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Fair today and tomorrow; light to fresh north to northeast winds.

The Washington Times

FOUR SECTIONS

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YOUNG MAY HAVE DIED TRYING TO SAVE THE WOMAN

Capt. Sweeney Advances Theory of Accidental Shooting.

FACTS TALLY WITH IT

Florodora Chorus Girl Describes the Stage Life of Nan Patterson.

NEW YORK, June 11.—That Caesar Young, the bookmaker, who was killed a week ago today in a cab at Walker Street and West Broadway, as he was riding with Nan Patterson, the actress, to a pier to sail for Europe with his wife, shot himself accidentally with a revolver which he was wresting from Miss Patterson, who had threatened to commit suicide, was the startling theory of his death advanced today by Police Captain Sweeney, of the Leonard Street station.

"I think," said the captain, "that Young shot himself accidentally as he was trying to get from the woman the revolver which she had drawn with the idea of committing suicide.

"That means, of course, that she did not kill him, and that she was innocent of any intention of killing him. The stories of some of the men who saw the cab and Young and Miss Patterson in it almost immediately after the shooting bear out this theory.

Loved Each Other.

"That Young and Miss Patterson cared a great deal for each other I think is apparent. It is not remarkable, then, that Miss Patterson contemplated suicide.

"This theory also accounts for the nature of the wound in Young's body and the course of the bullet."

One of the most remarkable prisoners ever incarcerated in the Tombs is Nan Patterson. She is cheerful to a degree, and takes great pleasure in comforting her female companions. Never does a word slip her lips touching on her own case, while she is most energetic in helping her companions, devising ways and means looking toward their freedom, dining them with the best that the prison caterer can furnish, and doing all she can to help everyone.

Nan Patterson never reads the newspapers, never allows anyone to speak of her own case. Try as they will, the shoplifter, pickpocket, and thief incarcerated with her can gain nothing of the remarkable tragedy which came as the crowning mark of her public life.

Nan Patterson's Life.

The following story of Nan Patterson's life was told today by Helen Morrison, the best friend of the actress. The young women roomed together for almost a year, when they were both members of the "Pretty Maiden Sextet" of the Western "Florodora" company, and Miss Morrison knew practically all of Miss Patterson's secrets.

'The death of Caesar Young was certainly sad enough, but there is some comedy in that for me, when I think of Nan Patterson, or Nan Randolph, as she was known on the stage, being suspected of having killed him. The thought of that girl injuring anyone is really ludicrous.

"I believe that I know her as well as any girl in the world does, and I know that there was never any venom in her. A dozen members of the old 'Florodora' company will bear me out in this statement.

"Miss Patterson is about twenty-one years old. She was born in Washington, her parents being refined and fairly wealthy. She went to a private school there, taking a special course in music.

Engaged When School Girl.

"Before she left school she became engaged to a young man named Martin, who is now a clerk in a New York hotel. They were married when Nan was eighteen, but their honeymoon was hardly over before they separated. I know that it was not the girl's fault.

"It was then that she decided to go on the stage, and she made application for an engagement to John Fisher, of the firm of Fisher & Ryley, the managers of 'Florodora.' She was engaged immediately for the company, but her fascinating appearance and good voice got her a place in the sextet before the the company opened. I was the first girl she met in the company. I don't believe I ever met anyone so timid. It was all brand new to her, and the night the piece opened in Hartford I thought she would not have the courage to go on.

Hated the Johnnies.

"After a few days her nervousness began to wear off, but she never lost her dread for stage-door hangers-on. I have often seen her wait on the stage until after everyone else had left, in hopes that the 'Johnnies' would be gone before she went out.

"She and I were roommates from the start, so that I felt that she was my charge, to a great exent, and did my best to look after her, accordingly.

"I began to get an insight into the girl's true character after we had been out about a month. We were in Salt Lake City when a chorus girl became ill. She had galloping consumption, and was too ill to go on while we were there.

"When the company was ready to leave we were puzzled as to what to do with the girl. But Nan was the one to go forward.

"'I'll stay here,' she said, 'and look after her, and when she is well enough to travel we will meet the company.'

"Of course there were lots of protests,

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

DECISIVE STRUGGLE IS NOW IMMINENT NEAR LIAO-YANG

Russia and Japan Ready to Lock in Death Fight---Flower of Kuroki's Army Is Advancing Against Kuropatkin.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 11.—That a battle which will be of a decisive character is imminent south of Liao-Yang is no longer denied by the higher officials of the war office.

General Kuroki is advancing northward with the flower of the Japanese troops, and gathered to meet his army is one of the strongest fighting forces ever massed by a Russian general. Massed across a seventeen-mile front General Kuropatkin has the bulk of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Ninth divisions of the East Siberian Rifles, which gives 72,900 rifles after deducting sick and losses; there are 3,000 sappers and 208 field guns.

Spread Miles Around.

In front of the army, utilized at present as a scouting corps are perhaps 6,000 Cossacks, while sixteen battalions of the Tenth and Seventeenth corps are spread for several miles around as guards.

Thus there are fully 100,000 men stripped for battle, and, counting the field guns mounted in the permanent defenses at Liao-Yang, 256 guns ready to open on the enemy so that there is no reason why the smile of confidence of the leading army officers should not be held to indicate that goods news for Russia can be expected shortly.

That news of moment from the front is momentarily expected is shown by the tense feeling both at the war office and at the Winter Palace. The hitherto unbroken sequence of successes, both by sea and by land, that the Japanese have enjoyed will, it is hoped now, be broken.

In fact, so confident are the Russian officers here that General Kuropatkin will be successful that they are already figuring on a possible line of march for a Port Arthur relieving army. General Stoessel, commanding the garrison there, has sent word by a courier who made his way through the Japanese lines, that with his 25,000 men he can hold out for at least three weeks.

To Sweep Oku Aside.

It is therefore believed that long before that time an army can be placed in the field that will sweep General Oku's army from Kin-Chow and the neck of the peninsula. This latter army, according to present plans, will be made up of mounted infantry and Cossacks, supported by mountain batteries.

The whole will be commanded by Lieutenant General Zarubaleff and will be made up in part of the Second Veckhnie Udinsk, Second Argunsk, Second Nertchinsk, and the First Chitinsk, together with detachments of the Third and Fourth Horse Artillery batteries of Trans-Baikal batterier.

Palma Trophy Goes Back To British Complainants

Unanimous Decision of the National Rifle Association of America---To Be Held for Further Competition.

The Palma Trophy, won by the All-American team, at Bisley, England, last September, will be returned to England.

This decision was reached at a meeting held at the Arlington Hotel yesterday afternoon by the Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association of America, composed of the president, Gen. Bird W. Spencer, of New Jersey; Gen. George H. Harries, of the District National Guard; Gen. Lawrason Riggs, of Maryland; Lieut. Albert S. Jones, of New Jersey, and J. A. Haskell, a civilian, of New York.

English Complaints.

The decision to return the trophy to England was arrived at because of claims made by the Englishmen that the rifles used by the Americans in the match did not conform with the conditions in that they were not officially stamped by the Ordnance Department of the United States.

The guns used by the Americans had what is known as the "Pope" barrell, which gives greater velocity to a shot than does the regulation Krag-Jorgensen rifle, used by the army.

At the time of the match the English were aware that the guns did not bear the stamp of the Ordnance Department. As Captain Bruce failed to have the British give official approval to them the latter have taken advantage of this oversight and preferred charges against the American team.

Contest in 1905.

As a result of the decision of the executive committee, the Palma Trophy will be withdrawn from competition this year, but will be contested for in 1905.

Resolutions adopted by the committee express regret at the controversy and the publicity given it; declare that no secret was made of the character of the rifles, though intimating that they should have been submitted for official approval; and with the express desire to obviate injury to competitive shooting by a continuance of the controversy, conclude with the decision to return the trophy.

In 1876 the Palma Trophy originated. It was bought by public subscription of American riflemen and was put up to be shot for by riflemen the world over. The word "Palma" signifies victory. The cup is at present at Tiffany's, in New York, where it was made.

America Wins All But Two Ties.

Since it has been contested for America has won it every year with the exception of 1901, when it was won by the Canadian team, and 1902, when Great Britain won it.

For the first five years of the competition the United States easily captured it. For several years the Englishmen did not compete, having despaired of ever winning it, and gave it to the team winning by default. The greatest number of countries that ever competed for the Palma Trophy was in the year of its inauguration, when riflemen of seven nations took part.

An invitation has been received from France for the National Association of American Riflemen to compete in the international match of that country which will be held at Lyons from July 7 to 18 of this year. The Association has not as yet replied to their invitation. It is doubtful if it will accept, as there is scarcely time enough to prepare a team for the event. The match in France is for sporting rifles, forty shots standing, forty shots kneeling, and forty shots lying down. The distance for all of the events is 300 meters.

The meeting at the Arlington yesterday was not held specifically for the purpose of discussing the Palma Trophy incident. It is the regular annual meeting of the executive committee prior to the meeting of the association at Sea Girt, which, this year, will be held between September 1 and 10.

Trivial Ills No Longer An Excuse for Absence

Navy Department Employes Now Held to Stricter Account---Days Off for "Headache" Charged Up to Annual Leave.

"Had the headache," "was suffering from the toothache," and "attack of indigestion" are no longer valid excuses for absence from the Navy Department.

Clerks who absent themselves from office and do not produce positive proof that serious illness prevented them from being at their desks have all time lost deducted from the thirty-day vacation period granted each department employe.

The time-honored thirty-day sick leave has been banished by Secretary Moody. Many clerks have found to their sorrow that all absence since January 1 has been charged up to their vacation period.

Clerks who are confined to their beds and bring physicians' certificates to show that they were unable to work do not have their absence deducted from their annual leave, but the half-day and one-day absences which used to be charged up to sick leave, upon the statement of the absenteethat he was ill, are now charged against the vacation period. When thirty days of absence are scored against an employe, an investigation is instituted.

This plan is said to have been adopted in the department to head off indifferent employes who are able to trump up some trivial illness as an excuse for absence whenever they wish to take time off.

AUSTRIAN ARMY OFFICER WEDS RICH DUTCH WOMAN

VIENNA, June 11.—Soliwan Inger, a former Austrian army officer, who trained the Mad Mullah's army in Somaliland, was married at the registrar's office in Budapest today to a rich Dutch lady of Batavia. Inger made the ceremony unique by objecting to doff his fez and by calling loudly on the name of Allah throughout the ceremony.

Best Boards, $1.50 Per 100 Feet.
Frank Libbey & Co., 6th & N. Y. Ave.—Adv.

BENJAMIN RUSH, PATRIOT, DOCTOR, LIVES IN BRONZE

Gift of American Physicians to American People.

PRESIDENT ACCEPTS IT

Simple Ceremonies at the U. S. Naval Museum of Hygiene Yesterday.

Upon the spacious and gently sloping lawn in front of the United States Naval Museum of Hygiene and Medical School, at the foot of Twenty-third Street, and in the presence of the President of the United States, the members of the American Medical Association, and a company of distinguished citizens, there was unveiled yesterday afternoon a handsome bronze statue of Dr. Benjamin Rush, the great physician, patriot, and philanthropist of Revolutionary times. The statue is the gift of the American Medical Association to the American people, and was received and accepted for them by the President of the United States. This association has been in session during the past week at Atlantic City, and the members came over to Washington yesterday to participate in the unveiling of this memorial to one of the foremost of the pioneers of their fraternity in America.

The ceremonies were simple but appropriate to the occasion and impressive, adding as they did one more monument at the National Capital to the memory of American patriots. It stands at the extreme front of the lawn facing northward and overlooking Twenty-third Street. About the statue, which was shrouded in a blanket of white, there was erected a temporary platform in semi-circle, which was occupied by the members and guests of the association, a company numbering several hundred persons. Some distance back of the stand was stationed the Marine Band, which, under the direction of Prof. Santelmann, rendered national airs at a part of the program of the unveiling ceremonies.

The President Arrives.

The beginning of the exercises was set for 5 o'clock, and it was only a few minutes after that hour when the President's carriage entered the grounds. The President was accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt and Assistant Secretary Barnes. He was met at the door of the Museum by Dr. J. H. Musser, of Philadelphia, the president of the Association; Dr. L. S. McMurty, of Louisville, the incoming president; Dr. George H. Simons, the secretary of the association; Dr. J. C. Wilson, Dr. Frank Billings, and others, who, after a cordial exchange of greetings with the President, escorted him to the platform. The band played "America" as the President entered the grounds and made his way to the stand. The ceremonies were begun by Dr. Musser, who, in a short address introduced Dr. J. H. Wilson, of Philadelphia, the orator of the occasion. In doing so Dr. Musser made brief reference to the life and character of the distinguished Revolutionary patriot, and said that although there was one act of his which should not be condoned, he nevertheless stood a giant among the heroes of the Revolution, and notwithstanding his weakness was one of whom, not only his profession, but all Americans had just reason to be proud.

"May we so live," he said, "that for all time we may show by thought and act that in placing this tribute to this hero of the Revolution we are honoring ourselves far more than we can honor him."

The Statue Unveiled.

Just as Dr. Wilson arose to deliver his address the rope which held the shroud about the bronze was pulled and the covering fell gently away, revealing the life-like statue of the man whom the medical profession of the entire country delights to honor as the pioneer physician of America. Applause greeted the unveiling, and as the covering fell in folds at the base of the monument the band played the national air.

Dr. Wilson's eulogium was eloquent of the patriotic and humanitarian deeds of Dr. Rush. He prefaced his remarks by a statement in brief of the history of the effort to erect the monument. The movement was started, he said, twenty years ago, and of the original committee formed, only one is now alive—Dr. S. C. Gordon, of Maine. As finally completed, he said the statue was more elaborate than at first contemplated. Nearly a century had passed, he said, since Dr. Rush was gathered to his fathers. He had his virtues and his faults, but he was a good citizen and a skillful physician, kindly and benevolent; he was furthermere a patriot and a philanthropist.

Sketch of Dr. Rush.

Dr. Wilson then proceeded to give an elaborate sketch of his very eventful and useful life, referred to the fact that in addition to being a successful practitioner, he was a brilliant writer and student, a member of the Continental Congress, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, physician general and surgeon general of the Continental Army, and for fourteen years treasurer of the United States mint, in Philadelphia. Dr. Wilson paid high tribute to his work, and characterized him as the foremost of the early students of medicine and hygiene in America. He concluded by presenting the statue to the President, as the gift of the American Medical Association to the American people.

The President was greeted with loud

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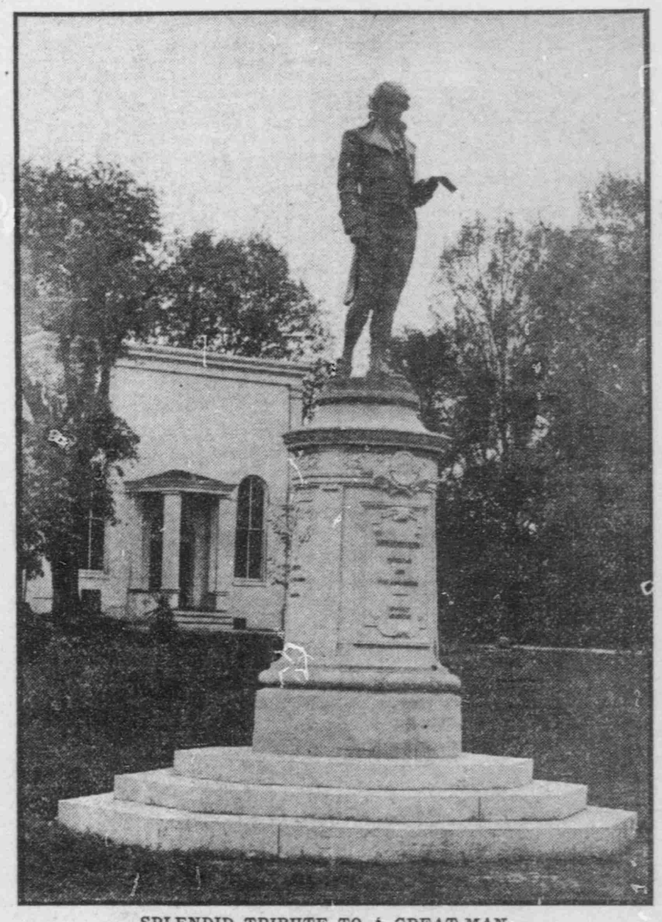
THE RUSH STATUE.



SPLENDID TRIBUTE TO A GREAT MAN.
Bronze Memorial, the Gift of the American Medical Association to the American People, Unveiled Yesterday Afternoon.

Cripple Creek Miners Driven Out of State

Seek Refuge in Kansas, Where They Are Dropped By Militia—Destitute Cared For By the Salvation Army.

SYRACUSE, Kan., June 11.—In spite of warning from H. W. Briant, executive officer in charge of the governor's office at Topeka, in the absence of Governor Bailey, that the attorney general urge no aggressiveness on the part of the Kansas authorities in dealing with the miners deported from Colorado, Sheriff John Grady declares none shall be landed in Hamilton county.

The miners sent out of Victor were set adrift out on the prairies. Numbers of them returned to Colorado, a large number being at Holly. Many of the men deported were forced to leave without funds or a change of clothing. Holly is three miles west of the Kansas-Colorado border. The men deported were cared for by the people after they had tramped back. The Salvation Army is also caring for a large number.

Militia Act Brutally.

The militia in charge of the military train, it is reported, acted with extreme brutality while at Holly, attacking the station agent and a local business man, the agent being struck over the head with a revolver. A clash was narrowly averted between residents of the town and the militia, and in the event of a second train arriving there it will be almost impossible to avert trouble.

The miners are in a pitiable condition. Driven east across the State line by the militia, they are forced to retrace their steps by the Kansas officers. Strong pressure is being brought to bear to make Sheriff Brady change his orders, and allow those deported a refuge here.

Poole Badly Wanted.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 11.—The Lincoln police have been warned by the Colorado authorities to be on the lookout for Victor Poole, a union miner, suspected of being implicated in the Independence dynamite horror.

A reward of $50,000 is offered for Poole's arrest.

Must Remain Orderly.

ST. LOUIS, June 11.—"If the deported miners from Colorado enter Kansas as peaceable citizens they will not be molested," said Governor Bailey of Kansas today. He added:

"Until they have violated some law it is presumed that they are law-abiding citizens, and we believe we are abundantly able to maintain law and order. I believe Sheriff Brady made a mistake in turning the miners out of the State, unless they had committed some unlawful act. Doubtless he believed he had good reason for doing what he did."

Senator Cockrell Run Down By a Bicycle

Painfully, But Not Seriously, Injured While On His Way to Market—Statement By Attending Physicians.

Knocked down violently by a bicycle while crossing the street at Fifteenth and Church Streets yesterday, on his way to market, Senator F. M. Cockrell of Missouri, who lives at 1518 R Street, is confined to his house with a sprained shoulder which may give him trouble, though the attending physicians say they anticipate no serious results.

The Senator also has a badly bruised elbow.

Text of Bulletin.

A statement of these injuries and of the accident is given in the following bulletin issued by Drs. Sowers and Mitchell:

"Senator Cockrell was knocked down by a rapidly ridden bicycle, but fortunately was not seriously hurt. A careful examination shows a fracture of the neck of the right humerus, a severe contusion of the right elbow, and a contusion on the right leg below the knee. The Senator will have to be kept quiet more or less for about two weeks, but nothing at all serious is anticipated. "C. SOWERS,
"JAS. L. MITCHELL."

Dr. Sowers is the family physician, and Dr. Mitchell was called in for consultation.

The accident happened about 10:30 yesterday morning. A boy about fourteen years old was riding the bicycle. He apologized profusely for the accident. Senator Cockrell was only about three blocks from his home. He was near the curbing and was crossing Church Street.

It is his invariable custom every morning to go to the P Street market and from there proceed to the Capitol. When knocked down he fell on his right side. A man who was passing ran to his assistance and almost at the same time, J. Billings, a personal friend of Senator Cockrell, happened to come up and assist him to his feet. The Senator declined to wait for a carriage and with the assistance of friends was able to get home.

Seventy Years of Age.

Senator Cockrell is seventy years old, and it was feared that the shock might prove serious, but his friends feel very much encouraged over the statement of his physician.

The boy who was responsible for the accident gave his name and address to the Senator, but it was stated by the family last night that the paper giving the address had been lost.

STEERAGE FILLED UP ON AMERICAN LINER

SOUTHAMPTON, June 11.—The American liner St. Louis sailed today with every available space in the steerage filled. There were enough applications for the $10 steerage passage refused to fill another boat.

CALLED TO SAY GOOD-BY.

Baron Ladislaus Hengelmuller, the Austrian ambassador, called on the President yesterday to bid him farewell, before departing today to join his family at Bar Harbor, Me., for the summer.

POOLROOM CASES AGAIN POSTPONED BY JUDGE NICOL

Commonwealth's Attorney Is Again Caught Napping.

TRIAL BECOMES A FARCE

Matter Will Come Up on Its Merits at Regular Term, June 27.

By taking advantage of a mistake on the part of Crandall Mackey, Commonwealth's attorney for Alexandria county, Va., Attorneys Francis Smith, C. C. Carlin, and Edmund Burke, who represent John Marriott Hill and the other proprietors of the St. Asaph poolroom, gained, at the hearing of the cases at Alexandria yesterday afternoon, another continuance of the case against their clients. The hearing was before Judge C. E. Nicol, of the circuit court.

The point they made was that the notice served by Mackey to the effect that he had filed a demurrer to the writ of prohibition which Judge Nicol granted at the request of Hill's attorneys, was a notice to "James M. Hill," whereas the warrant which called for Hill's appearance before Justice of the Peace Hagan was for the arrest of "J. M. Hill."

The writ of prohibition, counsel for Hill argued, was in behalf of J. M. Hill, and there was no case at bar in which James M. Hill figured. Mr. Hill's name, they told the court, was John Marriott Hill.

Mackey Twice Napping.

This is the second time the St. Asaph attorneys have caught Mackey napping. They caught him at Manassas last Saturday when he failed to bring the original papers in the case to court, and thereby gained a week's delay. Yesterday they caught him again, for Judge Nicol sustained their objection to the defective notice, with the result that the hearing was postponed until Monday, June 27, when the regular term of the county court of Alexandria county will begin. Judge Nicol will sit in this court and will hear the cases himself. It is true both points made against Mackey by Hill's attorneys have been pure technicalities and have been made with a view to delay trying the case on its merits. Nevertheless they were well made in both cases and each time the judge sustained them without hesitation.

The Humorous Side.

Yesterday's seance was not without its humorous side. Instead of beginning at 2 o'clock it did not begin until nearly 3, as Judge Nicol was detained. Instead of lasting until 6 o'clock, as had been expected, it came to an end shortly after 3:30. All this was because "Charley" Carlin nailed Mackey in the very first round when he read the objections he and his colleagues presented to Mackey's demurrer to the writ of prohibition they had obtained to prevent their clients appearing before Justice Hagan.

These objections were entwined with learned legal verbiage, which lost none of its effect when it was borne to the ears of the judge, upon the soft and gentle voice of Mr. Carlin. The two main points made in the objections were the error in the name contained in the notice, and the want of power on the part of the judge to grant a hearing on a writ of prohibition during a vacation.

After he had read the objections, Mr. Carlin expounded the law to Judge Nicol, and dwelt upon the points he wished to make. His talk was brief, and to the point, and most gracefully delivered. Then he sat down.

Mr. Burke Shut Off.

Mr. Burke, his colleague, got on his feet, and expressed a desire to indulge in oratory. He paused for a minute, a thoughtful and dignified expression upon his countenance. Mr. Burke is of ample build, and his whole appearance is impressive. Fixing his steady gray eyes upon Judge Nicol, he opened up.

"Before we go further, Mr. Burke," said Judge Nicol, "we will hear Mr. Mackey's answer to the objections you and your colleagues have presented."

Mr. Burke sat down.

It was "up to" Mackey, but Mackey was not quite up to it. He sought refuge in oratory:

"Your honor, this is nothing but a quibble. Counsel for the defendant quibbled at Manassas last Saturday, and they are quibbling now. They refuse to try the case on its merits. We agreed at Manassas to try the case on its merits today, but now they quibble."

Here Mr. Mackey paused and studied the copy of the objections which Mr. Carlin had turned over to him.

"They are quibbling," repeated the Commonwealth's attorney, when he began again. "All they want, your honor, is to delay the trial of these cases so the racetrack people can run their gambling game and make money enough to pay counsel fees."

Colonel Smith Objects.

"I object, your honor," said Colonel Smith, rising to his feet.

Colonel Smith is an elderly man, and is considered one of the ablest lawyers at the Alexandria bar. To his door is laid the skillful drawing of all the papers in the St. Asaph case, as well as the conception of all the clever maneuvering that has been done to delay matters and block Mackey's game.

"I do not think it proper for Mr. Mackey to make such statements as this. He made similar ones at Manassas last week, and he repeats them here."

"I withdraw the statement as regards Colonel Smith," said Mackey. "I have