

ador's reference to "splendid isolation," a phrase credited to a cabinet minister as describing a great position in the family of nations.

After Mr. Bayard had concluded the lord mayor proposed The Ministry, upon which Lord Salisbury arose amid cheers, which quickly subsided into breathless silence as the assemblage gave attention to the annual guldahl speech of the prime minister, which is by common acceptance looked to embody the official announcement of the government's policy to the nation. Lord Salisbury said:

"I thank Mr. Bayard for his presence here tonight and participating in this meeting. In the words he has uttered he has raised the plane of observation so high above the mere level of party that, though contrary to our practice to make observations on the internal politics of other states, I may be permitted without impertinence to congratulate him upon this splendid pronouncement which the great people he represents has made in behalf of the principles which lie at the basis of all human society.

"It is rather like paths to turn from that matter to the not very important controversy which his country and ours have had during the recent months, with only the purpose of expressing my belief that the controversy is at an end. (Cheers.) It is often surprising by what very obvious arrangements our great difficulties are solved, and in the continent which Columbus discovered the traditions of Columbus and the egg should be reversed. In the discussions we have had with the United States on behalf of their friends in Venezuela the question has not been whether there should be arbitration, but whether the arbitration should have unrestricted application. We have always claimed respecting those who apart from the historic right, had the right which attaches to settled establishment, that the settled districts should be excluded from arbitration. Our difficulty for many months has been to find out how to define the settled districts, and the solution has come, I think, from the country Mr. Bayard represents in the suggestion that we should treat individuals as we treat individuals; that the same lapse of time which protects individuals in civic life from having their title questioned should also protect the English colony from having its title questioned, and where that lapse of time could not be claimed, though there should be an examination of the title, yet all that equity demanded in consideration of such title should be granted.

"It is a matter of no small satisfaction to the government at a time when anxious social questions which are of far more importance than political questions are troubling them, and therefore troubling the rest of the world, that we should remove from the board at all events any semblance of political difference which might hinder our common action in defense of the common heritage of society.

"We have had an anxious year in the foreign office, but we have floated into a period of comparative calm. Unfortunately one matter has not passed. That is the troubles in Turkey." Continuing, Lord Salisbury said that he believed that the people of Great Britain were now virtually unanimous against isolated action, than which a worse could not be adopted to benefit the Armenians. If it was merely wishing to pursue a policy of non-interference in the Turkish government, Great Britain had abundant means of doing so, but if they had a higher wish—to rescue the Christian and Moslem people from atrocious misgovernment—they must seek to draw into co-operation as many nations of the world as possible. If it was desired to use force in Turkey the fleet would not suffice. Military occupation alone would not be effective, and the latter would be a large undertaking. He would not pretend to say what Great Britain might do in the event of an exhausted all her forces, but if they wished a military occupation requiring a very large army, Great Britain must begin by establishing a conscription.

The talk of Great Britain's exhibition of incapacity was absurd. Great Britain could not use a great army if she did not have one. Therefore, said the prime minister, he hailed with great satisfaction the indications that public opinion had been aroused by the horrors of which the Turkish government had been guilty. Yet he said that the most fitting instrument of reforms was an army in an island 200 miles off. It might be done by others. Therefore the only wise course he saw was an adherence to the European concert. If the European states were willing to act they had the means of action which Great Britain did not possess, if they were unwilling to act and if they objected to isolated action by Great Britain, there was not only great risk of failing in the undertaking, but the risk of bringing about the frightful horrors of an European war.

It was nonsense to say that Great Britain was humiliated if she could not persuade the other five powers to adopt her particular purposes. Lord Salisbury demurred entirely, he said, from the idea that they were able to bend the councils and the forces of gigantic empires to whatever course Great Britain thought desirable.

He denied that they were acting from selfish principles in not interfering actively in Turkey. They were the trustees of the interests of vast populations and they would be deeply culpable if these interests were neglected. A European war might involve territorial changes vitally affecting the nations of Europe.

"You cannot expect those nations," Lord Salisbury proceeded to say, "to regard the problem in the same emotional and philanthropic spirit as you in your splendid isolation. You may consider them dilatory but you must confess that they have good motives for prudence."

"We have been told by Mr. Courtney and Mr. Morley (opposition leaders) that we might influence the powers to our way of thinking by abandoning Egypt and Cyprus. That is a pretty and almost idyllic conception of international policy but I do not believe in it.

"And I may say," Lord Salisbury added, in connection with the eastern problem, "that we see no cause to abandon the policy hitherto pursued or to relinquish a single acre of the land we now occupy."

Having warmly eulogized the work of Sir Herbert Kitchener, the sirdar of the Egyptian forces, and Lord Comor, the

British agent, in connection with the Sudan expedition, Lord Salisbury said that he could not say more than that the concert of Europe seemed to be more real than ever before. He was very much pleased with the eloquent speech of M. Hanotaux, the French minister of foreign affairs, outlining the requirements which the powers would insist upon from the Sultan.

He believed, he said, that France would do nothing to baffle European action. Lord Salisbury's remarks contained only a guarded reference to the disclosures made by Prince Bismarck through his newspaper organ of a secret treaty between Germany and Russia, which existed prior to 1890. The premier alluded to Prince Bismarck as the greatest statesman which the latter part of the century produced.

Lord Salisbury demurred absolutely to the presumption of the existence of a permanent and necessary antagonism between Russia and Great Britain. Of this presumption Lord Salisbury said: "That is a superstition of antiquated diplomacy. I have no room to believe that Russia entertains the same views and pursues the same objects as ourselves concerning the terrible events in the east."

In a short peroration Lord Salisbury, having spoken for forty minutes, repeated the sentiments expressed by him in previous speeches on the subject to the effect that "our first duty is toward the interests of our country, our second duty to all humanity, to bring redress to thousands without threatening millions with ruin."

THE GOLD IN THE TREASURY Seems Likely to Absorb the People's Private Hoards

The Treasury Resources Taxed to Supply the Demand for Paper Money. Offers of Gold Coin Refused.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The treasury today lost \$27,000 in gold coin and \$21,200 in bars, which leaves the true amount of reserve \$121,526,364. The net gain in gold today at New York and San Francisco was \$1,034,700. The resources of the treasury are being severely taxed to meet the demand for paper notes of all denominations in exchange for gold. In many cases the gold holders ask for United States notes of large denominations in exchange. The latter are as valuable for reserve as the gold, but they express a willingness to accept Sherman notes, or if necessary silver certificates, if the government is unable to furnish United States notes. The demand for large denominations is not imperative, the principal thing being to get paper money. Reports from all parts of the country tend to show that nearly all of the gold withdrawn during the last several weeks was for the purpose of hoarding, and now that the supposed danger is past, the gold is being offered at the several sub-treasuries or being deposited in banks and so is finding its way into the government coffers.

The rush of gold offers is so great that in New York at least the assistant treasurer has been compelled to refuse gold until such time as he was able to handle it, and in a number of instances currency has been shipped from one sub-treasury to another to meet the usual demands. The reserve today passed the \$120,000,000 point and the officials have no doubt that it will reach a much higher figure before the close of the year. The increase in business generally predicted it is believed will result in greatly increased receipts from customs and from internal revenue so that the present treasury deficit is likely to be reduced to some extent before the inauguration of Mr. McKinley.

ON THE TRACK. Results of Running Races Over the Ingleside Course.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.—Weather threatening; track muddy at Ingleside. Five furlongs—Stentor won, George Palmer second, Mercutio third; time 1:04.4. Six furlongs—Braw Scot won, San Mateo second, Candor third; time 1:18.4. Five and a half furlongs—Alvarado won, Salvadore second, Tonino third; time 1:14.4. Seven furlongs—Mildred won, Strathol second, Waxona third; time 1:30.4. Six furlongs—Callente won, Favory second, Alvero third; time 1:16.4. Five furlongs—Geyser won, Scotch Rose second, Seppy third; time 1:04.4.

At Ingleside—First race, five-eighths of a mile, maiden 2-year-olds—Infinitor 108; Catherine the Great, 105; Marzianello, 103; Joe Terry, 101; Hermatta, 102; Marco, 102; Prince Hooker, 115; Spinning Boy, 105; Dr. Martin, 102; Popin Jay, 103; Moreno (formerly Minnie), 102. Second race, mile and a sixteenth, selling—Jack Martin, 84; Little Cripple, 103; Joe Terry, 101; Hermatta, 102; Marco, 102; Una Colorado, 102; Oester Joe, 105. Third race, five-eighths of a mile, maiden 2-year-olds—Vivo, 108; Diminendo, 115; Cogent, 108; D. J. Tobin, 103; February, 105; Jay Wheeler, 105; Quantro, 108; Azaan, 105; Halsey, 103; Link Boy, 108. Fourth race, seven-eighths of a mile, Redington, 103; Mable, 103; Malo, 103; 107; Fairy, 101; Red Jule, 97; Summertime, 104; Sabana, 104; Sister Mary, 109.

Fifth race, three-quarters of a mile, selling—Two Cheers, 101; Rutledge, 99; Charrouse, 100; Trapson, 92; Road Warner, 96; Monterey, 105; Sir Phillip, 95; Last Chance, 101; Stainoga, 102; Nebopolassar, 92.

BIDS FOR LIGHT VESSELS. WASHINGTON, NOV. 9.—In about three weeks the plans and specifications for three composite light vessels and two steel tenders for the lighthouses will be ready and will be sent by Captain Wilde of the lighthouse board to all ports in the country, together with blank forms for bids. One of the light vessels will be located in San Francisco bay. All of these vessels will be modern and first class in every particular, with powerful masthead electric lights, visible for fifteen miles. For each of the light vessels \$80,000 will be paid; for the tenders \$75,000 each.

SARONY DEAD. NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Napoleon Sarony, photographer, died today. Next to Brady, he has probably photographed more celebrities than any other artist in the United States.

THE BIG TELEPHONE CASE

Argued Before the Supreme Court Judges

NINE HOURS FOR ARGUMENT

Will Continue the Case Until Friday or Saturday

By Careful Management the Telephone Patent Has Been Kept Valid for the Past Nineteen Years.

Associated Press Special Wire WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The case of the United States against the American Bell Telephone company was argued in the United States supreme court today, and some respect the case is regarded as among the most important before the court, as it involves the validity of the Berliner patents, owned by the Bell company.

Attorney-General Harmon, Solicitor-General Conrad and a number of attorneys representing special interests appeared in connection with the suit of the United States, while the Bell company had a heavy array of counsel, including Messrs. James J. Storrow, James H. Choate and Frederick P. Fish. The Standard Telephone company is represented by Gen. James McNaught and Myron Francis Hill, who have filed a brief on two points in behalf of the government. The Standard company has no direct interest in the litigation, except as it affects the general use of telephones. It is said a decision in favor of the government would tend to open the telephone to public use.

Owing to the importance of the interests involved, the court granted nine hours for argument, which will continue the case for about three days. Judge R. S. Taylor of Indianapolis opened the argument today in behalf of the United States.

The suit began February 9, 1893, when the attorney-general filed a bill in equity against the American Bell Telephone company and Emil Berliner, asking for the annulment of the patent. Alternative prayer was made that if the patent was not declared wholly null and void, it should be repeated in part, as the court deemed proper.

The Berliner application for patent was filed June 4, 1877, but the patent was not issued until fourteen years thereafter. The main points raised by the United States are: First—That the patent is void for illegal delay in its issue. Second—That it is also void on the ground that the prior patent was granted upon the same application to the same applicant for the same invention. The patent covers what is known as the microphone.

The attorney general's bill set up that the Bell Telephone company designed, and with intent thereby to prolong its monopoly, delayed and prolonged the pendency of the application for more than thirteen years after its control of the patent.

The Bell company in its answer points out that the United States officials from the first have had entire control of the application for patent, and an express denial is made that there was any fraud, accident or mistake. The company maintained that it had not designedly delayed the issue of the patent with a view to extending its rights. It alleged that if there was any slowness it was the act of the plaintiff itself, the United States.

The case was tried in the United States circuit court for the district of Massachusetts, where the contentions of the United States were sustained. The Bell company appealed to the circuit court of appeals, where the preceding decision was reversed on the ground that there was no evidence of dereliction of duty in the patent office, and the bill in equity of the United States was dismissed. The case now comes before the supreme court on an appeal by the United States from the decision of the circuit court of appeals. The same points at first presented as to delay are still foremost and the arguments of counsel today were directed mainly to these points.

CROOKED MANAGEMENT. Leads to the Arrest of a Loan Company President.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—Allison S. Mason, president of the defunct Globe Investment company, was arrested this morning on an indictment charging him with embezzlement of sums aggregating \$10,000.

Treasurer J. Lowell Moore of the company is now serving a three-years' sentence on a similar charge. The Globe Investment company was the successor to the Dakota Mortgage Loan company, formed in this city in 1884, with a capital of \$100,000. The company dealt almost exclusively in western property mortgages. In September, 1895, the Massachusetts savings bank commissioners asked for a receiver for the Globe, and the supreme court appointed Henry A. Wyman. Upon taking charge Wyman found the affairs of the company badly tangled, with \$276,000 in the treasury and liabilities to the amount of \$4,000,000, although there were assets in papers amounting to \$200,000. He also found that funds had been used for foreclosed mortgages had been used to pay back interest, and it was on this charge that Moore was sentenced and that Mr. Mason was arrested today.

THE CASTLE CASE. The Lady's Release From Prison Is Very Slow in Coming.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Ambassador Bayard, in an interview today with a representative of the Associated Press regarding the case of the lady of the castle of San Francisco, now in Women's Scrubs prison undergoing sentence for shoplifting, said he had been precluded from doing anything official with the home office in the matter as his relations were confined to the foreign office, everything else being of a personal nature. Continuing, Mr. Bayard said: "I received a long letter from Mr. Castle Saturday, which I enclosed to Sir Matthews White Ridley, the home secretary. He is kind and considerate and sure to do what is right, although I have not yet received an answer. The officials have shown consideration in the equi-

ty matter and I look for a speedy release of Mr. Castle."

Mr. Castle, in an interview today, said: "I went to the home office Saturday. Permission was immediately granted me to visit my wife. She was very hysterical, but knew me and seemed to realize the awful position she is in. I tried to console her with many cable messages from San Francisco friends. The doctor admitted she was in a highly nervous state. I have no information as to when she will be released."

Dr. A. Conan Doyle writes to the Times this morning implying that paper's powerful interception in behalf of Mrs. Walter M. Castle.

"If there is any doubt of moral responsibility," writes Dr. Doyle, "the benefit of the doubt should certainly be given to one whose sex and position as a visitor amongst us give her a double claim to our consideration. It is to the consulting room and not to the cell that she should be sent."

A FIGHT FOR AN OFFICE

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.—William Ambrose, superintendent of streets-elect, will probably have to make a legal battle for possession of the office after Jan. 1st. Thomas Ashworthy, the present incumbent, intends to retain his office until forced to relinquish it by judicial decision. It is contended that the office of street superintendent is as much a county office as recorder or county clerk, and therefore the incumbent thinks he is entitled to a four years' term.

A RECEPTION GIVEN JONES

In Honor of His Services During the Campaign

The Late Defeat Explained and Success Predicted at the Election to Come. Praises for Bryan.

HOPE, Ark., Nov. 9.—A public reception was tendered Senator James K. Jones at the Opera house in this place this afternoon. The meeting was arranged for the purpose of allowing the senator's friends and neighbors to show their appreciation of his work in the recent campaign. People came into town from all over Hampstead county to welcome the senator, and the little Opera house was literally packed, many ladies and children being present, all anxious to see Senator Jones. After a cordial greeting, Senator Jones spoke for an hour or more on the campaign and the obstacles that had to be met. He said that the result was a victory for the Democratic party. He said that while they had lost the election, they had not lost the fight.

The cause of silver was stronger today than it was when the campaign opened, and victory was assured in 1909. He paid a high tribute to William J. Bryan, and said he had made one of the most wonderful fights that he had ever made in any leader. He said that the large number of commercial orders placed previous to election day and contingent upon McKinley's election, had been made use of in influencing the votes of workmen, and had caused thousands of Bryan men to vote for McKinley, and that Bryan lost the election by the changes made during the last three days of the campaign.

The senator did not make any effort at a set speech, but talked to his friends in a conversational way. His remarks, which elicited generous applause, were in many places. His former friends were out in force, and many Populists and Republicans were in the audience and joined in to make the welcome a hearty one. Senator Jones will remain in Hope several days, before leaving for Washington.

MURDER AND SUICIDE

Sacramento Gets Rid of at Least One Undesirable Citizen

SACRAMENTO, Nov. 9.—Shortly before 8 o'clock this evening there was a murder and suicide on L street. Eugene Bosquet fired a bullet into his wife's brain, and then turned the weapon against his own head. Both died instantly.

Eugene Bosquet was a Frenchman, a dashing and prosperous looking young fellow, who about a year ago was arrested upon a charge of placing his wife Lucy in a house of ill-repute. At the same time he placed his sister in the same house. Bosquet was sentenced to a term in the penitentiary for placing his wife in the house. Pending an appeal to the supreme court he was released on bail in the sum of \$4000, which was furnished by wealthy French friends. The case would have been heard before the supreme court in a few days. Three days ago Eugene Bosquet returned from San Francisco and found his wife living with another man. She told her husband that all was over between them, and after a violent quarrel tonight, he killed her and then committed suicide.

A RUNAWAY MATCH.

The Hard-Hearted Parents Threaten to Make Serious Objection.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.—On a bright red bicycle built for two young Peter Metcalfe and younger Clara Byrne rode to Stockton Thursday last and were married there. It was an elopement and neither the mother of the bride nor the parents of the groom heard of the marriage until last night, the young couple having resolved to keep it a profound secret. They were accompanied to Stockton by Edmund Langer, a youthful friend of Metcalfe's and he, too, was pledged to silence.

The groom is a son of George Metcalfe, a retired tugs were over half a million dollars. The bride is the daughter of Mrs. Winifred Byrne and sister of Frank Byrne, the well-known bicycle rider, who holds the world's amateur competition record. The parents of the young couple declare that they will not tolerate their union and insist that the marriage be annulled.

THE COTTON CROP.

DALLAS, Tex., Nov. 9.—The cotton crop of 1894 is at an end. A killing frost has fallen and the fields are as black as soot. There is not a particle of life left in the plants. A few more bales can be picked out, but fully 90 per cent has been harvested.

EUROPEAN FLOODS.

ROME, Nov. 9.—Nearly all the rivers in Central and Northern Italy have overflowed. A quarter of the town of Civita Dicastello has been inundated. Bridges were swept away and several persons drowned. Large tracts of land are desolated.

TRACK AND TRAFFIC NOTES

A Great Scheme Which Centers at San Diego

4 TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS

Bigger and Finer Than Anything Now Afloat

Too Fine, in Fact, to Exist Except in Dreams—Litigation Among the Santa Fe Stockholders.

Associated Press Special Wire SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.—One of the great projected enterprises dependent in part on the election of McKinley at San Diego and in Chicago, New York and Philadelphia. It is the heavily backed proposition of a number of American capitalists to establish on the Pacific a magnificent line with such railway arrangements in the United States and such connection with the new trans-Siberian line as will make it a vital and effective part of a great round-the-world system of communication. This new proposition which has long since passed the stage of preliminary discussion, bids fair to be in full operation before any Pacific port has welcomed the first of the much talked-of Japanese lines. The project and its inception in Chicago and among its most enthusiastic supporters are Marshall Field, the millionaire dry goods man, and other Chicago millionaires. The New York end of the enterprise is being cared for by E. C. Potter & Co. In Philadelphia the concern has the interest and support of William Cramp & Sons, the ship-builders. It is the intention of these capitalists to establish a new trans-Pacific line superior to anything afloat. Their plan calls for the construction of a number of steamers of not less than 8000 tons burden and of 20 knots speed, which will make them eligible to the benefits of the United States mail subsidy of \$1 per traveled mile. The distance from the California coast to Hong Kong is 7000 miles and thus each steamer would be entitled to a bonus of \$28,000 for a single trip. It is proposed to begin the enterprise with four twin-screw steamers, capable of carrying 5500 tons of freight, 200 first class passengers and 1200 steerage passengers.

As originally proposed, the line was to run from San Diego to the ports of China and Japan, but since then an agent of the company has come to the coast and has opened negotiations to make San Francisco the terminus on this coast.

AT SANTA FE THE TUBES.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 9.—Attorneys and officials of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad company took decisive action today in the receivership proceedings begun last Thursday in the state district court. At a very early hour this morning they appeared at Oklahoma, where the receivership proceedings were instituted before Judge Myer. After filing the usual papers with the clerk of the district court and taking a transcript of the receivership case they returned to Topeka and filed the documents with the United States circuit court, together with a motion to transfer the case to the federal court. Charles Johnson, the receiver, appointed by Judge Myer, was due to qualify today, but the company's lawyers got into court first, and it is stated that his bond cannot be accepted without the consent of the federal judge.

At a later hour today Charles Blood Smith, an interested bondholder, appeared before United States Judge Foster at Fort Scott and secured a temporary injunction against the receiver appointed in the state court. Mr. Smith, in his application for injunction, maintains that the alien land law of Kansas does not apply to railroads. Judge Foster enjoins Mr. Johnson from interfering in any manner with the Santa Fe property pending a hearing at Topeka on November 23.

In the motion to transfer filed at Oklahoma this morning the Santa Fe lawyers maintain that the appointing of a receiver by the state circuit court would be an interference with interstate commerce and that the enforcement of the order dividing the company's lands into 160-acre tracts and selling them would destroy the railway and so be unconstitutional, in that it would impair the obligations of a contract between the corporation and the statutes embodied in the company's charter.

OTTAWA, Nov. 9.—Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals Schreiber has come to British Columbia to make a report upon the advisability of building a railroad from Lethbridge, on the Canadian Pacific, through the Crow's Nest pass, in the Rockies, and into the Kootenai mining region. The construction of any such line would take a great deal of traffic which now finds its way to market by the American roads.

A CRUISER SUNK.

The Battleship Texas Goes to the Bottom of the Drydock.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The battleship Texas, to which a number of accidents have occurred since she was launched, lies alongside Cob dock, Brooklyn navy yard, submerged about five feet above the water line. Early today the main injection valve on the starboard side, near midship, about fourteen feet below the water line, was moved in by the force of the water. The engine room was quickly flooded with dirty, black, muddy water, and the ship soon began to settle. Captain Glass called the officers and went to the deck and did everything possible to minimize the ship's injury. At the time the accident occurred there was only about two feet of water under the ship, and she soon rested on the muddy bottom. This was at low water, but at high water this forenoon, there was between five and six feet of water above the line at the stern, and about eighteen inches less at the bow.

Wrecking tugs were immediately summoned, and three were soon alongside pumping the water out of the engine and boiler rooms, while a diver was sent down to ascertain the amount of the damage. Captain Glass, Lieutenant Kelly, Engineer Moore and other officers could not be induced to talk about the accident, and all inquirers

were referred to Commodore Seward, commander of the yard.

He said: "I know very little as yet about the accident. The ship is resting easily on the muddy bottom, and we have no apprehension of any further damage to her. The principal damage she will sustain will be from the dirty water, which will temporarily injure the engines and machinery. We cannot estimate the amount of damage nor the exact cause of the accident until the diver makes his report, and possibly not until the ship is raised. She will come up as early as soon as the leak is stopped."

Later—Commander West telegraphed the Associated Press at 10:40 tonight that the battleship Texas was afloat at the Brooklyn navy yard and would be pumped out by midnight and docked on Tuesday.

LOST IN THE MOUNTAINS.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 9.—A special to the Republican from Butte, Mont., says: Word was received in Butte today from Troy, Mont., that Rev. Alexis Bert had been lost in the mountains of the Flathead country during a snowstorm last Friday night and searching parties have not yet been able to find a trace of him and it is almost certain he must have perished. His parents reside somewhere near Chicago. He is a graduate of the Chicago university.

CHAPLAIN FROMEL DEAD.

BERLIN, Nov. 9.—Court Chaplain Fromel is dead.

AN OLD STORY IS REVIVED

By a Confession of an Expert Robber's Wife

Light Thrown on the Big Robbery of the Adams Express Company a Few Years Ago.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 9.—Some sensational testimony was given before Judge Barr this afternoon which revived the story of the theft of a \$27,000 package from the Adams Express company a few years ago. Before the arguments in the damage suit of Mrs. Eugenia Elrod against the Adams Express company were begun, the counsel for the express company introduced as evidence an alleged confession made by Mrs. Minnie B. Ketcham, Charles Hardin's wife. In this confession she stated her husband had told her that Charlton Elrod got him the position with the express company with the understanding that they were to steal at least a million dollars from the company. Ketcham told his wife, according to her confession, that he was completely in Elrod's power and that Elrod threatened to have him returned to the Missouri penitentiary for an unexpired term if he did not do as Elrod desired him. Using this same threat Elrod, it is alleged, would force him to give up his salary as fast as he was drawn, giving him back only enough to live on, and that in amounts of \$1 and \$2 at a time.

Finally, according to Mrs. Ketcham's story, Elrod's creditors pressed him too hard and he told Hardin to take what money he could get. Hardin came in one morning with about \$1000 and said that he had stolen \$35,000 and had turned the most of it over to Elrod. They went to Cincinnati, where he gave Mrs. Braun, his mother-in-law, \$2000 with which she bought a house in Morland, a suburb of Chicago. They made their home there for awhile, having gotten from Elrod \$18,000. Then they traveled over the country and when he was finally arrested only a small part of it was left.

From time to time, she says, Elrod had visited them and had gotten back as much of the money as they would give him. According to her confession, this nagging by Elrod caused her husband to spend the money and take to drinking. Before he was arrested he had given his parents in Arkansas \$2000 with which they had purchased a home. It will be remembered that Hardin was acquitted of this robbery in Nashville, where he was taken for trial. He is now in the Michigan City, Indiana, prison for another offense.

THE BUSINESS REVIVAL.

Several Firms Express Faith in the Good Times Coming.

BRISTOL, Ct., Nov. 9.—A business revival is felt here and the most notable instance of it is found at the factory of Bristol Brass and Clock company. Beginning tonight the factory will run overtime. This course is necessary to fill orders which have been received.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 9.—The big silk mills of the Cheney brothers began a full-time schedule today. The works have been running at a reduced time for more than three years. The change affects 2500 employes.

PIQUA, O., Nov. 9.—The corrugating works, the rolling mill, the Snyder bent wood works and the Orr Insead mill started today giving employes work to do. The American strawboard works will start as soon as repairs are made.

SEDALIA, Mo., Nov. 9.—After working one-half of a force on half time for several months past the Missouri Pacific shops here today put a full force of men to work on full time.

ON THE WHEEL.

A Four-hours-for-six-days Contest Begun at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Nov. 9.—The six days' four hours daily bicycle contest began at the casino tonight. At the end of the first hour the score stood: Albert, New York, 21 miles and 4 laps; Hofstetter, Florida, 21 miles and 4 laps; Smith, Saratoga, 21 miles and 4 laps; Golden, New York, 21 miles and 2 laps; Shock, New York, 21 miles and 1 lap.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 9.—In a match race for \$400 at the Coliseum tonight Tom Cooper of Detroit beat Jay Eaton of Elizabeth, N. J. The race was one mile indoors, and Cooper won in 2:13-1/5.

MADE HIM MAD

LARRABEE, Ia., Nov. 9.—Rev. E. L. Benedict tonight shot and fatally injured Harry McWhorter, a prominent druggist. One day last week Mr. Benedict secured a search warrant and had McWhorter's house searched for liquor. This enraged the druggist and he assaulted Benedict.

4 POINTS. There's wisdom in using Tip Top Cough Syrup. First, because it cures coughs that other remedies even fail to relieve. Second, it is pleasant to take. Third, it is absolutely safe. Fourth, in point of economy it is cheaper, because it takes less of it to effect a cure. With the four points it is no wonder that Tip Top is such a favorite. Price 50 cents. At all druggists.

SOPLY AND WILLIE FIGHT

The Los Angeles Boy Gets the Decision

MULDOON'S "PICKANINNY"

Also Gets Away With His English Opponent

Fatty Purcell Whips James Ferns at Topeka—Denver Ed Smith is Beaten by Joe Goddard

Associated Press Special Wire LONDON, Nov. 9.—There was a brilliant array of sportsmen present tonight at the National Sporting club to witness the fights between "Solly" Smith of Los Angeles and "Willie" Smith, the featherweight champion of England, for a twenty-round contest at 118 pounds for a purse of \$2500 and the championship of Great Britain, and between Muldoon's "Pickaninny," otherwise known as "Billy" Hill, and an English unknown, who is Arthur Callan of Manchester.

In the first event Solly Smith won easily in the eighth round and in the second event Hill was declared the winner in the fourteenth round. The two Smiths got to work very promptly after entering the ring. Solly led off very low, and on repeating the dose was cautioned. Willie Smith played a waiting game, so that little was done until the third round, in which Solly stood well, thereafter having matters entirely his own way. He punished his opponent severely in the eighth round, when the referee stopped the fight.

In the succeeding event Callan made a desperate effort against Muldoon's "Pickaninny," but the contest was spoiled by a lot of hugging by both contestants. The American had the advantage of height and reach. Callan had the best of the fifth round, but the sixth ended in favor of the American. The succeeding rounds were mostly in favor of Callan, but in the fourteenth round the American settled the business and won the fight with a hit on the jaw of his opponent.

Mike Dooley has challenged Joe Goddard. FAT BUT MIGHTY TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 9.—The fight between Paddy Purcell of Kansas City and James Ferns of Fir City, took place near Galena, Kan., tonight. Purcell was in bad condition, being fat and flabby, while Ferns was in the pink of condition. The bout ended with the third round, when Purcell knocked his man out. It was a very hot fight and it is said to be the first time Ferns has been defeated.

DENVER ED BESTED

JOHANNESBURG, South African Republic, Nov. 9.—In a prize fight between Joe Goddard, Australian heavyweight, and "Denver Ed" Smith of Colorado, Goddard won in four rounds. Sporting Life says of last night's contests before the National Sporting club: The hurricane style of fighting which the visitors adopted completely