

Is Frederick E. Carlton a Modern Bluebeard?

Many Women Claim Him as Their Wedded Husband.

HELD ON MANY SERIOUS CHARGES

Suspected of Poisoning Two Wives by Unique Methods to Collect Their Life Insurance — He Puzzles the Brooklyn Police Force.

New York.—Gaboriau, Poe or Conan Doyle might have thought of it for their heroes but never in the world of real life before. It is safe to say, has a detective force found its strongest clew in the effort to prove a man one of the most remarkable criminals of the age in the simple art of brewing a cup of tea.

Yet to-day that may be called the principal connecting link by which they are hoping to obtain stronger evidence to show that Frederick E. Carlton, now a prisoner in Raymond street jail, Brooklyn, has been guilty several times over of murder, repeated grand larcenies, many bigamies, wholesale blackmail and swindling of insurance companies.

Their first cup of tea has been found almost at the time one James E. McCandless, a farm boy, left his home at Louisiana, Polk county, Mo., in the latter part of the eighties, and the last sees Mary Gorman Carlton dying 18 years later in a furnished room house in Sands street, Brooklyn, from tetanus. During those 18 years they have found tea brewed in half the states of the union, in 20 of its great cities, in the army and in the navy, and always in the same way. The tea, of course, is only the first step. The second is the confrontation, and that, the police promise, will be for the living.

Inspector Cross Puzzled.

Police Inspector Adam A. Cross, known as one of the most intelligent and best educated of the uniformed force, thorough inspector of Brooklyn, after an hour and a half's searching cross-examination of Carlton the other day turned to the men waiting, and, with a smile that was not wholly that of triumph, pointed at the retreating figure of Carlton departing between two policemen, saying:

"There goes, in my opinion, one of the remarkable criminals of the age. I confess I cannot wholly make him out. A very high degree of cunning, a smattering of education along peculiar lines and a criminal instinct driven by an inordinate desire for notoriety have combined to produce a man who would stop at nothing, who could cover his tracks well for years and then when discovery did come supply him with the effrontery to stand undismayed before overwhelming evidence.

"I have just talked to him for an hour and a half. He declared to me he would answer frankly, and yet when questions were put to him that he did not care to have asked he would veil his frankness under refusal or the plea that his counsel had instructed him to keep silent. He laughs at all charges except perhaps one, that of having improper photographs in his possession. He declares he has an ample defense to every other accusation, and yet he will not even

would be used in speculating in tax sales. On that he stands indicted.

The second charge for which he is under indictment in Manhattan is the accusation of Dr. G. A. Goldsmith, of Stamford, Conn., who has sworn that Carlton drugged him with a cup of tea and robbed him of \$500 at the St. Clair hotel, Park Row, in January, 1900.

The third, for which he is accused jointly with Mrs. Eleanor Van Deventer, with whom he lived, is having in his possession improper photographs of women.

At present Dr. Charles P. O'Connor, pathologist of the health department, is conducting a chemical analysis of the stomach and organs of Mary Gorman Carlton, his wife, who died in March of this year, supposedly from tetanus, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the woman died from poison.

The authorities at Washington stand ready, it is reported, to exhumate the body of Jennie Smyth Carlton, wife, who died in June, 1904, from tetanus. It was supposed, for the purpose of discovering if she died from the effects of poison.

Suspect Tetanus Inoculation.

In both of these cases the authorities are proceeding on the assumption that in applying modern scientific methods to murder, the man may have actually inoculated the women with the germs of tetanus. They have the testimony of two persons already in their possession that Carlton not only often spoke of germs, but apparently had cultures of them in his apartments. A motive for the murder easily proven, the police declare, would be found in the insurance he collected on the death of both wives.

Photographs of Carlton have been identified by Mrs. John E. McCandless, living in a small town in Nebraska, who declares that they were married in 1890, after which she was despoiled of her savings and deserted.

Mrs. Fred Carlton, of Yankton, S. D., has written to the police that she recognizes Carlton's portrait as that of the man she married soon after the McCandless episode. She declares that she was robbed and deserted.

Mrs. James Martinez, of Covington, Ky., is positive that Carlton and the Martinez she married in the early nineties are one and the same person.

Mrs. Lulu Kettering, of Rochester, N. Y., now using her old name, was courted and wed in 1897 by one Eduardo de Rodriguez, self-styled Brazilian planter. They came to New York City immediately after the wedding and Mrs. Kettering swears she recognizes in Carlton a man who a few days later took all her money and jewelry, amounting to about \$2,500, and deserted her.

Bigamy Charge Likely.

Rose Corier, of St. Louis, has sent word that she recognizes in Carlton

There have been inquiries for further descriptions and identifications from at least five insurance companies and guarded statements that there was some suspicion that there might have been fraud in that way.

The charge of blackmail rests on the pictures. These pictures are now in the possession of the police, and the statement of one Marie Brossman is to the effect that Carlton at one time threatened to transport a negative of her head to the body of another woman. She has told the police that he hinted that by that means he had been able to accomplish much.

Inquiry from Chicago.

In addition to this there is the inquiry of the Chicago police, asking for more particulars about Carlton, declaring that Carl Horton, who ran a matrimonial bureau at No. 155 Washington street, that city, several years ago, resembled Carlton's published pictures. That man was arrested, but was acquitted and left town.

It will be seen easily that except for the three crimes on which he now stands charged and the one which awaits the outcome of the chemist's analysis the testimony is not yet conclusive. The police have not yet gathered together all the strands of evidence, but in every allegation so far the cup of tea is found. St. Louis has sent word that Carlton is the young McCandless, of Polk county, who en-



listed in the United States army at an early age, deserted and served two years' imprisonment in Fort Leavenworth, the military prison. It is there it is asserted, that he learned to cook.

It is there, it is thought, he learned to brew a cup of tea by pouring hot water upon the tea leaves, upon which lay a slice of lemon. That is a common enough way nowadays in cities and abroad, but it is not the way they make tea in the country districts, where the old-fashioned boiling or steeping is still used. It was strange enough to have Helen Murray remember it of John E. Candless; for Jennie Andrews, of South Dakota, to use that as one of her means of identification, and for Lucia Mitchell, Mrs. Kettering, Rose Corier, Mrs. Kingrey, the Peterson girl, the parents of Jennie Smyth Carlton, and the mother and brother of Mary Gorman, as well as the Mrs. Hattie Schultz and her bandmaster husband in Sands street, Brooklyn, where Carlton boarded, all of them refer to it.

Schaub, who has accused him of grand larceny, alleges that he was offered tea to drink. Dr. Goldsmith has sworn that the drug which De Martinez administered to him to produce unconsciousness was in a cup of tea. The McCandless of the army and the Carlton of the navy brewed the tea.

The foregoing is the arrangement by the police of the man around whom so powerful a net is closing. Carlton himself can talk for himself and talk quietly, intelligently and logically; that is, where there does not intervene a date or a place or a name he desires at this time to withhold.

"He is a dangerous man. To have loose" is the way Inspector Cross puts it. "How many women have fallen a prey to his greed and viciousness it would be hard to say. How he won the love and confidence of these women is beyond comprehension. He is a man of low party practices, a man of the meanest type. He fascinated innocent women and they were as toys in his hands."

Mrs. Marie Breslin, upon whom Carlton tried a unique scheme of blackmail by means of an obnoxious photograph, fell under Carlton's hypnotic eye.

"He asked me to marry him before his second wife was dead," says this pretty Brooklyn miss. "I was his bridemaid, and I was shocked when he spoke to me. I felt myself under his terrible influence. I had hardly the strength to refuse him, but, thank God, I did. Then he told me he would get me by foul means, and I don't know what might have happened if he had not been arrested. I always hated him, but his influence over a woman was so strong that no one without a desperate effort could get away from him."

Carlton's feverish anxiety for feminine love has not deserted him since his incarceration at the Brooklyn jail. Mrs. Vandeventer, who was herself thrust into a cell when Anthony Comstock heard of her having posed for photographs found in Carlton's trunk and who later gained temporary freedom through the kind offices of a bondsman, calls on him every day and they exchange most endearing confidences.

"I'll marry her when I get out," says Carlton. "She's the best friend I have in the world."

"I love Fred devotedly and I wouldn't marry anyone else if I had to wait

years and years for him," avers Mrs. Vandeventer.

And as to this, Inspector Cross says he has occasion to believe that the loving couple are already married.

"A Funny Mix-Up."

"He tried to insure her life for \$2,000 and they both swore they were married," says the inspector. "And her own brother-in-law told the insurance company, for which he was the agent, that they were married. Now, that's a funny mix-up."

Besides the various other strange enterprises in which Carlton has figured as a promoter, it is darkly hinted by the Brooklyn police that he has been conducting on an extravagant scale matrimonial bureaus in different cities. This, it is taken, is not entirely out of his line of work as a plotter after hearts. Queer love codes, names of women in many cities printed on slips, and photographs of many more, were resurrected from his effects. All Carlton would say to this when the police asked him about it was:

"Ah, go find out!"

In his checkered career Carlton has posed as a physician, chemist, expert photographer, priest, Presbyterian minister, expert chef and owner of a Brazilian coffee plantation. He has boasted of his keen knowledge of medicine, and has said he knew how to cultivate enough germs to supply the borough of



Chicago. — Frank M. Mahan, president of the Livingston Mahan Fire Apparatus company, declares that in the near future he will start for Washington in an airship of his own make, and that he will reach that city within ten hours.

"I don't simply promise this," said Mr. Mahan; "I'll do it. I have studied the aerial navigation problem for 16 years and I have its solution beyond the peradventure of a doubt."

"I can make from 125 to 150 miles an hour in the airship I propose to construct. Doubters can come to see the start, or stand at the finish line, as they will; I shall be at both places in fulfillment of my agreement."

Mr. Mahan's projected airship is to be a flying machine pure and simple. It will have wings like unto those of a bird, and these wings will furnish the sole progressive motive power, though they are to be worked by a gasoline engine.

This Chicago inventor declares that the aeroplane can never be made to fly. The genuine flying machine, he says, must be supported by gas, and wings will do the rest. He laughs at propellers fixed astern and declares that the air is not resistant enough to give propeller blades a "hold."

Frank M. Mahan is an engineer who is known all over the United States. He built the Kansas City waterworks and invented and put in place the filter which takes the mud out of the Missouri river water so that Kansas City people can get something thin enough to drink.

Mr. Mahan also built the Memphis (Tenn.) waterworks, and planned those of Dallas and San Antonio, Tex. He showed the state of New York how to equip its steam canal boats so that the wash from the propellers would not tear out the banks of the state's waterway. He originated the high-pressure water system which the city council proposed to install in Chicago. He has taken out altogether 40 patents.

and the last one is that for his airship, in which one day ere long he promises to pay the patent office a visit.

The flight of birds has been this Chicago man's study for years. He has made, he says, a careful study of the wing structure of the frigate bird, the sand hill crane, the wild goose, the buzzard and herring gull.

The feathers of the wings of the fowls of the air, Mr. Mahan says, are so arranged that practically each one has a specific part to perform in flight-making. In the wings of his flying machine the inventor is to place valves so constructed that in the upward and downward strokes there will be two distinct motions, as there are in the bird's wing movement—a lifting and a propelling power combined.

Mr. Mahan will use a gas chamber to overcome 95 per cent. of the force of the earth's gravity. The lifting power of the wing strokes, he says, will overcome the remaining five per cent.

At the forward end of the gas chamber there will be placed a vane-shaped guide. The force of the air as the machine moves forward will act on the flat surface of the vane, and the airship, it is said, can be depressed or elevated in its course at will.

Piston rods will run on each side of the gas chamber from a small gasoline engine in the basket car to the wings and will furnish the motive power for their operation.

What the shape of the airship will be made of silk and rubber with a frame work of hickory or aluminum. A jointed folding brace near the shoulder of each will enable the navigator to "furl" the wings when the ship is at rest. The gas chamber, like the wings, will be made of rubber and silk, with a hickory or aluminum frame.

HAS A NEW AIRSHIP.

CHICAGO INVENTOR IS BUILDING ONE THAT WILL FLY.

With Wings Like a Bird He Promises to Go from Lake Michigan to Washington in Ten Hours.

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ENGLISH OF THE JAPANESE

Newspaper Announcements Made in the Best Phrase of the Publishers.

There have been some slight disturbances among the foreign trade as to the appearance of those Baltic fleet. Yet, our sugar which has been imported from Manila and Java, has not been effected so far, as the present market is not very active, says the Tokio Industrial Review.

The "Habutary" market in Yokohama has been hindered toward India and Europe, while some brighter view has been entertained against Australian and American demand.

A firm in Kobe—one of the most reliable as an export house of chip as well as Strawhalls—wishes to secure a connection with a large and sound importing house in Europe.

One of the oldest houses in dealing the bronze wares in Osaka is seeking after some good correspondents in the United States.

A gentleman in Tokio desires to write some articles to foreign papers in respect to this country for various subjects. He will take some reasonable compensation.

VON BUELOW, THE JOLLIER

Meteorite Rise of the Imperial Chancellor of Germany in Seven Years.

Berlin.—From plain herr (Mr.) to Prince von Buelow in seven years is the story of the rise to rank and power of Germany's imperial chancellor and prime minister, whom Kaiser Wilhelm elevated to the dignity of princehood the crown prince's wedding day. European politics are believed to contain no example of a career so meteoric, and Prince von Buelow, who is a modest man, is perhaps the most astonished of all at the sky rocket speed at which his imperial master has pushed him up the political ladder. He has attained, as reward for services which even his most enthusiastic supporters do not brand as



PRINCE VON BUELOW. (His Rapid Rise to Power Has Astonished Europe.)

particularly brilliant, the rank which Emperor William, the kaiser's grandfather, considered good enough to confer upon Bismarck for his herculean work of creating the German empire of to-day. Von Buelow "jollied" his way into power.

Prince von Buelow is suavely itself. His great forte is compromise. He is a peace-maker. He is eloquent of tongue and pleasingly mannered. He is a capital joker and story teller, and the kaiser likes nothing so much as a companion who can amuse him and keep him in good humor. When he was foreign secretary eight or ten years ago, von Buelow contrived to learn that his impetuous young master could be "handled" if it were done adroitly. He set about to learn just how to approach him, and in what manner he could be made most tractable. It is related that he found a pretext while foreign secretary to come into daily contact with the emperor and improved every opportunity to penetrate more deeply into the kaiser's character and increase the store of his knowledge how to deal with him.

Von Buelow's greatest services to the kaiser have undoubtedly been as peace-maker and "smoother-over" of the rough spots caused by the emperor's impulsive speeches, telegrams and interfering acts of one kind and another.

Count von Buelow is nearly 57 years old. He is a handsome man and is said to owe a good deal of his political success to the fact that he is a favorite with women in the royal and political set.

By a dramatic coincidence Von Buelow's rank and his already large fortune have been increased almost simultaneously, for the day before the chancellor was raised to princehood he became entitled to the sum of \$1,375,000 left him under the will of his kinsman, the late Herr Godefroy.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

This Interesting Asiatic Monarch Is Now Traveling Through European Countries.

Paris.—The shah of Persia, now in Paris, who is being bothered by persons who wish to sell him quinine and curious things, is the fifth monarch of the dynasty of the Kajars. His name is Muzaffer-ed-din, and he succeeded his father, who was assassinated on May 1, 1896. The shah was born March 25, 1853. His official title is "Shahinshah."



MUZAFFER-ED-DIN. (The Shah of Persia, Whose Official Title is "King of Kings.")

or king of kings, and he is absolute master of the lives and goods of all his subjects.

The entire revenue of the country is at his disposal. Most of his personal possessions are represented by diamonds, two of which weigh respectively, 188 and 146 carats. The precious stones forming the crown jewels are worth millions. The shah has six sons, twelve daughters and six brothers. The first-born is the eldest son, Mohammed Al Mirza, but the shah has the power to leave the crown to any member of his family. Generally, however, preference is given to a son whose mother was a Kajar princess.

Eye-Glasses and Romances.

It is curious to observe that even the greatest realists do not venture to bestow eye-glasses on their heroes. It is rather odd, too, seeing how many charming women do in real life wear them, and are not debarred by them from the most dramatic careers and the most poignant emotions. But while the modern novelist has bestowed eye-glasses on everybody else he has not yet laid the hand upon to put them on the nose of his heroine. Why? —Mrs. John Lane, in London Outlook.

Just a Slight Mistake.

Mrs. Newlywed—I made a big batch of these cakes to-day.

Mr. Newlywed—You did, indeed, dear!

"How do you know how big a batch I made?"

"O, I thought you said 'batch'." —Louisville Courier-Journal.

An Odd Mating.

A Mexican and a full-blooded Pawnee Indian were married in the probate court at Pawnee, Kan., the other day. Neither understood the language of the other. Night Marshal Wriston acted as interpreter for the Mexican and a court attaché translated the Pawnee responses into English.

IN FEDERAL COURTS.

THE FOURTH TRIAL OF CALEB POWERS FOR MURDER.

The Now Famous Kentucky Case Has Been Taken to a United States Tribunal—Was Pronounced Guilty Three Times.

London, Ky.—Caleb Powers is to have another chance for his life. The man who has thrice been convicted of complicity in the assassination of Gov. William Goebel of Kentucky, and who has been in prison for five years, is to be taken before the courts of the United States to answer to the charge of accessory to the Goebel murder.

Once again is this most noted case to be reopened. The arrest of Powers, acting as secretary of state of Kentucky, came as the culmination of scenes in and about the capital of the commonwealth which have beggared description, and in their tragic intensity have been beyond reasonable belief of persons who have learned of them through reading or hearsay.

Kentucky repeatedly has been rent by the bitterness which has been engendered by the political incidents which preceded the brutal assassination of Gov. Goebel, and which was intensified by the flight and capture of the republican secretary of state, from whose windows in the capitol, it has been charged repeatedly, the fatal shots were fired.

Convicted by unanimous vote of the jury which listened to the evidence and the pleadings at the first trial, the sentence of Powers was fixed at imprisonment for life. At the two subsequent trials he has been found guilty. Again he was sentenced to life imprisonment, and the last time the sentence of the judge was that the young man be taken out and be hanged by the neck until he was dead.

As counsel to represent Powers, Former Gov. Richard Yates of Illinois and Former Gov. Frank S. Black of



CALEB POWERS. (He Will Soon Be Tried for Murder for the Fourth Time.)

New York, the man who placed the name of Roosevelt before the republican national convention in Chicago last year, were retained.

They at once started on a new track. Charging intense bias against the state courts of Kentucky and alleging the impossibility of a fair and impartial trial before judge and jury in the state, they entered a plea for a writ of habeas corpus before the United States court. It was a question as to whether the federal judge would assume jurisdiction. In an opinion which required three hours in reading jurisdiction was assumed and the writ of habeas corpus was granted. The immediate result will be that Powers will be tried for the fourth time before the federal court.

The third trial of Powers began on July 7, 1899, in the Scott circuit court on a charge of venue from the Franklin circuit court, granted by Judge James C. Cantrill. The verdict of the jury was guilty and Powers sentenced to life imprisonment.

This judgment was reversed by the Kentucky court of appeals, the members being republicans.

The second trial was held in October, 1901, in the Scott circuit court, and the verdict again was guilty. The sentence was fixed at imprisonment for life and the judgment was reversed for a second time by the republican court of appeals.

The third trial was not held until July, 1904, in the Scott circuit court. This time Powers was sentenced to pay the death penalty on a verdict of guilty. Again the case went to the court of appeals, and the verdict was reversed. The court at this time was composed of four democrats and three republicans. One of the democrats, Judge Henry S. Barker, voted with the republicans in reversing the judgment of the lower court.

Powers has been in jail continuously since May, 1900, and a year ago was taken to Louisville for safekeeping. Friends of Powers all over the country started a movement to secure eminent counsel in an effort to clear him of the murder charge. Funds were raised in many states, and Former Gov. Richard Yates of Illinois and Former Gov. Frank S. Black of New York were retained as counsel.

Some weeks ago a motion was made at the opening of court at London to have the case transferred to the United States circuit court. This appeal was argued by Gov. Yates and Black. The decision takes the case to the United States federal court at Maysville, and before this tribunal Powers will have his next trial.

Force of Gravity.

It is hard for many persons to grasp the exact height at which a rifle barrel is set, in a horizontal position, will strike the ground at precisely the same instant that another bullet will hit the earth if fired from the most powerful military weapon. The force of gravity acts with exactly the same force, independently or in conjunction with other forces.

Best Bass Stream.

It is not generally known, but experts say the Tippecanoe river in Indiana is the best bass stream in the United States.

THE BONAPARTE FAMILY.

Nieces and Nephews of the Great Soldier Are Numerous Throughout Europe.

London.—The great Napoleon was destined to leave but one son, and to have no direct descendants of his own, but, thanks to the fact that he exalted his numerous brothers and sisters to his own level, and that he found time to arrange great alliances for them, there are now many noted folk scattered throughout Europe bearing the great name of Bonaparte. Each and all, whatever may be their private dissensions, are united in honoring and in paying homage to the still beautiful and most unfortunate woman who was for close on 20 years empress of the French.

Empress Eugenie wears her crown of sorrow with great dignity. She has



EMPERESS EUGENIE. (As She Looked During the Days of Her Triumph.)

made her home in England, and yet each year sees her spending some months on French soil, and she still takes a very practical interest in many of the charities which she founded in the happy days when she was mistress of the Tuileries, and so the fashion to the whole civilized world. Empress Eugenie is the most intense and loyal of Bonapartists; she acts as family peacemaker, and has thrown the whole weight of her influence on the side of her two nephews, Prince Victor Napoleon and Prince Louis.

Victor Napoleon and Louis Napoleon are not only the great-nephews of the first Napoleon, but they are connected with the oldest royal caste in Europe, both through their grandmother, Princess Catherine of Wurtemberg, and through their mother, Princess Clotilde—another noble widow who is proud of the name Bonaparte, and who is aunt to the present king of Italy. Prince Victor has made his home in Brussels for many years, and he was recently the subject of a rumor, now denied, that he was to marry Princess Clementine of Belgium. His brother, Prince Louis, who is full of military ardor, has fought under many flags. He went through the young Frenchman's usual term of service, and then entered the Italian army; then, in 1859, he resigned his commission and offered his sword to Russia. Appropriately enough, he was at once made lieutenant colonel of the king of Wurtemberg's dragoons. He wished to go to the front in the present war, but leave was refused him. He is a very clever, cultivated woman. Prince and Princess Charles had two daughters—Princess Maria, who is the wife of an Italian officer, Lieut. Enrico Gotti, and Princess Eugenie, who was married some six or seven years ago to the prince of Moskowa, whose name, Napoleon Ney d'Elchingen, looms large in Napoleonic annals.

The Italian Bonapartes are all descended from Prince Charles, a son by Napoleon's brother Lucien's second marriage. Prince Charles died as recently as 1899, but his wife survives him and lives in Rome. She was Princess Ruspoli, and is a very clever, cultivated woman. Prince and Princess Charles had two daughters—Princess Maria, who is the wife of an Italian officer, Lieut. Enrico Gotti, and Princess Eugenie, who was married some six or seven years ago to the prince of Moskowa, whose name, Napoleon Ney d'Elchingen, looms large in Napoleonic annals.

NEW JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.

Hebrews of Chicago Are to Erect a Handsome Edifice on the West Side.

Chicago.—The new synagogue to be erected at Polk street and Marshall avenue for the Akudat Achem congregation is to be one of the largest and most complete houses of worship for orthodox Jews west of New York. Plans for the structure, just completed by Architects S. M. Eichenberg and D. S. Klarner, call for a three-story building, 62 by 100 feet, and the expense of the building will approach \$50,000, but not including the furnishings. Work will be begun soon, and the dedication will take place within the year.



HANDSOME CHURCH BUILDING. (Soon to Be Erected by the Hebrews of Chicago.)



afford the police the slightest assistance in arriving at the truth of any of the charges against him. He says he does not care how many come forward to accuse him, he knows that at the proper time he will be able to go free."

Laughingly Defiant.

It was just as the inspector had said. When Carlton met men—reporters from the newspapers and others—frankness itself on some points, he had drawn a mental circle about others and his answers never overstepped the line—but through it all there was the laughing triumphant declaration: "You will see. I will go free. There will never be a charge made to stand up against me. I am willing to go to jail and have everything sifted thoroughly. At the proper time I will tell everything."

Carlton has at the present time three definite charges against him. The first is the accusation of H. B. J. Schaub, machinist on the submarine Porpoise, that Carlton took from him the sum of \$700 on a pretext that the money

of the Carl Marlin who married her, robbed her and deserted her in the same year.

Mrs. Etta Kingrey, of Gordon, Ala., is coming north to be satisfied that in Carlton she will be able to identify the Eduardo J. Martinez who married her in 1898 in Alabama, took all her savings and then deserted her. On this identification the police believe they will be able to base a charge of bigamy, for they claim to have outside evidence to show that in one particular case Carlton posed as De Martinez, claiming to have been a Spanish spy and to have inside knowledge of the blowing up of the Maine.

Millie Peterson, of Jersey City, has positively identified Carlton in jail as the man who made her his common law wife and deserted her. She does not say Carlton ever robbed her, but she has sworn that he endeavored to have her life insured.

The charges of swindling the insurance companies, the police admit, are wholly without anything substantial on which to base suspicion at this time.