

THORN'S NEW TRIAL ON.

Reopening of the Guldensuppe Murder Case at Long Island City.

JURY QUICKLY SECURED.

Justice Smith Compelled to Retire by Illness—Justice Maddox Selected to Try the Case in His Stead—Great Speed Made in Choosing the Jury For Mrs. Augusta Naek's Alleged Accomplice.

New York City (Special).—Martin Thorn, the barber, who is charged with having murdered William Guldensuppe on June 15, was put on trial for the second time in the Supreme Court of Queens County sitting in Long Island City.

The effort to bring Thorn to trial has been met by a most remarkable series of obstructive incidents.

After Mrs. Naek had astonished the court with her confession, and an anticipated rapid trial had been upset by the sudden



MARTIN THORN.

illness of a juror, the attorneys on both sides hoped that the obstacle of securing a jury for the second trial once overcome, things would go along smoothly, but when the case was called on for trial, Justice Wilmet M. Smith, who presided at the former trial, announced from the bench that he was too ill to hear the case, and Justice Samuel T. Maddox, of Brooklyn, took his place. Two hours' delay was caused by reason of this misfortune, but after Justice Maddox ascended the bench he hustled things along with great celerity. Seven jurors had been selected at the close of the day's work. When this does not equal the record of the last proceeding, where the full complement was chosen on the first



MRS. AUGUSTA NAEK.

day, it is considered quite as remarkable, owing to the great notoriety that was given the case at that time and the consequent likelihood of prejudice being aroused in the minds of the talsmen.

That the interest in the public had partially subsided was shown by the smallness of the attendance as compared with that at the former trial, and the dullness of the day's proceedings evidently bored those who took the trouble to come.

When the case was called by Justice Maddox, on the second day of the trial, seven men were in the jury box. Shortly after the tenth of the twelve had been called.

After recess District Attorney Youngs opened his case by telling the story of the murder and promising to bring witnesses to prove every allegation. The young men who had been called to the witness stand, were recalled as the first witnesses. They told the same story which they related at the first trial.

Five Brothers Made Masons.

Five brothers were advanced to the degree of Master Mason in the lodge rooms of Northern Lodge, F. and A. M., of Newark, N. J. They are Harry A. Phillips, Everett L. Phillips, Frederick A. Phillips, Robert Phillips and William Phillips. They are sons of Henry F. Phillips. He is seventy-five years old and was raised to a Mason in Newark Lodge in 1849. He now is high priest of Corinthian Chapter, Deputy Master of Adolphus Council, a thirty-third degree Mason of the Scottish Rite, a Knight Templar, and a life member of the Grand Lodge. The raising of five brothers at one time is said to be unique in the annals of Masonry.

Car Too Much For Kaiser.

The Turkish Government announces the postponement until spring of its naval reorganization plans. This is due to the representations of Russia that arrears of the Turkish-Russian war indemnity are still due, and that if Turkey persists in the reconstruction of her navy, Russia will insist upon the payment of these arrears. It is also a setback to Germany, who was supporting the Turkish naval policy.

M. Meline's Hopes For Bimetallism.

In the course of his speech in the Chamber of Deputies, at Paris, during the debate on the subject of the agricultural crisis, M. Meline, the French Premier, expressed the hope that the day would yet come when bimetalism would triumph as a solution of the agricultural depression.

Died Protesting Innocence.

Erwin S. Ackerman, suspected of connection with the murder of Marcus Nichols died at Oakville, Conn., protesting his innocence. Worry over the accusation is said to have hastened his end.

Masso, Cuba's Chief.

The Republic of Cuba has a new government. The election occurred on November 4 at Guaymarillo, Puerto Principe, and resulted in an overwhelming majority for Bartomeu Maso as President, Domingo Mendez Capote, Vice-President; Secretary of War, Aleman; Secretary of Finances, Fontes Sterling; Secretary of Foreign Relations, Moreno de la Torre, and Secretary of the Interior, De Fala.

No Further Effort For Arbitration.

It is learned from an authoritative source that the negotiations for an arbitrator treaty between the United States and Great Britain have not been renewed.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

Serious charges against the United States Commissioner at Dyea, Alaska, have been made to the President and Secretary Bliss.

Designs for a Government armor plant with a capacity of six thousand tons a year, have been completed by the Naval armor Board.

Under the proposed agreement between the United States, Great Britain and Canada, the United States will suspend sailing on the Pribilof Islands in return for the suspension of pelagic sealing by the Danubians.

Postmaster-General Gary expressed gratification at the comments on his recommendation for the establishment of postal savings depositories.

Veterans in volunteer soldiers' homes have taken ballots, which show they favor the control of the homes by the War Department.

Sixty employes in the Topographical Bureau were laid off because the Board of Apportionment reduced the appropriation.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular to employes to the effect that clerks' requests for pay should be made to the necessary support of themselves and their families, without presenting satisfactory reasons therefor, will not be retained in office.

Domestic.

In the Congressional election in the Sixth Illinois District, to choose a successor to Edward D. Cooke, deceased, Henry S. Boulter, Republican, was elected by a plurality of 840 over Vincent H. Perkins, Democrat.

The Court of Appeals, on the ground of errors, granted a new trial to William J. Koerner, the newspaper artist who shot and killed Rose Alice Keate in New York City on September 23, 1896.

At the hearing in the case of Colonel G. B. Gerald, who shot and killed the Harris brothers at Waco, Texas, in a controversy arising out of the Brann-Taylor trouble, it was shown that Colonel Gerald was justly and he was exonerated by the court. It was shown that Colonel Gerald did not draw his weapon until he himself was under cross fire from the Harris brothers, and that the shooting was in self-defense.

James F. Brandt, a painter, fell 150 feet from the south dome of the General Postoffice Building, New York City, and was killed.

Richard Croker announced that he recognized United States Senator Murphy, and ex-senator Hill as the leader of the Democratic party in New York State.

Royal Standard, the grand champion coach stallion of the Chicago Horse Show, has been declared "ringer," and his owners, Graham Brothers, of Claremont, Ontario, have been ordered to return the trophies awarded to him.

James Charney, Jr., of Chicago, whose father, Charles M. Charney, stole \$60,000 of Presbyterian Church funds, committed suicide in New York.

Mrs. Margaret Devlin, ninety-six years old, whose home was at Yardley, N. J., died at the home of her brother-in-law. Her death was supposed to be from old age. Some unknown person notified the coroner that Mrs. Devlin's death was not due to natural causes. Acting upon this information the body was disinterred. An examination showed a wound on the right breast extending through the lung to the back. An investigation will be made.

Constantine Steiger, alias Fritz Meyer, who killed Policeman Smith in New York City church, was sentenced to be executed in the week beginning January 10.

It is reported that J. P. Morgan & Co., of New York City, are arranging to purchase a controlling interest in the New York City water works, which are valued at \$27,500,000 capital.

Donald McClelland, a clerk of the Westchester (N. Y.) dentist, and a clerk in the Bronx Borough Bank, disappeared after getting a bank check for \$250,000.

An organization of Chinese has been formed in Chicago for the purpose of demanding the right of suffrage and the repeal of the anti-Chinese law.

In the United States Circuit Court at Topeka, Kan., Judge Foster refused to issue an injunction restraining State Insurance Commissioner Webb McCall from examining the books of the Travelers' Insurance Company. The suits of the New York Life Insurance Company against Commissioner McCall were dismissed on motion of the company's attorney.

A woman's college building was received and dedicated by Brown University, and the cornerstone of a chapel was laid at Wellesley.

A boiler in the engine room of the Great Atlantic Works in Roseton, N. Y., exploded, totally wrecking a one-story brick building in which it was located and burying the fireman and Patrick Shields, a boiler inspector, beneath its ruins.

While playing with matches the three-year-old child of Frank Tomlin, of Oakville, N. Y., ate the sulphur of a number of them. She was taken sick and died in great agony.

The football game between the University of Pennsylvania and Harvard played on Franklin Field, Philadelphia, on October 15, was a victory for the home team with a score of 15 to 6. An immense crowd witnessed the game.

Six of the eleven members of the family of William Meyer, of Elizabeth, N. J., have died of malignant typhoid since October 22. The victim was the mother, who leaves a baby a week old.

John Burgess, a youth of nineteen years, shot and killed George Hart at Meridian, Miss. Hart, who was engaged to marry Burgess' sister, was shot in his room and tried to frighten Burgess, who killed the supposed tramp.

A sensational suicide occurred at Augusta, Ga. William Moody shot himself through the back of the head while in his study in the rooming house. He was one of the best-known men in town. About two months ago Moody married Miss Maggie Puryear. The two quarrelled and the wife went to her parents' home in the city. When Moody awoke he found his wife had been killed.

A robber who was carrying wheat from a barn in Newburn, Va., was killed by two men who had been employed to watch the place. He proved to be John M. Maggo, of the same name. When his room was searched a quantity of stolen goods was found.

Morrow Brothers, of Clarksville, Tenn., have secured the contract for tobacco for the reconstruction of the household of the million pounds of dark tobacco are required for next year.

At the Allen Farm, near Bryan, Texas while gambling for peaches, a colored man named General Chetham, was stabbed and killed. Another colored man, Tom Pitt, was arrested for the crime, and while being conveyed to Milligan by a posse was shot by his guards and strung up to the limb of a tree. The vigilantes are said to be colored men.

A magnificent new Anchor Line steamer Blue City, one of the finest and newest boats on the lower Mississippi, which left St. Louis bound for New Orleans, with forty passengers and one thousand tons of freight, was wrecked at Chester, Ill. burned to the water's edge at Chester, Ill. burned to the water's edge at Chester, Ill. burned to the water's edge at Chester, Ill.

GREAT FIRE IN LONDON.

150 Warehouses Burned With a Loss of \$25,000,000.

ABOUT SEVEN ACRES IN RUINS.

Largest Damage by Fire Since the Great London Fire of 1666—Started by an Explosion Near a Gas Engine—Under Control After Four Hours and a Half—St. Giles's Church Eadly Damaged.

London, England (By Cable).—London had a blaze Friday afternoon bigger and more destructive than any recorded in its annals since the historic fire that followed the great plague in 1666. Streets a quarter of a mile in length were involved, 150 great warehouses were destroyed, 300 important firms and hundreds of minor ones were burned out and damaged at a loss estimated at close upon \$25,000,000. Seven acres were burned over.

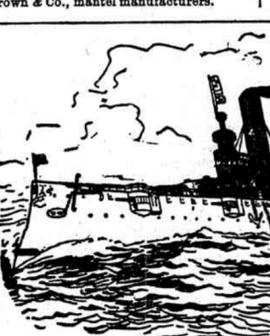
The vicarage of the famous church of St. Giles, Cripple Gate, was destroyed, and the church itself, known for its associations with the poet Milton, caught fire and was saved with much difficulty by the firemen. The principal damage was done to the roof, the old windows, the baptismal font, and Milton's statue.

The warehouses gutted or laid in ruins numbered fully 150. They were filled with merchandise for the Christmas trade and employed large forces of clerks for the holiday season. It is estimated that the number of persons thrown out of work is at least 2000. This is regarded as the most serious aspect of the disaster. Many of these persons lost all their belongings.

Nearly all the British fire insurance companies are involved, and fire insurance shares were practically unobtainable on the Stock Exchange after the fire was well under way.

Nearly 300 telephone wires have been cut, thus interrupting communication with many of the big provincial towns. The fire will cause an enormous advance in the price of ostrich feathers, which rose 100 per cent. Two feather firms alone have lost \$5,000.

The flames broke out just after 1 o'clock, p. m. They were fanned by a strong wind and fed by the inflammable stocks of fancy goods and light material, were soon gaining rapid headway. They owed their origin to the explosion of a gas engine at 30 Hamsel street, on the premises of Waller, Brown & Co., mantel manufacturers.



BATTLESHIP TOWA.

This large factory was crowded with girls when the fire broke out, and it was instantly the scene of a semi-panic, the frightened operatives, with many screams, rushing to the roof of the building and thence crossing to other buildings and so effecting their escape while the flames were pouring out of the basement. In less than a quarter of an hour the flames had developed into a solid wall, and thence they leaped across the street to an enormous paper warehouse, which was almost in less than ten minutes.

For four hours and a half the flames had their own structures had either vanished or remained only in blackened walls, a chaos of fallen girders and smoking piles of brick and stone.

Following so soon upon the great fire at Black Friars a few weeks ago, when mill-liners destroyed through the inefficiency of the fire department, this event has awakened London to the fact that it is far from the practical work of extinguishing fires is a partial failure, and may well take a lesson from New York.

The brigade, too, was slow in getting to work, and it was a notable lack of courage among the various sections. No one was injured, but this was principally due to the fact that the firemen have not half the go and pluck the American men have, and prefer to work in absolute safety.

OUR BIGGEST BATTLESHIP.

The Iowa Thoroughly Tried by a Government Board of Inspection.

After a two days' trip at sea, the United States battleship Iowa, the first of the new "sea-going battleships" to be built for the navy, dropped anchor off Tompkinsville, Staten Island, and later steamed up to the navy yard at Brooklyn, where she was moored for her job dock. The vessel had just returned from a forty-eight hours' cruise at sea, on her final acceptance trial trip.

The Iowa is not only the largest and most powerful of the navy, but during the trial trip proved herself to be, under ordinary conditions, equal, if not superior, in speed and fighting ability to any vessel of her class in any of the navies of the world.

The trial trip was made according to agreement between the builders of the vessel and the Government officials to determine the condition of the hull with its various compartments, the machinery, engines, boilers and guns, besides the turrets and the apparatus for working them, and the electrical appliances for discharging the rifles in the larger batteries.

Parricide, Firebug and Suicide.

John Kammarer, a farmer, who lived near Benton Harbor, Mich., quarrelled with his son Henry about money. Henry shot his father and set fire to the house, after which he killed himself. The father was rescued from the flames, but died a few hours later.

Mother's Heroism in Vain.

While trying to save the life of her six-year-old son, Henry, Mrs. Arthur Fortin was struck by a train near the village of St. Jean Baptiste, a mile from Valley Falls, R. I. Both mother and son were killed. Mrs. Fortin was thirty-five years old.

London Work World.

Chicago brushmakers are fighting convict labor.

Fall River (Mass.) weavers have refused to work overtime.

Washington unionists have established a workmen's library.

Six unionists are members of the new City Council of Detroit, Mich.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary Bliss Files an Exhaustive Review of His Work.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Secretary of the Interior Bliss, in his annual report, submits estimates aggregating \$156,532,419 for appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

He says that 200,000 pension claims are awaiting adjudication, and it is estimated that forty or fifty per cent. of these will be finally admitted. If they are rapidly adjudicated they will swell the pension roll from \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000. When, however, these claims are adjudicated as first payments made the amount of the pension



SECRETARY OF INTERIOR BLISS.

roll will decrease rapidly, possibly to \$125,000,000 or \$130,000,000 the first year.

In considering Indian affairs the Secretary says that in the Indian Territory leading Indians have absorbed great tracts, to the exclusion of the common people, and government by an Indian aristocracy is practically established; to the detriment of the people. From 200,000 to 250,000 whites, by permission of the Indian government, have settled in the Territory, but are merely tenants by sufferance.

No government for the Indian Territory will be satisfactory, says the Secretary, until Congress shall provide for the establishment of a single uniform system for the entire Indian Territory that will place all its inhabitants in possession of the rights of American citizens.

The Secretary asks for such legislation as will enable the people to reap the benefit of the deposits of asphalt and gilsonite on the Unomphagre Reservation in Utah. He requests that the needed for the fire Indian Territory that will place all its inhabitants in possession of the rights of American citizens.

Speedy legislation for the coming twelfth



BATTLESHIP TOWA.

census is urged, and lack of sufficient time in the past two or three enumerations is complained of.

The Secretary recommends that the public lands laws be extended to Alaska, and that additional land offices be created; that the granting of rights of way for railroads, telegraph and telephone lines and the construction of roads and trails be specifically authorized; that provision be made for the incorporation of municipalities; that the legal and political status of the native population be defined, and that complete territorial government be established and representation in Congress be granted.

DAMAGES FOR BLACKLISTED MAN.

Ketcham Was Kept Out of Work—Railroad Must Pay Him \$21,666.

Fred R. Ketcham, a blacklisted freight train conductor, a friend of Eugene V. Debs, and a former member of the American Railway Union, was awarded a verdict for \$21,666.33 damages against the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, at Chicago.

He averred he was put on the blacklist of every railroad in the country.

A score of similar suits, it is said, will be begun by former members of the American Railway Union, who were taken from their jobs after the strike, through the powerful Vanderbilt influence.

When the American Railway Union men called out to support the Pullman strike in July, 1894, Ketcham gave up his freight train.

All the strikers were dismissed, and when they applied to other roads they found their names on a blacklist.

After struggling two years to obtain steady employment, Ketcham entered suit against the railway company for \$25,000 damages. The case has been on trial for several weeks, and has been closely watched by railway employes and officials all over the country.

The main question before the jury was whether the corporation had entered into an agreement with other and similar corporations to prevent Ketcham from earning a living.

Competitor Crew Free.

In pursuance of instructions from Spain Captain-General Blanco released from Cuba Laborator and the other members of the crew of the American schooner Competitor, captured in April, 1896, by the Spanish gunboat Messagero, on the coast of Havana.

They were handed over to the American and British Consuls, and immediately took passage on the steamer Saratoga of the Ward Line for New York.

Brothers Drowned While Skating.

George and Homer Brewer, aged seven and thirteen, respectively, were drowned while skating on Big Stone Lake, Minnesota. One brother broke through the ice and the other was dragged under while trying to save him.

President Yglesias Re-Elected.

Senator Calvo, the Costa Rican Minister at Washington, received an official cable dispatch, announcing that the primary Presidential election for the next period, 1898-1902, was held on November 14, 15 and 16, amid order and tranquility. There were two parties, the Civilist and the Republican. The vote was the largest one ever taken in Costa Rica, and the Civilists, with President Yglesias as a candidate for re-election, obtained a majority of over twenty-three thousand votes.

COMPETITOR WITH RETURN.

Five Prisoners Released From the Cuban Cabanas Reach New York.

MELTON'S TALE OF TORTURE.

All of them Emancipated From Long Confinement and Hardship—Captain Laborde Crippled—Horror of Nineteen Months in a Spanish Dungeon—Condemned to Death Without a Hearing.

New York City (Special).—The five members of the crew of the alleged filibustering schooner Competitor, who were released after nineteen months' confinement in Spanish prisons in Cuba, arrived in this city on the Ward Line steamer Saratoga. Broken in health by their long confinement and the treatment accorded them by their jailers, and clad only in the rags which they have worn since they were captured over a year and a half ago, they made a pitiable spectacle as they walked down the gangplank of the steamer and fell into the arms of their friends, who had been waiting on the dock for hours. The five are: Captain Alfredo Laborde, of New Orleans, master of the American schooner Competitor and a citizen of the United States; William Gilde, of Englishman by birth, but naturalized citizen and mate of the Competitor; Owan Melton, a Kansas newspaper man and school teacher who sailed on the Competitor; William Barnes, a native of this city, and Charles Barnett, steward of the Competitor and a British subject. The other two members of the Competitor's crew who were captured were E. Bedea, from Teledo, Massachusetts, was tried and acquitted on the charge of filibustering, but was kept in prison as a witness against Dr. Bedea. The latter is still in Cabana Fort.

Of the five men who returned young Melton was in far the worst condition. He went away on the Competitor a robust man, healthy, strong, and weighing 185 pounds, a retired cabinet-maker and shoe-maker. He weighed just 100 pounds when he landed, and was so weak that he could scarcely talk above a whisper. His hands trembled violently, and he looked to be a skeleton by skin and bones. In this condition he was sent away from Cuba, with no clothing but a white flannel shirt, the trousers which he wore when he was captured, a thin jacket and shoes and a cap. His hair was chattering with the cold as he stood on the deck of the Saratoga when he hailed into the dock. One of the first men aboard the steamer was a Cuban, who quickly stripped himself of his overcoat and covered the shivering man with it.

William Leavitt, the cook of the Competitor, was in almost as bad condition. The others who suffered have affected his mind. He is a physical wreck and had no more clothing than Melton. Captain Laborde was in fairly good shape, although he had lost a very much of his weight. He is thirty-nine years old, but looked fifty-five as he walked down the gangplank. His hair and beard were dark brown when he went away, but now they were white.

When the expedition had been nearly landed on the shore warning of the approach of Spanish gunboats was given. The Competitor put to sea, but was overtaken. A solid shot over our decks showed what fate was in store for us. The shot was fired and we were launched, and the seven men left on board jumped into them and started for the shore. We were captured, however, one after another, by boats from the Messagero.

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