

THAW NOT GUILTY SENT TO ASYLUM

Jury Decides Defendant Was Insane
at Time of Shooting.

PROTESTS LIKE A MAD MAN.

Within Four Hours After the Verdict of "Not Guilty" Fell From the Lips of the Foreman of the Jury, the Slayer of White Was Being Rushed on Board the Train to the State Institution.

END OF FAMOUS CASE.

The Judge's Last Words.

That Thaw is suffering from a manic-depressive form of mental disorder. That recurrences of these attacks are reasonably certain. That there is no evidence Thaw ever can be permanently cured. That the prisoner is likely to commit murder or suicide. That to allow the defendant to go at large would be dangerous to public safety.

Thaw's Chances To Go Free.

The law provides that once a defendant is found not guilty—even with the insanity clause attached—he may not again have his life placed in jeopardy.

As soon as Thaw can convince a commission that he is sane and no longer to be regarded as a menace to the public safety, he will be given his liberty.

It is said that District Attorney Jerome would personally oppose any move for the liberation of Thaw, either at the present time or at any time in the future.

New York (Special).—Adjudged not guilty of the murder of Stanford White, by reason of insanity at the time the fatal shots were fired, Harry Kendall Thaw was held by the court to be a dangerous lunatic and was whisked away to the state hospital for the criminal insane at Matteawan. It was a quick transition from the dainty little cell in the Tombs, which had been the young man's home for more than 18 months, to the white bedded wards of the big asylum, tucked away on the snow-covered sloping banks of the Hudson River, 50 miles from the city. The verdict came after 25 hours of waiting and when everyone connected with the case had abandoned all hope of an agreement ever being reached in this or any other trial. Four hours after the foreman's lips had framed the words "Not guilty," with the accompanying insanity clause, Thaw, protesting he was sane, was on his way to Matteawan. A little after midnight he had been received in the institution under commitment papers which directed his detention "until discharged by due course of law."

No more unwilling patient ever made a journey to a state institution. Thaw's train on its way to Fishkill Landing, where a carriage was taken to Matteawan, passed beneath the very walls of the grim Sing Sing, but at no time since his arrest on the night of June 25, 1906, has the young Pittsburgh millionaire ever held the thought that he would see the inside of that famous prison, and he headed it not.

The first thrill of the words of acquittal brought Thaw to his feet in the court room, and with lack of grace of action, which always has characterized his movements, he awkwardly, almost haughtily, bowed his acknowledgments to the 12 jurymen as they were discharged by the court. A smile played about his pallid features, and there was every reason to believe that he was entirely pleased with the outcome.

It was after he had heard the words of Justice Dowling committing him to Matteawan on the ground that his release, in the opinion of the court, would endanger the public safety, and after the elation of the verdict had died away Thaw rebelled. He demanded his attorneys immediately to sue out a writ of habeas corpus to have his sanity tested before he was sent away to the up-state institution, where the insane of criminal tendencies are confined.

Mrs. Wm. Thaw, from her hotel, where she had received over the telephone the news of the trial's end, joined in the demand of her son, Martin W. Littleton, whose conduct of the case as chief counsel for the defense has won so much favorable comment, finally prevailed against the wishes of the mother, indicating to her that he believed it would be better for the present to obey the mandate of the court.

Justice Dowling, it was said, had been consulted in the matter after he had signed his order of commitment and informally had advised Thaw's counsel against making an immediate contest. "The prisoner's consent was not won until after a lively scene with his counsel and his wife, the latter pleading with him for more than an hour to be content for a time at least with what fate had given him."

Under promise that some action speedily would be taken looking to the appointment of a commission to inquire into his present sanity or for his transfer to a private institution where his wife and other members of his family might reside with him, Thaw consented to go without further protest.

FINANCIAL

"Watch for gold exports pretty soon," says an international banker. "During the remainder of the year," says E. & C. Randolph, "politics will be a big factor in the stock market."

During the current month only \$60,000,000 of new securities were issued, compared with \$107,000,000 last January and \$386,000,000 in the same month 1906.

KILLED THREE CHILDREN

A Father Calls Them, One After the Other, to Their Death.

Chicago (Special).—Wm. H. Meusch, a carriage maker at 419 Armitage Avenue, shot and killed one of his daughters, five years old, and fatally wounded his two other children. The cause of the crime is not known, but, according to the police, Meusch had recently quarreled with his wife several times because of the children. The carriage shop was beneath the rooms in which the Meusch family lived and the man called Gertrude, the eldest daughter, telling her to come to the carriage shop.

As she stepped through the door Meusch fired a bullet in her abdomen, killing her instantly. He then called Jennie, three years old, and shot her as she entered the shop. William, the two-year-old son, was the last victim to be called and his father shot him above the heart as he came in. The two children were taken to a nearby hospital, where it was stated that both of them will die.

Mrs. Meusch and an older son were up stairs at the time and heard the shots, but paid little attention to them. A short time after Mrs. Meusch saw her husband walking in the back yard carrying the dead body of Gertrude and the unconscious form of Jennie in his arms. She at once telephoned to the police. In the meantime Meusch placed the children on the floor of the basement and locked himself in a small closet.

Police Captain Harding and Lieutenant Lynch broke down the door and arrested Meusch after a short struggle. The murderer is believed by the police to be of unsound mind. He confessed after his arrest that he intended to kill another daughter, 18 years old, who was absent when the tragedy occurred.

Meusch said to Captain Harding: "The children are better off dead than alive and under the care of such a mother. She cursed at them and home was a living hell. My 18-year-old daughter left home three months ago because of domestic trouble."

TRIES TO CUT HIS HAND OFF.

Man Who Struck His Father Follows Biblical Injunction.

Portchester, N. Y. (Special).—Following the old Biblical admonition, "If thy right hand offend thee, cut it off," Rainsford Ferris, a well-known resident of Portchester, went into his cellar and nearly severed his right hand at the wrist by laying it on a block and striking it with a hatchet. He is now in a hospital.

Several years ago Ferris had an altercation with his father and struck him with his fist. He was seized with remorse afterward, and began brooding and reading the Bible. Several times he has attempted to do himself bodily harm, but has been restrained by his family.

Physicians who have examined him say he is suffering from religious mania.

FATHER DIES TO SAVE SON.

Snatched Boy Off Railroad Tracks, But Is Crushed By Train.

New York (Special).—John Gladys, a machinist, lost his life at Great Kills, S. I., in saving that of his 11-year-old son. The boy and his father were walking along the tracks of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company when the little fellow stepped directly in front of a passing train.

Seeing the boy's peril, Gladys rushed after him and had pushed him out of danger, but in doing so slipped on the icy track and fell directly in the path of the engine. He was so badly crushed that he lived only a few minutes. The boy was unhurt.

FOUR BUILDINGS BURNED.

Two Persons Injured In Escaping From Fire At Thurmond, W. Va.

Charleston, W. Va. (Special).—Fire at Thurmond destroyed the store building occupied by Hurvitz & Lopinsky, general merchandise; the grocery store of R. E. Duncan, the Thurmond Opera House, and the dwelling of Harrison Ash, town marshal, together with the contents of all four buildings, entailing a loss of \$30,000.

Lopinsky and his clerk, Stern, who were sleeping over the Hurvitz & Lopinsky store, where the fire originated, had a narrow escape, both being seriously injured by jumping from a second story window.

Blows Off His Sister's Head.

Rochester, N. Y. (Special).—In the absence of his mother from home, William McBride, a twelve-year-old boy, of Egypt, a little place east of here, put on a belt of his father's, loaded a shotgun with cartridges of buckshot, and blew the head off his four-year-old sister, Viola. The little girl had been left by her mother, strapped in a high chair.

Killed By His Own Shotgun.

Luray, Va. (Special).—Morgan Dod, who lived in Madison County, about four miles from the Pa. County line, was shot and killed by the accidental discharge of his shotgun, while returning to his home from a shooting match which was held near Skyland, this county.

Lightning Burns Her Toes.

Bristol, Tenn. (Special).—Mrs. Frank Crossman had a narrow escape from death by lightning during a thunderstorm in Bristol. A bolt of lightning that partially wrecked her home literally tore the shoe from one of Mrs. Crossman's feet without doing further injury than to painfully burn her toes.

Her son, Glen Crossman, was injured. Both required the attention of a physician.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HIS VIGOROUS MESSAGE

Declares Rich "Malefactors" Responsible For Panic.

CONGRESS CHEERS THE MESSAGE.

The Senators Demand 10,000 Extra Copies of Document Believed to Be Strongest Roosevelt Ever Wrote—Vigorous Onslaught on Enemies of People and Administration.

Washington (Special).—President Roosevelt's message to Congress are always noteworthy; but the special message he sent in Friday will stand foremost of all he has written. When it had been read in the Senate, Senator Davis, of Mississippi, sprang to his feet and moved that 10,000 extra copies be printed for general distribution, while in the House, there was a pandemonium of enthusiasm, in which both sides of the chamber joined.

The ostensible subject of the message is the President's urgent recommendation to re-enact forthwith an employer's liability law to replace the measure recently declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

When that law was rejected by the Supreme Court, it was foretold in these dispatches that Mr. Roosevelt would write a special message urging a new law.

It is stated on excellent authority that the message read today was not sent in as originally written, but that it has been very considerably "toned down." In that event, the fervor of the original message can be a matter of only the liveliest conjecture. For, after discussing the need for employers' liability insurance of government employees, Mr. Roosevelt reviews, at length, the assaults that have been made upon him and his policies, and his language has never been more vigorous.

Chancellor Day, Mr. Choate, former Governor Black and all the other prominent writers and political leaders who have made him the object of their attacks are handled without gloves, nor does the President at any instant make it difficult for his victims to identify themselves from among the list of those whom he discusses.

Made The Timid Gasp.

The message covers an enormous range. It reiterates the President's views about corporations and predatory wealthy. He dwells at length with judicial decisions bearing upon labor topics, renews his request for some restriction upon the courts in granting injunctions, and advocates that the government assume "trade risks" and guarantee its employees damages in case of injuries. He warns Congress of the need for legislation to prevent stock gambling, to assume a certain measure of control over the physical operation of railroads. He urges the rate legislation, a modification of the Sherman anti-trust law and legislation of pooling.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

Domestic

Three Italian silk mill strikers were sentenced at Belvedere, N. J., to three years' imprisonment and to pay the costs of prosecution for beating Gustave Delcusa, a non-striker.

A. W. Shaw, superintendent of Harper Hospital, in Detroit, and secretary of the Hospital Superintendents' Association of America, died at his home in that city.

Evidence was introduced in the Harrisburg Capitol graft case, showing that Contractor Sanderson got \$3,000,000 before his bills began to be approved.

The public school at McDonald, Pa., near Pittsburgh, was closed by the health authorities on account of an epidemic of scarlet fever.

The chapter house of the Berzelius Secret Society of the Sheffield Scientific School, at New Haven, was gutted by fire.

The home of A. Alexander, mine superintendent, at Trinidad, Col., was partially wrecked by a dynamite explosion.

The suit brought by Mrs. Leslie Carter-Payne against Miss Norma Monroe has been settled.

Judge Smith McPherson, in the United States District Court, Kansas City, handed down a decision declining to interfere with the officials of Missouri in the enforcement of the Missouri statute making unnecessary labor on Sunday a misdemeanor.

A special meeting of the American Railway Association has been called for Chicago February 7 for the purpose of adopting measures to stop the tremendous loss occasioned by the present movement of empty cars on the roads of the country.

Fred W. Wolf, the oldest active letter carrier in the United States, died in Troy, N. Y.

The new Westmoreland County court house was dedicated at Greensburg, Pa.

Representatives of coal miners and operators of four states met to decide whether joint conferences shall be called to make a wage scale, to go in effect April 1.

A receiver has been asked for the Consolidated Steamship Company, which controls the six big coastwise companies merged by Charles W. Morse.

SOME INCISIVE SENTENCES IN THE MESSAGE.

I do not for a moment believe the actions of this Administration have brought on business distress. * * *

It is due to speculative folly and flagrant dishonesty of a few men of great wealth, who seek to shield themselves from the effects of their own wrongdoing by ascribing its results to the actions of those who have sought to put a stop to the wrongdoing.

But if it were true, to cut out rottenness from the body politic I should not for a moment hesitate to put the knife to the corruption. * * *

We act in no vindictive spirit and we are no respecters of persons. The "business" which is hurt by the movement for honesty is the kind of business which, in the long run, it pays the country to have hurt.

Certain wealthy men whose conduct should be abhorrent to every man of ordinarily decent conscience have during the last few months made it apparent that they have banded together to work for a reaction.

Their endeavor is to overthrow and discredit all who honestly administer the law.

The amount of money the representatives of certain great moneyed interests are willing to spend can be gauged by their recent publication of huge advertisements attacking with venomous bitterness the Administration's policy of warring against successful dishonesty.

The books and pamphlets, the controlled newspapers, the speeches by public or private men to which I refer, are usually and especially in the interest of the Standard Oil Trust and of certain notorious railroad combinations.

Corrupt business and corrupt politics act and react with ever-increasing debasement, one on the other; the corrupt head of a corporation, the corrupt labor leader, the rebate taker, the franchise trafficker, the manipulator of securities, the purveyor or protector of vice, the blackmailing ward boss, the ballot-box stuffer, the demagogue, the mob leader, the hired bully and man-killer—all alike work at the same web of corruption, and all alike should be abhorred by honest men.

The Administration and those who support its views are not engaged in an assault on property.

A dog's barking saved six lives when fire destroyed the residence of John Pell, Great Barrington, Mass. Pell, his three-year-old son Everett; Robert Clarke, a New York artist, who was a guest at the house, and three servant girls were in the building. The dog perished.

Rev. L. McClure Smith, pastor of the St. John's Plains Baptist Church, Plainfield, N. J., has resigned because part of his congregation objected to him spending time on his kennel of dogs.

Foreign

The Earl of Carrington, president of the British Board of Agriculture, referring to the agitation against American beef for the Army, said that to feed the Army on home-bred meat would mean an annual increase of \$750,000 in the budget.

As a result of the disappearance from Dublin Castle of jewels valued at \$250,000 it is reported that Sir Arthur Viers, custodian at Dublin Castle, will be superseded in office.

The Standard Oil Company has acquired the South African trading interests of the Shell Transport Company, thus securing a monopoly in South Africa.

Four women suffragists of London were sentenced to one month's imprisonment for creating a disturbance at the residence of Chancellor Asquith.

In the case of Mrs. McBride, or Maud Gonne, the "Irish Joan of Arc," who sued her husband in the London court for absolute divorce, the legal separation decreed by the lower court has been affirmed by the superior court, but absolute divorce is denied.

A Portuguese official note denies that the government will proclaim a state of siege in Portugal, and declares that a majority of public opinion supports Premier Franco.

The International Congress of American Students at Uruguay has elected President Roosevelt an honorary president of the congress.

At a fire in Montreal, Can., many of the firemen had their hands, noses and ears frozen and one man was frozen to a ladder.

The women suffragists of London made noisy demonstrations in front of the residences of members of the cabinet.

An international electrical exposition is to be held in Marseilles, France, beginning April 19.

The budget committee of the German Reichstag voted \$600,000 for the promotion of experiments in airship navigation.

LIVELY BIDDING FOR FLAG

Faded Colors of the Chesapeake Bring \$4,250.

London (By Cable).—The flag of the American man-o-war Chesapeake and the "Balacava bugle," two of the most valuable war relics of a collection of antiquities that belonged to the late T. G. Middlebrook, were secured at the auction sale of the collection for American buyers. The Chesapeake flag was captured in the fight with the British ship Shannon in 1813, and there was good bidding for the faded and torn piece of bunting, the authenticity of which is vouched for in a written history of ownership since Midshipman Grundy, of the Royal Navy, came into possession of the trophy nearly a century ago.

The flag was sold for \$4,250 to a London art dealer, who also purchased the bugle for \$1,500. It was upon this instrument that the order to the famous light brigade to charge at the battle of Balacava was sounded. The dealer admitted that these highly interesting relics had been purchased by him for different parties in America, but more than this he would not say. There was a rumor that he was acting for Cornelius Vanderbilt, but this was subsequently denied, and London does not yet know into whose hands the flag and the bugle have fallen.

The auction of the Middlebrook curios has been going on for two days and has attracted much attention. When the time came to put up the flag the auction room was so crowded that many persons were unable to obtain admission. The man who finally secured the flag started the bidding with an offer of \$100, but he was soon challenged by other dealers, among whom was a representative of an American, who said he wanted the flag for the American Navy League.

The price was soon run up to \$1,500. Here all the other bidders dropped out, and the contest was carried on by two dealers, both of whom were said to represent Americans. There was a long pause when the price had reached \$2,400, but then, on bids of \$250 at a time, it was rapidly forced up to \$4,250, at which figure the hammer fell.

As soon as the sale was made there were loud calls in the auction room of "Does it remain in England?" This being answered in the affirmative by someone who did not know that the English dealer was acting for an American, there was at once an outburst of loud cheering. This enthusiasm was quickly quieted, however, when the purchaser corrected the mistake.

It has been understood here that the American government had intended to make a bid for the Chesapeake flag, but it was later decided from Washington to leave the matter of the purchase of this relic in the hands of patriotic societies or private citizens.

The bidding for the "Balacava bugle" was not so brisk, and the price obtained is less than half what Mr. Middlebrook paid for the relic 10 years ago.

According to the Tribune, the Chesapeake flag goes to J. Pierpont Morgan.

NINE DEAD IN COAL MINE.

Explosion in Colliery Near Hawks Nest, W. Va.

Charleston, W. Va. (Special).—Nine miners met sudden deaths in the New River Colliery, known to miners as the Lower Boone Mine, near Hawks Nest, in an explosion that partly wrecked the mine. About 25 men were in the mine at the time of explosion. Those who escaped suffered only slight injuries.

The dead are: Grover Bowles, Lawrence Shares, Harry Wilson, Wilbur Wilson, Gradison Coles, Charles Workman, William Buffman and two unidentified men.

One of the bodies was thrown out of the mine and into a tree several yards from the shaft. Bowles, who was blown down the incline, was the only man not instantly killed. His arms and legs were blown off. Three physicians worked with him an hour in a vain attempt to save his life.

The Lower Boone is the property of the Boone Coal and Coke Company. It is a small mine.

Chief Mine Inspector Paul dispatched four deputy inspectors to investigate the disaster.

The cause of the explosion has not yet been definitely ascertained.

HER LOVE REINCARNATED.

Virginian of Fifty Welts Daughter of Woman Who Rejected Him.

Morrisville, Va. (Special).—A romance culminated here, when Joseph Red, aged fifty, a prosperous planter of Briarburg, and Miss Sady E. Byrd, aged twenty, were married at the Mount Horeb Church by the Rev. Homer Welch.

Red long ago unsuccessfully courted the mother of Miss Byrd. During all the intervening years he remained a confirmed bachelor, until the daughter of his old sweetheart reincarnated the love of his early youth.

Poet Commits Suicide.

St. Louis, Mo. (Special).—Louis D. Goodman, thirty-six years old, lawyer, poet, and journalist, committed suicide by taking carbolic acid. Last July he attempted suicide by cutting his throat, because, he explained later, he found the world had places only for men of action, and not for dreamers.

Bloodhounds For Panama.

San Antonio, Tex. (Special).—The first of several bloodhounds to be used in tracking criminals in the Panama Canal Zone were purchased here by Lieut. Stephens for \$300 each. Exhaustive tests have been made here with the dogs, several soldiers trailing for miles out from Fort Sam Houston, crossing streams and going through herds of cattle in the endeavor to lose the trail for the dogs.

PORTUGAL'S KING AND HIS HEIR ASSASSINATED

Carlos and Crown Prince Luiz Philippe Shot By Band of Men.

ROYAL FAMILY UNDER THE FIRE.

The Queen Unhurt, Although She Tried to Shelter Her Eldest Son—Three of the Regicide, Armed With Carbines, Killed By Police—Cunningly Arranged Plot.

PORTUGAL'S CRISIS.

The assassinations are the culmination of conspiracies against the monarchy. Political conditions in Portugal have been in a chaotic state for some time.

When the King dissolved Parliament last May he was warned that he and the country had been placed in a perilous position.

Premier Franco's course as dictator aroused bitter resentment. A few days ago a conspiracy against his life was discovered.

Owing to the rapid growth of the revolutionary sentiment the King had just issued a decree giving the ministry unlimited power to repress the agitation.

In signing this decree Carlos appears to have written his own death warrant.

Lisbon (By Cable).—King Carlos of Portugal and the Crown Prince, Luiz Philippe, were assassinated and the city is in a state of uproar. The King's second son, the Infant Manuel, was slightly wounded, but Queen Amelia, who strove to save the Crown Prince's life by throwing herself upon him, was unhurt.

A band of men, waiting at the corner of the Praco do Commercio and the Rua do Arsenal suddenly sprang toward the open carriage in which the royal family were driving to the Palace and, leveling carbines which they had concealed upon them, fired.

The King and Crown Prince, upon whom the attack was directed, were each shot three times and they lived only long enough to be carried to the marine arsenal nearby, where they expired.

Almost at the first shot the King fell back on the cushions dying, and at the same moment the Crown Prince was seen to half arise and then sink back on the seat. Queen Amelia jumped up and threw herself toward the Crown Prince in an apparent effort to save his life at the cost of her own, but the Prince had received his death wound.

The police guard fired upon the assassins and killed three of them. The royal family were returning from Villa Vicosa, where they had been sojourning, and were on their way from the railroad station to the palace.

Before any of the guard were aware of what was happening, the assassins leaped toward the carriage and instantly a fusillade of shots rang out. In a moment all was terrible confusion, the King and Crown Prince being shot down without the slightest chance to save themselves. Police guards sprang upon the regicides, the number of whom is somewhat uncertain, and killed three of them and captured three others. One of these committed suicide after being placed in prison. It is charged that one of the murderers was a Spaniard named Cordova.

The bodies of the King and the Crown Prince were removed from the March Arsenal in two closed carriages to the royal palace, the Paço Das Necessidades, the late residence of the King, escorted by municipal guards, mounted.

The news of the assassination swept through the city like fire through dry grass. There is the greatest dread for the future of the country, which seems on the verge of being plunged into the awful throes of a revolution, with all the attendant horrors and bloodshed. Throughout the city consternation reigns, and all the houses and business places are barricaded.

WASHINGTON

Former President John L. Hamilton, of the American Banking Association, denounces the Aldrich financial bill as a step backward toward wildcat financing.

Senator Tillman accuses Western railroads with refusing to dispose of land grants to settlers, declining to sell at the price fixed by the government.

Capt. Hanson B. Black, of the United States signal corps, is to make a 1,030-mile trip across Alaska with dog teams.

Senator Nixon, of Nevada, told the President that the state constabulary was now being organized and that within three weeks the federal troops could be removed from Goldfield.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs decided to make a cut of about \$25,000,000 in the estimate; cost for the year of maintenance and construction for the Navy Department.

William Jennings Bryan gave his views before the House Committee on the matter of publishing before elections campaign contributions.

The House Committee on Labor ordered a favorable report on the Barthold resolution providing a federal investigation of mine disasters.

Strong arguments were made before the House committee by a large delegation in favor of preserving our forest preserves.

The Aldrich financial bill, as finally agreed upon by the Senate Finance Committee, was reported to the Senate.

Arthur W. Ferguson, secretary of the Philippine Commission, died suddenly in Manila of heart disease.