E. S. STOKES PASSES AWAY

Death Comes at the Home of His Sister in New York City.

The End of a Remarkable Life—His Friendship With Fisk, Whom He Later Killed—His Business Career After Leaving Sing Sing Prison.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2—Edward S. Stokes, who shot Jim Fisk, died at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the home of his sister, Mrs. Howard McNutt, at 751 St. Nicholas Avenue, after an illness of two months. Bright's disease was the cause of death.

Mr. Stokes was taken ill at his home, 209 West Seventy-ninth Street, and six weeks ago was removed to the house where he died. He seemed to improve after the change, but a few days ago Mr. Stokes began to sink and his physician, Dr. John S. Billings, said that death was a question of only a few days at most. The sufferer became unconscious early today, and died without recovering consciousness.

It was not generally known until after Mr. Stokes went to the home of his sister that he had been living with a woman, who says she is Rosamonde Laugdon Barclay, and that she is his wife. She said she married Mr. Stokes in Canada more than a year ago, and in a statement to the newspaper reporters she accused Mr. and Mrs. McNutt of calling at the Seventy-ninth Street house and "spiriting" her husband away.

It is said that Miss Barclay is an octoroon, and that she met Stokes more than two years ago. Mr. and Mrs. McNutt say they have no knowledge of a marriage between Mr. Stokes and the woman, and they do not know anything about her, except that she called at their home several times in her efforts to see Mr. Stokes. The woman says she can prove her rights, and it is half expected by Mr. Stokes' friends that she will fight for a share of his property.

A rumor was spread today that she was taken before Mr. Stokes a few days ago, and in the presence of Mr. and Mrs. McNutt said she had no claim upon him. When Mr. McNutt was asked about this tonight he said to a reporter:

"I have no desire to discuss that. You may say for me that I deny any statement made about this woman appearing in this house."

It is believed that Mr. and Mrs. McNutt have come to some kind of understanding with the alleged widow, because a few days ago she and her mother, who were residing at the Stokes house, suddenly packed up all their furniture and left. They did not say where they were going. It was said they went to Yonkers.

Edward Stiles Stokes was born in Philadelphia in 1861. His father, a brother of Jas. Stokes, of New York, was a man of comfortable fortune, and young Stokes had a good education. He came to New York when he was about twenty years old, and began business as a produce dealer. Then he went into the petroleum business with his father, and they built a refining plant at Hunter's Point. It was known as the Brooklyn Refining Company. It was the height of the Tweed ring days then, and James Fisk, Jr., senior partner of the great Wall Street firm of Fisk, Gould & Martin, was in all the glory of his half-Falstaffian, half-Hindoo-nabob career.

With one of his partners, Jay Gould, he controlled the Erie Railroad; and on his own account he owned the Fall River and Bristol lines of steamers. He was colonel of the Ninth Regiment and in the full effulgence of his florid taste for diamonds and the blue and gold of military and naval uniforms. Fisk's house was an Aladdin's palace. In these days, given over to rollicking suppers and general riotous living. This house was at 359 West Twenty-third Street. The head of Fisk's house was Helen Josephine Lawler Mansfield. Fisk's wife, Mrs. Lucy D. Fisk, lived at the old New York Hotel when she was in town, but spent most of the time at Fisk's country home in Vermont.

It was at this stage of Fisk's career that he met Stokes. The young oil manufacturer was already a conspicuous figure in the Delmonico district. He was a notably handsome man of twenty-five years, with regular features, keen grey eyes, and a fine head of curly black hair, that then had in it just one splotch of that white which by the time he was thirty-five had spread over his entire poll, giving him that curious look of a young old man that made him always observed in the streets of New York even by those who did not know who he was.

The relations between Fisk and Stokes became of the most cordial character, and the handsome young Philadelphian began to make money fast. It was Fisk's habit to invite his boon companions to the Twenty-third Street house. He got to inviting there his newly-made friend and protege, the dangerously handsome Stokes. In his own jovial confidence in this man Fisk remained long unsuspicious of treachery. But suspicion at last came, and, with the suspicion, action. For action followed very quickly upon the heels of a fixed purpose in Fisk's mind.

To confirm absolutely his own distrust he employed detectives. He quickly had all and more than all the evidence he wanted. Then he started in on a campaign of revenge. He abandoned the Mansfield woman. He attacked young Stokes in the courts, and Stokes was arrested on a charge of embezzlement in connection with the oil business. Josephine Mansfield retaliated by turning over to Stokes letters said to compromise Fisk badly with the Tweed gang. An indictment was found agiust Stokes. There were other troubles, and finally Stokes decided to kill Fisk.

On the day that Fisk was shot, Stokes drove from the city hall to the Hoffman House, where he then made his home. From the Hoffman House he drove to Josephine Mansfield's in Twenty-third Street; from there to Seventh Avenue, thence down Seventh Avenue to Fourteenth Street; along Fourteenth Street to Fifth Avenue; down Fifth Avenue to Fourth Street, and so across to Broadway, where he was in the vicinity of the Grand Central Hotel. In his defence he positively swore that he did not know Fisk was at the Grand Central Hotel, or likely to be there. The jury on his first trial evidently did not believe this story, for they found him guilty of murder in the first degree. It was affirmed by the prosecution that Stokes did know Fisk was there, or would be there to see a Mrs. Morse, whose husband many years before had befriended Fisk when he was a boy just starting in life—a favor which Fisk did not forget, for in his will he left Mrs. Morse an annuity of $3,000.

At all events, when Fisk reached the ladies' entrance of the Grand Central, Stokes was already in the house, and, as the prosecution asserted, waiting at the head of the stairs of the ladies' entrance for Fisk to appear. When Fisk did appear, and was part way up the stairs, Stokes, resting his arm on the post at the end of the balustrade, deliberately fired a shot, which struck Fisk in the breast, and resulted in his death about six hours later. Stokes, after his first shot, fired another, which made a flesh wound in Fisk's arm. Stokes was captured in the rear of the office on the floor below, as he was making his way toward the Mercer Street entrance of the hotel.

Stokes was convicted and sentenced to be hanged on February 23, 1873. On a new trial he was again convicted, and on a third trial was found guilty of murder in the second degree. He served four years at Sing Sing.

When the Prince of Eric, as Fisk was known in those days, took up Stokes he recognized in him a peer in craft. But Ned Stokes had in addition to his shrewdness a charming person. Even in his later years the most virulent of his thousands of enemies called him a handsome man. He possessed a grace of body and manner and an actual beauty of face that his acquaintances of later years could not imagine.

When Fisk discovered that Stokes was foremost in the affections of Josie Mansfield, he stopped the woman's allowance, started in to ruin Stokes in his Wall Street speculations, and discriminated against Stokes in the shipments of oil from the Pennsylvania regions. Stokes understood all that was going on, yet the sturdy gambler's nerve never failed him. Not one of his fellow boarders at the Hoffman House saw him otherwise than calm and perfectly composed. Cassius M. Reed was the proprietor of the Hoffman House at the time. Stokes exercised his fascination in the hotel on men and women, save Mrs. Reed, the landlord's wife. She, a fresh-hearted Irish girl, felt an instinctive aversion for this fine fellow, with the smooth way. She warned her husband against him. But Mr. Reed always said: Nonsense; Ned Stokes is all right."

After Stokes shot Fisk the public looked upon it as a cowardly murder, and clamored that Stokes should be hanged. He was held up for universal execration. Yet the outcry didn't disturb him as he sat in his cell in the Tombs. He felt that he was all right, and was certain that he would never feel the rope, and with the calmness of the gambler who draws a fifth card while a revolver shines across the table, he continued his stock deals in Wall Street. His commissioner for these speculations was Cassius M. Reed, who pitied and admired him. Stokes' father had bankrupted himself in defence of his son. When the second trial came on Ed Stokes was penniless. It was Cassius M. Reed who put up the money for the second trial, and relatives spent $60,000 on the third trial. It was W. E. D. Stokes, a cousin of Edward S. Stokes, it is said, who induced his father to spend this $60,000 in defence of Edward. For many years there was a bitter fight between the cousins, W. E. D. and Edward Stokes, which was made up at the deathbed of Stokes.

While in Sing Sing Stokes had a clerical place, and he had far more liberty than the poor workingman. Stokes had a comfortable cell with a great many books and pictures and bric-a-brack. Admittance was denied to no friend of his, and, although visitors were few, these faithful ones always brought things of comfort with them, good whisky and cigars, and sometimes a case of champagne, and many delicacies in the shape of food.

Stokes behavior in Sing Sing was exemplary, and he received the usual commutation of sentence, so that in 1876 he stepped from the gate of Sing Sing free. Cassius M. Reed was waiting for him, and they returned to New York together. Stokes found himself a pariah. His old friends shunned him. But one man clung to him, Reed, who took him to live at the Hoffman, and advanced money to buy clothes. Stokes was profuse in his gratitude.

Stokes maintained an impassive front in the face of daily sneers. At the time of the Fisk tragedy, Stokes' wife took their young child, a girl, abroad and remained there. There is no record of who this Mrs. Stokes was. So had he hardened himself that when the news came from Paris a number of years ago that his daughter was dead, he didn't shed a tear. A year passed, and Reed by persistence, had swung Stokes back into partial recognition among men about town. Reed and Stokes began to embark on the sea of finance, and when Stokes proposed the foundation of the Asphalt Block Paving Company, the capital was forthcoming. Stokes had seen this paving process at Sing Sing, and was confident that he could make it a great success. The venture was a failure. Stokes then proposed that they go into mining speculation. Mr. Reed agreed. Stokes grew regularly for expenses upon Reed. In the West Stokes met John W. Mackay, and Mr. Mackay took a fancy to the speculator from the East.

In conjunction with Cassius M. Reed, Stokes bought a mine from Mackay, which he placed in London and Paris at a profit of nearly $2,000,000. This mine was known as the Victorine silver mine.

Shortly after that Reed and Stokes became partners in the Hoffman House. John W. Mackay was also a partner. The barroom was gorgeously fitted up with paintings and marble statues. Bouguereau's "Satyr and Nymphs" and other paintings famous the world over were purchased. Fine tapestries which were made expressly for Napoleon I were purchased. Most of the treasures, it is said, were sold by the late Miss Catherine Wolfe, whose home was at Twenty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue.

The Hoffman House became the recognized quarters, practically speaking, of Tammany Hall, and up-State Democratic politicians. Meanwhile Stokes was acting as Mackay's agent in buying up the stock of the Bankers' and Merchants' Telegraph Company, which the capitalist wanted to merge into another corporation. Stokes became a stockholder in the now defunct Madison Square Bank, and chairman of its Executive Committee. Stoke's transactions with Mackay in the Bankers' and Merchants' Telegraph Company were not satisfactory to Mr. Mackay, and he brought many suits against Mr. Stokes. Reed and Stokes began to quarrel, Reed saying that he could not get an accounting from the Hoffman House bookkeeper, who, it was said at the time, was partial to Stokes. Finally a compromise was reached by the formation of the Hoffman House Company. Reed took $200,000 worth of stock and Stokes $100,000 worth.

The partners continued to quarrel, and finally Reed found himself on the outside of the Hoffman House in a back room on the third floor of a Twenty-third Street lodging house. Then he began to sue Stokes for an accounting, including money loaned in the days when Stokes was in the Tombs under sentence of death. To this Stokes pleaded the statute of limitations.

Mr. Stokes was always in litigation. At one time he had Roscoe Conkling and Robert G. Ingersoll for his lawyers. He invariably quarreled with his counsel. He never seemed to be really happy unless he was in a legal contention. First, he quarreled with Fisk, his original benefactor. Next he quarreled with Cassius M. Reed, and afterward with W. E. D. Stokes, a cousin, whose father advanced the money for one of Stokes' trials. Then he quarreled with John W. Mackay, another benefactor, and so on through the list.

When Stokes was taken sick this last time a woman, who says her maiden name is Rosamond Langdon Barclay, turned up and claimed to be married to Stokes. She said she first met Mr. Stokes when she was a little girl. Her father, she said, was Charles Barclay, an Englishman, and a friend of Mr. Stokes. She said she was educated at Farmington, Conn., and that twelve years ago she renewed her acquaintance with Mr. Stokes. She said the other day:

"Mr. Stokes and I were married on October 18, 1900, at Shipmen's Point, Canada, by an Episcopalian minister whose name I don't remember. He was stopping at the hotel where we were. At that time Mr. Stokes was not in good health, and he wished to provide for me and arrange matters so that should he become seriously ill I would have the right to visit him, even though our marriage was not made public."

On the return of Mr. Stoker to New York this last time, he was an occupant of the house in which Miss Barclay lived, in West Seventy-ninth Street. He was taken out for a drive one day by Mr. and Mrs. Howard MacNutt, the latter his sister, and taken to their home at 751 St. Nicholas Avenue. MacNutt was President of the Hoffman House Company when Stokes and Reed were the great men in the management.

Stokes, ever since he left prison, went to bed every night with the gas at full flame, and a valet sleeping on a couch beside him. He was always afraid of Fisk's ghost.

TAKE THEM OUT.

Or Feed Them on Food They Can Study On.

When a student begins to break down from lack of the right kind of food, there two things to do; either take school or feed him properly on 'ill rebuild the brain and nerve food is Grape-Nuts.

rites from Jamestown, N. Y., short time ago I got into a on from overstudy, but mother rd about Grape-Nuts Food began to feed me on it. It satisfied my hunger better than any other food, and the results were marvelous. I got fleshy like a good fellow. My usual morning headaches disappeared, and I found I could study for a long period without feeling the effects of it.

"After I had been using Grape-Nuts Food for about two months I felt like a new boy altogether. My face had been pale and thin, but is now round and has considerable color. I have gained greatly in strength as well as flesh, and it is a pleasure to study now that I am not bothered with my head. I passed all of my examinations with a reasonably good percentage, extra good in some of them, and it was Grape-Nuts that saved me from a year's delay in entering college.

"Father and mother have both been improved by the use of Grape-Nuts Food. Mother was troubled with sleepless nights, and got very thin, and looked careworn. She has gained her normal strength and looks, and sleeps well nights." Don E. Cooper.

THOUGHT TO BE INSANE.

The Strange Actions of a German Decorative Artist.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 2—Carl von der Born, a German decorative artist, who is said to have decorated the White House, and many public and private buildings in Washington, New York and other cities, was locked up by the police here last evening on a charge of insanity. He had been acting strangely for several days.

When the police arrived they found Von der Born on a scaffold with a knife and revolver by his side, and it was with much difficulty that they disarmed him. He imagines that he is being pursued by enemies who want to kill him.

A PROTEST BY H. J. SMITH

Objects to the Admission Here of Earl Russell.

In Letter to H. A. Taylor Criticises Attitude of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury—America-Phobia of the Englishman's Grandfather.

The question whether Earl Russell should be admitted to this country has recently been brought to the attention of the Treasury Department in a number of communications. This seems to have been caused by what has been termed, the unusual course which the Treasury Department has pursued in regard to the matter. When the Treasury officials were informed through the newspapers that Earl Russell intended coming to this country, the immigration authorities' attention was called to the fact that the earl has been convicted of bigamy, and was, therefore, under the law regulating immigration, excluded from this country. They informed the collectors at the various immigration ports of this matter, so that they could act in keeping with the law should the earl present himself at the gates of this country and demand admission.

The information did not carry any instructions, but was merely intended for use by the Board of Special Enquiry, if it would have seen fit to make use of it in its investigations into the matter.

H. A. Taylor, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, however, thought otherwise and rescinded the letter of the Immigration Bureau to the collectors and advised the latter that Earl Russell, not being a criminal under American laws, should not be refused admission on account of the verdict of the English House of Lords, branding him a felon and sentencing him to imprisonment for a term of three months.

Horace J. Smith, of Philadelphia, first called the attention of the Treasury Department to the intention of Earl Russell to come to this country, and furthermore made the Treasury acquainted with the detailed facts of the earl's conviction, and demanded that he be refused admission to this country, in accordance with the laws regulating the immigration service.

Mr. Taylor Friday received the following letter from Mr. Smith in regard to the matter:

"Sir: There has appeared in the press generally a letter, apparently from you, in reference to my protest in regard to Earl Russell, and further reference to the case appears in your answer to the protest, cabled to you by the Countess Russell, in which you appear to have stated that the former statements attributed to you are untrue. In this answer you also make the way that, notwithstanding your reported decision admitting Earl Russell, because of his divorce here, you know nothing whatever of the proceedings here except what has appeared in the newspapers. It is due to all parties here that there should be some explicit and reliable statement made by the Department upon which the parties interested could act with intelligence. It is so extremely irregular that a decision should be made by the Department in advance of any application having been made, and without any effort on the part of the Department to ascertain the facts of the case, that I must presume that the press statements in regard to the Department's relation to the case are wholly unwarranted.

"I submit to you, or whoever may be the proper authority, my protest against the admission of Earl Russell, and the grounds for the protest. I have, before entering this protest, ascertained the facts of the divorce and the law relative to convict immigration. The fact that the divorce here was obtained by fraud and was invalid in America, as in England, was before the House of Lords and distinctly proved and admitted by the earl, in his permitting, without objection, a divorce to be granted to his then wife, Mabel Edith, Countess Russell. The conviction was made upon a full view of all the facts and the law of the case; it was followed by his imprisonment, and was brought within the letter and spirit of the law of immigration of March 3, 1891.

"Permit me to call your attention to the provisions of the act. Sections 1 and 8 include among the classes of aliens who shall be excluded from admission to the United States persons who have been convicted of a felony or other infamous crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude. On the arrival by water of any alien immigrant at any place within the United States, the agent or commander of the arriving vessel shall report the name, residence, nationality, and destination of such immigrant to the proper inspection officers, and they shall make a proper inspection of such immigrant, and they shall have power to administer oaths and take testimony relative to the right of the alien to admission, and enter the same on record, and detain the immigrant during such examination; their decision shall be final respecting the right of the alien to land, unless appeal from the decision be taken to the Commissioner of Immigration, whose action shall be subject to review by the Secretary of the Treasury.

"It is my purpose in writing to you to ascertain whether your decision, as reported, was made, and whether it was intended to supersede the orderly course of procedure prescribed in this act, and whether it is intended to forestall any examination at the point of landing, and abrogate in advance the regular course of procedure prescribed in the act which I have just recited.

"You will oblige me by an early answer to this request. The matter is one of great importance in its relation to the family, and, of course, of still greater importance in the matter of an impartial administration of our laws governing immigration. I am, with great respect,

"HORACE J. SMITH."

In answer to this communication Mr. Taylor sent the following letter:

"Mr. Horace J. Smith, 524 Walnut Street, Philadelphia:

"Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of the 30th instant with regard to the admission of Earl Russell to this country, should he apply to be permitted. It is not necessary to make any statement in relation to the newspaper gossip to which you refer. I simply say that the Department intends to administer immigration affairs according to the laws and regulations. Respectfully yours,

"H. A. TAYLOR,
"Assistant Secretary."

It speaking of the matter yesterday Mr. Smith said:

"What I wished to know was, whether a decision had been made by Mr. Taylor, as reported, over his signature in advance of the application of the convict earl, in violation of the provisions of the act of March 3, 1891. This is of interest to the public generally. My object in calling the attention of the Department to the matter was that a law excluding undesirable immigrants might be enforced, and the country not be discredited abroad by the admission of titled convicts and the exclusion of those without these advantages. I have no personal feeling in the matter any more than any other of my fellow-citizens.

"The earl is a convict of a crime of great turpitude, after a trial in the court of his peers, with every disposition to look upon his case favorably, if the facts warranted such a result. In addition to this he had, in order to evade the obligations of his marriage, resorted to a court of foreign jurisdiction, and made his wife an object of opprobrium as having given him cause for annulling their marriage. The proceedings of the House of Lords seem to be conclusive that there was a fraudulent use of our courts for this purpose.

"I may call attention to the fact that this earl is a grandson to that Lord John Russell who strove to humiliate us by permitting the fitting out of cruisers to aid in the separation of our States in 1861; to destroy our commerce, and weaken us in the estimation of the world. He was the man who wrote that insulting despatch for the return of Mason and Slidell, which, if it had not been modified by Prince Albert, would have forced the Administration into war with Great Britain.

Golf Match at Sandwich.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—In a professional golf match at Sandwich today Tom Vardon was 3 up at the end of the first round. His approximate score was 77. Ben Sayers, of North Berwick, made the round in 81.

Friendly Warning.

(From the Baltimore American.)

In all kindness it is suggested to Colonel Watterson to keep out of politics unless he wishes to see the star-eyed goddess taking in washing.

THE LAWSON CUP.

Trophy Symbolizing the History of International Yacht Races.

One of the richest examples of art silversmithing created by Tiffany & Co., and probably the most beautiful nautical trophy ever offered in this or any other country, is the already much-talked-about $20,000 Lawson Cup, presented by Thomas W. Lawson to the Hull Massachusetts Yacht Club to be raced for by 90-foot sloops.

The trophy, which is now on exhibition at Tiffany's New York establishment, consists of a superb punch bowl, stand, a set of drinking cups and a punch ladle. The dimensions give an idea of their massiveness and extraordinary size for a work of this character. The bowl and stand measure twenty-five inches in height, the bowl has a capacity of seventy pints—almost nine gallons—and the entire set contains 1,200 ounces of sterling silver—something over 113 pounds.

Mr. Lawson suggested the design and gave Tiffany & Co. carte blanche orders to make the most beautiful trophy that their artists, modelers, and silversmiths could produce. The trophy in its entirety is an historical record in enduring form of the past half century of international yacht races. The bowl suggests the sea, from which emerges the figure of a triton on one side and a mermaid on the other. These figures have been gracefully employed to serve as handles to the bowl. The triton is looking out upon the ocean, his hand resting on the tiller, while the beautiful mermaid faces him with outstretched hands holding a laurel wreath to crown the winning yacht.

Between these two figures, on the front of the bowl, there is a space for a picture of the winning yacht, date, etc. On the back of the bowl is an etched representation of the yacht America, and below, forming a base to the body of the bowl, are a succession of dolphins, between which, circling around the bowl, are the cups. Each of the cups represents a chapter in yacht racing and bears an etching of one of the winning yachts, with name and date of race as follows: America 1851, Magic, 1870, Sapho 1871, Madeleine 1876, Mischief 1881, Puritan 1885, Mayflower 1886, Volunteer 1887, Vigilant 1893, Defender 1895, Columbia 1899.

The inscription on the trophy has been cleverly worked around the stand in raised letters as follows:

This Cup was presented
by Thomas W. Lawson
to the Hull Massachusetts Yacht Club
to be raced for by ninety-foot sloops.

Running through the lettering is a decoration of seaweed, shells, etc.

The ladle is designed to conform to the bowl, having for a handle a mermaid mounting the crest of a wave. This is all enclosed in a fine oak case.

INDOOR BASEBALL LEAGUE.

Schedule of Championship Games Which Begin Next Saturday.

The District Indoor Baseball League, which was organized last week, is making active preparations to open the championship series next Saturday in the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium. The home nine and the Arlington Wheelmen will be the opposing teams, as the opening attraction.

The teams composing the league are well matched and an interesting series of games is promised, and will continue through the indoor season.

Following is the playing schedule as adopted at the last meeting of the league:

Saturday, November 9, 1901—Y. M. C. A. vs. Arlington.
Tuesday, November 12—Arlington vs. Carrolls.
Wednesday, November 13—Urells vs. Corcorans.
Friday, November 15—Carrolls vs. Y. M. C. A.
Wednesday, November 20—Corcorans vs. Arlington.
Saturday, November 23—Y. M. C. A. vs. Urells.
Wednesday, November 27—Urells vs. Y. M. C. A.
Friday, November 29—Carrolls vs. Corcorans.
Wednesday, December 4—Corcorans vs. Urells.
Saturday, December 7—Y. M. C. A. vs. Carrolls.
Tuesday, December 10—Arlington vs. Y. M. C. A.
Wednesday, December 11—Urells vs. Carrolls.
No games from December 11, 1901, to January 7, 1902.
Tuesday, January 7, 1902—Arlington vs. Urells.
Wednesday, January 8—Corcorans vs. Y. M. C. A.
Friday, January 10—Carrolls vs. Arlington.
Wednesday, January 15—Urells vs. Arlington.
Saturday, January 18—Y. M. C. A. vs. Corcorans.
Wednesday, January 22—Corcorans vs. Carrolls.
Friday, January 24—Carrolls vs. Urells.
Tuesday, January 28—Arlington vs. Corcorans.
Second half—
Wednesday, January 29—Urells vs. Corcorans.
Saturday, February 1—Y. M. C. A. vs. Arlington.
Wednesday, February 5—Corcorans vs. Arlington.
Friday, February 7—Carrolls vs. Y. M. C. A.
Tuesday, February 11—Arlington vs. Carrolls.
Wednesday, February 12—Urells vs. Y. M. C. A.
Saturday, February 15—Y. M. C. A. vs. Carrolls.
Wednesday, February 19—Corcorans vs. Y. M. C. A.
Friday, February 21—Carrolls vs. Urells.
Tuesday, February 25—Arlington vs. Corcorans.
Wednesday, February 26—Urells vs. Carrolls.
Saturday, March 1—Y. M. C. A. vs. Corcorans.
Wednesday, March 5—Corcorans vs. Urells.
Friday, March 7—Carrolls vs. Arlington.
Wednesday, March 12—Urells vs. Arlington.
Saturday, March 15—Y. M. C. A. vs. Urells.
Tuesday, March 18—Arlington vs. Urells.
Wednesday, March 19—Corcorans vs. Carrolls.
Tuesday, March 25—Arlington vs. Y. M. C. A.
Friday, March 28—Carrolls vs. Corcorans.

Each team will play two games with each of the other teams. The games as scheduled will be played in the gymnasiums of the teams whose name appears first opposite each date.

The teams are Y. M. C. A., Arlington Wheelmen, Carroll Institute, Urell Rides, Corcoran Cadet Corps.

A JERSEY CITY COLLISION.

Fatal Injuries Received by John Anness, a Conductor.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2—A rear-end collision between two passenger trains occurred at the Greenville station, Jersey City, on the Jersey Central Railroad, at 4:20 o'clock this morning, and one man received injuries from which he died.

The local passenger train known as the Roselle accommodation had stopped at the Greenville station to take on a few passengers. The Royal Blue flyer, which leaves Washington at midnight, and is due to arrive in New York at 5 o'clock, crashed into the waiting train. The rear platform of the last car of the accommodation train was smashed, many windows in the train were broken, and passengers on both trains were severely shaken up.

The conductor, John Anness, of this city, who was in charge of the accommodation train, was standing on the platform of the second car of his train when the collision occurred. He was thrown forward and fell between the platforms of the first and second car and his legs were cut off. He was taken to the City Hospital in Jersey City, where he died three hours later. None of the passengers on either train were seriously injured. Traffic was delayed for only a short time.

Croker's Judge.

(From the New York World.)

Mr. Croker has at last awakened to the fact that the honest Tammany voters intend to "turn down" the Ice Trust mayor. And so the boss has issued an order that "above all things Van Wyck must be elected." The boss' anxiety is one of the main reasons why his candidate should be defeated. The voters cannot afford to gratify his ambition to "keep a judge," as Tweed did.

The Difference.

(From the Indianapolis News.)

Those men that were neared Schley like him best; those that were farthest away from him—and the fight—like him the least.

No Charge for Trimming Hats

KING'S PALACE
DEPARTMENT STORES
810-812-814-7th Street | 715-Market Space

Premium Stamps free with Purchases

Monday's Unmatchable Bargains.

Selling which will crowd this store from opening until closing time—a continuation of the bargain-offering which has been going on at both stores for the past few days and which has startled all Washington.

$5 to $7 Silk Waists $3.25
Plain colored taffeta silk, embracing the new Florodora and Empire effects; side-button waists, button-in-the-back waists, elaborate effects for evening wear; velvet-trimmed waists and silk-trimmed waists, in heliotrope, blue, pink, lavender, red and reseda; $3.25 instead of $5 to $7.

$10.00 Automobile Coats $6.50
Tomorrow we place on sale a lot of Women's Automobile Jackets, made of excellent quality kersey; 27 inches long; in tans, castor and black; made with storm and notch collars; half tight-fitting and some yoke effects. $6.50 instead of $10.

Women's $10.00 Suits $5.98
An odd lot of Women's Suits, embracing the newest fall and winter effects; some black and some blue; some green cheviots and serges, and some of plain cloths; in Eton and double-breasted styles, plain and trimmed; all sizes; formerly sold for $10; for quick selling—choice, $5.98.

Women's $12.50 to $20 Suits $8.98
Lot of Women's Suits, consisting of one, two and three of a kind; of All-Wool Venetian, Pebble Cheviots, Kersey Broadcloths and Cheviot Serges, in black, brown, blue and Oxford; with taffeta silk and satin-lined jackets, cut single and double-breasted Eton and coat effects; with skirts having graduated flounces; some plain and some trimmed with satin and braid; suits which you cannot duplicate elsewhere for less than $12.50 to $20, for $8.98.

$5 Dress & Walking Skirts $2.85
Women's Walking Skirts, made of a fine quality all-wool Melton cloth, in black, blue and Oxford grey, with 15 rows of stitch at the bottom; are strap-trimmed and have welt seams; they are full wide and are in every length and all sizes, from 23 to 42. Also lot Women's Cheviot and Serge Dress Skirts—some trimmed with satin—some with corded and tucked flounces—all full flounce and flare effects—$5 values—for $2.85.

$10 Taffeta Silk Skirts $6.98
Lot of Women's Taffeta Silk Skirts, trimmed with velvet, and some tucked with ribbon quilling; all with graduated flounce; formerly sold for $10—for $6.98.

Ladies', Misses', & Child's 75c & $1 untrimmed Hats 39c
Several tables piled to overflowing with Ladies', Misses' and Children's Untrimmed Hats, consisting of shapes of all kinds, including shortbacks and flats—also velvet-covered Hats, in black and colors—selling elsewhere for 75c., and as high as $1—for 39c.

$7 & $8 Golf Capes $4.50
A purchase of fashionable Golf Capes, made of fine cloaking—full 30 inches long, in blue, black, tan and other desirable colors, with hoods—fully worth $7 and $8—at less than usual prices, enables us to offer them at $4.50.

75c Silk Pompons 37c
An offering which staggered competition and caused extraordinary selling; made of pure silk—in black, white, blue, castor, brown and grey; 75c elsewhere—for 37c.

Ladies' and Misses' $1.00 and $1.50 Ready-to-wear Hats 59c
The stylish Ready-to-Wear Hats for Women and Misses, in black and colors; some trimmed with Persian and some with polkadot trimmings; in assortment of shapes. $1 and $1.50 values, for 59c.

Women's $5, $6 and $7 Lovely Trimmed Hats $3.88
Just the shape and color effect you want you'll find in this lot of stylishly trimmed Hats which we offer tomorrow at $3.88, and we guarantee others will ask $5, $6 or $7 for them.

50c & 75c 3-quarter Ostrich Plumes 19c
Genuine Imported Ostrich Plumes—6 and 8 inches long—¾ length—in black, white and colors—not the wooly, poor sort—50c. and 75c. elsewhere—for 19c.

75c & $1 Fancy Feathers, Breasts & Birds 39c
Large, handsome breasts, for trimming ready-to-wear Hats, in black, white and colors; also birds of all kinds of rare beauty (except those restricted by law), and also fancy Feathers—75c and $1.00 values—for 39c.

Wings worth up to 50c 8c
Lot of large Black and White Imported Wings, which are so much used for trimming Hats, which are sold for as high as 50c., to go for 8c.

Sale Sateen Skirts.
A maker's entire line of Sateen Skirts has been secured and as the result you are enabled to buy Underskirts, made of extra heavy Mercerized Sateen; in a large assortment of styles; with pleatings; rose quillings and accordion-pleated effects; in all colors and black; the regular $1.50 and $1.75 values for 98c.

10c Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' and Misses' Sheer Linen Handkerchiefs; with hemstitched borders; instead of 10c., for 3½c.

Dress Goods Bargains.
Lot of corded "Soleil," in colors and black—all the stylish shades, such as royal, old rose, green, blue, brown and black; and 36 inches wide; sold elsewhere for 39c. a yard just now; tomorrow, for 25c.
Lot of all-wool Venetian, Camel's Hair Cheviot, Satin Prunella, Serges, &c.; in the season's most desirable colorings, such as brown, reseda, royal, tan, old rose, &c.; 38 inches wide; instead of 75c. a yard, tomorrow, for 49c.
Handsome Broadcloths, Venetians, Melrose; in tan, grey, brown, royal, reseda; 54 inches wide; instead of $1.50 yard; tomorrow to go for 98c.

Women's Hosiery.
One case of Extra Fine Black Hosiery, full seamless, spliced heel and toe. Our 19c. value, Special 12½c.

Child's Hosiery.
One case of Children's Fast-Black Heavy School Hose, full seamless, double knee, spliced heel and toe. Regular 15c. Hose. Special 9c.

Ribbed Vests.
Lot of Women's Heavy Ribbed Vests and Pants; Vests finished with pearl buttons and ribbon tape—regularly sold at 25c., for 17c.

Child's Vests.
Lot of Children's Ribbed Vests, with French necks; finished with pearl buttons; both the bleached and unbleached; with pants to match; instead of 25c. garment; tomorrow 19c.

Table Linen.
25 pieces of white and red Table Linen; 56 inches wide; in large assortment of patterns; instead of 39c. yard, for 25c.
All linen bleached Table Damask; 56 inches wide; the regular 50c. grade; to go tomorrow, for 37c.

10c Cambric.
Lot of soft-finish Cambric; full 36 inches wide; instead of 10c. yard, to go tomorrow, for 7½c.

Canton Flannel.
10 pieces of extra heavy Canton Flannel; unbleached; the regular 12½c. grade; to go tomorrow, for 8⅞c.

Shaker Flannel.
10 pieces of Shaker Flannel; the regular 7c. grade; to go tomorrow, as a special offering, at 4½c.

Flannelette Gowns.
Lot of colored Flannelette Gowns; extra wide and long; made with Bishop sleeves; the kind you generally pay about town at 69c. garment; to go tomorrow, for 49c.

New Belts.
Lot of the New Satin-Stitched Belts; with girdle back and front, and finished with nine rows of stitching; with black and oxydized gilt, grey and silver buckles; the 49c. sort, for 25c.

FOUND IN THE MAINE WOODS.

An Unidentified Body Near the Headwaters of the Penobscot.

BANGOR, Me., Nov. 2—Another unidentified body has been found near the headwaters of the Penobscot and adds to the long list of mysterious and gruesome discoveries in the Maine woods this fall. News was received here that C. C. Prescott, of Hudson, Mass.; F. W. Osgood, of Boston; H. E. Whitcomb, Stow, Mass., sportsmen, with their guide, James McNaughton, of Old Town, discovered on October 22 the body of a man on Hay Island on the west branch of the Penobscot River, fifteen miles below Northeast Carry. The body was evidently that of a young man weighing 160 to 170 pounds. The clothing had rotted away and with the exception of a knife, a whistle and a small coin, there was nothing to assist in identification.

It is recalled that a year ago a young man of sturdy build, who said that his home was in Boston, secured employment in the lumber camp of Lawler Brothers, on Scott Brook. The young man, whose name seems to have been forgotten by the lumbermen, started to go across alone from Scott Brook to Northeast Carry, one night and was never heard from afterward.

HOW THE BEAVER BREATHES.

His Curious Method of Using the Same Air Over Again.

"The beaver is really a sort of portable pulp mill, grinding up most any kind of wood that comes his way. I once measured a white birch tree, twenty-two inches through, cut down by a beaver. A single beaver generally, if not always, amputates the tree, and when it comes down the whole family fall to and have a regular frolic with the bark and branches. A big beaver will bring down a fair-sized sapling—say three inches through—in about two minutes, and a large tree in about an hour.

"One of the queerest facts about the beaver is the rapidity with which his long, chisel-shaped teeth recover from an injury. I have known beavers to break their teeth in biting a trap, and when I caught them again ten days afterward you couldn't see a sign of the break—the teeth had grown out to their former perfection in that short period.

"As compared with the otter or mink, the beaver is a very slow swimmer. His front legs hang by his sides, and he uses only his webbed hind feet for purposes of swimming. It is easy to capture one in a canoe if you can find him in shoal water. He is a most determined fighter, but clumsy and easy to handle. If he could get hold of you with his teeth, he would almost take a leg off, so you want to watch him sharply. The place to grab him is by the tail.

"The ability of a beaver to remain under water for a long time is really not so tough a problem as it looks. When the lake or pond is frozen over a beaver will come to the under surface of the ice and expel his breath, so that it will form a wide, flat bubble. The air, coming in contact with the ice and water, is purified, and the beaver breathes it again. This operation he can repeat several times. The otter and muskrat do the same thing.

"It almost takes a burglar proof safe to hold a newly captured beaver. I once caught an old one and two kittens up the north branch of the Sou-West, put them in a barrel and brought them down to Miramichi Lake. That night she gnawed a hole through the barrel, and cleared out, leaving her kittens. They were so young that I had no way of feeding them, so I released them in the hope that the mother might find them. Soon after that I caught a big male beaver. I made a large pen for him of dry spruce, but the second night he cut a log and disappeared.

"Beavers when alarmed, generally make up stream, so I went to the brook where a little branch came in, and thought I would go up that a little way, and I hadn't gone more than ten rods before I came across my lad sitting up in the bed of the brook having a lunch on a stick he had cut. He actually looked as if he knew he was playing truant when he caught sight of me out of the side of his eye.

"I picked him up by the tail, brought him back, put him in the pen, supplied him with plenty of fresh poplar, and he seemed as tame as possibe, and never gave me anw more trouble. I brought him out to Stanley, where he lived a long time. Turnbill had a mongrel dog which was jealous of the beaver, and one day attacked him. He did that only once, for the beaver nipped the dog's tail off quicker'n a cat would catch a mouse."—Rod and Gun.

ELECTION RETURNS
BY
LONG DIS