Last Edition.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY

FIFTY-SECOND YEAR — TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1902. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. — NUMBER

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Eckstein's Deed Decidedly Ugly.

Slayer of Jennings Absolutely Refuses to Testify in His Own Behalf—Placed on the Stand But is Silent as a Sphynx—Murray Man Declares Jennings Did Not Have a Revolver—Inquest Drags Slowly.

Probably for the first time in the history of the state, three homicide cases were in court simultaneously. It is the first time a sheriff of Salt Lake county has had the responsibility of caring for three men at one time, concerned in the taking of human life. Sheriff Naylor and a deputy, Joe Raleigh, with young Kaighn at Judge Morse's court, Deputy Sheriff Ed Naylor with Barney Eckstein at the inquest over the body of J. Jennings, and Joe Burbidge with young Brazier at Justice Nielson's court.

The third day's official investigation concerning the death of Jennings was begun at 10:15 this morning. When it will end, no one knows. "We are going to probe this thing to the bottom and get the evidence in the case if it takes a month," said County Atty. Christensen this morning.

SAW JENNINGS ON CAR.

Horace Skidder of Murray, was the first witness. He testified that he knew the dead man, had known him for some time and saw him on the Murray car on last Thursday. He said the only altercation Jennings had with the conductor was a brief squabble over a transfer Jennings claimed to have. Witness stated positively that he saw Jennings take a purse from HIS LEFT HIP POCKET. Skidder declared he could see into Jennings' pocket and there was nothing there except the purse. He saw the man take a handkerchief from his right hip pocket. According to this testimony, Jennings did not have a gun in his pockets at that time.

It will be remembered that several of Eckstein's friends testified they saw him pull a gun from his left hip pocket. Skidder said Jennings was always a peaceable man, exceptionally sober and only knew of him having trouble with one man, and that was only a slight difference and happened at Levan some time ago.

To Mr. Straup Skidder described how Jennings was dressed. He said he wore a light suit and slouch hat.

He said Jennings could not find the transfer and finally paid his fare.

"You would not undertake to say what Jennings had in his hip pockets would you?" asked Mr. Straup.

"Well, I am reasonably positive that he did not have a gun on him. If he had, I would have seen it while he was looking for his transfer."

Mr. Straup asked the witness to describe the purse but the witness was unable to do so.

"Then how do you know it was a purse—might it not have been a monkey wrench?"

"No. I only know it was a purse."

The attorney then tried to get the witness to describe the handkerchief, but he did not even remember the color of it. He said that Jennings had some papers and also some silver coins, how much witness did not know. Skidder said Jennings was not intoxicated but had evidently had a few drinks and was more jovial than usual. Jennings, he said, was not boisterous during the trip and did not have trouble or harsh words with any one.

SQUABBLE OVER ECKSTEIN.

After Skidder concluded his testimony, Mr. Christensen said: "Let Barney Eckstein be sworn."

This brought Mr. Straup to his feet in an instant. "We object," he said. "While it is true that Eckstein is not yet charged with crime, still this is an official investigation and it is not right to expect Mr. Eckstein to give testimony either for or against himself. This jury has already heard the evidence of eye witnesses and Mr. Eckstein could say nothing that would enlighten the jury. All that he could say would be corroborative and nothing more. If there is enough evidence, let the authorities file a complaint and have a preliminary investigation. In making this request of your honor, that the accused here be protected in his rights and be not called upon to take the stand, I don't want your honor, nor this jury, to think that he has anything to conceal. If he has anything to say voluntarily he may do so."

Mr. Christensen took the position that "Barney Eckstein could be compelled to take the stand but had the right to decline to testify to anything that in his judgment might injure him. This judicial investigation does not make him a defendant, and therefore that clause in the law which says a man, a defendant, cannot be compelled to take the witness stand, does not apply to him. But there are some things concerning the shooting which ought to come out. Eckstein knows what is in his heart; we don't, and of all witnesses I think he should take the stand and testify."

Mr. Straup replied that the investigation was concerning the death of Jennings and not about any alleged robbery. Mr. Straup further said that if the question of whether Eckstein had a right to shoot, whether it was in self-defense, the jury would then first have to be instructed as to the law.

"Mr. Eckstein is the only man who did the shooting," said the defendant's lawyer.

"How do we know?" asked the county attorney.

"We have the evidence," was the reply.

ECKSTEIN IS SILENT.

The court ruled that Eckstein take the stand and Mr. Straup demanded that the record show that it was done under protest. A moment later Mr. Straup made the proposition to the county attorney as follows:

"If Eckstein subjects himself to this examination, will you promise, if nothing more is developed than has already been drawn out, that there will be no complaint filed?"

Mr. Christensen declined to enter the agreement. Eckstein was then sworn and answered Mr. Christensen that his true name was Barney Eckstein. He said he conducted two saloons, one on State and the other on East Temple street. He had his supper at the latter house. Frank Trustie had charge of the State street resort at the time.

"What time did you go back to your State street house Thursday night?"

"About 8 o'clock. It was dark."

When the county attorney began to question Eckstein concerning his seeing Jennings on the porch, Straup objected and Eckstein declined to answer another question.

Here are some of the questions Mr. Christensen asked to which he elicited only profound silence:

"Who did you find in the saloon?"

"Who did you see on the porch?"

"Did you have a talk with your wife and afterward ask the bartender who it was who insulted her?"

"Have you anything to say to the jury? Any explanations to make?"

"We have no explanations to make at this time," said Mr. Straup.

Mr. Christensen then asked, "Do you remember your statement to me that the first time you saw Jennings was when he pointed his gun at you? Is that true?"

Silence!

"How many firearms have you at your place of business?"

No answer.

Mr. Christensen saw further interrogation was useless and gave it up.

The county attorney then asked that Steve Golding and Mary Jane Doe, a woman at the Road House, be summoned to appear at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon.

The inquest then adjourned until that time.

INVOLUNTARY HOMICIDE.

Verdict Brought in by Coroner's Jury Today Which Investigated the Lamentable Accidental Killing of Young Keilland on a Saltair Train on Saturday night.

The inquest into the accidental killing of young Axel J. Keilland, who was shot by Marion A. Brazier on the last train coming in from Saltair on Saturday night, terminated at noon today by the jury bringing in a verdict of involuntary homicide. At the close of the proceedings Assistant County Attorney Riter stated that a complaint would be sworn out to that effect this afternoon and the state would push the case against the young man.

Young Brazier seemed to be utterly heartbroken over the result of his thoughtless action, and hiding his face with his hands quietly sobbed throughout the entire proceedings this morning.

The verdict which was brought in by the jury was as follows:

"An inquest having been held at Salt Lake City in Third precinct, Salt Lake county, on the 7th day of September, 1902, before C. M. Nielson, justice of the peace, in Third precinct in said county upon the body of Axel J. Keilland there lying dead, by the jurors whose names are hereto subscribed.

"The said jurors upon their oaths do say that upon Sept. 7, 1902, on a train commonly known as the Saltair Beach train, the said Axel J. Keilland was killed by a pistol shot, said shot to the best of our knowledge and belief being accidentally fired by Marion A. Brazier without felonious intent."

Five witnesses were examined this morning, three of them being young men who were with Brazier, the other two companions of the dead young man. The evidence given by the former tended to show that they were all feeling in a happy mood and when the train left the beach they commenced to sing. After the train had been running for about ten minutes witnesses said Brazier produced a revolver, whereupon one of the boys named W. Brodie, who had been working in the capacity of check clerk at the lunch room, said "let her go." Brazier thereupon leaned slightly forward and thrusting the revolver beneath the curtain at the side of the car with the muzzle pointing toward the ground, pulled the trigger. A few minutes later he repeated the operation with the sequel that a young man staggered into the car two seats further along and after saying that he had been shot leaned with his face on his hands on the back of the seat. Later he fell to the floor and was picked up dead. In answer to questions on the part of Mr. Riter, one and all of the witnesses admitted that they knew that people on the Saltair trains were in the habit of walking along the footboards while the train was in motion, at the same time it had never occurred to them to warn Brazier against firing off his pistol without first ascertaining that there was no one on the other side of the curtain in the line of fire. The boys examined were J. Arbuckle, W. Brodie, and R. S. Gibbs, all ex-employes at Saltair.

The testimony of a young paper hanger named L. E. Watson, who was a friend of the dead boy, threw some light on how it happened that Keilland happened to be outside the car when the fatal shot was fired. Watson testified that he in company with the deceased, Tom Brown and Eugene Kinger, all young fellows, went out to Saltair on Saturday night for the purpose of meeting some girls and escorting them home. With this object in view two of the boys took one side of the train and two the other and proceeded to go through the train. It was while thus engaged that Keilland was shot. The party, however, was in entire ignorance of what had happened to their companion, even after they saw the patrol wagon arrive for the dead body at the depot.

At the close of the inquest Brazier was led away, sobbing, by an officer.

In course of conversation after the verdict, Manager Jack of Saltair Beach stated to the "News" that Brazier was one of the quietest and most gentlemanly employes that have been at the resort this summer. He said that he originally came from Kansas, but prior to coming here in July he had worked as a clerk in an hotel at Colorado Springs for nine months and bore an excellent character. Brazier's companions also stated that the young fellow remained out at the beach practically all the time and did not come in to town as often as some did. He put in his spare time in writing and reading.

YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

The inquest into the death of Axel J. Kielland, the young man who met his death on the Saltair train on Saturday night through the carelessness of Marion A. Brazier in firing a revolver, was commenced before Judge Nielsen yesterday afternoon, the jurors selected to try the case being G. B. Blakely, Clark Whitney and James Luke. After three witnesses had been examined the case went over until 10 o'clock this morning.

James Hamilton appeared on behalf of the unfortunate boy who through his act has deprived a widowed mother of the support and consolation of her son. Brazier seemed to sense the painful situation to a marked degree. He appeared in the courtroom with red and swollen eyes and during his testimony he broke down and sobbed repeatedly. When the young man entered the courtroom, Mr. Halverson, an uncle of the dead boy, came over and taking Brazier by the hand expressed the greatest sympathy for him, at the same time saying that while he had by his act deprived a loving mother of the consolation of her son at the same time the mother felt that she could not justly entertain any ill feeling toward the young fellow. This kindness on the part of Mr. Halverson had the effect of making Brazier break down completely.

In due season Brazier was called to the stand and amid sobs gave his version of the affair. He said that on Saturday night he terminated his engagement with the Saltair management and prior to coming into Salt Lake he packed up his belongings that he had with him at the beach during the past season. He said that he had never been in the habit of carrying a gun, but as he had one along with him out at the beach he brought it in with him. He and his companions, he said, took a seat in an open car, and feeling merry at the thought that their work was over they commenced to sing. While thus engaged he said that he produced his revolver and sticking it under the flap curtain, pulled the trigger. About a minute later he fired a second shot. They were still singing when he saw a young man enter the car a couple of seats ahead and sit down, at the same time remarking that he had been shot. Brazier said that the thought that he had shot him never entered his head until Kielland fell to the floor and two of the boys climbed over the seats and saw that he was hurt.

Other witnesses examined were A. L. Christensen, Dr. Mayo and Frank S. Neal. Neal and Christensen told practically the same story as did Brazier. They said that they did not realize that the young man had been shot, they thought that he simply was shamming.

Dr. Mayo described the course of the bullet and the nature of the wound that entered the stomach of the deceased. He said that the death of the young man was caused by hemorrhage.

COLORADO DEMOCRATS.

The Convention Organized—Bryan's and Teller's Names Cheered.

Denver, Colo., Sept. 9.—The Democratic state convention met in Coliseum hall at 10 o'clock today for the selection of a full state ticket and congressman at large. The number of candidates in the field for the principal offices had aroused the strongest interest throughout the state and there was a full attendance. The number of delegates is 900. James B. Orman, of Pueblo, the present governor, and E. C. Stimson, of Cripple Creek, judge of the Fourth judicial district, are the leading candidates for head of the ticket. The convention is expected to endorse Senator H. M. Teller for reelection. The convention was called to order by state chairman Milton Smith, and chose ex-Gov. Charles S. Thomas as temporary chairman. Mr. Thomas confined his remarks chiefly to national issues. His declaration that the Democracy of Colorado is still true to the Kansas City platform and the leadership of W. J. Bryan was cheered to the echo. Senator Teller's name also drew forth prolonged applause.

Ben Honnet, of Arapahoe county, and L. A. Wildhac, of Summit county, were elected temporary secretaries of the convention.

Committees on credentials and rules were chosen and the convention took a recess until 2 o'clock.

The state convention of the People's party also met here today and will endeavor to effect fusion with the Democrats. Frank Madden of Weld county, was made temporary chairman. After the appointment of committees the convention adopted resolutions of sympathy for the striking anthracite coal miners and then took a recess until 3 o'clock.

Western Golfers.

Chicago, Sept. 9.—Play in the opening event of the fourth annual championship of the Western Golf association began early today on the links of the Chicago Golf club at Wheaton. The initial playing was the competition of 11 teams at 36 holes medal play against bogeys for the Marshall Field trophy. The winning team gets possession of the cup for one year and each member of each team a replica of the trophy in miniature. The qualifying round for the western championship trophy will be played tomorrow. Eighty-five contestants are entered. A heavy rain last night put the course in excellent condition.

Stole Her Own Child.

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 9.—Mrs. Pearl Loos, of Chicago, wife of George Loos, prominent in theatrical circles in that city, was arrested here on a warrant charging her with kidnapping her own child, a girl 8 or 9 years old. The warrant was issued at the instance of her former husband, Charles Castagnino. Mrs. Loos was released on bond.

Mysterious Murder.

Youngstown, O., Sept. 9.—Mrs. James McGinn, aged 21, of Newcastle, Pa., was found with her throat cut from ear to ear in a pasture field at Hubbard, five miles from here this morning. She with her husband had been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Martin Coyne, an uncle and aunt. A carousal occurred. Mr. and Mrs. McGinn disappeared about midnight. McGinn is suspected. He has but one leg and one eye.

ANOTHER.

Stamps, Ark, Sept. 9.—The wife of John Harper, a resident of this place, has been murdered, her slayer using an ax with which he dealt the woman two heavi blows when she was asleep. The woman's husband has disappeared.

Insanity Plea For Roy Kaighn

First Day of Murder Case Indicates That Such Will be Defendant's Justification for the Murder of Willard S. Haynes at the Knutsford Hotel—How the Prisoner Looks and Acts.

The trial of Merrill M. Kaighn for the murder of Willard S. Haynes at the Knutsford hotel on Nov. 26, 1901, commenced before Judge Morse this morning in the presence of a very small crowd of spectators. The public seems to have lost interest in the case, if the attendance at this morning's session is any criterion, as there were only about 25 present, all of whom, with two exceptions, were men.

The line of defense cropped out very prominently in the questions asked the three jurors who were examined this morning by Judge King, of counsel for defendant. That insanity will be the strongest point relied upon by the defense is now, it seems, beyond question. No intimation was dropped as to the justification for the shooting, which was rumored to be because of certain insults offered to a lady relative of defendant by the murdered man, and it is the supposition that the defense will rely wholly upon the plea of insanity and thereby save the name of the young lady from further court or public notoriety.

NEAT AND "DRESSY."

The defendant appeared in court dressed in his neatest fashion and, aside from being rather pale, looked very well. He was brought in by Deputy Sheriff Raleigh. He occupied a seat between his step-mother and brother, M. E. Kaighn. His father occupied a chair near Senator Brown, Judge King and Frank Hoffman, who are the attorneys for defendant.

MORE THAN A WEEK.

From the present indications the case will last considerably more than a week, as only three jurors were examined by the defense at this morning's session, taking on the average over a half hour for each. Out of the 55 jurors summoned only 24 were sworn and accepted, and it may be necessary to issue another special venire. The 20 jurors who were summoned for today were examined as to their statutory qualifications before the case was called. When the case was called Senator Brown hinted that he would like to either have the case go over until after the Republican state convention at Ogden on Thursday, or take a recess on that day. He finally stated that he was willing to proceed with the case anyway.

JURY EXAMINATION.

Out of the first seven jurors called for examination on their voir dire, only two, Leo. H. Clawson and Rufus H. Hardy, were retained. J. E. Langford, E. G. Holding and W. A. Shearman were excused because of business interests which require their personal attention. David Habish was unable to write the English language so was exempt. Spencer Clawson is a member of the city board of public works so was exempt. C. D. Moon was excused upon a medical certificate of ill health.

Of the next seven, Joseph S. Risley, Thomas W. Partridge and Joseph Keddington were sworn and accepted. Frew W. Price was exempt on account of being state statistician. Jonathan E. Openshaw's name was spelled wrong on the slip so he was excused. W. T. Cromar was exempt by reason of having served on the jury for six weeks this year and was released. K. A. Andrews, who is an auctioneer, asked to be excused for the reason that he had contracted work which could not be attended to by anyone else. He was excused.

Heber Lee, H. N. Bjork and George Raybould were then excused. Mr. Lee stated that he was under a physician's care and was given permission to file a certificate to that effect whereupon he would be excused. H. N. Bjork was excused on account of being unable to write the English language. Mr. Raybould was given permission to find someone to take his place in his business affairs and if unsuccessful he will probably be excused.

THESE WERE FINED.

George Gebhart and B. F. Bauer for whom attachments were issued yesterday for failure to appear when summoned were called on the carpet and, not being able to give satisfactory excuses for their conduct were fined $5 each. They were then examined and sworn and accepted and their names were placed in the box.

The court then called the case and District Attorney Eichnor said that the state was ready for trial. Senator Brown on behalf of the defense stated that he hoped something would come up to prevent the case from going to trial until Thursday, as there were some matters of importance to be attended to on that date. He did not like to ask for a continuance, but he hoped that some other case could be tried in the meantime. Mr. Eichnor stated that he would agree to a recess for the day. Senator Brown finally decided to proceed with the trial.

Joseph S. Risley, Frank H. Hyde, Rufus H. Hardy, Robert N. Holt, David R. Perkins, John H. Bach, Edward White, M. B. Durant, Rudolph Kundsen, Lee H. Clawson, Thomas W. Partridge and George Gebhardt were the first 12 jurors called to the jury box.

THE OFFENSE STATED.

Judge W. H. King then stated the nature of the case to the jurors and read the gist of the information which charges Merrill M. Kaighn with murder in the first degree. The crime, he said, was committed on Nov. 26, 1901, and defendant is charged with having shot and killed Willard S. Haynes with malice aforethought.

INSANITY CROPS OUT.

Joseph S. Risley, a conductor on the Salt Lake & Los Angeles railway, was the first juror examined. In answer to interrogations put by Judge King he stated that he had read of the case in the papers, and had formed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant. He said he was not acquainted with defendant or Mr. Haynes during his lifetime.

"Would the opinion you have formed prevent you from giving this defendant a fair and impartial trial?"

"No sir, my opinion could be changed by evidence."

"It would take evidence to remove your opinion, would it?"

"Yes sir, I think it would."

Mr. Risley was challenged by Judge King and the state did not resist the challenge so he was excused for cause.

Frank H. Hyde stated that he passed the hotel shortly after the shooting occurred, before Mr. Haynes was taken away, and inquired from a bystander what caused the commotion. Juror said that he was a traveling man but did not know Mr. Haynes. He knew defendant when he was smaller than now and had know his father, Col. Kaighn, for about 20 years. Col. Kaighn, he said, married a sister of his wife. That fact, however, he said would not prevent him from fairly and impartially trying the case.

"Have you formed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of defendant?"

"No sir."

"Have you formed an opinion as to the rightfulness or wrongfulness of the conduct of the deceased?"

"No, sir."

"Do you believe in the law of self-defense?"

"Yes, sir."

"If the court should charge you that it is the law of this state that if appearances were such as to lead a man to believe he was in danger and he had a right to act accordingly, would you act upon that instruction?"

"Yes, sir."

INSANITY MORE CERTAIN.

The next question gave the first intimation of the line of defense to be pursued by the defense, and clearly indicated that the chief point to be relied upon is insanity.

"Have you any prejudice against the law of insanity?"

"No, sir."

"Have you any prejudice, whatever, against a defendant who sets up a plea of insanity?"

"No, sir."

"You believe then that persons sometimes become of such mental unsoundness that they are unable to distinguish between right and wrong?"

"Yes, sir."

The juror was passed for cause.

Rufus H. Hardy, a carpenter residing in this city, said that he had formed an opinion as to who did the shooting but not as to who was to blame for the affair. His opinion did not go to the merits of the case at all. He said that he was not acquainted with defendant or any of his relatives or was not acquainted with the deceased.

"Do you belong to the Elks or any other secret society?"

"No, sir."

"With the opinions you now have from reading of the case, could you try this defendant fairly and impartially?"

"Yes, sir."

"Would you be willing to trust jurors in the same frame of mind as yourself on a jury if you were on trial for your life?"

"Yes, sir."

"Have you any prejudice against a defense of insanity?"

"No, sir."

"Do you believe in the law that defendant is innocent until he is proven guilty beyond a reasonable doubt?"

"Yes, sir."

"You would not require the defendant to prove his innocence, would you?"

"No, sir."

The examination of the juror was continued until 2 o'clock and the court took a recess to that time.

THIS AFTERNOON.

At the opening of the session this afternoon, B. F. Bauer, one of the jurors who was fined at this morning's session, presented a medical certificate to the effect that he was under the care of a physician and hence not able to serve on the jury. The court decided to consider the matter further before excusing the juror.

Rufus H. Hardy, who was under examination when the noon recess was taken, was not examined further but was passed for cause by the defense.

Robert M. Holt, a sheep man and farmer of South Jordan, stated that he had read nothing of the case at all, as he was not at home when the crime was committed. He did not read the papers at the time of the preliminary hearing so knew nothing concerning the affair only what he heard from his neighbors.

He had formed no opinion as to the guilt or innocence of defendant, and had formed none as to the rightfulness or wrongfulness of the acts of either the defendant or deceased. He was not acquainted with either defendant or deceased. Juror believed that he could try the case fairly and impartially, so he was passed for cause.

David B. Perkins, the next juror, was excused by the court upon the discovery that his son was ill and would have to undergo an operation at the hospital tomorrow.

John H. Bach, an employe of the Z. C. M. I., was not acquainted with either defendant or deceased. He had read of the case but had formed no opinion as to the rightfulness or wrongfulness of the acts of either the defendant or the deceased. Juror said he believed in the doctrine that a person is considered innocent until proven guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. He said he had no prejudices against the defense of insanity, and believed that persons are sometimes of such a frame of mind that they can not distinguish between right and wrong. The juror was passed for cause.

Edward White, a farmer residing at Willford, said that he had read of the case but had formed no opinion as to the guilt or innocence of defendant. He believed in the law of self-defense even to the point of taking a life if necessary and would follow the court's instructions on that point. He was passed for cause.

A WORTHY MOVEMENT.

Anniversary of President McKinley's Death to be Observed.

Columbus, O., Sept. 9.—Gov. Nash issued the following proclamation today:

"Next Sunday, Sept. 14, will be the first anniversary of the death of Prest. McKinley. Many churches of all denominations throughout the country have voluntarily started a movement to hold a memorial service at their regular place of worship in remembrance of the late president. I desire to call attention to this fact and to express the earnest wish that the people of Ohio join in this movement, making it worthy of the splendid life and work of the late president."

Fatal Shooting.

New York, Sept. 9.—Chas. O'Neil, janitor of the New York Fruit and Exchange building on Park Place, was probably fatally shot early today by his wife, who then committed suicide. The shooting occurred in an apartment of the building occupied by the janitor. After shooting her husband Mrs. O'Neil turned the pistol upon herself. The bullet entered her right breast and she fell dead. In the apartment two sealed letters were found, which are supposed to explain the shooting. The janitor and his wife were about 26 years of age.

To Help Our Cousins.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 9.—Geo. C. Hale, former fire chief of this city, has been invited by the secretary of the British fire brigade union to go to London in May of next year and help reorganize the English fire fighting service. He will consider the proposition. Mr. Hale is president of the National Firemen's association.

Wyoming Fires Serious.

Laramie, Wyo., Sept. 9.—Reports from timber fire districts state that sheep men will be heavy losers. Many of the bands have scattered and thousands of sheep are now right in the burning timber country. Timber Supervisor J. S. Atherly has started for the burning district with 50 men and every kind of appliance of use in forest fire fighting.

Work in the Rambler mine has been suspended and all hands sent to combat the fire.

A WOMAN'S CONSCIENCE.

A Mysterious Death Accounted for Through It.

Chicago, Sept. 9.—A dispatch to the Tribune from New Orleans says: A woman's conscience has compelled her to reveal the mystery in the death of Earl C. Lukens, manager of the New Orleans branch of Correspondence school. Lukens was believed to have been accidentally drowned on the evening of August 31.

"On that evening a party boarded the yacht Indian for a sail down the river. On the yacht's return it was announced that Lukens had accidentally fallen overboard and drowned. His body was recovered two day's later.

"Mrs. Kate Jarreau, the young wife of a traveling man, has confessed to Coroner Richard that she pushed Lukens overboard.

"Mrs. Jarreau said that she had been bantered by Lukens and had warned him that if he kept on she would throw him overboard. He had continued, and she made good her threat.

"Mrs. Jarreau went on to say that she had wished to tell the truth about the affair on the night of the drowning but had been prevented by Hans Reig, a member of the party who had warned everybody that in justice to her good name, they should stick to the accident story.

"Mrs. Jarreau is held by the police as a witness. After she told her story a search was made for Rieg, and it was discovered that he had left the city."

Dutch Minister Dead.

The Hague, Sept. 9.—Dr. T. A. J. Vanasch Van Wyck, the minister of the colonies, who underwent a surgical operation a few days ago, died today.

Tolerably Quiet.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 9.—Following yesterday's rioting and bloodshed the Wyoming region was unusually quiet today. There were no pickets out and no crowds collected about the washeries and mines that are in operation.

Rev. Norton's Farewell.

New York, Sept. 9.—Members of the congregation of All Souls' Episcopal church, of which the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton has been rector for the last 33 years, have received from their former pastor a letter of farewell, previous to his departure to his new charge, the University church of Leland Stanford Junior university, in California. The letter contains the words of valedictory which illness prevented him from delivering from the pulpit at the time of his resignation a few months ago. The letter was written from Dr. Newton's summer home on Long Island. It said: "Through the past two or three years I had grown increasingly persuaded that my strength was being overtaxed, and that it no longer sufficed to do justice to the work in All Souls' parish. At the end of last year most unexpectedly the invitation came to me to accept the position of preacher in the newly erected University church of the Leland Stanford Junior university.

"To preach to the hundreds of young men and young women gathering in this great university; to help thus in the formation of their characters, in the formative period of life; to have a share in molding the men and women who are to build our wonderful western empire—this presented itself to me as an honoring work in which any one might rejoice.

"The nature of this ministry, with its exemption from parochial responsibilities, appears to provide me a work within the limits of my strength and the change of climate and the new surroundings give hope of continuing my power of work for some years to come."

South Carolina Dems.

Columbia, S. C., Sept. 9.—Democrats of South Carolina today will, in the second primary, finally determine upon their candidates for U. S. senator, governor and other state officers.

The first primary was held two weeks ago and the candidates for each office who polled the two highest votes were rendered eligible to enter today's contest. The two aspirants for U. S. senator who will be voted on today are Congressman Asbury C. Latimer and former Gov. John Garey Evans. In the first primary Latimer secured a lead of about 4,000 votes over Evans, but with the elimination of the other four candidates the chances of Evans and Latimer are regarded about even.

The two candidates for governor are Capt. Duncan C. Heyward and Congressman C. W. Jasper Talbert. Capt. Heyward was far in the lead in the first primary and his selection today is looked upon as almost certain. In Charleston great interest centers in the candidacy of George F. Von Kilnitz for state senator. He is bitterly opposed by United States Senator Benjamin R. Tillman, who charges that Von Kolnitz supported McKinley in 1896 and 1900.

His opponent today is John P. Grace, who is regarded as the Tillman candidate.

Dividing Dioceses.

Rome, Sept. 9.—The question of dividing several of the larger American dioceses is engaging the personal attention of the prefect of the propaganda, Cardinal Gotti. It is believed that ere long the existing dioceses and arch dioceses, numbering about 88, will be so organized as to increase the number to one hundred.

The St. Louis Boodle Case.

It Grows in Sensational Features—Those Who Are Arrested and Those Who Are Not—An Elaborate and Blood-Curdling Oath of Secrecy Taken by the Combine—John K. Murrell's Astounding Statement.

St. Louis, Sept. 9.—The search for the nine indicted members of the alleged house of delegates boodle combine who house thus far eluded the police and deputy sheriffs, became the principal business of both classes of officers today. The homes and accustomed haunts of Edmund Bersch, Julius Lehmann, Charles F. Kelly, Louis Decker, "Kid" Sheridan, Charles J. Denny and Emil Hartman were watched by policemen all night and those watchers were relieved this morning by others. The other two are known to be out of the state. Chief Kiely has offered to place the entire police force if needed, at the disposal of the circuit attorney in aid of the deputy sheriffs. All places of egress from the city have been guarded.

About Kelly and Lehmann, who are now under heavy bonds, Kelly in a pending trial and Lehmann on an appeal, the police feel less solicitude. They express the belief that these two are simply trying to find bondsmen.

Although two deputy sheriffs have been searching for him continuously, Delegate Charles F. Kelly, of the Twentieth ward, former speaker of the house, seems to have disappeared. That he is still in St. Louis, however, and within a short distance of friends is believed. He telephoned to the Four Courts late Monday afternoon and stated to the sheriff that it would not be necessary to hunt for him, that he intended to appear and give bond today.

The present status of the combine is as follows:

In Circuit Atty. Folks' custody—John K. Murrell, Ed E. Murrell, George F. Robertson.

In custody of police and sheriff—John H. Schnettler, J. J. Hannigan, John Halms, Otto Schumacher and Charles Gutke.

Released on bond—Harry A. Faulkner, T. Ed Albright.

Not apprehended—Emile Hartman, Charles F. Kelly, Charles J. Denny, Louis Decker, Edmund Bersch, John A. Sheridan and Julius Lehmann.

Out of the city—William M. Tamblyn, in Cleveland; Adolph Madera, in Colorado.

It developed today that an oath was administered to each of the 19 members of the combine whose identity was disclosed by the confession of J. K. Murrell yesterday. A copy of the oath has been given to Circuit Atty. Folk and the grand jury. It is as follows:

"I do solemnly swear before the Almighty God that in associating myself and in becoming a member of this combine I will vote and act with the combine whenever and wherever I may be so ordered to do.

"And I further solemnly swear that I will not, at any place or time, reveal the fact that there is a combine, and that I will not communicate to any person or persons anything that may take place at any meeting of the combine.

"And I do solemnly agree that, in case I should reveal the fact that any person in this combine has received money, I hereby permit and authorize other members of this combine to take the forfeit of my life in such manner as they may deem proper, and that my throat may be cut, my tongue torn out and my body cast into the Mississippi river.

"And all of this I do solemnly swear, so help me God."

John K. Murrell's statement that the house combine of 1899-1900, of which he was a member, accepted bribes of $2,500 each for their votes on the lighting bill of 1900, made the lighting scandal the chief topic of investigation by the grand jury today.

Shortly after noon Edmund Bersch was taken into custody. He was lodged in jail in default of $15,000 bail, as were also John H. Schnettler, J. J. Hannigan, John Helms, Otto Schumacher and Charles Gutke, who spent last night and this morning at their homes in the custody of the deputy sheriff.

Former Delegate W. M. Tamblyn is under arrest in Cleveland, O. Chief of Police Kelly was called to the long distance telephone by Tamblyn today. The latter informed the police that he had been arrested and desired to return to St. Louis at once. He requested that an officer be sent after him with as little delay as possible.

When the warrant for Tamblyn as one of the 18 men implicated by John K. Murrell's confession was made out Monday Chief Kiely at once wired the police authorities at Cleveland where Tamplyn now resides, to arrest the former delegate.

INSURRECTION CRUSHED OUT.

The Venezuelan Rebels Under Mendoza and Riera Decisively Defeated, This Securing Peace.

New York, Sept. 9.—The consul general of Venezuela has received the following undated cablegram from Prest. Castro:

"A fierce battle was fought today at Finaquillo, in which the revolutionary army under Generals Luciano Mendoza and Riera was completely defeated, thus insuring national peace."

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A Woman Slays Her Husband and Herself.

New York, Sept. 9.—Charles O'Neill, a janitor, died in a hospital early today, and his wife, Ida, was found dead in their apartments with two bullet wounds in her body. The tragedy followed a quarrel in which O'Neill accused his wife of having been unfaithful. According to the story told by O'Neil shortly before he died, he learned last month that while he thought his wife was out of the city on a vacation, in reality she had been sleeping at a hotel in company with another man. Last night he accused her of this and had told her that she would have to sign a confession. Taking an unloaded revolver from his desk he put it to her head. She begged him not to kill her, saying she would confess. He lowered the revolver and as he did so she ran from the room. She came back in a few moments, according to O'Neil, with a revolver and shot him twice. Immediately afterwards she shot herself twice and died instantly.

The coroner who went to the O'Neil apartments found O'Neil's revolver empty, but he also found a slip of paper which seems to indicate that O'Neil meant to load and use the revolver before morning. On the paper was written in a man's handwriting: "Three letters on the gas meter will explain all." The letters were addressed to relatives of O'Neil and asked for forgiveness for what he was about to do. One of the letters disposed of his property and life insurance to his sister.

THE COAL STRIKE.

Governor Stone of Pennsylvania on The Situation.

New York, Sept. 9.—Governor Stone of Pennsylvania who arrived in the city last night, made a brief statement today relative to his presence here and the coal situation. He said:

"I am here on private business. I expect to return to Harrisburg today. I am as anxious to see the strike settled in Pennsylvania as anyone can possibly be. I can only repeat what I have have said in previous interviews, that if I can be satisfied that the legislature would pass a law that would be constitutional and that would settle the strike and prevent others, I would not hesitate to call it together, but I must be satisfied that such a law can be passed."

In reply to a question the governor said he had no appointment to meet President Baer of the Reading railroad, should the latter come to the city today to attend an expected conference of coal operators. The governor was told of a report in circulation which was supposed to account for Senator Platt's prediction that the coal strike would be ended this week. It was to the effect that Senator Platt had knowledge of a plan to have a committee appointed representing New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the committee to act in an advisory capacity and to suggest legislation for the settling of the strike and preventing other labor troubles. Governor Stone refused to comment on this report.

Temperature.

Chicago, Sept. 9.—Temperatures at 7 a. m.; New York and Philadelphia, 72; Boston, 64; Washington, 70; Chicago, 50; Minneapolis, 48, Cincinnati and St. Louis, 54.

THE PRESIDENT DISAPPROVES.

So the Deadwood-Omaha Horse Race Is Abandoned.

Deadwood, S. D., Sept. 9.—President Roosevelt, having put his stamp of disapproval on the proposed cowboy race from Deadwaad to Omaha, the contest has been abandoned. The following telegram was received from the chief executive's secretary:

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Captain Seth Bullock, S. D.: Referring to the proposed horse race from Deadwood to Omaha, the president would not be willing to have it take place unless it were possible to exercise supervision over the condition in which the horses would come in, and as this would be impossible, he asks you to say in his name that he requests the race not to take place.

(Signed.) GEO. B. CORTELYOU, Secretary.

Big Estate.

New York, Sept. 9.—An estate estimated to be worth $4,000,000 was left by Bradford B. McGregor (son of the late Standard Oil magnate) who died yesterday at Mammaroneck, after a surgical operation. McGregor is said to have signed his will just before death, transferring to his deathbed bride, who was Miss Clara Schlemmer, of New York, the bulk of the property.

Congressional Contest Decided.

Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 9.—Judge Weiss today decided the contest between Congressman Henry D. Green of Reading, and Marcus C. L. Kline of Allentown, the rival Democratic nominees for Congress in the Thirteenth district, composed of Berks and Lehigh counties, in favor of Mr. Kline.

To Investigate a Combine.

New York, Sept. 9.—A royal commission appointed to inquire into the alleged combine between tobacco companies of the United States and the Canadian retailers is examining witnesses here, says a dispatch to the World from Windsor, Ont. It is expected that the Canadian producers will attempt to show that the companies of the United States virtually control the Canadian trade, by means of a system of rebates to retailers contingent upon their refusing to handle Canadian tobacco.