



TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 18, 1904.

THE INVESTIGATION recently made by government officials in the nature of the spirituous liquors sold throughout the United States has caused a sensation among the many who use the same as a beverage. It had long been known that ardent spirits were adulterated, but people who consume them imagined that the ingredients were generally harmless and preferred not to make close inquiry as to what refiners used in manipulating the product of the still. It now appears that drugs enter into the preparations of whisky that are not only deleterious to health, but absolutely dangerous, and the fact that recently several persons have been killed outright by swallowing potions compounded in certain bar rooms in New York has naturally caused apprehension. Laws concerning adulteration have always been lax in the United States, and not only are liquors poisoned by unprincipled manipulators, but nearly all things we eat or drink are more or less "doctored" before they reach the consumer. It would be interesting reading for any one to peruse the article on adulteration in any standard encyclopedia. Flour is often said to have its weight increased by the mingling of ground plaster, ground pepper by ashes, while ginger, cinnamon and other household articles contain but a small proportion of either. In most European countries stringent laws have been enacted against this pernicious practice, and officials see that they are honored. In England manufacturers are compelled to print the formula on all packages, and by this method the consumers know what they are purchasing. The liquor traffic receives special surveillance. Government officials are liable to appear in saloons at any time and apply tests to the brands offered for sale, and when infractions of the law are discovered severe penalties are inflicted upon the guilty parties. But in the United States a person is liable literally to be served with poison in some places, as is shown by the cases in New York alluded to above.

THE REPUBLICANS are not satisfied with the support of all the negroes in the country, but must have that of all the Indians also. The democratic congressional committee has received from an Indian official copies of a circular by a Carlisle Indian School graduate, sent out to secure the votes of the sons of the forest for the 'rough rider.' The circular says: The National Indian Republican Association has been formed for the purpose of bringing every Indian man over 21 years of age enjoying the right of suffrage, or who may acquire that right, and who believes in the principles of the republican party, into an organization to which he may become interested in the affairs of the government, local and national. The plan of organizing ourselves was first submitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and with his approval and encouragement the work was begun. There will be circular letters sent to each Indian asking him to join the association. A circular will also be sent you. I believe this is a great work, if done well. It will be hard at first to get them interested, but it seems to me now is the time to make the beginning, while some of them are enthusiastic over the coming presidential campaign.

Twelve years ago, just before the presidential election in 1892, so fearful were the republicans that the democrats would beat them in one of their own mountain fastnesses, North Dakota, they had Secretary Noble, of the Interior, under President Harrison, hurry the distribution of lands in severity in that State, in order that the Indian holders of such lands would be entitled to vote in the presidential election of that year, as it had been arranged to vote everyone of them to the last man for the republican nominees, Harrison and Reed. Finding that a majority of the white voters have discarded them the republicans rely for success on negroes and Indians, and doubtless regret they cannot vote the Chinese and Igorrotes.

TODAY the convention of the United Textile Workers of America will open in Lowell, Mass., and one of the first things to be done will be the passing of a resolution calling on the American Federation of Labor to assess its members at once to maintain the strike, now entering on its thirteenth week. There does not seem to be any immediate prospect of a settlement. In the meantime distress is increasing among the idle operatives in Lowell and Fall River. An appeal to the Catholics of Providence to assist the Society of St. Vincent de Paul in its charitable work in Fall River, which has greatly increased on account of the strike, was made yesterday by Right Rev. William Stang. Last week the pauper department of Fall River delivered 1560 orders to families as a part of the outdoor relief. The normal orders amount to about 125 per week.

pastor has employed an amateur light-weight champion to give instructions to the pupils. It is a sad commentary on Christianity when any outside features are employed in order to bring people together. In some places of worship sandwiches and coffee are distributed, gymnasiums operated, performances given and all sorts of secular features introduced in order to keep the congregations up to the high-water mark. Such things have probably in their inception been harmless, but they have grown into immense proportions of late, so much so that many people fail to see the line that separates some ecclesiastical bodies from clubs or other secular organizations. In the meantime but little thought is given the true mission of the church and less is devoted to the study of the book upon which its claims rest.

REPUBLICAN organs complain of former Senator Hill's criticism of President Roosevelt. This complaint comes with poor grace from the adherents of a man who has never spared his lips upon the memories of the most illustrious statesmen of the country. For proof read the alleged histories and biographies of Theodore Roosevelt.

From Washington.

In the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia today arguments were heard in the appeal of Geo. E. Lorenz, August W. Machen, Diller B. Groff and Samuel A. Groff, who were convicted in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia of conspiracy in connection with the recently exposed Postoffice Department frauds, and sentenced to two years imprisonment and a fine of \$10,000 each. Pending their appeal to the Court of Appeals, all are out on bond. The case today was argued on behalf of the appellants by attorney John W. Douglass for Machen; Samuel Maddox for the Groffs and John F. Kuller, of Toledo, for Lorenz. The appeal is based on alleged errors of law, to the court below, 31 of which are enumerated. Among the alleged errors cited is the refusal of the court to require the government to elect upon which count of the indictment the defendants should be tried and upon which count it would ask for a conviction, the refusal of the motion to exclude government witnesses Walter S. Mayer and Geo. T. Gregory from the court room while the testimony was being taken; the admission of irrelevant testimony calculated to cloud the issues and to mislead and prejudice the jury. Because of these and other alleged errors of law of the trial judge, the court is asked to reverse the judgment of the court below and to order a new trial. The arguments of the appellants consumed most of the day. The government will follow and the appellants will close.

The Internal Revenue Bureau has received the samples of alleged poisoned whisky from New York that the officers of the government seized in an East Side saloon last week. As soon as the bottles were delivered at the Treasury Department building, Col. Robert Williams, the Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, summoned Chemist C. A. Crampton, gave them into his charge, and ordered the analysis made as soon as possible. Dr. Crampton said that he thought that he could complete the task within two or three days. Accompanying the samples of whisky was a letter from the internal revenue agent in New York in which the latter says that he believed the saloonkeeper who sold the concoction of wood alcohol "did it not so much with malicious intent, as for the purpose of increasing his profits." "That may be very true," said Col. Williams, "but the fact remains that the man who mixed the drink and the man who sold it are liable to be tried for manslaughter as well as for various offenses against the federal laws."

The National Convention of the Brotherhood of the Union devoted today's session to discussion of report and amendments to the laws. The most important, the proposed change of name, was not reached until just before adjournment. A number of resolutions favoring a change were introduced and as many opposing it. The committee appointed to revise the Ritual and suggest a new name recommended that the name question be left open for consideration at the next convention.

A bulletin issued today by the Interstate Commerce Commission shows that during the quarter ended June 30, this year, there were 23 passengers and 144 employees killed and 1,134 passengers and 1,244 employees injured, making in all 167 persons killed and 2,378 injured in train accidents. Other accidents to employees and passengers, not the result of collision or derailment, bring the total number of casualties up to 12,095—677 killed and 11,418 injured. The damage to cars, engines and roadway by the accidents amounted to \$2,015,252. This bulletin completes the publication of accidents for the year ended June 30, 1904, during which period there were 55,130 casualties (3,787 killed and 51,343 injured), an increase of 5,599 casualties (233 killed and 5,366 injured). It is reported that quite a number of local stock brokers failed to open for business this morning. The reason given is the big rise in the stock market during the past few days.

Virginia was Third. According to the year-book of the United States department of agriculture, 1,037,735 acres of tobacco were raised in the United States in 1903 at an average yield of 786.8 pounds, making a total of \$15,972,425 pounds. The average price was 6.8 cents a pound, the total being \$55,514,627. Of this crop Virginia raised 162,306 acres at an average yield of 745 pounds, making a total of 120,913,500 pounds, at an average price of 6.3 cents, or a total of \$8,478,896. Kentucky was the largest producer. North Carolina was next and Virginia third. The highest average price for tobacco in the United States was brought by Florida tobacco—32 cents. The lowest was 5.1 cents on South Carolina product. Elphaleth N. Anable, a Newark lawyer, was instantly killed at the Asbury Park, N. J., railroad station this morning. Anable attempted to leave the train to purchase a newspaper at the station. Hurrying to reach the car he missed the step and fell under the car. The train passed over his body, which was cut in train at the waist.

News of the Day.

Mrs. Virginia F. Marbury, wife of Mr. Benjamin F. Marbury, of Prince Georges county, Md., died at Providence Hospital in Washington, yesterday. It is said that William Rockefeller will build a hotel at the southeast corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-fourth street, New York, out-rivalling in splendor the St. Regis.

Senator Davis has received a telegram from Senator Hill, who is in Indianapolis, stating that after a conference with the Indiana State leader he felt confident in predicting that Indiana would go democratic.

With a force of 2000 men, at wages 10 to 20 per cent. below what they were before the shut-down, the Pullman car shops have resumed operation. Men prominent in union agitation were not re-employed.

Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, was in New York yesterday, and in discussing the republican situation in his State said: "The conditions are mixed and it is not certain that the electoral ticket will be carried for these republicans. Much depends upon non-interference."

An unidentified woman, about thirty-five years old, was burned to death in the hallway on the second floor of an apartment house on East Sixty-second street in New York last night, and Mrs. Annie Martin is under arrest charged with homicide. The police allege she made a voluntary statement, in which she says she threw a lighted lamp at the other woman. Mrs. Martin refuses to give the name of the dead woman, who, she says, was visiting her.

A horrible triple tragedy is reported from Calooga, Webster county, Miss. A mother and her babe were shot to death by a neighbor, who in turn was shot to death by the angered husband and father. According to accounts of the affair Mrs. Dixie Beard and her young baby were shot and instantly killed by Jim Stallings, who in turn was shot down by Beard. The tragedy occurred while Beard and his family were passing the home of Stallings. The trouble grew out of a dispute over some land.

KUROPATKIN'S STUBBORN FIGHT.

General Kuropatkin is making a stubborn and desperate fight to save his army. The tenth day of the battle opened with the Russian center and right holding on tenaciously, having recrossed the Shabke river after fearful fighting and enormous losses. In order to retreat on Mukden and to cover also the withdrawal of his battered left wing, which has not been heard from for three days, Kuropatkin must firmly hold his center and right to prevent the Japanese getting possession of the Han river bridges just behind him. Advice from Mukden state that the Russians captured 35 guns and penetrated the Japanese center.

General Oku continues to attack the main Russian right, and is trying to block the Russian retreat along the railroad. A correspondent with Oku's army in a dispatch filed Saturday said the Japanese would probably push forward, with a view to forcing an entrance to Mukden. According to a Japanese estimate, the Russian force engaged is 200,000 infantry and 26,000 cavalry, with 350 guns. The estimates of the combined losses in the nine days' fighting are over 60,000 killed and wounded. The Russian losses appear to be about 50,000, although the Russian War Office declares the Japanese reports are exaggerated. No figures have been given out at St. Petersburg. The Japanese have buried more than 12,000 Russian dead. Twenty-three thousand Russian wounded passed through Mukden on their way to Harbin, not counting hundreds from the eastern wing taken to Tie Pass. The actual losses at Port Arthur in several months' fighting are: Russians 1,500 and Japanese 5,000.

Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador at Washington again emphatically declared that Russia proposes to prosecute the war to the end, and all offers of peace at this time must be rejected. Baron Hayashi, Japanese minister at London, says the war will be continued through the winter. According to the first detailed report of several months' operations of General Nogai's army before Port Arthur the Japanese right had advanced 20 miles, while the left had moved only 12 miles.

The London Times' military correspondent, reviewing the latest dispatches from the great battlefield in Manchuria, says that the defeat of the Russian army has been established beyond a doubt, and that his judgment is that the Russian casualties will exceed 50,000, exclusive of prisoners, which he considers about 20 per cent. of the Russian force engaged. The Russians were saved from annihilation by their wonderful capacity for retreat.

The Japanese, according to a dispatch from Mukden, have been compelled to fall back along their entire line on the Shabke river, determined attacks by the Russians finally breaking the Japanese center. The losses on both sides were heavy. Thirty-five Japanese guns are said to have been taken. General Sakharoff confirmed the capture of twelve pieces. Advice from General Oku's headquarters said that Lamu-Ting, where the Russian right army made its last stand, was captured by the Japanese on Saturday after heavy fighting. General Oku's left column, however, was fiercely assailed on Sunday, six attacks being repulsed, with heavy Russian losses. Unofficial reports from Tokio said that the Japanese advance continued, and that General Oku was operating to cut the Russian line of retreat along the railroad.

A Great Day for Tropical Fruit.

Yesterday was one of the record days for the reception of tropical fruits at Baltimore. The plantations and groves of Jamaica yielded up four cargoes. A cargo of oranges brought by the steamer Athos comprised 12,680 barrels of that fruit, besides 39 barrels of grape fruit. This was the largest cargo of oranges brought to that port from the West Indies. Other cargoes were: The steamer Barnstable brought 18,000 bunches of bananas, 700 barrels and 550 boxes of oranges, and 50 boxes of grape fruit. The steamer Joseph Di Giorgio brought 20,936 bunches of bananas and 2,000 coconuts. The steamer Bodo brought 14,347 bunches of bananas, 512 barrels of oranges, 3,800 coconuts and three barrels of grape fruit.

Virginia News.

The Medical Society of Virginia will meet in Richmond tonight. Mr. Fielding Slaughter, son of the late Warren Slaughter, of Fredericksburg, died in Norfolk Saturday night. Mr. Thomas M. Nelson, of Boyce, Clarke county, has sold his large estate near that place to Mrs. Harriet Gilpin, of Baltimore, Md., for \$20,000.

At South Boston yesterday a company of militia was organized with 100 members. S. F. Gilliland was chosen captain. He is a newspaper man.

Mrs. Margaret Snellings, widow of the late Robert Snellings, of Fredericksburg, died at her home in that city Monday, of cancer of the stomach, in the 66th year of her age.

Rev. H. T. Graham, of Winchester, who has been pastor of the Fayetteville, (N. C.) Presbyterian Church for eight years, yesterday accepted the pastorate of the Farmville church.

Mrs. Alfred Garrett, wife of Rev. Alfred Garrett, son of Capt. William E. Garrett, of Leesburg, died near Asheville, N. C., on Saturday, after a brief illness from consumption. Her husband and one child survive.

At the home of W. Y. Morgan near Warsaw yesterday morning, Miss Mary Virginia Walker became the bride of Rev. N. A. Page, of the West Bedford circuit. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. W. W. Walker, of Westmoreland, uncle of the bride, assisted by Rev. W. F. Davis.

Vice presidential candidate Davis and party made a dash over the West Virginia line into Virginia and an early morning stop was made at Roanoke. This was done to please Senator Daniel, of Virginia, one of the Davis party. The special next makes for Bluefield, W. Va., a ride of six hours.

Judge A. T. Embry, of the Corporation Court, of Fredericksburg, decided the quo warranto proceeding in favor of Mayor Thomas P. Wallace. This was the case of the protest against the action of Mayor Wallace in presiding over the new City Council until it was organized and casting a deciding vote.

The estate of the late R. S. Chinn near Middleburg, containing 375 acres, has been purchased by Mr. T. U. Dudley, jr., of New York, a nephew of Bishop Dudley. The purchaser will improve it for a country residence. Prof. G. E. Barber, of the University of Nebraska, has purchased from Mrs. Kate Flagg her farm in Fairfax county.

Moncure D. Conway, who for many years has been very eminent among the literary men of England, and close friend and literary executor of Carlyle, the historian, has had a grand banquet tendered him in London. In 1849 he was a clerk in the Circuit Court Clerk's Office in Warrenton under Wm. F. Phillips, and a member of the Warrenton Debating Society. The report of the State board of health for September, which has just been made public, shows a prevalence of tuberculosis. Two-fifths of the physicians in the State sent in reports, the number of cases noted being 3,958. In some counties the disease is almost wholly among the negroes. There are 200 cases in the hospitals, jails and State penitentiary. The number of cases in Norfolk, the largest reported from any one city, is 375. Richmond reports 245 cases. In the list of counties, Pittsylvania leads, having 104 cases. President Ewing, of the board of health, thinks that complete reports would show 12,000 cases of consumption in the State.

Amendment to Divorce Canon.

The House of Bishops, one of the legislative bodies of the Episcopal General Convention, now in session in Boston, yesterday adopted an amendment to the canon on marriage and divorce, forbidding the remarriage of any divorced person. The amendment was substantially the same as that which was rejected by the House of Deputies on Friday last. The action of the bishops was not unexpected, as the sentiment of that body was well known. In fact, a similar amendment was passed at the San Francisco convention three years ago, but failed, as was the case this year, to secure the support of the other house. A conference of committees representing the bishops and the deputies will be held to consider the disagreement, but leading clergymen do not anticipate that the deputies will recede from their vote of last week.

The amendment adopted by the bishops is as follows: "No minister shall solemnize a marriage between any two persons unless by inquiry he shall have satisfied himself that neither person has been, or is, the husband or the wife of any other person then living, from whom he or she has been divorced for any cause arising after marriage."

Several additional amendments were presented in the House of Bishops, one of which provides that a divorced person shall not be admitted to the sacraments. There is a proviso, however, that the sacraments shall not be refused a penitent person in imminent danger of death, nor to any person who shall solemnly aver that he or she was the innocent party in a divorce for the cause of adultery.

Another amendment sets forth the procedure to be followed in case a clergyman is in doubt concerning the marriage of any person and lays the case before the bishop. These two amendments will be taken up today. Another amendment, which was adopted, compels all clergymen to observe closely the state law on marriages and provides for the presence of at least two witnesses. The special committee appointed to consider resolutions condemning lynching, presented by Gen. J. H. Stutzenburg, of Indianapolis, reported that, as the church stood for law and order at all times, action on the resolutions was not necessary. General Stutzenburg offered a substitute resolution which condemned "the brutal murder of colored persons and the atrocious assassination by hanging, burning and fiendish mutilation."

Saves Two From Death.

"Our little daughter had an almost fatal attack of whooping cough and bronchitis," writes Mrs. W. K. Haviland, of Armonk, N. Y., "but when all other remedies failed, we saved her life with Dr. King's New Discovery. Our niece, who had Consumption in an advanced stage, also used this wonderful medicine and today she is perfectly well." Desperate throat and lung diseases yield to Dr. King's New Discovery as to no other medicine on earth. Infallible for Coughs and Colds. 50c and \$1.00 bottles guaranteed by E. S. Leadbeater & Sons. Trial bottle free.

REPORTED JAPANESE REPULSE.

Preparing for a Continuance of the Struggle—Preparations Said to Be in Progress for Abandoning Port Arthur. St. Petersburg, Oct. 18.—Lieutenant General Sakharoff reports under today's date as follows: "The Japanese yesterday evening attacked our right flank in considerable force, but were repulsed. We pushed forward and occupied positions at Shalantsi. A number of corpses were buried at Putiloff Hill. The enemy are now concentrating in large numbers against our centre. There was no fighting on our left yesterday."

It is worthy of note that this dispatch of General Sakharoff make no mention of the decided Russian success reported in dispatches from Mukden. The last clause of his report acts as a denial to the report that the Siberian regiments, operating on the Russian left, had yesterday captured twenty-four guns.

Rome, Oct. 18.—A dispatch from Tokio to the Italia Militaire states that Field Marshal Oyama has asked for 70,000 reinforcements. The dispatch also states that General Stoessel, in command of the forces at Port Arthur, is prepared to abandon the town, the docks and the fortifications with the exception of Liaotshian, where there are provisions and munitions enough to last 10,000 men six months.

Tokio, Oct. 18.—A dispatch received today reports that the Russians on Sunday surrounded Colonel Yamada's column and captured fourteen guns. Another great battle is expected today.

London, Oct. 18.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company wires that the General Staff has received a telegram stating that the Russian right on the 17th advanced and drove out the Japanese from six positions. The Russians captured 16 guns, and eight maxims. The battle still rages.

London, Oct. 18.—Baron Hayashi the Japanese minister, this afternoon gave out the following dispatch received in Tokio from Field Marshal Oyama: "On Monday night the enemy twice made fierce assaults on the front of the right column of our left army. They also made some smaller assaults in the direction of our central and right armies. We repulsed them all. The enemy retreated leaving many corpses on the field."

London, Oct. 18.—The correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Company, with General Oku's army, reports that the Japanese are now in possession of the entire Russian line, except a small hill on the Russian left. The Russian centre, he says, has retreated in disorder.

London, Oct. 18.—The tide of war at Shabke river has not turned in favor of the Russians, as the morning dispatches indicated. On the other hand, the tenth day of this greatest of all battles, found the Japanese further advanced toward victory, and the Russian nearer defeat, than any time since the battle started. Unofficial quarters such as Mukden, have taken an isolated Russian success on the extreme left, admitted by the Japanese, as the basis for the assertion that the Japanese had been defeated all along the line, and driven back. With this as a basis, the reports grew in magnitude, until the impression was given that Kuropatkin had snatched victory from defeat, and the Japanese were on the verge of retiring broken and beaten. In the absence of official dispatches this report was given some credence in the early hours of the day, but shortly after noon a dispatch was received from Field Marshal Oyama, in Tokio, which gave the lie to this pro-Russian rumor, and stated that the Czar's forces had been beaten in another battle last night, and that the Japanese had occupied positions previously occupied by the Russians all along the line. Dispatches received from Mukden this morning state that the fighting was carried on last night in the midst of a heavy rain storm. The roads about the Shabke river and to the east are badly broken by the rain, and fighting, under these conditions, is difficult. Heavy firing was again heard south of Mukden this morning, indicating that the fighting is proceeding today.

London, Oct. 18.—Baron Hayashi, the Japanese minister, confirms the report received in Tokio this morning that the Japanese had lost nine field guns and five mountain guns. The body of the petrified woman found in Washington recently is declared by Professor Charles H. Richardson, of Dartmouth College, to be a discovery of great value. Professor Richardson says the body represents a race that inhabited America before the advent of the Indian. In shape the head is unlike that of any known people of today. The cheek bones are high and prominent, and the forehead slopes back rapidly, the distance from the eyebrows to the crown being seven inches. Height of the body is 5 feet 10 inches, and in its petrified state it weighs 350 pounds. Scars on the body dispose the professor to think that the woman was murdered and dismembered. The head appears to have been cut off, for the vertebrae protrude and are clearly visible. The optic nerve shows plainly in both eye sockets. The body is brittle and light in color.

Leaped to His Death from Bridge.

New York, Oct. 18.—Acting on the impulse of the moment Paul Godard, a distinguished Frenchman who had been in this country but a short time, leaped from the new Williamsburg bridge, this morning, to a horrible death below on the cobble stones of the street. Godard is the first man to jump from the bridge. He did not go over the river, but leaped over the railing to the street. He fell one hundred and twenty-five feet and struck on his knees, the upper part of his legs being driven into his body. There were no marks on his face and head when he was picked up. It is said that Godard had no cause to take his life, and that he undoubtedly jumped on the impulse of the moment. He came from a distinguished French family. Godard came to this country last April as representative of a French firm.

Fire in Burning Mine Still Raging.

Shamokin, Pa., Oct. 18.—Although the fire in the Enterprise mine continues with more ferocity than ever, there has, so far, been no signs of cave-ins in the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad or in the village of Excelsior, which rests on top of the fire zone. The villagers are keeping a close watch and are ready to flee at the first sign of danger. An eight-inch column pipe was laid this morning at the mouth of the burning slope, to aid in the work of flushing the mine with culm and water. The culm will have to fill 620 feet before it can be determined whether the fire has extended farther than the bottom of the two working levels.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials from cured cases. Sold by Druggists. Price, 75c per bottle. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The McCue Trial.

Charlottesville, Va., Oct. 18.—Ex-Mayor J. Samuel McCue, of Charlottesville, was arraigned in the Corporation Court today, for the murder of his wife. An immense crowd, containing many society women, sought admission to the court room. A few women gained seats. W. O. Durrett, a cousin of the accused, who had been summoned as a witness, did not answer his name, whereupon Commonwealth's Attorney Gilmer suggested that proceedings be stopped until the apparent mystery was cleared up. Later the court adjourned until 1:30 p. m. by which time it was hoped some reply would come from Durrett. Durrett is McCue's first cousin, and it was he who discovered in the bath room near Mrs. McCue's dead body a torn bit of cloth which the prosecution hopes to prove its torn undershirt McCue wore the night of the crime.

A venire of fifty men from Petersburg is present, but the selection of a jury was not commenced this morning. McCue sits in the prisoner's chair with his weeping daughter Ruby in his lap. He kissed her many times. He has displayed no emotion.

Accidentally Shot.

Boston, Oct. 18.—Joe Walcott, the negro prize fighter, shot and killed Nelson Hall, also a negro, 40 years old, at a negro dance in University Hall, about 12:40 o'clock this morning. There is little doubt that the shooting was accidental. Walcott's right hand was pierced through by the bullets that poured from the muzzle of his magazine pistol, and it is argued that had the shooting been intentional, Walcott would have at least spared himself. Hall died almost immediately after the shooting, death being the result of two bullet wounds just over heart. Walcott's hand was dressed, and he was detained at the hospital for treatment. He will appear in court this morning to answer to a charge of murder. Walcott claims that he was showing the weapon to Hall, and he thinks that in some way one of the fingers of his left hand touched the sensitive trigger of the pistol and it went off.

It was determined today to place a charge of manslaughter against Walcott. A number of witnesses to the shooting were examined and they agreed in their statements that the shooting was accidental.

Judge Parker.

New York, Oct. 18.—Judge Parker, accompanied by his secretary, Arthur McCausland, arrived at his quarters in the Hotel Seville, from Esopus, this morning. He was met at the hotel by Mrs. Parker and their daughter, Mrs. Hall, who came down from Esopus yesterday to attend the mass meeting last night in Madison Square Garden. At the headquarters of the commercial travellers league tonight, the Ulster county citizens, now resident in New York, will hold a meeting at which addresses will be delivered by former Senator J. J. Limson and Howard Chipp, both of Kingston. Judge Parker, who was invited to attend, will send a letter of regret in which he will make some political observations. Judge Parker will return to Esopus Thursday evening. Two delegations will call upon the nominee after his return to Rosemount, one Friday and the other later. The first will consist of democrats from Hudson county, N. J., and the other will be a delegation from the Harlem Democratic Club. It is expected that Judge Parker will address both delegations.

Older Than Indians.

Rutland, Vt., Oct. 18.—The body of the petrified woman found in Washington recently is declared by Professor Charles H. Richardson, of Dartmouth College, to be a discovery of great value. Professor Richardson says the body represents a race that inhabited America before the advent of the Indian. In shape the head is unlike that of any known people of today. The cheek bones are high and prominent, and the forehead slopes back rapidly, the distance from the eyebrows to the crown being seven inches. Height of the body is 5 feet 10 inches, and in its petrified state it weighs 350 pounds. Scars on the body dispose the professor to think that the woman was murdered and dismembered. The head appears to have been cut off, for the vertebrae protrude and are clearly visible. The optic nerve shows plainly in both eye sockets. The body is brittle and light in color.

Fight with Railroad Men.

There was a riot at Mohawk, N. Y., yesterday when a force of 150 men employed by the Oneonta and Richfield Springs Railroad Company attempted to make a connection of that company's tracks with those of the Utica and Mohawk Valley Railroad Company, permission for which had been refused by the village officers. Previous to beginning the work Receiver Jennings, of the road, served on the village officers an order restraining them from interfering. The village officers called out the fire department, which sought to drive the workmen away by throwing streams of water on them. The workmen turned on the firemen, routed them and cut the hose. Stones and other missiles were thrown, windows were broken and many persons were injured. A company of state militia was ordered out to assist the sheriff in preserving the peace. Under guard of the sheriff and his deputies and a company of militia, the railroad employees practically completed the railroad connection last night. The citizens held an indignation meeting last night, and the District Attorney urged them not to take the law into their own hands. A cessation of hostilities was declared, and the citizens agreed to leave the question of the right to construct the road to be determined by the courts later. A heavy guard was maintained last night about the works, but all is quiet.

The Races.

Jamaica, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Cairngorm won, Bank second, Merry Lark third. Second race—Sidney won, C. Love second, Dimple third. Third race—James F. won, Rapid Water second and Proceeds third.

The New York Stock Market.

New York, Oct. 18.—The stock market today has continued active and generally strong. In the industrial group U. S. Steel preferred continued to improve. The local traction group was strong.

Cause of Lockjaw.

Lockjaw, or tetanus, is caused by a bacillus or germ which exists plentifully in street dirt. It is inactive so long as exposed to the air, but when carried beneath the skin, as in the wounds caused by percussion caps or by rusty nails, and when the air is excluded the germ is roused to activity and produces the most virulent poison known. These germs may be destroyed and all danger of lockjaw avoided by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm freely as soon as the injury is received. Pain Balm is an antiseptic and causes such injuries to heal without maturation and in one-third the time required by the usual treatment. It is for sale by Gibson & Timberman and W. F. Creighton & Co.

On Bryan's Trail.

Chicago, Oct. 18.—One part of the machinery of the Republican National committee is a secret service. Five of its sleuths have been following Bryan on his tour of Indiana. Each man is separately instructed to go to the villages and cities where Bryan has talked and to investigate just what the result has been of Bryan's repeated request that all silver democrats who voted for him shall vote for Parker. The reports for the first four days of the Bryan tour show that the radical silver men have decided to do what their leader asks, and that there are few silver men or Bryan democrats in Indiana who will not vote for Parker. The reports at the national committee show that fully 15,000 radical Bryan democrats have been persuaded by Bryan to vote the regular ticket. The apprehension of the managers of the national campaign over the Bryan tour increased from day to day as the reports of his enthusiastic meetings came in, until they are a little panicky. They investigated the situation as to the gold democrats long ago and found that nearly all the democrats who voted for McKinley or for Palmer and Buckner in 1896 have returned to the party. They find this to be so in the cities and in the country. The bankers who are naturally democrats and the storekeepers and others who voted against Bryan are back in the party.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEVITIES.

Mrs. Carrie Crampton, of Savannah, N. Y., lies dead at the homeopathic hospital in Rochester, N. Y., the result of a mistake last night by a nurse. Mrs. Crampton was given a full glass of carbolic acid in mistake for Poland water and died in great agony.

Fire of unknown origin destroyed Horn's casino, the ice plant, and four cottages at Rehoboth, Del., this morning, and damaged several others, entailing a loss of about \$35,000. The cottages destroyed were those of Mayor Thompson, Mrs. King, the Brayton cottage, and the Townsend hotel.

A crowd of 8000 lagged the Davis special at East Radford, Va., today, and insisted on hearing Senator Davis. C. Wood Daily, the West Virginia lawyer, in a brief speech, denied the republican charge that some years ago Senator Davis had secured warrants from the United States federal court for the arrest of striking miners and "Mother Jones," and characterized it as a malicious lie.

Judge Platt, in the United States district court, in New York, today handed down a final decree in the suit of George Westinghouse, jr., and the Westinghouse Airbrake Company against the New York Airbrake Company for infringement of patents. In the decree Judge Platt decides that complainant recover from the New York Airbrake Company the sum of \$128,397, which is the amount of damages found and assessed by the master in the supplemental report to be due by the defendant to the complainant, with interest thereon from the 27th of May, 1901.

William K. Gresh, head of one of the largest cigar manufacturing firms in the country, was knocked down and killed by a team in Norristown, Pa., this morning. His daughter-in-law is in a hospital with a broken hip, sustained Saturday by an overturning automobile.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A dispatch from London stated that Lady Curzon's condition continues to improve, though progress toward recovery is slow.

During manoeuvres off Gibraltar last night, the British torpedo destroyers Ardent and Boxer collided. The Ardent was seriously damaged.

Charles Morton, the eldest and one of the most popular theatrical managers in Great Britain, died in London this morning. In spite of his 90 years, he managed the Palace Theatre Varieties until a fortnight ago.

Fight with Railroad Men.

There was a riot at Mohawk, N. Y., yesterday when a force of 150 men employed by the Oneonta and Richfield Springs Railroad Company attempted to make a connection of that company's tracks with those of the Utica and Mohawk Valley Railroad Company, permission for which had been refused by the village officers. Previous to beginning the work Receiver Jennings, of the road, served on the village officers an order restraining them from interfering. The village officers called out the fire department, which sought to drive the workmen away by throwing streams of water on them. The workmen turned on the firemen, routed them and cut the hose. Stones and other missiles were thrown, windows were broken and many persons were injured. A company of state militia was ordered out to assist the sheriff in preserving the peace. Under guard of the sheriff and his deputies and a company of militia, the railroad employees practically completed the railroad connection last night. The citizens held an indignation meeting last night, and the District Attorney urged them not to take the law into their own hands. A cessation of hostilities was declared, and the citizens agreed to leave the question of the right to construct the road to be determined by the courts later. A heavy guard was maintained last night about the works, but all is quiet.