Miner's feet and hit him in the head.

The story told by witnesses for the prosecution has been that Hendry went to Miner's house and shot him in the head and arm. "Miner trimmed a hundred fellows," said Hendry. "Oh, yes, we went around to the house and shot him. He was always trimmed a lot of fellows. He was always trying to trim some one."

Mr. Train wanted to know if Hendry had been in the Governor's office before the night of the shooting. He said he had done so, "to see a man who had been in the Governor's office."

"You had stabbed the man, hadn't you?" asked Mr. Train.

"Yes," said Hendry.

"You were brought there to be identified by him?"

"Yes," said Hendry.

Hendry will know his fate to-day.

AUTOS AND THREE PLATOONS.

West End Association Wants More Cops on Duty and Jail for Speeders.

The regular monthly meeting of the West End Association was held at the Hotel St. Andrews, Seventy-second street and Broadway, last night. A resolution was introduced favoring the appointment of 400 additional policemen. Instead of an amendment was adopted calling for the abolition of the three platoon system.

J. L. Brower also offered a motion to try to change the speed laws so that a jail sentence would be assured if the legal limit was exceeded 50 per cent.

Mr. Scarritt, president of the Automobile Club, said he "found that on Fifth Avenue automobiles averaged 10.8 miles an hour, and carriages slightly over 10 miles. Now, if they exceed the law they should be punished. The trouble is that the motor people don't care a rap for the law and are let off too easy by the courts."

Mr. Card, who seconded the resolution, said: "I have timed automobiles on Broadway between Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth streets. I found none of the autos that were reported to be over the limit. The motor people don't care a rap for the law and are let off too easy by the courts."

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POLICE FOR HENDRY'S DEFENCE.

Some Disappear After Others Are Cross-Examined in Murder Trial.

Three policemen were witnesses yesterday for Edward Hendry, who is on trial before Judge Foster, in General Sessions, on the charge of having murdered Charley Miner, George Dixon's sparring partner, in front of Miner's home, 34 Madison street, on Aug. 23 last. Other policemen waited in the hallway outside of the court ready to appear for Hendry, but when they heard how their companions had fared under cross-examination they disappeared.

Hendry's brother, who was known as "Red" Hendry, was a policeman. The policeman who testified yesterday was that all the other policemen were in the hallway outside of the court ready to appear for Hendry, but when they heard how their companions had fared under cross-examination they disappeared.

Hendry testified that he and Miner had quarrelled over a game of cards two hours before the murder. Hendry testified that Miner was known as a "scrapper" and a troublesome man.

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Unparalleled Achievement! Imports in 1904 of G. H. MUMM & Co.'s Champagne 131,330 CASES The GREATEST quantity ever imported by any brand in the history of the Champagne trade

BROOKLYN BISHOP TO BOSTON?

RUMOR IN ROME THAT MCDONNELL MAY BE MADE COADJUTOR.

He Would Have the Right of Succession to the Venerable Archbishop Williams, Now an Octogenarian—Factional Struggle That This Would Settle.

Reports brought from Rome say that a rumor that Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn may be promoted and transferred to Boston as coadjutor to the venerable Archbishop Williams, with the right of succession, is being discussed there. There has been a long controversy over the appointment of the coadjutor for Boston.

Bishop Matthew J. Harkins of Providence, R. I., and Bishop William H. O'Connell of Portland, Me., have hitherto been the most prominent candidates considered. The former has been Bishop of Providence since April, 1887, and is reputed to be much favored by the local electors. Bishop O'Connell was for several years rector of the American College in Rome, in which office he succeeded his namesake, the present head of the Catholic University, at Washington. Cardinal Satolli has been his patron and advocate, it is said, in his advancement to the Boston coadjutorship. So strong have been the influences at work for the several candidates that nothing has resulted so far in setting the actual choice.

It is stated in clerical circles that Bishop McDonnell is to-day personally the best known American Bishop in Rome. He enjoys special prestige with the Vatican officials because of his long personal intercourse with so many of them and his repeated visits to Rome at the head of large pilgrimages of priests and laymen. He was the only Bishop to organize one of the present pilgrimages and thus demonstrate his loyalty and fervor for the present jubilee.

His pilgrimages were accompanied by generous contributions from his diocese to Peter's Pence.

Bishop McDonnell was one of the few of the 250 or more Bishops in Rome for the jubilee of December 8 to whom the Pope accorded a private audience, and he was the only English speaking Bishop present at the state banquet in honor of the jubilee.

The state banquet was accompanied by ambassadors and Ministers and high Roman functionaries, clerical and lay.

While not usual, the promotion of Bishops to metropolitan sees outside their own provinces is not unknown in late years here. Archbishop Ryan went from St. Louis to Philadelphia in June, 1884, and more recently Archbishop Quigley was taken from Buffalo and made the successor of Archbishop Feehan in February, 1897.

In clerical circles the fact that the second Bishop of Brooklyn was an outsider is rarely popular locally in a diocese at first, but in the majority of instances has resulted favorably in time. Bishop McDonnell's appointment to Brooklyn from New York created much comment among a number of the clerical contingent who favored a local nominee, and his translation now to Boston would probably have a similar result.

The Archbishops of the United States have the privilege of consultation, but not of vote, when there is question of the selection of a candidate for a vacancy among them or an addition to their number. The present Pope, however, is said to favor a much more active participation in the nomination of Bishops than has been the custom at Rome.

A vacancy in Brooklyn now would make an interesting local situation and keep many guessing for a long time.

THE PRESIDENT TO CONGRESS.

He Urges the Passage of the Bill Affecting the Ordnance and Medical Corps.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—President Roosevelt's great interest in everything pertaining to the military establishment was shown to-day, when he sent a message to Congress urging the passage of bills to increase the efficiency of the ordnance and the medical corps of the army.

Incidentally that part of the message dealing with the ordnance corps indicated the President's conviction that the system recently established of detailing officers of the line to staff department and providing for the gradual abolition of all permanent staff positions is a failure in so far as it applies to ordnance work.

The bill for the reformation of this highly efficient body provides in substance that ordnance shall hold permanent commissions in that corps, and that temporary details from the line shall be made only to the grades of Captain and First Lieutenant.

The duties of ordnance officers are so exacting and such a great amount of study is required that few officers of the line cared to enter the corps with the knowledge that under the law they would be obliged to return to the line at the end of four years, thus preventing a continuance of ordnance work, and at the same time would be required to keep in touch with line affairs in order to be able to pass their examinations in the line branch of the service.

The bill whose passage the President favors upholding the committee's report, permitting detailed line officers to take the examination for permanent commissions as Majors in the ordnance corps.

Fire in Colgate Hoyt House.

The furnace in the basement of the Colgate Hoyt residence at 25 Park avenue set fire to some rubbish and called out the fire engines yesterday afternoon. The blaze was squelched after \$100 damage had been done. The house has been leased for six months by Mrs. Richard Mackey of England, who is spending the winter here. Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt are living at Sherry's.

AGAINST CHURCH UNION.

Presbytery Has Not Come to a Vote Yet, but is Expected to Vote This Week.

The debate on union of the Presbyterian Church with the Congregational and Methodist Church, a religious body of the South and South-west, which began in the New York Presbytery in December, did not end at the January meeting of that body yesterday. It was kept up again at the February meeting. The report of a special committee made last month, declaring against union on the ground of ambiguity in the usage of the word "Church" in the General Assembly, forms the basis of the discussion.

Sentiment in the New York body, a member of it said after yesterday's meeting, favors upholding the committee's report, although the Presbytery is almost a unit in favor of union, if brought about by regular means.

The Rev. Horace G. Miller, a colored clergyman, made an impassioned address in which he argued against union on the ground that the color question enters into it and unfairly.

"I came to New York as a Presbyterian minister," he said, "and when I go out of it I want to go as a Presbyterian minister and not as a colored Presbyterian minister."

Special Wool Gloves FOR MEN Value 75c. & \$1. At 50c Saxony wool and the patience and skill of the Saxony knitters warrant the good service and proper proportions for these imported gloves. They are for the greater part seamless and full fashioned in white, gray, black, oxford and fancy weaves.

Special Scarfs for Men At Half Former Prices. Generous scarfs of the finest silks woven in this country and abroad in wide Four-in-Hand and great English square shapes. Good taste commends the designs, which are in various colors, black and white. For Tuesday and Wednesday: Formerly \$1.50 to \$2.50, at \$1.00 Formerly \$1.00 at 50c A number of Four-in-Hands, Formerly 50c., at 25c.

Special Coats and Smoking Jackets At Extremely Reduced Prices. With us garments designed for a season's service must find service that season, be the penalty what it may. In this instance it is extraordinary.

Costs and Jackets of tweeds, cassimeres and double faced fabrics in mixtures, stripes and solid colors, trimmed with silk braid, and of trowel in solid colors faced and trimmed with satin. Sizes 34 to 44. Formerly \$5 and \$6. At \$2.95 Costs and Jackets of velvet in maroon or navy, of figured velvet and of mated-lane, many of which are lined with silk or moire and bound with silk braid. Sizes 34 to 40. Formerly \$8 and \$10. At \$4.75 Saks & Company Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

WHIP'S HUSBAND'S SLANDERER MRS. CHARLES P. SMITH LASHES A RED-HAIRED WOMAN. Who Came to Her With Reports That Mr. Smith Was Making Dates With Other Women—The Stranger Escapes After a Tussle—Police Asked to Look for Her.

PELHAM, N. Y., Jan. 9.—Angered by false reports brought to her about her husband, Mrs. Charles P. Smith, a well known society woman of North Pelham, whose husband is the manager of the Coal and Transfer Company, this evening horsewhipped a stylishly dressed red-headed woman, whose identity is unknown to Mr. and Mrs. Smith.

The woman, after being whipped, fled in the direction of Mount Vernon and the police of that city have been asked to arrest her.

The unknown woman first called on Mrs. Smith a few nights ago and informed her that her husband had made an appointment with a young woman for that evening.

"Your husband is untrue to you," she said, "if you will be the Red Church in Pelham Manor at 10 o'clock to-night you will see for yourself that he loves another."

The woman wore a large automobile veil which prevented Mrs. Smith from getting a glimpse of her features. After warning Mrs. Smith she bowed herself out of the house.

"There was no cause for your visit," said Mrs. Smith. "My husband comes home early every evening and I have the fullest confidence in him."

"Very well," said the woman, with an air of offended confidence. "You can believe him if you like, but I know for a fact that he has a similar appointment to-night."

Mrs. Smith was enraged and called for her daughter, Ceila, by hitting her a horse-whip. The stranger remarked that she was not afraid, as she had a man with her.

Mrs. Smith saw a man standing at the door, but this she did not see. She took the whip from her daughter and lashed the red-headed woman across the face until she pleaded for mercy. Mrs. Smith kept on plying the whip.

The woman fled to the front veranda, where she grappled with Mrs. Smith and then she would have fled. Mrs. Smith grabbed the woman by the hair and pulled her a handful.

10 days trial of POSTUM in place of coffee means big things to anyone. THERE'S A REASON