

UNCHECKED RAID ON STOCKS

SENDS SEVERAL OF THEM DOWN BELOW MARCH PRICES.

Standard Oil Financiers Stand Afloat and Let the Bears Make the Most of the Anti-Corporation Program—Many Men Crippled, but Not a Report of Failure.

The decline in the stock market which began on the first market day after the imposition of the \$20,000,000 Standard Oil fine was furthered yesterday by the sharpest break in prices since the days of the silent panic in March. It was a million share session of the stock market for the first time in many weeks, with the greatest activity in the periods of the sharpest declines. The scores of weak holders whose accounts were sacrificed accordingly got the lower prices of the day. Upon them and upon other holders of securities the effect of the break was the more disastrous because it followed declines averaging three points on Monday and Tuesday.

The fact that stood out above all others in the day's trading was the absence of support from the big holders of securities. It was even reported constantly throughout the day that the financiers belonging to the Standard Oil party or associated with it in various enterprises were throwing over their securities out of disgust with recent developments. The opinion of men closely connected with these financiers supplied no corroboration for these reports. On the other hand, there was an abundance of expressions to the effect that both these financiers and others of prominence were in no mood to increase their security holdings. These men, it was stated on the highest authority, gave not the slightest support to any security on the list. They did not cause the break, but acquiesced so placidly enough in the operations for a decline conducted by others.

There was no doubt, however, that the break was due entirely to the anti-corporation developments, giving more acute expression than on Monday and Tuesday to the pessimistic feeling in the financial district. In all quarters of the Street discussion of market factors was concerned with these developments alone. The Standard Oil fine was but one of them. Equal or greater concern was manifested over the proceedings against the Southern Railway in Alabama, the trouble between the Arkansas State authorities and the Rock Island, the concerted action of Western Attorneys-General against the railroads and rumors of further prosecutions for rebating.

"There is no encouragement to holders of securities," said a financier connected with the Standard Oil party, "so long as the only celebrity attainable by politicians is the display of malignity against corporations. I am not referring to the Standard Oil fine, though, of course, I have my opinions about that. The principal disagreeable development is the lack of respect for writs of Federal courts. In Alabama we have the imposition of a penalty for appeal to the protection of the United States Constitution and the courts. In Arkansas a similar situation is threatened. Here, too, investors have felt reliance on the Federal courts and the Constitution as a protection against confiscation. Happenings in three States force us to modify this conclusion."

Professional traders, headed, it was believed, by a powerful party of bear operators, took full advantage of the pessimistic feeling prevailing in higher quarters. With every assurance that they would not be opposed by the leaders of finance, these operators exerted selling pressure on the market confidently and aggressively. Offers of large blocks of stock, made consecutively at two distinct periods of the day, forestalled the throwing on the market of many margined accounts, and the dissolution of weak pools caused a large amount of general speculative liquidation.

The market opened firm, with many fractional advances over the previous closing. Subsequently, in the morning trading, there was a brisk rally on buying in by operators for the decline. These bears reported that they "got their stocks back easily enough," and the fact tempted a continuance of short selling. The greatest of the pressure was exerted in the half hour about 1 o'clock and again an hour later.

At the culmination of the second attack there were heavy losses in the general list and trading was feverish and unsettled. Not since the three big days of the March decline had the fluctuations been so irregular and so large between sales. Price changes ranging from 1/4 to 3/4 of a point were frequent. Little support was manifested, and the general market was badly demoralized. Several new low records for the year were made in this break. Declines from the high prices of the morning trading ranged from 2 to 8 points. Union Pacific led the active stocks downward, with a decline of 8 points. There was a break of 5 points in St. Paul, 5 1/2 in Northern Pacific, 5 in Great Northern, 5 1/2 in Reading, 5 1/2 in Copper, and 5 1/2 in Sugar. Prominent among those which sold at low records for the year were the copper shares, Amalgamated and Anaconda, Sugar, New York Central, American Locomotive, St. Paul and the Inter-Met shares.

The break in Union Pacific carried it very nearly 18 points below 148, the price at which it sold ten days ago. There were transactions in more than 200,000 shares in this stock, and by far the heaviest losses of the day were incurred in it. Scores of traders who bought Union Pacific and Southern Pacific two weeks and more ago in the speculation induced by the large earnings of the companies were forced to throw over their holdings. It was rumored that some of these were members of a pool which in July operated heavily in the Harriman stocks. The insiders, it was said, had disposed of many of their holdings and were content to let the movement run.

The local traction stocks, Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Interborough-Metropolitan, were affected by the investigation which is under way. In the Inter-Met shares a large number of odd lot sales indicated that investors were sacrificing their holdings. Neither the common nor the preferred ever sold so low before. The decline in Brooklyn Rapid Transit was attributed in part to liquidation by politicians who had been accustomed to speculate in it.

In other shares besides Inter-Met there was reported considerable selling for the account of small investors. Commission

RULES FOR BALLOONS IN WAR

VOTE AGAINST DROPPING SHELLS ON UNDEFENDED TOWNS.

England Yields and Votes Against the Use of Dum-Dum Bullets—No Hope of Agreement on Disposition of War Prizes—Choate Opposes French Idea.

The Hague, Aug. 7.—At the meeting of the commission dealing with humanitarian usages in warfare Lord Reay today gave Great Britain's adhesion to the declaration of the conference in 1864 against the use of dum-dum bullets. It may be recalled that Great Britain at the first conference formally announced that she would not sign such a decision.

The main purpose of the commission's meeting was to seek to frame regulations for balloons and other aerial adjuncts of warfare. Russia, Belgium and Italy had proposals which were formulated eventually by Count Tornelli as follows: "Any balloons used for destructive purposes in warfare should be dirigible and be manned by regular military crews."

The vote on the proposal stood 8 to 6 in favor of it. Eleven delegates abstained from voting. France headed the objectors, maintaining that the best course would be to simply apply the rules already existing on bombardment and the use of mines. Germany shared in this view.

A second proposal forbidding the dropping of projectiles on undefended towns and villages or the discharge of deleterious gases thereon, but permitting the dropping of projectiles over regularly beleaguered garrisons, was carried by a vote of 30 to 2. There were three abstentions. Nine delegates were absent, which means that they had received no instructions from their Governments.

The commission dealing with the capture or destruction of prizes and the private maritime property of an enemy's citizens failed entirely to make any progress. M. Renault of France introduced a declaration that it was desirable to abolish the practice of destroying prizes and that the principle of indemnity should be established. Germany, Turkey and Russia supported the first proposal, but reserved their votes on the second. England, through Sir Ernest Satow, declared that the question of indemnity was now under consideration by a British royal commission, and that in regard to the destruction of prizes Great Britain would maintain the right to take advantage of actual practice.

Mr. Choate of the American delegation was also against the French proposal. He explained that the American law had abolished prize money.

The vote on the proposal to abolish the destruction of prizes stood 16 in favor of it to 1 against. There were fourteen abstentions. Twelve delegates were absent.

The vote on the proposal to establish the principle of indemnity was 7 in favor and 13 against. Fourteen abstained from voting. Twelve delegates were absent. Both proposals were sent before an examining committee, where, in view of the importance of the opposers, they will be suppressed.

The reasons given by Sir Ernest Satow for retaining the right to destroy prizes was stress of weather, inadequacy of crews, the slow progress of prizes, their defective condition, or the approach of an enemy.

WARSHIP SHELLS MAZAGAN. Another Moroccan Seaport Town in Revolt—French Bombard It.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—A despatch to the Petit Parisien from Tangier says that a revolt has started at Mazagan, a seaport town to the south of Casablanca, and that the lives of Europeans there are in danger. It is said that a French cruiser from Casablanca has arrived and bombarded the forts.

Mazagan is a fortified seaport on the Atlantic coast of Morocco, about 120 miles southwest of Tangier. It is a port of call for steamships, has a population of about 6,000 and does a considerable export trade.

TANGIER, Aug. 7.—The Pasha of Casablanca has sent apologies to the French Consul for firing on the French landing party.

SHOT AT THE BELLECLAIRE.

OPPENHEIM, BROTHER-IN-LAW OF THE OWNER, A PRISONER IN HOSPITAL.

Abraham Oppenheim of the clothing firm of H. J. Hearn & Co., 384 Fifth avenue, is under arrest in Roosevelt Hospital charged with attempted suicide. He has a bullet wound in the right eye, but will probably recover.

Oppenheim has apartments on the seventh floor of the Hotel Belleclaire, Broadway and Seventy-seventh street. His brother-in-law, Albert Saxe, owns the hotel property, which was formerly owned by the woman, his father, A. D. Oppenheim, a retired merchant. The father gave the hotel property to his daughter and her husband as a wedding present.

On the floor above Oppenheim lives Miss Etta Saxe, a sister of Albert. According to the story the police got Oppenheim called Miss Saxe up from his apartment about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon on the room telephone, and said he was ill and wanted Doctor. Miss Saxe was taken down to the hotel office and had the boy at the telephone switchboard call up Mr. Oppenheim's room.

Oppenheim, so Miss Saxe told the police, was in the habit of playing jokes on her and she wanted to be sure that he wasn't this time. He answered the telephone, though, and then Miss Saxe called up Dr. Daniel B. Brinamand of 564 West End avenue. The doctor, Miss Saxe and the hotel clerk went to the room together and found Mr. Oppenheim lying on the bed with the bullet wound in his eye.

The police found a revolver with one chamber exploded lying on the bureau some distance from the bed. There were bloodstains on a towel and other things in the bathroom. Oppenheim was conscious but was suffering greatly from shock. The doctor told the detectives that he asked Oppenheim if he had shot himself and Oppenheim nodded. The police were unable to learn of any reason for the shooting.

An operation was performed on the wounded man last night and it was said that he will lose the sight of his eye.

TO CHANGE NAVY UNIFORM.

THE PANCAKE CAP AND FLARING TROUSERS OF THE JACKIES MAY GO TO SEA.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—With the sanction of Admiral Evans a board of naval officers, with Capt. Hugo Oberhaus as senior member, has been appointed to decide upon changes in the uniforms of enlisted men in the United States Navy. A general opinion exists among the officers that changes should be made for the good of the service, some of them maintaining that the conspicuous attire of the seamen has done much to prevent enlistment in the navy, while the marine corps, which has a natty uniform, has no trouble in securing recruits.

The chief grievance in the navy seems to be in reference to the old pancake style of sailor cap. These caps are said to be utterly useless on a windy day. A cap similar to the white duck hat now used, made of blue cloth, was tried at one time, but it was said to be not dressy enough. Complaint has also been received from the men of their blouses and the wide flaring trousers. The uniform seems to be a relic of the past.

THIRD TERM AT WORK.

SENATOR BOURNE SENDING OUT LETTERS AND LITERATURE TO ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Senator Jonathan Bourne of Oregon, who has a championship record for frequent and regular visits to the White House last winter and spring, has determined to remain in the East until the question of President Roosevelt's nomination for a third term is settled. Senator Bourne did not return to Oregon after the adjournment of Congress, but remained in Washington until the President left for Oyster Bay. He called at the White House every day for a long period, and despite Mr. Roosevelt's disavowal on election night, 1904, he persists that the President can and will be nominated for a third term, or, as Mr. Bourne insists on calling it, "a second elective term."

Since the President left for Oyster Bay Senator Bourne has been sojourning at Deer Park in Maryland. From that place he is conducting a sort of third term campaign, sending out a great volume of letters and literature to every part of the country. He has with him at Deer Park a private secretary and a stenographer.

ACCUSED OF TRYING TO BRIBE.

550 Left in a Telephone Booth Causes Einstein's Arrest.

Reuben Einstein, who says he is a wrecker, 550 14th Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday at 40 Park row by Lieut. Rain of the Detective Bureau on a charge of attempted bribery. The complainant is P. C. Wilson of 22 East Twenty-third street. Wilson reported to the police yesterday that he was an important witness in a suit in the First Municipal Court in which the Manhattan Wrecking Company was involved. He said that Einstein had offered him \$50 if he wouldn't testify, and had arranged to pay him yesterday afternoon.

Rein went with Wilson to 40 Park row, where Wilson met Einstein. It charged that Einstein put \$25 in a telephone booth and told Wilson to go in and get it. Rein went in and found the money, and arrested Einstein.

LONG HAS A RELAPSE.

Specialist Summoned to His Bedside and Finds His Condition Unfavorable.

PORTLAND, Aug. 7.—Ex-Secretary of the Navy John D. Long, who was taken suddenly ill Monday afternoon while en route by automobile from Boston to Buckfield, Me., his native place, had a slight relapse to-night which so alarmed Dr. Gilbert M. Elliott of Brunswick, the physician in attendance, that he called a specialist, Dr. Alfred Mitchell of Portland.

G. W. DELAMATER A SUICIDE

ONCE A LEADER IN PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLITICS.

He Ran as a Candidate for Governor of Keystone State in 1900, but Was Defeated by Pattison, a Democrat—Was Backed in His Campaign by Senator Quay.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 7.—George Wallace Delamater, former State Senator and a candidate in 1900 for Governor of Pennsylvania on the Republican ticket, killed himself by sending a bullet through his head in the office of the Pennsylvania Steel Tie Company, of which he was president, in the Diamond National Bank building early this afternoon.

His friends say that melancholia because of the death of his son a month ago caused him to kill himself. Mr. Delamater left a letter to his son-in-law, Shirley Austin, in which he is said to have written that his son's death was too much for him. All Mr. Delamater's insurance and private papers were found stacked up on his desk with the note to Shirley Austin.

Mr. Delamater prevented interruption by locking the doors of his private office. The noise of the shot, heard in the next room, brought two business associates in.

Mr. Delamater was born in Meadville, March 31, 1849. His political career began with his election as Mayor of Meadville in 1874. He was admitted to the bar in Crawford county. After three years practice he entered into business. He was a member of the banking house of Delamater & Co., a director of the Merchants' National Bank of Meadville and president and owner of the Meadville Fuel Gas Company.

In 1880 he was chosen as one of the Pennsylvania Garfield Presidential electors. He was elected to the State Senate in 1886. Four years later Senator Delamater was nominated to the eighth U. S. Congress, meeting defeat at the polls. Mr. Delamater was the eighth in descent from Claude Le Maître, who came from Holland in 1652.

After his defeat in the campaign for Governor in 1890 Mr. Delamater met with financial difficulties. Before the end of that year his bank at Meadville failed and Mr. Delamater became a bankrupt. He left Pennsylvania for the Northwest a short time later and for seven or eight years practiced law in Seattle and other cities in Washington and in Oregon. Upon his return to Pittsburgh he became local agent for several New York life insurance companies, in which work he was active at the time of his death, besides being connected in the steel tie business. He resided in Kentucky avenue, East End.

The defeat of Mr. Delamater for Governor of Pennsylvania in 1890 was unexpected in every way. This campaign split the Republican party in Pennsylvania. Politicians in western Pennsylvania declined to work for Senator M. S. Quay's selection. Mr. Delamater and turned to help Pattison, the Democratic candidate.

TARBELL'S COMPANION DEAD.

Injured in Auto Accident, Mr. Catchings Develops Kidney Disease.

William B. Catchings, the broker of 2 West Eighth street, who was with Swift Tarbell, son of Gage E. Tarbell, in his automobile when it was wrecked by a third avenue car at Thirty-sixth street last Sunday afternoon, died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday. His injury consisted of only a single fracture of the ribs, but acute nephritis developed and caused his death. Mr. Tarbell is still in Bellevue.

Mr. Catchings was 58 years old and was born in Texas. He was graduated from the University of Virginia in 1872 and worked for the law firm of his uncle, Gen. T. C. Catchings, at Vicksburg, Miss. He removed to Birmingham, Ala., and later to St. Louis, where he went into the lumber business. He came here a few days ago and opened an office at 25 Broad street. He married Serphine Baird, daughter of a Presbyterian minister at Nashville. She survives him with a daughter, Marjorie, and three sons. One son, Thomas D., is a mining engineer and another, Benjamin S., is a member of the law firm of Hays & Catchings, a brother, Sir P. F., is an auction and real estate agent at 25 Broad street. Waddill Catchings, a lawyer at 49 Wall street, is a nephew.

RUSSIAN COLONY IN MEXICO.

Plans to Establish 15,000 of Them on a 100,000-Acre Tract.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 7.—A committee consisting of Philip H. Shubin, Abraham G. Desatoff and Edna A. Urin, all of Los Angeles, Cal., representing 15,000 Russians who have joined a movement to establish a colony in Mexico, are now in this country negotiating for the purchase of 100,000 acres of land near Tampico, upon which the colony will be placed.

It is said that about 2,000 of the colonists will come from California and the remainder will be brought direct from Russia. The money necessary to buy the land has already been paid for by the members of the colonization organization.

CALIFORNIA BARS JAPANESE.

"All Caucasian Races Are Welcome," Says the Secretary of the State Board of Trade.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—California welcomes all Caucasians to the State, but does not want Japanese, according to an official communication received at the Division of Information, Bureau of Immigration, which is desiring to properly distribute throughout the country aliens who land at ports of the United States.

Some weeks ago Chief Terence V. Powderly addressed Gov. Gillett of California asking what class of labor was needed in that State, the wages offered and the nationalities preferred. The Governor, through the secretary of the State Board of Trade, replied that California now had a population of less than 2,000,000, but that there was room enough there for 8,000,000. Continuing, he said: "All Caucasian races are welcome here. The feeling toward the Japanese is much the same now as it was toward the Chinese at the time the exclusion act was passed. In fact, the time has come when by many people the Chinese are preferred."

BELMONT BORE THROUGH TO-DAY

South Tube to Long Island City Due to Be Finished by Noon.

The south tube of the Belmont tunnel under the East River is due to be completed by noon to-day. Yesterday morning only four feet of earth and rock separated the two headings, and that could have been removed by nightfall were it not for the extreme caution that marks the work at present.

The character of the river bottom is such that there is great danger of a blow-out, and the engineers are going slow. Only one gang of men are at work, and they are in the section of the tube that runs from Long Island City. The completion of the south tube finishes the work of excavating, and all that remains to be done is to put on the finishing touches and lay the tracks.

KILLED BY CONRIE'S AUTO.

Swiss Peasant Run Down and a Threatening Mob Gathers.

BERNE, Aug. 7.—While Heinrich Conried, director of the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, Dr. Fraenkel, his physician, and a daughter of Herr and Frau Adler of Vienna were automobiling near Laechen yesterday their car struck and killed a peasant. A threatening mob gathered, but committed no overt act.

LEG HOLD STOPS A SUICIDE.

Calogero Amadio Was Bent on Diving From Williamsburg Bridge.

Calogero Amadio, who lives at 187 Moore street, Williamsburg, tried to jump from the centre span of the Williamsburg Bridge into the East River last night. As he was about diving between two girders two men seized one of his legs. The Italian tried to drag them down too.

UNION CLUB MEN HUNT BURGLAR.

Automatic Elevator in Ogden Codman's Home Was Responsible.

A burglar scare at the home of Ogden Codman, the architect, at 15 East Fifty-first street last night, brought out the reserves from the East Fifty-first street police station and a number of members of the Union Club, which is near by.

The Codmans are in Europe and the house is in charge of James O'Hearn. He was sitting in front of the house at 10 o'clock last night when he heard the automatic elevator starting going up. A call for the police followed and the Union Club members, scented excitement, joined the policemen surrounding the house. Nobody was found inside and then the caretaker happened to remember that workmen had been repairing the elevator in the afternoon. Apparently it took a notion to go up on its own hook.

OYSTER BAY QUIET—BUT HOT!

Ambassador Francis Swears to Veracity of William H. Taft.

OYSTER BAY, Aug. 7.—Charles Spencer Francis, United States Ambassador to Austria, and Ernest Hamlin Abbott of the Outlook were luncheon guests at Sagamore Hill to-day. Ambassador Francis, who is on a two months leave of absence, said that he had merely dropped in for a friendly chat with the President. His visit had no official end to it, he said.

The Ambassador agreed with Secretary Taft's opinion that the summer capital was one of the hottest places on earth. Austria, he said, was a paradise of coolness in comparison. He added that Oyster Bay was also about the quietest place he had ever seen and that during his brief visit at the Hill his instincts as an old newspaper reporter had been undisturbed.

COL. STOKES MUST GO TO COURT.

Justice Dickey Won't Let His Annulment Suit Be Heard by Referee.

The application of counsel for Col. William A. Stokes of the Twenty-third Regiment to have Col. Stokes's suit for the annulment of his marriage to Elizabeth W. Hitchings tried before a referee was denied yesterday by Justice Dickey at Special Term of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn. Lawyer H. D. Hamilton for the colonel maintained that it would be easier for witnesses living at a great distance to make depositions.

In opposing the application Lawyer James P. Nieman for the defence declared that many fine points of law would be involved in the trial of the suit and for that reason he requested that all proceedings be conducted in open court. He said that Mrs. Stokes or Mrs. Hitchings had been abandoned by her first husband on November 20, 1896, and that five years had elapsed without news of him, although, despite a diligent search, the defendant Col. Stokes regarding the situation before she would consent to wed him.

LUCKY CLOTHES?

Used in One Rescue They Break Boy's Four Story Fall.

Daniel Foreman, 3 years old, fell from the fifth story window of 828 Washington street yesterday afternoon. He landed on a sheet and only hurt his head a bit.

In falling the boy hit a line on which Edward Walsh had hung some clothes to dry after he had pulled a boy out of the river. Everybody agreed that the clothes had broken Daniel's fall.

GASOLINE DOWN ONE CENT.

Detroit Office of Standard Oil Is Selling It Wholesale at 13 Cents a Gallon.

TRAIN KILLS THREE WOMEN

COACHMAN ALSO DEAD IN SMASH—UP AT ALLENHURST.

Carriage Driver Stopped for Excursion Train and Didn't See Bankers' Special Coming the Other Way—Hit Big and Scattered Bodies Fifty Yards Along Track.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 7.—Four persons were run down and killed by the Bankers' Special from New York at the Allenhurst crossing of the New York and Long Branch Railroad at 6 o'clock to-night. The victims were in a carriage and about to be driven across the tracks when, deceived by the approach of an excursion train going in an opposite direction, the driver whipped up his horse after the train had passed and plunged directly in front of the Bankers' Special, which was going fifty miles an hour.

The dead are Lauretta Grace, Jenni McDonald, Hannah Murphy and Thomas Edwards. The three young women were waitresses at the Norwood Hotel in Allenhurst. Edwards was the coachman.

Edwards was driving west from a lodging house in Corlies avenue when he observed the approach of a Pennsylvania excursion train going north. He touched his whip to the animal as the last car disappeared from the crossing. Immediately he was in front of the Bankers' Special, which crashed into the wagon and tore it to splinters.

Edwards's body was thrown against the flagman's station. The little structure was completely demolished. The bodies of the young women were strewn along the track for a distance of fifty yards from the crossing. Edwards's horse was thrown up into the air and torn into fragments and was carried a hundred feet. The Bankers' Special kept right on and made its stop at Asbury Park on schedule time.

The bodies of the women were twisted and horribly contorted. They were brought to an undertaking establishment in Asbury Park.

ANOTHER ANTI-TRUST IDEA.

Mr. Lightfoot of Texas Would Restrict Corporation Stock Holding.

AUSTIN, Tex., Aug. 7.—J. P. Lightfoot, Assistant Attorney-General, who is in charge of all anti-trust prosecutions in this State, will attend the conference of Attorneys-General of different States which is to be held at St. Louis next Monday for the purpose of arranging for a convention of the chief law officers of several States to be held this fall.

"The States should refuse a charter or permit to any corporation having a stockholder who ever held stock in a corporation charged with violating the anti-trust laws," said Mr. Lightfoot to-day, "and an affidavit should be required of every stockholder before a permit is granted to the effect that he never held stock in a corporation charged with violating anti-trust laws. The same affidavit should be required of a stockholder where a transfer of stock is made."

"In other words, whenever any citizen permits the corporation in which he holds stock to violate the laws of the land that individual should be deprived of the right to hold any public franchise whatever, as he cannot be trusted honestly to perform the powers granted to him by the Government. This will prevent individuals who conspire to violate the laws from reorganizing a corporation and continuing an unlawful business where it has once been convicted of violating the anti-trust laws."

MRS. STORM HAS STEREOTYPY.

Says the Same Thing Over and Over, Says Doctor, and Should Be Immured.

Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton reported yesterday to Justice Dayton in the Supreme Court that he believed Mrs. Theresa Storm, wife of Henry Storm of Stratton & Storm, cigar manufacturers, to be incurably insane. Dr. Hamilton was instructed some time ago to examine Mrs. Storm, who is in a sanitarium at Rivercrest. Her condition asked for her commitment and opposed the writ habeas corpus issued in her behalf by Mrs. Julia Brockmann, her sister.

Dr. Hamilton says that Mrs. Storm suffers from stereotypy, a form of dementia that leads her to repeat certain words and sentences over and over again. He says that she should be placed permanently in an asylum and not allowed to receive visitors.

ANGLER GOT A SHARK.

Six Footer Hauled Off the Chaters Banks and Landed at the Battery.

A fisherman aboard the steamboat Angler got a vigorous bite yesterday afternoon off the Chaters banks and hauled in the creature at the end of the line made as much fuss as a motor boat when it got alongside the Angler. A triangular fin stuck out of the ferment later and the fisherman yelled "Shark!" That's what it was. A deokhand with a gaff hooked it and with the help of a leasoo hauled it aboard. It was about six feet long and couldn't eat a man unless he were served in hamburger steak style.

When the shark was landed at the Battery Park pier he was dead. The captain of the Angler presented the carcass to Nis Lafferty, who runs the Manhattan terminal of the Statue of Liberty ferry, and he turned it over to Capt. John P. Roberts of the boat that runs to Bedlow's Island.

Half an hour later Capt. Roberts appeared in the 8th Precinct office with a package, the contents of which, he said, had been found in the stomach of the shark with sundry wedding rings, Standard Oil stock certificates and other things which he intends to hold until the owners prove property.

The ship's men opened the package and found six bottles of beer. Most of them said they could not be bribed by mere beer, but were willing to consider Standard Oil. The shark will be exhibited at Bedlow's Island two days—on ice—to all who take the round trip from the Battery.

A refined and cultivated taste demands the delicious flavor of Burnett's Vanilla.—Ad.

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