

THOMAS G. BARKER NOW ON TRIAL.

Case One of Most Unique in History of New Jersey.

MR. KELLER DENIES WHOLE STORY.

Beginning of the Sensational Case in the Hudson County Court at Jersey City—Eye-witnesses Identify Barker and Testify as to the Assault on the Clergyman.

New York (Special).—Thomas G. Barker was placed on trial in the Hudson County Court, Jersey City, charged with assault with intent to kill. On February 3 last Barker shot the Rev. John Keller of Arlington, N. J., vicar of Trinity Chapel in that place.

Barker told the authorities at the time that he shot the minister because his wife claimed that Keller had been guilty of a criminal assault upon her. When Keller was shot he was on his way to Fort Lee to assist at the ordination of a minister. Barker stepped out from the shadow of a hedge and fired at him with a revolver.

One of the bullets fired by Barker went through Keller's facial bone from the right side, destroying the sight of the right eye, and after tearing through the nasal bone, buried itself beneath the skin of the left side of the face. A second bullet shattered the fingers of the right hand.

According to Barker's story, Mrs. Barker told him shortly before the shooting that about 18 months previously Mr. Keller called on her while she was alone in the house and made an improper proposal. When she refused him, according to the story told by Barker, the minister attacked her violently and she fainted. Barker further said his wife had been afraid to tell him the story of the assault, because she knew that if she did he would kill the minister. For some days before the alleged confession Mrs. Barker had been in a sick and nervous condition.

Mr. Keller denounced the whole story as utterly false. He declared that his whole life was a refutation of the charge.

Two strange stories will, therefore be revealed at the trial—one of a husband's action in firing upon the alleged assailant of his wife's honor the other of a man wronged and permanently disgraced as the result of a woman's supposed morbid hallucination. Which of these counter claims is based on fact remains to be decided by the straggled jury selected to hear the evidence.

TO RESTRICT CHILD LABOR.

Agreement Signed by the Owners of Eighty-Eight Mills in Georgia.

Monroe, Ga. (Special).—The Georgia Industrial Association has taken action in regard to child labor in cotton mills. The following resolutions have been signed and accepted by eighty-eight mills:

"That no child less than 12 years old shall work at night in any cotton or woolen mill under any circumstances, and that no child less than 12 years old shall be allowed to work therein at all, unless such child has a widowed mother or physically disabled parents who are dependent for support upon the labor of the child, or unless the child can read and write or unless the child attends school for four months of each year and provided further that no child under 10 years of age shall be permitted to work in any mill or factory under any circumstances."

CORN POOL MADE A MILLION.

Three Hundred Profited by the Phillips Corner in the Cereal.

Chicago (Special).—Checks for approximately \$1,000,000 were sent out by the George H. Phillips Company to points variously situated between Maine and Mexico. The disbursement was in the nature of a dividend on the celebrated May corn deal. These checks go out to about 300 lucky individuals who had an interest in a pool of about 15,000,000 bushels of corn.

The average profit so far determined is eight cents a bushel. This may be increased when the cash corn now on hand in various positions is disposed of or there may be no further profit. The company hopes to cut another melon later.

The largest individual interest in the pool was 500,000 bushels and the smallest 500 bushels.

Mormons Turn to Mexico.

City of Mexico (Special).—A Mormon agent—James M. Cannon—is here for the purpose of securing from the Government a concession for settling 1,000 Mormon families in Sonora, on the lands from which Yaqui Indians have been driven. Mr. Cannon says: "If the concession is obtained a commissioner will be sent at once into the Yaqui territory by the Mormon Church for the purpose of ascertaining the attitude of the Indians and if peaceful a contract will be made and lands purchased from them."

Want Picketing Enjoined.

Cleveland, O. (Special).—The Cleveland Punch and Shear Company commenced injunction proceedings against the striking machinists, asking that the men be restrained from picketing the works of the company. The company in its petition avers that the union pickets have terrorized employees who wish to work. The case will be heard Tuesday.

Australian Bailout for Cubans.

Havana (Special).—Senores Bravo, Aleman, Betancourt and Zayas have been appointed by the constituent convention a commission to study the electoral law. It is probable the Australian system will be adopted by the commission as study of the law as a basis.

Immigrants Referred Here.

London (Special).—At a cabinet meeting, the Queen Regent held that any alien from an American subject should be referred to the Home Office for consideration of the law. It is probable the Australian system will be adopted by the commission as study of the law as a basis.

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

Domestic.

The secret marriage has been revealed of Miss Lucinda Meyers to Harry Pantley, of Newburgh, N. Y. The ceremony was solemnized while the parties were standing on a stone marking the boundary lines of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

The marriage of Frederick L. Giles to Miss Mabel L. West was solemnized in Flower Hospital, New York, and immediately afterwards an operation for appendicitis was performed on the groom.

Laura Madden, of Lewiston, Me., having been induced in New York by a man who had seduced her to elope on promise of marriage, tried to commit suicide in the river off the Battery.

Charles P. Hibler, of Cincinnati, met Miss Estella Krebs, of Philadelphia, on a train en route to Atlantic City, and upon arrival they went to a preacher and were married.

A South Dakota cyclone injured 10 people and destroyed much property. The McCormack family were blown out of the ruins of their house into a barbed-wire fence.

At the cremation of Dr. Hattie Montague, in Paterson, N. J., in accordance with her express direction, the story of her early romance was told by a friend.

The Lancaster (Pa.) Court denied a new trial to Rev. F. Ellwood Raub, against whom a jury had given a verdict of \$5,000 for jilting Miss Mary Schaeffer.

John Alexander Dowie shouted to his friends in the Chicago Tabernacle that the physicians had plotted to lock him in a detention hospital and kill him.

Frederick Graves, of Middletown, N. Y., a young man, eloped with Delilah M. Vanderboe, whose grandmother he had married two years ago.

It is said to have cost James King Clark, of Pittsburg, \$52,307 to secure a divorce from his wife, who is known as the "Violet Bride."

Senator Platt, of New York, announced that he will not accept a reelection to the Senate upon the expiration of his present term.

The Chinese are making strenuous efforts with a view of preventing an extension by Congress of the Chinese Exclusion Act.

A dramatic break for liberty was made at the Virginia penitentiary while Governor Tyler and others were making an official visit. As a reward for bravery shown by H. Quincy Bailey, a white convict, in stopping a burly negro, Governor Tyler pardoned him.

The Detroit Branch of the Machinists has protested to the president of the University of Michigan against Detroit employers hiring undergraduates of the university to take the place of strikers.

The Otis Steel Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, has asked for an injunction to restrain members of the Ironmolders' Union from interfering with the works.

W. T. Hudgins, of Portsmouth, Va., is on trial in that city on the charge of enticing Mrs. Nannie Barnes from Greenville, N. C. He denies the charge.

John Czech killed Kazimir Kochanski in a quarrel about five cents, and was barely saved by the police from being lynched.

Capt. John W. Brechtel, who served during the war in Cole's Cavalry, died at his home in Berkeley Springs, W. Va.

Foreign.

In the presence of the Emperor and Empress, Prince Herbert Bismarck and German statesmen and 8,000 people the Bismarck statue in front of the Reichstag building, in Berlin, was unveiled, and Count von Buelow delivered a great speech on the Iron Chancellor.

Financial and business circles in Berlin and other German cities are disturbed over the crash in electric companies. It is reported that a number of electric concerns and the banks supporting them are in serious difficulties.

Lord Kitchener reports that the Boers surprised 250 Victorian mounted riflemen, killing 2 officers and 16 men, and wounding 4 officers and 38 men, and taking a number of prisoners, who were subsequently released.

Lord Kitchener reports that General Elliott engaged De Wet on June 6, and the British captured 45 prisoners and 4000 cattle. Three British officers and 17 men were killed.

F. W. Hollis, the United States member of the Hague arbitration court, announces that the court has been organized, but the Transvaal War question is not before it.

A number of children were injured in a crush in front of the king's palace in Rome during the ceremonies of christening the infant daughter of the king and queen.

Berlin newspapers report that Field Marshall von Waldsee will be created a prince by Emperor William on his return from China.

Labor riots have again broken out at St. Petersburg. The military suppressed the mobs.

A Russian cruiser and other vessels together with government buildings and warehouses, were destroyed by fire and 12 lives lost at the Galleys Island shipyard, near St. Petersburg.

Speaker Henderson, of the House of Representatives, formed a most agreeable impression of Victorian Loubet of France, who received him most cordially.

M. Drumont, anti-Semite, in the French Chamber of Deputies, bitterly attacked the government in connection with the administration of Algiers.

The German government is organizing an expedition of coal miners in the Rhine Province to exploit the coal mines in the Shan Tung Province.

Fifteen persons were killed and 20 injured, the latter nearly all women, by an explosion in a cartridge factory in France.

English census returns show that there are 15,721,728 males in England and Wales and 16,804,347 females.

Financial.

Atchison is still negotiating for steamers to establish a Pacific Ocean line.

It is said Conrad N. Jordan will be reappointed Assistant Treasurer of New York.

In the month of May 105 railroads gained \$5,189,000 or 0.41 per cent, in gross earnings and \$23,882,000 since January 1.

The gold output in New Zealand in May was 36,457 ounces, valued at £143,393 as compared with 29,095 ounces valued at £111,960 in May of 1900.

SHAKE UP IN THE DIPLOMATIC POSTS.

Our Minister to Venezuela is Transferred to Portugal.

NOT ACCEPTABLE AT CARACAS.

It Means a Loss in Salary of Twenty-five Hundred Dollars to the Former Minister to Venezuela, Whose Place Will Now Be Taken by Herbert N. Bowen, at Present Minister to Persia.

Washington (Special).—The following changes in diplomatic posts have been announced: Francis B. Loomis, minister to Venezuela, has been transferred to Portugal, vice John N. Irwin, of Iowa, resigned.

Herbert W. Bowen, of New York, present minister to Persia, has been transferred to Caracas, succeeding Mr. Loomis as minister to Venezuela.

Lloyd C. Griscom, of Pennsylvania, present first secretary of the Legation at Constantinople, has been made minister to Persia.

Spencer F. Eddy, of Illinois, present second secretary at Paris, has been made first secretary at Constantinople to succeed Mr. Griscom.

Arthur Bailey Blanchard of Louisiana, has been promoted from third to second secretary at Paris.

By his transfer from Venezuela to Portugal, minister Loomis loses \$2,500 a year. He is now on leave in England. His actual rank will be the same—namely, minister extraordinary and envoy plenipotentiary.

William Bowen who becomes the new minister to Venezuela, has a most creditable record in the consular and diplomatic service. He became United States consul at Barcelona in 1890, and his office of consulate general five years afterward. Mr. Bowen stuck to his post through the exciting days preceding the Spanish-American War as long as any American could have enjoyed safety on Spanish soil.

Lloyd Griscom has had a short but brilliant career as first secretary of the legation at Constantinople. He has discharged his full duties for several years, and if the American mission claims have been successfully adjusted at last a large part of the credit belongs to Mr. Griscom.

Spencer Eddy has had a good deal of experience in diplomatic life. When Secretary Hay was ambassador to London Mr. Eddy, who was a resident of Chicago, became an honorary and personal attaché to the Ambassador. When Mr. Eddy returned with Mr. Hay to Washington he was appointed third secretary to the embassy at London in February, 1899. Four months later he was promoted to be second secretary of the embassy at Paris where he has achieved great popularity and discharged a multitude of delicate and difficult tasks during the expedition.

"HARRY" YOUNG DIED POOR.

The Mechanic Who Worked Out the Ideas of Elias Howe, Jr.

Bridgeport, Conn. (Special).—William H. Young, known widely known as "Harry" Young, died at the poorhouse here aged 71. Mr. Young was at one time one of the best-known mechanics in America. It was he who worked out the ideas of Elias Howe, Jr., who revolutionized the world of sewing machines.

Mr. Young was once wealthy, but spent his money lavishly, and when old age and consumption overtook him he was almost penniless. For five years he fought against the poorhouse, but a year ago was obliged to submit to the inevitable and was taken to it.

Made Them Chew Soap.

Chicago (Special).—Charges of a cruel mode of punishment in one of the public schools have been placed before Supt. Lane by Hugh Healy. He says that children in the Summer school have been punished repeatedly for chewing gum during school hours by having soap forced into their mouths, being compelled to let it remain until it dissolved and ran down their throats.

Kidnapper Calahan Held for Perjury.

Omaha, Neb. (Special).—James Calahan was held for trial in the District Court on a charge of perjury, alleged to have been committed in one of the Cudahy abduction cases. Bail was fixed at \$1500.

PEOPLE HURT BY FALLING STAND TERRIBLE CRASH OF TROLLEY CARS

A Serious Accident Saddy Ends an Athletic Exhibition in Chicago—Six Injured.

Chicago (Special).—A temporary grand stand at Sixty-eighth street and Stewart avenue, built for the purpose of accommodating an audience to witness the annual field day sports of the Chicago Normal Schools, collapsed. Twenty-five persons, mostly women and children, were injured. Several were hurt seriously, but it is thought none will die.

The stand, which was 100 feet long and seven tiers high, was crowded. The program of the day was fairly under way, when on account of the general stamping of feet in recognition of a meritorious athletic accomplishment, the supports gave way, precipitating the spectators a short distance to the ground. Several hundred persons were buried under the timbers.

The field events came to an abrupt ending and the participants joined in the work of rescue. The injured were removed to the Normal School nearby, which was converted into a temporary hospital, with a score of physicians and surgeons in attendance.

Woman Suffrage in Alabama.

Montgomery, Ala. (Special).—An ordinance proposing the regulation of woman suffrage was introduced in the constitutional convention by Craig, of Dallas. The resolution, which caused considerable debate, provides that all women who are permitted to vote must be over twenty years of age, must be able to read and write; her husband must pay \$5 in taxes or must have earned \$300 the year preceding. If single, the woman must pay \$5 in taxes or have earned \$300 the year preceding. Divorced women, excepting those granted a decree on the ground of adultery, cannot vote.

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FERRY BOAT SUNK IN COLLISION.

Lives Lost in Terrible Accident in New York Harbor—Many Leaped Overboard.

New York (Special).—The wooden side-wheeler Northfield, which has been in the service of the Staten Island Ferry Company for the past 38 years, was rammed by the steel-hulled propeller Mauch Chunk, used as a ferryboat by the Central Railroad of New Jersey. The collision occurred just off the Staten Island ferry slip at the foot of Whitehall street, and in less than ten minutes afterwards the Northfield, which was crowded with passengers, sank at the outer end of the Spanish Line pier on the East river.

The Mauch Chunk, which was badly damaged, landed the two dozen passengers who were aboard of her. Over a hundred of the passengers of the sunken Northfield were dragged out of the water by people along shore and the crews of the fleet of river tugs, which promptly responded to the ferryboat's call for help. A few of the Northfield's passengers were hurt in the accident, and the police believe that some lives were lost.

Captain Daniel Gully, of the tugboat Mutual, who saw the ferryboats crash together, says that immediately after the collision between twenty-five and thirty of the passengers leaped into the water, and that many of these perished. Captain Gully also declares that he is sure of a hundred of the Northfield's passengers were drowned. The captains of other tugboats who were early on the scene, however, are inclined to think that the disaster was not so serious as regards the loss of life. Thus far no dead bodies have been recovered.

The reason for such a difference of opinion as to the extent of the disaster is that the widest excitement prevailed on the Northfield. The tug Mutual saved in all about 75 persons from the Northfield, and the tugs Unity and Arrow saved between them 150 persons. Two policemen of the Old Slip Station claim to have rescued nearly 30 people between them.

As soon as the crowd which followed the sinking ferryboat along the river front were able to render any aid they worked with a will and in many instances men sprang into the water to save life. The greatest service was rendered by the tugboats, which, as soon as it was possible, circled around the Northfield and made a bridge so the Spanish Line pier, and men and women clambered over the tugs to the shore.

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MRS. KENNEDY FOUND GUILTY.

Convicted of Murder in the Second Degree at Kansas City.

TEN YEARS IN THE PENITENTIARY.

Calmly the Girl-Widow Convicted of Killing Her Husband Receives the Verdict—Her Mother and Sister Sob Violently, but She Sheds Not a Tear—An Appeal May Be Taken.

Kansas City, Mo. (Special).—A jury in the Criminal Court here decided that Lulu Prince-Kennedy was guilty of murder in the second degree for having killed her husband, Philip H. Kennedy, on January 10, 1901, and fixed her punishment at 10 years in the penitentiary. When the verdict was read this remarkable 20-year-old prisoner, whose cool, indifferent manner has for five months baffled the jail officials, looked straight ahead of her. She neither burst out crying nor moved a muscle.

Later she expressed interest, but nothing more, in the formal calling by the court clerk of the cases pending against her father, G. W. Prince, and her brothers, Bert and Will Prince, who are charged with conspiring to kill Kennedy.

While Judge Wofford was dismissing the jurors who had sat on the case for twelve days and reached their verdict after eleven hours' deliberation, the prisoner sat with her chin resting on her hand. A reporter asked if she had anything to say. Mrs. Kennedy ignored the question and continued to look at the judge. When Mrs. Kennedy had been taken into a little room adjoining the courtroom and the crowd was beginning to leave, a chorus of sobs and moans was heard. They came from Mrs. Prince, mother of the prisoner, and Mrs. Leon, the girl's sister.

C. W. Prince, the father, was trying to pacify them while Bert Prince paced up and down the corridor, sobbing and wringing his hands. Lulu Kennedy sat thoughtful and silent, gazing fixedly before her. Taken to her cell she maintained her calm manner. She refused to discuss the verdict.

C. W. Prince had shown not the least emotion and only displayed great interest in the proceedings when the case against him and his sons was called.

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