

A PRIVATE CONFESSION

MADE BY MRS. BONINE PREVIOUS TO THE ONE TO THE POLICE.

THE STORY TOLD FOR FIRST TIME

By a Witness Yesterday—She Alleged Being Called to Ayers' Room on Plea of His Being Sick and Assaulted—In the Scuffle a Pistol in His Hand Was Fired, Causing the Homicide—Her Statement That Ayers Was Intoxicated Contradicted

Washington, November 26.—The fact was brought out today in the trial of Mrs. Ola Ida Bonine, for the killing of James Seymour Ayres, Jr., that she had made a private confession of her part of the tragedy on the evening after the homicide, several days before she took the police officials into her confidence. This recital was made to George B. Gardner, an attorney employed in the law division of the interior department, who was a boarder at the Kenmore hotel and who usually sat at the same table at which Mrs. Bonine took her meals. Mr. Gardner was on the witness stand today and told his story for the first time. He said that Mrs. Bonine had sought him out and asked his advice as to whether she should make a public statement and that he had suggested to her that she should delay her confession until the theory of suicide, which was first entertained, should be fully exploited. A number of other witnesses were heard during the day, several of them being men who had taken Ayres out to the neighboring saloons during the evening of May 14th and one of whom had taken him to his room after midnight, about two hours before he met his death. These witnesses said Ayres was perfectly sober.

William Schoenberger, keeper of the morgue, testified to having taken charge of Ayres' body, which had been brought at the autopsy, and had taken photographs showing the location of the wounds on the body. The films were introduced as evidence and exhibited to the jury.

Mrs. Bonine gave one hasty look at the pictures as they were held by one of the attorneys, but she quickly turned her head and gave them no further attention. She engaged in conversation with Attorney Fulton most of the time while this testimony was being given.

The witness pointed out several marks on the breast and wounds, but none on the thigh wound. Under the arm there was a burn.

Describing the condition of the corpse when he found it, Mr. Schoenberger said the arms were drawn up in "a position of the face" under the stenographer may describe the picture," said Mr. Gould, "I suppose there will be no objection to his noting that the attitude was one of defence."

"We do object, most decidedly," responded Mr. Gardner. "The court agreed that the description would be improper, and it was decided that he should say that the arms were placed as if shielding the face."

On cross examination the witness said that when he entered the room where the killing occurred he saw several cartridges shells in the slop-jar and had also seen some shells and cartridges on the trunk and on the washstand.

The next witness was Geo. B. Gardner to whom Mrs. Bonine made her first confession on the night after the tragedy.

"She stated to me," he said, "that she knew more about the death of Ayres than had been given to the public. I think she hesitated a moment and either my manner or something in the way she looked on and she said she was present when it happened and told me that she had come to me because she wanted my advice. She told me that the morning of Ayres' death he came to her room and knocked on her door; she later corrected herself and asked if she could do something for him; that when she got into Ayres' room he assaulted her and had a pistol in his hand and in the scuffle which ensued he was killed."

"Did she describe the struggle that took place?" asked the district attorney.

The witness stated that she said nothing more than that when the struggle followed the assault, the pistol was fired. The witness stated that she did not tell him in whose hands the pistol was, but later corrected herself by saying that she believed she said the weapon was in Ayres' hand."

"She also told me that Ayres was under the influence of liquor at the time of the shooting," said Mr. Gardner. The witness also said that Mrs. Bonine had spoken to him again on the next day or the second day after the tragedy. She sat at the same table with him in the dining room and she again sought to talk with him concerning the tragedy.

"She said," Mr. Gardner testified, "that she was feeling badly and that nothing was sustaining her except the consciousness of her innocence. She added that she could not get it out and asked me if she had better destroy it. By 'it' I understood her to mean that she referred to one of her garments, but I did not know what I told her to destroy nothing as she had not decided upon a public confession."

On cross examination Mr. Gardner testified that he could not exactly say Mrs. Bonine was excited. She was hurried and her manner was tense. She had asked his advice as to the advisability of making a public statement and he had advised her to remain quiet until it was determined whether the suicide theory would hold good.

James Burns, who was Ayres' intimate friend, and who had accompanied him to his room, the night of the tragedy was next called. He said that on the night of the tragedy Ayres had gone with him and several others to two or three saloons around the corner where, he said, Ayres had drunk sparingly. He had then at about 12:30 o'clock accompanied Ayres to his room, leaving him in a perfectly sober condition. The witness said that while originally Ayres and Mrs. Bonine had been

A DEFAULTER'S SUICIDE

THE CITY TREASURER OF LOUISVILLE TAKES HIS OWN LIFE.

AN ASTOUNDING REVELATION

Investigation by Experts Shows Stuart R. Young, One of the Leading Men of Kentucky, to be -hort in His Accounts as Treasurer of Louisville—He Sees the Publication in an Evening Paper, Goes to a Lonely Spot and Blows Out His Brains

Louisville, Ky., November 27.—After being offered an evening newspaper which said his books were under examination by expert accountants, Stuart R. Young, city treasurer of Louisville, this evening went to the rear of a warehouse at Sixth and Nelson streets, and committed suicide by shooting himself behind the right ear with a pistol.

A great sensation was created late this afternoon when the last edition of one evening paper appeared with story, in substance, that accountants were at work on the books of the retiring city treasurer, Stuart R. Young, and that it was reported that discrepancies had been found in his accounts. Immediately the friends of Mr. Young began to look for him, not believing the reports.

Shortly after 6 o'clock, Mr. Young was seen at the ladies' entrance of the Louisville hotel on Main street, where he lived with his bride of a few months. Two newsboys, who knew Mr. Young, ran up and said: "Mr. Young don't you want a paper? Its got your picture in it!"

One glance at the double column headlines told Mr. Young why the paper had printed a double column picture of him. Instead of entering the hotel he walked down Sixth street towards the river, the newsboys following him on the other side of the street.

Just after passing Nelson street, Mr. Young turned off between some box cars. The boys feared to follow him any further and returning to the Louisville hotel described Mr. Young's actions to "Kid" Johnson, a hackman whose carriage stand is in front of the hotel. Johnson was acquainted with Mr. Young, and, going in the direction given by the newsboys, finally found Mr. Young lying face downward in the gutter, a bullet hole behind Mr. Young's right ear, Johnson turned the body over. Then he saw a pistol in Mr. Young's right hand. Life was extinct.

The body was removed to an undertaking establishment under orders of the coroner for an inquest.

Stuart R. Young was 35 years old and one of the most prominent men in Louisville. He was a graduate of Princeton university, a son of Colonel Bennett H. Young, a prominent lawyer and former confederate officer of Louisville, and a brother of Lawrence Young, of Chicago, president of the Washington Park Jockey Club. He married last July Miss Bessie Wymond, one of the most beautiful women in Kentucky and daughter of L. H. Wymond, four years ago Mr. Young was elected city treasurer and under the law was ineligible for re-election, his successor having been elected on November 5th.

A HAND-TO-HAND FIGHT

Lieutenant VanSchaick's Desperate Encounter With Filipinos

Manila, November 25.—Second Lieutenant Louis J. VanSchaick, of the Fourth infantry, while scouting with a few men of that regiment, met 150 insurgents who had attacked and sacked the hamlet of Saraca, near Cavite. Upon seeing the Filipinos, VanSchaick ordered his men to charge them. The command was obeyed and VanSchaick, mounted, reached the insurgents sixty yards in advance of his men. He killed three of them with his revolver. An insurgent fired his rifle point blank at VanSchaick at four paces, but missed. Lieutenant VanSchaick was then knocked from his horse. He jumped to his feet and engaged in a hand-to-hand conflict with the enemy, using the butt of his revolver. He sustained two severe wounds, one of which nearly severed his wrist. At this point the lieutenant's men arrived, rescued him and put the insurgents to flight. VanSchaick is in the military hospital at Manila and is doing well. He has already been recommended for a medal of honor for bravery in a previous engagement.

General Hughes, commander of the department of the Visayas reports that negotiations are about completed for surrender of the insurgent leader, Samson, on Bohol island. This surrender will doubtless end the revolt against the American authority in Bohol as Samson is acknowledged to be the chief insurgent leader there.

RALEIGH'S NEW WATER WORKS

The Old One Rechartered and Capital Stock Reduced

(Special to The Messenger.) Raleigh, N. C., November 26.—The state charters the Wake Water Company, as successor of the Raleigh Water Company, with \$10,000 capital stock. The old company had \$100,000. The new one assumes all the obligations of the old. Its stockholders, embracing all the old and some new ones, met today and elected William J. Andrews president. It is understood this organization is merely temporary, and the old officers will probably replace this in a day or two. The company is strong and has a fine plant, which is now paying and is constantly increasing in value. The city's right to purchase has yet eight years to run.

THE NATION DIVORCE CASE

The Husband of Carrie Nation Granted a Divorce

Kansas City, November 27.—A special to The Star from Medicine Lodge, Kansas, says: David Nation was today granted a divorce from his wife, Mrs. Carrie Nation, "the joint smasher." The court exonerated Mrs. Nation from the charge of cruelty to her husband and divided the property. The Medicine Lodge home will go to Mr. Nation and outlying property to his wife.

In reply to questions of the court, Mrs. Nation said that one reason she fought the proceedings was that she wished to continue to share the pension money drawn by her husband.

Judge Gillet granted the divorce on the ground of gross neglect of duty. When Mrs. Nation first started out on her career of "joint smashing" a year ago, Mr. Nation seemed to be in sympathy with her ideas, but when she spent all of her time away from home, crusading or serving sentences in jail for destroying property, he went to the home of his daughter in Indiana and lived. He was Mrs. Nation's second husband and was nearly 70 years old. The couple had lived together for many years.

SLIGHT INTEREST MANIFESTED

By North Carolina Business Men in the Charleston Exposition—State Board of Pharmacy Investigating "Gherry Three Company."

Raleigh, N. C., November 26.—The state board of pharmacy met here today. Sixteen applicants for license were before it. The board is composed of E. V. Zoeller, president, F. W. Hancock, J. H. Bobbitt, and William Simpson, secretary.

A Spanish cannon, 47 inch., captured at Santiago, will be here in a few days, to be placed in the state museum. It was secured at request of your correspondent, through the efforts of Congressman Charles R. Thomas.

F. H. Huger, the new superintendent of this division of the Seaboard Air Line, has arrived here. J. M. Turner, whom he succeeds, will continue to live here. The office of the first division will be moved from here to Richmond. The postoffice department is investigating the "endless chain" scheme by which the "Amos Owen Cherry Tree Company," of Rutherford county, proposes to do business. The result will be awaited with interest.

The quartermaster general of the state guard reports that there were 1,979 officers and men in camp this year—all save 55—at Wrightsville. The first regiment, including a battery, had 715; the second 619; the third 532. One company of the Third not included in the 582, was in camp at Littleton. The cost of transportation quite closely approximated \$7,500.

Governor Aycock will probably go to the Charleston exposition about January 21st. It is the purpose to have a regiment of the state guard there at that time—a composite regiment. Besides this, a number of companies will go to the exposition independently.

MIDDLE AGAINST CADET

Preparations for the West Point-Naval Academy Foot Ball Game

Philadelphia, November 27.—Preparations for the army and navy foot ball game on Franklin field on Saturday which will be witnessed by President Roosevelt, are rapidly nearing completion. Never before in the history of foot ball in this city has there been such a great demand for tickets. All those who will see the game will be guests of either the University of Pennsylvania, or of the academies, no tickets being sold for the contest.

Following out its custom of the past two years, the university tendered Franklin field as a neutral ground for the contest. Pennsylvania bears the entire expenses. The university retains about 1,000 tickets and the Annapolis and West Point academies distribute the remainder of the 23,000 cards of admission. The enormous demand for tickets this year is due to the announcement that the president will attend the game. The university authorities say that applications for tickets from Pennsylvania alone have been fully 20,000 above the seats at the disposal of the athletic association.

President Roosevelt will arrive here Saturday morning accompanied by a number of other government officials. The party will be escorted to the grounds by army and navy officers.

During the first half of the contest the president will sit with the followers of one of the academies and during the ten minutes intermission between the halves he will be escorted across the field and will occupy a seat with the sympathizers of the other academy for the remainder of the game. The president will return to Washington immediately after the contest.

Invitations have been sent to the Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia and Cornell teams to witness the game, and members of each team have signified their intention of being present. Altogether the event is expected to bring together the largest assembly that has ever been seen at a foot ball game.

The Wrecked Schooner Standard

Philadelphia, November 27.—The British steamer Vera, Captain Bennett, arrived here today from Huelva, Spain, having on board the crew of seven of the schooner Standard, Captain Crawford, of Manassas, N. J. The Standard, a three masted schooner, left Savannah November 8th for New York with a cargo of lumber. She encountered a severe gale and was so badly damaged that her crew were compelled to abandon her. The vessel's masts were carried away, her cabin was crushed and the after decks were started by the heavy seas. She was abandoned in latitude 28.17 north, and longitude 72.50 and at that time had five feet of water in her hold.

FEARFUL LOSS OF LIFE

COLLISION OF AN IMMIGRANT AND A PASSENGER TRAIN.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DEAD.

The Two Trains Come Together While Running at Full Speed—The Immigrant Train Made a Pile of Debris Which Catches Fire—Those Not Killed Outright Burned to Death—None on This Train Escapes—Result of Misunderstanding of Orders

Detroit, Mich., November 27.—One of the most disastrous wrecks in the history of the Wabash railroad, or any other Michigan road, occurred at Seneca, Mich., a small way-station about seventy miles southwest of Detroit, between 7 and 7:30 o'clock tonight. Train No. 13, an immigrant train, with two engines, westbound, collided under a full head of steam, with train No. 4, east bound, about one mile from Seneca. The result was that five or six coaches on the immigrant train were crushed and its load of human freight sent into eternity in a moment, while one coach on train No. 4, which consisted of a parlor car, a dinner and a baggage car, was also telescoped and four dead bodies have been taken from the ruins.

It is not known how many people there were on the immigrant train, but the death list will be anywhere from 60 to 150.

The people on that train were caught like rats in a trap and crushed. Then the wreck caught fire and those who were not instantly killed were slowly roasted to death, and none of the few spectators who hastily gathered from the farm houses nearby were able to afford aid. The whole immigrant train was soon consumed by the flames and every person on that train, it is reported now, was killed.

Farmers residing along the track rushed in on the blazing mass to rescue those whom they thought might be alive. The bodies hauled out of the wreck were taken to nearby farm houses, which are filled with the dead, and a large number of injured were taken to a hospital at Peru, Ind.

Along the track, long lines of burned bodies lie covered with blankets, presenting a gruesome sight.

It may be possible that the exact number of killed or who they are will never be known. At present, it is impossible to get anything resembling a list of injured or dead from Seneca. It is said here that the accident was the result of the misunderstanding of orders. It is reported in Seneca that No. 4 should have waited at Seneca station and that No. 13 should have taken the siding. This was not done.

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PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS

Significant Utterances From the Argentine Delegation

Mexico City, November 27.—At this morning's session of the Pan-American congress, the Argentine delegation presented a lengthy report showing what the Argentine republic had done with a view to carrying out the recommendation of the first conference held in Washington eleven years ago. The report is a comprehensive review of the resources of Argentine, the part which attracted most attention being the chapter dealing with arbitration. The Argentine delegates declare themselves in favor of comparative and compulsory arbitration for all questions, pending and future. They make a veiled allusion to South American controversies when they say:

"There are real difficulties menacing, conflicts pending, questions in a word, which refuse to be put out of sight and those questions, the second Pan-American conference must consider and solve in a lofty spirit of justice under penalty of failing absolutely in one of the fundamental purposes of its existence."

This declaration attracted great attention, inasmuch as Chile had stipulated as a condition, sine qua non, for participating in the conference that the consideration of arbitration was to be confined to future questions only and that her delegates would withdraw from the conference if any attempt were made to give a different turn to the discussion of that subject.

AMERICAN GOODS IN TURKEY

Ready Sale for a Lot of Our Cotton Cloth at Harput

Washington, November 27.—"I take pleasure in reporting the success attendant upon the first serious experiment in introducing American cotton fabrics into this market, where hitherto English fares have held undisputed sway," says Colonel Thomas H. Norton, at Harput, Turkey, in a report to the state department.

Consul Norton says that during a week a jobber exposed for sale fifty pieces, forty yards each, of American cloth which he sold promptly to local retailers of Harput at \$2.50 per piece. Owing to its superior strength and weight great satisfaction has been expressed by the consumers, and dealers prefer it to the best grade of Manchester goods reaching Turkish markets. The price of the latter articles is 25 cents per yard while the American product sells for 74 cents.

Mr. Norton says there is a strong and market desire on the part of the wholesale dealers of Harput to secure this class of goods directly from the United States, if prices will warrant the change.

POLICE CAPTAIN SENTENCED

One of New York's Police Officers Sentenced to Penitentiary

Albany, N. Y., November 27.—Police Captain Thomas J. Diamond, of New York, who was put on trial here on a charge of venue from New York county, was today found guilty of the charge of neglect of duty in having failed to suppress disorderly houses in his precinct.

Captain Diamond was sentenced to pay a fine of \$1,000 or to be imprisoned one year in the Albany county penitentiary. The fine was paid under protest. Captain Diamond will appeal the case.

The jury was out all night and took twenty ballots, in the first of which there were eight votes for conviction and four for acquittal. A decision was reached at 2 o'clock a. m.

In passing sentence Judge Herrick spoke of the fact that conviction meant to the captain that after seven years as an unusually vigilant and intelligent officer he must now begin his career in life anew. For the benefit of police officers, and for the public as well, the judge explained a seeming discrepancy between the punishment of Bissert, Captain Diamond's wardman, who was recently convicted of accepting protection money from keepers of disorderly houses and sentenced to five years and six months in state prison and the comparatively mild sentence imposed on the captain, that while it had been supposed the latter received a portion of the money collected by the wardman, no evidence in support of that supposition had been adduced. The judge also spoke of the fact that disorderly houses, "by a large portion of our community are regarded as a necessary evil in large cities and that police officers wink at their continuance and allow them to violate the law as long as they do not flaunt their violations of the law before the public."

Without expressing any opinion as to whether this tolerance of this class of houses is morally right or wrong, the court said: "It is something that is done probably by every police official in every large city in the state, and that there is not a police captain probably in any precinct in the city of New York, or in the city of Albany for that matter, that might not be convicted for exactly the same crime that you have been convicted on."

ATTEMPT TO MURDER

Charge Against Negro School Teacher by a Negro Woman

Macon, Ga., November 25.—A warrant was sworn out today for Henry Stevens, colored, chairman of the Twiggs county committee, charging him with attempted murder of a young colored woman named Curtis, who had been a school teacher for several years. According to the woman's story he took her to a deserted hut near a swamp Friday night. She complained of feeling ill and as she lay upon the floor with her head covered with a cloak he shot her. She became unconscious but was aroused by flames, the house having caught fire. She ran to a window and called Stevens. He fired two shots at her as she stood in the light. She escaped through a hole in the floor and lay in the swamp all night. She reported the facts when discovered. Officers are in search of Stevens, but he has disappeared.

New Suffrage Plan for Virginia

Richmond, Va., November 27.—At the constitutional convention today delegate Monroe presented a new suffrage plan which provides that all electors shall be viva voce. Voters must pay a per capita tax of \$1.50 at least six months prior to the election; possess real estate valued at least \$100, or a Virginia registered vote bond of \$100. A voter will be registered on his personal application and continue as a voter as long as he maintains the requirements under his registration. Only whites will be eligible for office.

Fishermen's Strike

Pensacola, Fla., November 27.—Nine schooners of the fishing fleets of E. E. Saunders & Co., and the Warren Fishing Company are tied up at the wharves here and the fishermen are on a strike, demanding a higher percentage of the catches. This the proprietors of the fish houses are unwilling to allow. The fishermen are organized as Knights of Labor and number about 700. It is asserted that other schooners will be tied up as they come in from the fishing grounds.

United With the Hands

Rome, Ga., November 27.—A posse of fifty men accompanied by bloodhounds, left Cave Springs this morning in pursuit of John B. McGhee, who last night shot and instantly killed Frank L. Miller in Floyd county. Both men are well known, and Miller was a Confederate veteran. McGhee, it is said, accused Miller of shooting at his children, but this he denied. McGhee is known as a desperate man, and the posse expects that he will fight before being taken.

New Orleans Winter Races

New Orleans, November 27.—The Crescent City Jockey Club will open its gates tomorrow afternoon, beginning its annual races. A thousand horses, mainly the property of western states are already upon the ground and on Saturday night six additional carloads of horses will arrive in New Orleans. The fields in all events will be limited to twenty starters, and this in itself will materially improve the sport. The jockeys here comprise most of the boys in the west.

Bank President Indicted

Montgomery, Ala., November 27.—An indictment was found today against Colonel E. B. Young, cashier of the de-funct Eufaula, (Ala.) national bank by the United States grand jury. Colonel Young, accompanied by his attorneys and F. W. Jennings, of Eufaula, and federal authorities and Judge Jones fixed the bond at \$7,500. Colonel Young was held responsible in the indictment for all the alleged violations of the banking laws by the officers of the Eufaula national bank.