



FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 10, 1905.

THE CURTAIN fell at an early hour this morning upon the last act in the tragic history of J. Samuel McCue, who on the 4th of last September murdered his wife in Charlottesville. He is now before a Judge from whose decision there can be no appeal and to whom all things are open and bare. This case forms one of the most interesting in the calendar of crime, and has been studied by thousands throughout the land during the past four months; hence the facts are fresh in the minds of all newspaper readers. They corroborate the oft-repeated observation, that "there is a skeleton in every household." The McCues had doubtless been supposed by many who passed and re-passed their palatial home in the beautiful Albemarle city to be among the happiest, surrounded as they were by everything that could tend toward domestic comfort. But "Every heart knoweth its own sorrow."

As soon as the public land fraud cases are cleared up in Oregon, where several more indictments of considerable importance are expected to be returned shortly, it is said that the government will devote attention to cases growing out of alleged land frauds of considerable extent in Washington, Montana and Wyoming. Many developments in these States bear some similarity to the transactions on which the efforts of the government have been concentrated for a long period in Oregon, and the present expectation is that another set of grafters will be brought to light. The public lands department of the government seems to be permeated with rascality.

It is stated that Mr. Bascom Slem, the new republican State chairman, will visit all parts of the State for the purpose of organizing republicans for the gubernatorial campaign and to see that all republicans pay their poll taxes. If the poll taxes are paid in this section of the State as it is reported they were paid last year in the Ninth, Mr. Slem's district, some one may get himself in trouble in violating the election laws.

THE RAILROAD RATE BILL. The bill to regulate railroad freight rates passed the House yesterday afternoon by a vote of 226 to 17. Of these 17 votes cast against the bill, six were democrats and 11 were republicans. The handful of opposition came exclusively from the eastern States. Of the republicans, five of the 11 were from Pennsylvania. Of the democrats, four were from New York, one from New Jersey, and one from Pennsylvania. The announcement that the bill has passed by this overwhelming vote was received by the House almost in absolute silence. Today the bill will be sent to the Senate, and will be immediately referred to Mr. Elkins' committee on interstate commerce. It is significant of the bill's fate that the same committees will today discuss the resolution drawn by Senator Keen, of New Jersey, providing for a joint commission to sit during the coming recess and prepare a bill for passage by the next Congress. The present session of Congress adjourns in three weeks from tomorrow. The Swayne impeachment case is still taking up the time of the Senate day after day, and none of the great appropriation bills which will provoke controversy and prolonged debate in the Senate have yet been passed by that body. So that the railroad rate bill is completely at the mercy of half a dozen Senators, who may decide to filibuster against it by indulging in debate on every bill that must yet come up before the session ends.

The law prohibiting Jews in Russia from acquiring property outside their zone has been repealed.

From Washington.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.] Washington, D. C., Feb. 10. The President's new team of horses which he purchased a few weeks ago in Virginia ran away this morning at 17th street and Pennsylvania avenue while the driver, Julius Wheeler, was taking them into the stable from the White House. A big automobile turned the corner, very suddenly nearly running into the President's carriage, scarring the horses. They immediately started to run and dragged the carriage 200 feet down Pennsylvania avenue. The horse "Dion" landed on the iron railings of the War Department fence receiving a gash 12 inches in length. Wheeler, the driver was thrown to the sidewalk and sustained a very severe bruise of the right hip. The vehicle was not damaged. No one was in the carriage at the time.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon there will be a conference in the hall of the House of the republican members of that body to take up the question of statehood. The Senate amendments granting statehood to Oklahoma and Indian Territory jointly and to New Mexico singly will be discussed. The opposition to these is so strong that there is not the slightest hope that the conference will endorse them. A year ago the republicans in caucus, declared for the House bill granting statehood to Oklahoma and Indian Territory as one and New Mexico and Arizona as another State. The expectation is that today's conference will reaffirm that party declaration and that the House will stand out against the Senate. The plan of the republican leaders is to keep the amended statehood bill in the House committee on territories until assurances shall have been given that the Senate will recede. In the absence of such assurances, the measure will be allowed to die in the committee.

Judge Swayne, of Florida, for the first time made his appearance today in the U. S. Senate, which sat as a court of impeachment to try charges against him. He entered quietly and almost unobserved, accompanied by his counsel. The chamber was crowded. The Senate fixed the daily hours of trial from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m. The impeachment trial started off without delay, and with an unexpectedly sensational turn, when Mr. Palmer, chairman of the managers on the part of the House, noted the absence of Major James H. Durkee, of Jacksonville. After reading a physician's statement furnishing excuse for Durkee's absence, Mr. Palmer declared that within a few days Durkee had been seen at his home town in good health. During the presentation of the case for the House, by Judge Palmer, a declaration by the Florida legislature was read. It charged Judge Swayne with being corrupt and ignorant.

The President today nominated Joseph Kibbey, of Arizona, to be Governor of Arizona, and Eugene A. Tucker, of Nebraska, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona. By a strict party vote the House committee on ways and means today ordered a favorable report on the bill reducing, in 150 instances, the tariff rates on goods going into the Philippines. The principal reduction is in the rates on machinery, engines, and steel rails. The democrats were unsuccessful in their efforts to have absolute free trade, as far as the Philippines are concerned, in rice, corn, wheat, oats, etc.

Senator Frye, of Maine, president pro tempore of the Senate, called at the White House this morning and left with Secretary Loeb one of the handsome mahogany boxes that were used to contain the electoral votes at the recent official count of the presidential election. "I want the President to have this box as a memento of the occasion," said Senator Frye.

After the Cabinet meeting today Secretaries Hay and Taft and Attorney General Moody remained with the President. It is believed that the suggested mediation of the United States in the Russo-Japanese war was one of the subjects discussed. President Roosevelt today informed Delegate Rodey, of New Mexico, that he would not sign the statehood bill if it comes to him in the shape in which it passed the Senate.

The following changes in Ambassadors are announced as determined upon by the President. Ambassador McCormick, now at St. Petersburg, to go to Paris, succeeding Ambassador Porter; Ambassador Meyer, to be transferred from Rome, to St. Petersburg; Henry White, secretary of the Legation, at London, to go to Rome, as Ambassador; Minister Wilson, now at Chile, to go to Belgium.

Who Can Vote in Great Primary. "Who can vote in the coming primary for State officers, United States senator and members of the general assembly?"

The approach of the primary to nominate the State ticket and local officers (including members of the legislature) has begun to arouse interest and the question above is causing some discussion. The following is a digest of the election laws by one of the foremost lawyers of the State, a man who served in the constitutional convention:

All persons duly registered and having the qualifications of age and residence, provided— The voter has personally paid, out of his own means, six months prior to the regular November election (before May 9, 1905) the State poll-tax for the year 1904. Veterans of the war do not have to pay the capitation tax to vote, and any voter who comes of age on or after Feb. 1, 1905, and who has the qualifications for registering, does not have to pay the capitation tax for the year 1904 in order to permit him to vote.

All voters who registered before Jan. 1, 1904, are to be allowed to have assistance in the preparation of their ballots; those who have registered since that time (unless blind or armless) must prepare their own ballots. The primary to nominate State officers will be held between Aug. 8 and Sept. 9, as required by the law of the democratic party, and only those persons who are qualified to vote in the general election can vote in the primary. That is, unless the voter has paid his taxes on or before May 9 of this year, such voter will not be allowed to vote in the primary, as the first of those who have paid taxes will have to be filed with the clerk of the court by the treasurers of counties and cities on or before June 9 (at least five months before the general election). That is a provision of the new constitution.

Dr. John D. Butler, a well-known physician, died yesterday at his home, in Caroline county, after a brief illness, aged eighty-six years.

GENERAL ROSSER.

As stated in the Gazette of that day, the President yesterday sent to the Senate the nomination of Gen. Thomas L. Rosser to be postmaster at Charlottesville, thereby setting aside the recommendation of the patronage committee and making the appointment a purely personal one. The other candidates for the position were the incumbent of the office, Postmaster W. G. Saltsman, formerly of New York, who was appointed originally upon a recommendation of Representative J. S. Sherman, of New York—and C. W. Hulshuf, of Charlottesville. Mr. Saltsman was recommended by Mr. Slem, the only republican Representative from Virginia, and by Representative Sherman. Mr. Hulshuf was endorsed as the candidate of the patronage committee of the congressional district in which Charlottesville is located.

A peculiar phase of the case is that General Rosser, who is the personal selection of the President, also endorsed Postmaster Saltsman for reappointment and was very anxious to have the President appoint the latter. The President has known General Rosser for some time and admires him greatly. He has been desirous of giving him a federal appointment in Virginia, and when he suggested the Charlottesville postmastership to General Rosser the latter was averse to accepting, because he had endorsed Mr. Saltsman for reappointment. General Rosser has been desirous, it is said, of succeeding Asa Rogers as Collector for the Eastern District of Virginia. After a conference with Mr. Rogers it was intimated that the President preferred not to disturb his incumbency as Collector for the present, and that he was particularly desirous of following his original intention of appointing General Rosser postmaster at Charlottesville.

Colonel Slem knew of the President's desire to make a personal appointment at Charlottesville and consented to stand aside, but several days ago General Rosser was quoted as having said he would not accept the postmastership even if he were appointed. Representative Sherman, of New York, who has been urging the candidacy of Postmaster Saltsman, knowing the President's general policy with respect to federal appointments in Virginia to be to follow the recommendations of the patronage committee recently selected for the 10 congressional districts of Virginia, urged the President not to follow this policy with respect to the Charlottesville position and asked him to investigate the merits of the respective candidates before forming a judgment.

The President frankly told Mr. Sherman that, aside from a few cases where he desired to make personal appointments the will of the patronage committee would be carried out unless conditions warranted independent action. The President was aware that General Rosser had said he would not accept the postmastership, but decided to send in the nomination anyhow.

General Rosser is a distinguished ex-Confederate soldier and retired civil engineer and lives on his splendid estate just outside of Charlottesville. He is in his sixty-ninth year and entered West Point in 1856. He was in the class of 1861, and when it was ordered into the army at the time that Fort Sumter was fired on he resigned and went to Montgomery, Ala., where he received an appointment as first lieutenant of artillery in the Confederate army. Soon afterward he became captain of Company D of the Washington Artillery, of New Orleans. He was severely wounded at Mechanicsville, Va., in 1862, and was wounded in battle three other times during the war. He was promoted to a lieutenant-colonel of artillery and a few days later was made colonel of the Fifth Virginia Cavalry in the brigade of J. E. B. Stuart. He became brigadier-general of cavalry in 1863 and in the following year was made major-general of cavalry. General Rosser served in all the campaigns of the Army of Northern Virginia and refused to surrender with Lee at Appomattox, but through the lines and escaped. While endeavoring to reorganize the scattered troops of the army after the surrender he was captured and made a prisoner of war. During the civil war General Rosser married Betty B. Winston, of Hanover county, Virginia. After the war he studied law, but did not enter the profession. He was one of the superintendents of the National Express Company under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. He was chief engineer of the Northern and Canadian Pacific Railways from 1870 until 1886, when he retired to his estate in Virginia. He was appointed brigadier-general of United States volunteers in June, 1898, and commanded the Third Brigade of the Second Division of the First Army Corps in Cuba during the war with Spain, where he was thrown in contact frequently with Mr. Roosevelt, who was then a colonel of Rough Riders.

WAR IN THE EAST.

The Russian grand ducal party is reported to have reached the conclusion that the war with Japan should be terminated on the best terms obtainable. The Russian court is said to be divided between partisans of Kuropatkin and Grippenberg, and the former general is reported to be suffering from a malady showing lack of will power. Vladivostok is practically blockaded by ice on one side and the Japanese navy watching the other route. The impression prevails in Tokio that the impending battle between the armies of Field Marshal Oyama and General Kuropatkin will occur before any material take takes place, which would convert the country into a slushy bog and render the movement of guns, ammunition and stores impossible until the roads harden.

That the czar is not satisfied with General Kuropatkin's policy of conducting the campaign in Manchuria is apparent from the consideration of proposed changes. The latest report is that Grand Duke Nicholasavitch will be sent to Manchuria, either to relieve Kuropatkin or assume the position of viceroy. If the latter, Kuropatkin will then have to report to him. The Russian army organ estimates the strength of the Japanese army in Manchuria at 265,000 cavalry and infantry and 850 guns, which it is claimed, is 50,000 less men than the Russian force. The Russians have continued their bombardment in the direction of the Shakhe river since the night of February 7. They also continue intrenching in front of Liuchenpau and in the vicinity of Heikoutai. The Japanese believe that their blockade of Vladivostok is effective.

McCUE HANGED.

J. Samuel McCue was hanged in Charlottesville at 7:36 this morning, for the murder of his wife, Fanny McCue, September 4, 1904. The condemned man confessed his crime. The news was received at this office a few minutes after the execution and was promptly bulletined. The U. S. Supreme Court had refused to entertain an appeal from the State Court, and Governor Montague declined to interfere. This was the state of the case last night and all hope for the condemned man had vanished by midnight.

Despite the prisoner's oft-repeated assertions of confidence in his salvation and despite the fact that he said every day "brought him nearer to Jesus," it was obvious that the unhappy man did not wish to die. He had reached that normal animal state when he even preferred life imprisonment in the penitentiary to death on the gibbet. McCue said as much when he heard of the five-year sentence imposed on young Fishburn, the slayer of Dr. Lefew, at Roanoke. On that occasion he remarked, with a touch of pathos, that he wished his fate had been similar; that if he were sent to prison for life he would do all he could for the welfare of his fellow-convicts.

The casket in which the body was to be placed reached Charlottesville at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon from Waynesboro, accompanied by Undertaker C. W. Alexander, of that town.

The grounds upon which the Governor was asked to interfere were: First—Circumstantial evidence should not be recognized to justify capital punishment. Second—That in this particular case the evidence is insufficient to support a verdict of guilty. Third—That premeditated and deliberate murder was not proved beyond a reasonable doubt.

"These questions," said Governor Montague last night, "not only belong to judicial determination, but have actually been disposed of by the lower court and twice approved by the Supreme Court of Appeals after exhaustive examination. I am unauthorized to reverse this procedure and these judgments." In regard to the insanity plea the Governor said: "Nothing whatever has been presented to me tending to establish the insanity of McCue."

Justice Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court last night denied an application for a writ of error in McCue's case. Justice Harlan based his denial on the ground that no federal question was presented in the application for the writ. His formal endorsement on the application was as follows: "The record presented to me discloses no ground whatever for a review of the judgment of the Supreme Court of Virginia by the Supreme Court of the United States. The application for a writ of error is, therefore, denied."

Counsel for McCue—Marrin Smithy, of Richmond—was at the Supreme Court early yesterday in his efforts to secure the writ, but as the court was not in session he was compelled to make application to an individual justice of the court. He then sought Chief Justice Fuller, and went to the latter's house at 3 o'clock. When he reached there he was informed that the Chief Justice was ill. Mr. Fuller referred Mr. Smithy to Justice Harlan. The ground of the application for the writ presented by McCue's counsel was that McCue did not have a fair trial, as guaranteed by the constitution.

Charlottesville, Va. February, 10.—J. Samuel McCue, former mayor of this city, expiated the crime of wife murder on the scaffold in the jail here this morning, after confessing his guilt. He refused the offer of assistance of the guards, walking erect and hurriedly to the scaffold. McCue left his cell, where he had spent a sleepless night, a few minutes after seven thirty o'clock this morning accompanied by his spiritual advisers. He kept his nerve to the last. The drop fell at 7:36 and he was pronounced dead a 7:54.

The execution was without a hitch. Immediately after the execution the ministers who had attended him, Rev. G. L. Percie, Rev. John B. Turpin and Rev. H. B. Lee, made this statement to the newspaper men: "J. Samuel McCue requested us to make public his statement made to us just before he went to the scaffold that he did not wish to leave this world with suspicion resting on any human being other than himself; that he alone was responsible for the deed, impelled to it by an evil power beyond his control, and that he recognized his sentence as just."

McCue's last night was one of distress. He was extremely nervous and repeatedly asked for his children. Despite his earnest pleadings that he be allowed to have them with him during the night his relatives denied him this. His brother was with him for a short time in the early evening, and then, during the long night the ministers who had been with him since yesterday prayed constantly with the murderer.

Early in the morning the twenty-five persons, mostly newspaper men and physicians, who were to witness the execution, were admitted to the prison. Outside were gathered several hundred people and despite the chilling air they stood at the main door looking constantly at the prison windows, scrutinizing with envy the few that were admitted, and in bated breath discussed the crime and the coming execution. McCue's relatives, who had been given permission to view the execution, were not present. McCue was awake when the officers came in at seven thirty o'clock. While the death warrant was being read his hands were quickly bound behind him. Then the march to the scaffold began.

The sergeant of the guard offered assistance to the condemned man to steady his walk, but McCue motioned him aside and with firm steps hurried to his doom. Before him marched several guards. In the rear were the ministers, praying softly. McCue mounted the scaffold, the noose was quickly adjusted and the black cap was placed over his head. He underwent the awful strain of the situation with remarkable courage. At a signal from the warden, at 7:36, the trap was sprung. The doctors present examined the body at frequent intervals and at 7:54 announced that McCue was dead. Those present as witnesses for the State to see that the execution of the condemned murderer was had according to

Conditions More Serious.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 10.—The situation here is still uneasy and trade is paralyzed by the feeling of uncertainty which prevails everywhere. It is estimated that 30,000 additional workers went out on a strike yesterday. The men are bitter because they have not received the promised reforms promptly. There is a report current here which, however, has not been confirmed, that a number of men again went on strike at the Putloff works and killed an obnoxious foreman. A strike is again on at the Putloff and Franco-Russian works. This morning a number of the employees of these firms, after a conference with the directors, went out owing to the refusal of the manufacturers to grant an eight hour day. The strikers marched in small groups through the city. Their demand is quiet. The movement is entirely an economic one and no disorders are feared.

Berlin, Feb. 10.—The Lokal Anzeiger reports that the casualties at Sosnowice, Poland, at the clash last night between strikers and troops were 15 killed and 84 wounded. The Vossische Zeitung declares the losses were even heavier and that the casualties reached 150 persons killed and wounded.

London, Feb. 10.—The Warsaw correspondent of Reuters Telegram Company says that military at Sosnowice, Poland, fired three volleys into the strikers during the clash between troops and strikers last night. Over one hundred strikers were killed or wounded. A coroner's jury immediately began an inquisition. Before it concluded its work McCue was arrested, charged with the murder of his wife. The accused retained brilliant counsel. He was indicted at the September term of court, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty. The case was set for trial at the October term.

Great difficulty was experienced in getting a jury. Just 163 veniremen were summoned before twelve jurors were accepted. The cost for jurors and mileage was \$1,856.09. Hearing of testimony was begun October 25th. Instructions were offered and argued, the case elaborately argued and given to the jury before noon November 5th. In less than thirty minutes the jury reported a verdict of guilty. Motion to set aside the verdict was refused. An appeal was allowed the petition and record prepared and forwarded to the appellate court January 8, 1905. The court refused the writ of error. Subsequently counsel for McCue filed a supplementary petition, urging the importance of the issue presented. The court, after due consideration, handed down an exhaustive written opinion, denying the writ and emphatically declaring the verdict a just and a justifiable one.

Since that time no further step had been taken until the announcement yesterday that Messrs. Machen and Moncre, of Alexandria, had arrived in the city and were preparing to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States for a writ of error. Meanwhile the Governor was being flooded with letters and petitions urging clemency.

Shaffer Hanged.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 10.—Augustus L. Shaffer was hanged at the jail of the District of Columbia at 12:07 o'clock today. He died game. An ingenious plan had been arranged for the springing of the trap. Two ropes into a cell from which the scaffold could not be seen. Two guards were stationed in the cell, each clutching one of the ropes, only one of which, however, was attached to the trap. At a given signal each pulled his rope. Neither guard knows which rope released the trap. Shaffer, who was 39 years of age, killed his divorced wife, Catherine, aged 30, by slitting her throat with a razor, August 23, 1903. In 1900, Shaffer brought suit against his wife for divorce but failed to get it. Later his wife was granted a decree on the grounds of cruelty and infidelity. After that time Shaffer drank almost constantly and made known to his friends his jealousy. On the day of the murder Mrs. Shaffer left her home for a call on a neighbor. Shaffer stepped from the shadow of a tree and seized his wife, at the same time drawing a razor across her throat and almost decapitating her. The murderer made no attempt to escape. At the stationhouse while being searched, Shaffer said to the desk sergeant, "I did it, and that's all there is to it."

Bride-Elect Elopes and Weds Another Man.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 10.—The marriage of Nettie E. Lattimer and Raymond W. Spruill did not occur in South Norfolk Wednesday night, for the reason that the bride-elect had eloped the night before with Herbert Drewry to South Mills, N. C., where they were married at midnight by a Justice of the Peace, who was called from his bed to perform the ceremony. Everything was in readiness for the Spruill-Lattimer ceremony, wedding invitations had been issued, the bride's outfit finished and the minister engaged. The elopers missed the train they meant to take, but eluded the girl's mother, and were married before the wedding could be stopped. Spruill, who is a lumber dealer, says he is surprised and hurt, but is glad that he did not marry a girl who had so little love for him. Miss Lattimer was formerly assistant postmistress at South Norfolk. She is 18 and the groom is 28. Spruill is 26.

Princess Louise.

Berlin, Feb. 10.—Your correspondent is authoritatively informed that the report of the conduct of the former Crown Princess Louise of Saxony, at Florence, are unfounded. The stories that she has been acting in a way to bring discredit on herself and her child born since she eloped with M. Girou, the French tutor, have been circulated by the Saxony court for the purpose of discrediting the Princess. Her popularity is shown during her recent trip to Dresden in an attempt to see her children, has alarmed the government and the officials desire to counteract all influences in her favor. The truth is the former Princess has arranged to marry a young Italian noble, Count Parto Giocardin shortly. After the wedding, Louise's baby daughter must, of necessity, be returned to Dresden.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The Market.

Georgetown, Feb. 10.—Wheat \$1.06@1.14.

Fifty-Eighth Congress.

Washington, Feb. 10. SENATE. The Chair selected Mr. Perkins to read Washington's Farewell Address in the Senate on February 22nd and announced the following appointments: Board of Visitors to West Point, Mr. Dewey and Mr. Ouberson; Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy, Mr. Dick and Mr. McCreary. A joint resolution was passed authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver a condemned bronze cannon to the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, the same to be used for making badges. The measure has already passed the House.

HOUSE.

The House immediately after the reading of the journal, today took up consideration of private pension bills. The consideration of pension bills was concluded after an hour and three quarters, 433 bills having been passed.

News of the Day.

Japan is preparing to negotiate another loan.

Father John, of Crossait, the noted priest, is in a critical condition.

The French armorer cruiser Sully, which went on the rocks in Allong Bay, will, it is feared, be a total loss.

The new bill providing for separation of church and state was presented in the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday and referred to committee.

Father Gopon, the strike leader, who is reported to be in Switzerland, has been formally removed from the post of chaplain of the Deportation Prison, in St. Petersburg.

The two Baltimore committees of stockholders of the Seaboard Air Line Railway met in that city yesterday. One endorsed the Blair-Ryan plan and the other announced its policy of opposition.

Senators and Representatives in Congress, with the officers of their respective bodies, were the guests of honor at the third of the evening levees of the season given by President and Mrs. Roosevelt at the White House last night.

Mrs. Kate Edwards, with Samuel Greason, under sentence to be hanged next Thursday at Reading, Pa., for the murder of Mrs. Edwards's husband, has confessed that she alone committed the murder. Greason is a negro.

According to the health report 71 cases of typhoid fever were under treatment in the District of Columbia last week; a decrease of two since the last report. Smallpox has decreased to one case, two being sent away from the hospital. There are 24 cases of diphtheria and 41 of scarlet fever. There were 121 births during the week—67 whites and 54 negroes—while 125 deaths were reported, 68 being white and 57 colored.

A jury in a trial term of the Supreme Court of New York will pass upon the sanity of Brodie L. Duke, of Durham, N. C., stepbrother to James B. Duke, of the American Tobacco Company, according to a decision made today by Justice Leventritt. The petition for a commission de lunatico, with a sheriff's jury, to decide whether Mr. Duke is competent to manage himself or his affairs, was filed by his son, B. Lawrence Duke, yesterday, who alleged that his father had for years been an habitual drunkard. Brodie L. Duke in December married Alice L. Webb.

Explosion and Fire.

New York, Feb. 10.—An explosion and resultant fire in the Central Union Gas Company's plant, at Locust avenue and 139th street, this morning, for a while threatened the entire section of the city known as Port Morris. The spread of the flames to a number of gas tanks and a naphtha tank was narrowly averted. Had these tanks ignited there is no question but that millions of dollars worth of damage would have resulted and perhaps heavy loss of life. Five men were injured, one of them seriously.

Hoch's Confession.

Chicago, Feb. 10.—Johann Hoch, brought back a prisoner last night to the scene of the majority of his matrimonial exploits, signified his return by confessing early this morning that he had married twelve women. He admitted also that the powder found in his room in New York was arsenic, explaining it had been his intention to commit suicide. The police theory that the poison had been used to end the lives of successive Mrs. Hochs, the German vehemently denied.

New York Stock Market.

New York, Feb. 10.—There was some disposition to close up accounts because of the impending double holiday and also in anticipation of an unfavorable bank statement tomorrow. The selling pressure, however, was not sufficient to affect prices seriously, and as a rule a strong tone developed in the course of the first hour. The undertone of the market remains distinctly strong and little more than reactions are looked for.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The French chamber of deputies today voting an order of the day approving the separation of church and State in France. King Alfonso of Spain, has placed an order with a prominent firm in Paris for a grand balloon. The Premier, General Azcarra, tried to dissuade the King, but the young man was obstinate in his intention to personally ascend.

Lady Curzon, formerly Miss Mary Leiter, of Chicago, has now practically recovered from her recent serious illness, which prevented her going to India, with her husband, the Viceroy Lady Curzon, with her three children, sailed from London for Bombay, this morning.

Fewer Gallons; Wear Longer.

Fewer gallons, takes less Devere Lead and Zinc than mixed paints. We save longer twice as long as lead and oil.

Murder and Suicide.

Estelle Yates murdered Theodore dore Fisher and then killed herself. This was the substance of a verdict rendered by a jury after listening to the evidence adduced at an inquest held by Coroner Nevitt over the body of Theodore Fisher, who, with Mrs. Yates, was found dead of bullet wounds in the little house at 1018 Twelfth street southeast, Washington, on Tuesday. The testimony showed that the man could not have used the pistol on himself. There was tell-tale blood on the woman's shoes and it was proved that she had frequently assaulted Fisher, and quarreled with him Friday night.

Peculiar Disappearance.

J. D. Runyan, of Bullsville, O., laid the peculiar disappearance of his painful symptoms, of indigestion and biliousness, to Dr. King's New Life Pills. He says: "They are a perfect remedy for dizziness, sour stomach, headache, constipation, etc." Guaranteed at E. S. Leadbeater & Sons' drug store, price 25c.

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Mrs. Kate Edwards, with Samuel Greason, under sentence to be hanged next Thursday at Reading, Pa., for the murder of Mrs. Edwards's husband, has confessed that she alone committed the murder. Greason is a negro.

According to the health report 71 cases of typhoid fever were under treatment in the District of Columbia last week; a decrease of two since the last report. Smallpox has decreased to one case, two being sent away from the hospital. There are 24 cases of diphtheria and 41 of scarlet fever. There were 121 births during the week—67 whites and 54 negroes—while 125 deaths were reported, 68 being white and 57 colored.

A jury in a trial term of the Supreme Court of New York will pass upon the sanity of Brodie L. Duke, of Durham, N. C., stepbrother to James B. Duke, of the American Tobacco Company, according to a decision made today by Justice Leventritt. The petition for a commission de lunatico, with a sheriff's jury, to decide whether Mr. Duke is competent to manage himself or his affairs, was filed by his son, B. Lawrence Duke, yesterday, who alleged that his father had for years been an habitual drunkard. Brodie L. Duke in December married Alice L. Webb.

Explosion and Fire.

New York, Feb. 10.—An explosion and resultant fire in the Central Union Gas Company's plant, at Locust avenue and 139th street, this morning, for a while threatened the entire section of the city known as Port Morris. The spread of the flames to a number of gas tanks and a naphtha tank was narrowly averted. Had these tanks ignited there is no question but that millions of dollars worth of damage would have resulted and perhaps heavy loss of life. Five men were injured, one of them seriously.

Hoch's Confession.

Chicago, Feb. 10.—Johann Hoch, brought back a prisoner last night to the scene of the majority of his matrimonial exploits, signified his return by confessing early this morning that he had married twelve women. He admitted also that the powder found in his room in New York was arsenic, explaining it had been his intention to commit suicide. The police theory that the poison had been used to end the lives of successive Mrs. Hochs, the German vehemently denied.

New York Stock Market.

New York, Feb. 10.—There was some disposition to close up accounts because of the impending double holiday and also in anticipation of an unfavorable bank statement tomorrow. The selling pressure, however, was not sufficient to affect prices seriously, and as a rule a strong tone developed in the course of the first hour. The undertone of the market remains distinctly strong and little more than reactions are looked for.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The French chamber of deputies today voting an order of the day approving the separation of church and State in France. King Alfonso of Spain, has placed an order with a prominent firm in Paris for a grand balloon. The Premier, General Azcarra, tried to dissuade the King, but the young man was obstinate in his intention to personally ascend.

Lady Curzon, formerly Miss Mary Leiter, of Chicago, has now practically recovered from her recent serious illness, which prevented her going to India, with her husband, the Viceroy Lady Curzon, with her three children, sailed from London for Bombay, this morning.

Fewer Gallons; Wear Longer.

Fewer gallons, takes less Devere Lead and Zinc than mixed paints. We save longer twice as long as lead and oil.

Murder and Suicide.

Estelle Yates murdered Theodore dore Fisher and then killed herself. This was the substance of a verdict rendered by a jury after listening to the evidence adduced at an inquest held by Coroner Nevitt over the body of Theodore Fisher, who, with Mrs. Yates, was found dead of bullet wounds in the little house at 1018 Twelfth street southeast, Washington, on Tuesday. The testimony showed that the man could not have used