

VIGOROUS MR. WATSON

Letter of Acceptance of the Populist Candidate.

DEMOCRATS, REPUBLICANS ARRANGED.

Mr. Watson Says "A Blacker Chapter Than That Which Records How Both the Old Political Partisans United to Depose the Common People of Their Land Is Not to be Found in the Annals of Class Legislation."

Birmingham, Ala. (Special).—The letter of Thomas E. Watson, accepting the nomination of the People's Party for president, was made public Sunday. It is, in part, as follows:

"God never made a grander home for his children than that which the Cavalier in Virginia, the Dutchman in New York and the Puritan in Massachusetts sought as a refuge from the systems of the Old World. In natural advantages this earth holds no region superior to ours. Once it belonged to the people. With his gun the common man won it, mile by mile, from the Indians, the Frenchman, the Spaniard and the Spaniard. What the common man did not win with his gun he bought with his money. From sea to sea the land which is ours because ours because the common man was ready to pay for it with his tax money or his blood.

"What has become of it? With bewildering rapidity it has been taken from the common people and given to the corporations. It belonged to the government, to all the people. It was meant to support homes to individual citizens, and there was enough of it to last for many generations. To the extent of about 200,000 acres it has been given to railroad corporations; and now when a common man wants a home in all that vast domain he must go to the railroad corporations to get a tract of land.

"A blacker chapter than that which records how both the old political parties united to depose the common people of their land is not to be found in the annals of class legislation.

Gold and Silver.

"Whether the Wall Street influences which produced the establishment of the gold standard emanated from wiser heads than those of Jefferson and Hamilton may be doubted. Both of these great men served their country a long time and died poor. In fixing bimetalism as a system and the silver dollar as the unit of value they had no selfish motive. Two lofty-minded statesmen agreed upon that system as the right system. It remained in force, giving full satisfaction, until the money power in its march of conquest found it to be a barrier. The money power demands a standard which it can control; and one metal is easier to control than two. For the same reason it opposes governmental issues of paper money, and will never be content until the greenbacks are called in and destroyed.

"To establish the single gold standard, which sets the standard of value, the statute had to be violated. The word 'coin' had to be construed to mean 'gold only' and the paper note issued on silver, had to be redeemed in a manner different from that prescribed by law.

Money Standard Not Fixed.

"There are at least five reasons why the gold standard cannot be considered as fixed:

1. It is unconstitutional.
2. It violates statute law.
3. The supply of gold might increase beyond all the circulations of the money power in business, and the value would get beyond their control. In that event the money power itself would change the standard.
4. The supply of gold might suddenly cease. In that event contraction would at once set in, because the country's expansion in business and increase in population require a constantly increasing volume of currency. If the horrors of contraction should again come upon us by the selfish policy of the money power the people would call a change in the standard. Wall Street gave us the panic of 1873; Wall Street gave us the panic of 1893. Let Wall Street give us another, and it may find that it has given us one too many. The American people have about reached the limit of endurance.

Safe Robbers' Big haul.

Fowler, Ind. (Special).—Robbers dynamited the bank at Freehold, and it is reported they secured \$20,000. The safe was blown open and the entire side of the bank building wrecked. The noise awakened the people of the town, who hurriedly gathered, but the robbers were gone, and no clue has been obtained. Everything of value in the safe was taken.

Killed by Bears in Yellowstone.

Cody, Wyo. (Special).—A man and boy employed in the Yellowstone National Park have been killed by bears. The victims were in the employ of the hotel on Yellowstone lake. President Roosevelt will be asked to take steps to decrease the number of bears in the park by authorizing a big hunt for the animals.

Billions of Pounds of Sugar.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The Department of Commerce and Labor issued a bulletin stating that the total quantity of sugar, including that of Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands, brought into the United States from the tropics in 1904 is 4,675,627,813 pounds, against 3,305,087,796 pounds in 1900, 2,332,820,896 pounds in 1890, 1,829,260,030 in 1880 and 1,199,662,049 pounds in 1870.

Evangelist Raises \$70,000.

New York (Special).—Rev. A. B. Simpson, the evangelist, raised nearly \$70,000 in cash and pledges at the Tabernacle Sunday, where he preached his annual missionary sermon, the principal event of the twenty-third annual convention of the Christian and Missionary Alliance. The donations ranged in amounts from 25 cents to \$5,000. One of the largest contributions was paid in five \$1,000 bills. In making a plea for contributions, Rev. Mr. Simpson said: "The money will go toward the support of missionaries in the field."

NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

The Latest Happenings Condensed for Rapid Reading.

Domestic.

While suffering from delirium tremens, Dr. Edward J. Bell, of Springfield, Mass., shot and wounded Dr. Benjamin Jackson, his physician, and Jackson Strong, Jr., and then committed suicide.

The remains of Postmaster General Payne were buried in Forest Home Cemetery, in Milwaukee, after they had been viewed by about 25,000 persons as they lay in state in the city hall.

Najit Hashin and his Chicago bride, who were arrested at the instance of the bride's father on the charge of theft, were released on habeas corpus proceedings.

Henry E. Simmons, a member of the wealthy colony at Summit, N. J., was arrested on the charge of looting while executor of the estate of his Connecticut aunt.

The Convention of the Boys' Brigade, in Washington, concluded with a mass-meeting in Mount Vernon Place Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Frank Woodbridge, wanted in Honolulu for embezzlement committed about three years ago, was found on the transport Logan and arrested.

Charles A. Ward was arrested in New York on the charge of getting \$30,000 from justices of the Supreme Court by misrepresentation.

Allen M. Gankewar, who was once United States secretary to Secretary Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, died in Washington.

Mrs. Martha C. Noxon sued Mary E. Remington for \$70,000 damages for alienating the affections of her 20-year-old husband.

Six Grand Trunk Railway trainmen were suffocated to death in the tunnel under the St. Clair River, at Port Huron, Mich.

John Whipple, the outlawed Massachusetts farmer, was surrounded in a barn by a posse, and put two bullets into his head rather than be captured. His injuries are probably fatal.

David G. Hill, president of the First National Bank and a pioneer Kansan, dropped dead in Atchison, Kan., aged 80 years. Mr. Auld built the Hannibal Road into Atchison.

Rowland C. Hill was shot and killed in Memphis by Ben Gillam, colored, who was defending Mrs. Emma Leonard from Hill's unwelcome attentions.

Six hundred students of the University of Wisconsin were ducked in the waters of Lake Mendota in the annual university freshman-sophomore rush.

The International Peace Congress decided to hold the next convention in Lucerne, Switzerland. A scheme for an international court was proposed.

Charles, alias "Shotgun," Foley was hanged in New Orleans. It was the first execution there of a white man in a number of years.

Mrs. Carrie Nation was fined and sent to jail in Wichita, Kan., for saloon-smashing, while her companions were only fined.

William E. Dunlap, an artilleryman, made a sensational escape from Fort Snelling, where he was under sentence.

Four men were horribly burned at the Wharton Furnace, at Wharton, Pa., and at least one of them will die.

The three-masted schooner James R. Talbot was burned near Rockland Breakwater, off the coast of Maine.

One person was killed and seven injured in a collision on the Grand Central Railroad between the Wheeling express and a freight engine.

The Nebraska, the latest and largest United States battleship, was successfully launched at Seattle.

William B. Gaitter, former superintendent of mail delivery for Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, was indicted by the federal grand jury in Cincinnati on the charge of embezzlement.

At the International Peace Congress, in Boston, resolutions were passed expressing gratification at the recently adopted arbitration treaties and encouraging disarmament.

Receivers were appointed at Montgomery for the Alabama Cotton Products Company, a round-lap bale concern, the capital stock of which is \$20,000 and the liabilities \$124,725.

A summons in an action for criminal libel was served upon Mayor McClellan, New York. It was secured by H. B. Bell, former civil service commissioner.

Under the will of Mrs. Marianna A. Ogden, who died at Lenox, Mass., \$200,000 is bequeathed to Arnot Ogden Memorial Hospital, in Elmira, N. Y.

A MAD AUTO RACE

Death and Accidents Mark Course of the Vanderbilt Cup Race.

ONE CHAUFFEUR WAS KILLED.

An American Finishes First—George Heath's Victory Disputed by Albert Clement, a Frenchman—Thrilling Slight As Puffing Monsters Whizz By At Speed Greater Than the Famous Express Trains.

New York (Special).—Geo. Heath, an American, driving a 90-horsepower Panhard car and representing the Automobile Club of France, was declared the winner of the William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., cup in the international road race held on Long Island under the auspices of the Automobile Club of America.

He won by the narrow margin of 1 minute and 28 seconds, covering the 241 miles from which the time was taken in 5 hours and 26 minutes and 45 seconds. Albert Clement, a Frenchman, who covered the distance in 5 hours and 28 minutes and 13 seconds in an 80-horsepower Clement-Bayard car, entered protest against Heath being declared the winner on the ground that his time had not been taken according to the conditions which were to govern the race.

After the protest had been received the decision declaring Heath the winner was withdrawn. A final decision will be reached after the protest has been formally presented to the Automobile Association of America at a special meeting at the Garden City Hotel, Long Island, which has been called for the purpose. There is scarcely any prospect that Heath will be denied his laurels.

Clement declares that he was held up in Hempstead a minute and a half while making repairs to his gasoline tank. This time, under the rules governing the contest, he says, should have been deducted from his actual time. Clement also says there are several other things which he intends to bring before the association at the meeting.

H. H. Lytle, in a Pope-Toledo car, was third.

It was estimated that at least 100,000 persons witnessed the race.

The contest cost one life and at least four persons were injured. The fatal accident occurred to the car of George Arents, Jr., a wealthy New Yorker, and the man killed was Carl Menzel, his chauffeur.

Arents' car was No. 5, and he was driving at a tremendous speed when, just as he approached a sharp curve on the Hempstead road, a front tire slipped and the great 60-horsepower machine went over. Both Arents and Menzel were hurled with tremendous force to the roadway. They were picked up unconscious and hurried to a hospital, where Menzel died in a short time.

Mr. Arents is in a critical condition. Gabriel, the mechanic, who was with him, who looked upon as a likely winner, was well in the lead in the first three laps, but he was gradually overhauled and passed. In the seventh lap, when he broke a crank shaft, he dropped out of the race.

The showing made by the Americans in the race was a revelation to many. It was expected that Frank Croker, in his own 75-horsepower Simplex, would be well up among the leaders at the finish, barring accident, but his machine broke down.

FEMALE TRAIN ROBBER.

Woman Confesses She Belongs to a Notorious Gang.

Fairmont, W. Va. (Special).—Mrs. S. K. Jacobs, wife of the former station agent at Worthington, W. Va., has been arrested for being implicated in the robbery of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad station at Worthington.

In jail she confessed to Deputy Sheriff Watson that she is a member of a gang who have committed at least 20 robberies in Worthington within a few months. She named others in the gang with her, one of the accused, Hays McDonald, being arrested. Officers are searching for the other accused persons.

Among the robberies committed were the Baltimore and Ohio station at Worthington, robbed three times; a flour mill, a barber shop and numerous residences and houses. Mrs. Jacobs said that the gang met in the house of one of the robbers, where the plunder was stored. This house was searched by officers and a large amount of flour and groceries was found.

Boys' Brigades Prosper.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The United Boys' Brigade of America held the first business meeting of their annual convention Saturday. Lieut. Gen. H. P. Bove, the commander-in-chief, presided. Reports were read from the various divisions, indicating that the organization is prospering in 15 states, and is developing in others. The total numerical strength of the brigade is estimated at almost 60,000. The election of officers resulted in the re-election of Commander-in-Chief H. P. Bove, of Pittsburg, and John A. Clark, of Pittsburg, as adjutant-general.

Alaska Indians Not Starving.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Several days ago it was reported to the President that the Copper River Indians, in Alaska, were starving. He gave orders to Colonel Macklin, commander at Fort Liscomb, to supply rations to the Indians where necessary. Colonel Macklin replied, saying: "Indians not in need of rations. Will watch conditions closely. Twenty-five hundred rations now at Copper Center."

Not Fully Busted Proof.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—General Crozier, chief of ordnance of the army, has received reports of tests of a bullet-proof cloth, the conclusion of all of which is, that the weight, discomfort and expense, together with the only partial protection afforded by this armor, render its use for the individual soldier prohibitive. Tested over wood backing, indentations half an inch deep indicated probable injury to the human body, even if the cloth were not penetrated.

WAR MAY COST A BILLION.

Okuma Says Japan Must Prepare for Long Contest.

Tokio (By Cable).—In addressing the members of the United Clearing Houses of Tokio Count Okuma, leader of the Progressive party, warned the people to prepare for a long war, the date of the termination of which it was now impossible to foretell. He predicted that the cost to Japan for a two years' war, including the loans which had been placed and the expenses consequent upon the war at its termination, would total \$1,000,000,000, which would make the per capita share amount to \$20.

Count Okuma said that corruption prevailed in the military, political and financial elements of the Russian Government and that this corruption had almost reached a climax which threatened a revolution. It was even reported that Lieutenant-General Stoessel, now defending Port Arthur and upon whose shoulders rested the responsibility for the loss of a large share of Russian prestige in East Asia, was guilty of dissipation during the siege. The speaker declared that the weaknesses of the Russians gave the Japanese many victories.

He pointed out that, despite her defeat, Russia continued to hold a prominent and commanding position in Europe, and said that even Emperor William was "courting the favor of the Russian Autocrat."

Despite her weaknesses Count Okuma said Russia possessed immense resources and had tremendous advantages in the size of her population and the greatness of her wealth, and it would be necessary for the Japanese to make heavy sacrifices in order to attain success. He predicted that the war would cost Russia from \$1,500,000,000 to \$2,000,000,000, and said it would be impossible for her to increase the tax in Russia because the limit had been reached.

The Count predicted that it would be necessary for the Japanese Government to borrow \$250,000,000 next year and added that if \$75,000,000 was secured abroad the country must face a continuation in the value of its securities.

ONLY BROUGHT \$26,000.

The Sale at Auction of a \$3,000,000 Mercantile Agency.

New York (Special).—The \$3,000,000 International Mercantile Agency was sold at public auction here for \$26,000. The sale was conducted by George R. Beach, appointed receiver of the company for Judge Lannon, of the United States Circuit Court at Trenton, N. J., about six weeks ago.

Receiver Beach started the auction by putting up the reports of the financial standing of tens of thousands of firms throughout the United States and Canada, and the reports supposed to have cost \$1,200,000 to collect. The highest bid was \$10.

Receiver Beach refused to accept this bid, and revised his plan for conducting the sale, dividing the property into two lots. In the first lot everything belonging to the company except its outstanding accounts were included. The second lot consisted of the accounts due.

The first lot was sold to Charles H. Barritt, of Philadelphia, for \$23,000, and the second lot to the same purchaser for \$3,000, making Mr. Barritt the sole owner of the entire corporation.

FIRE IN SEXTONSVILLE.

Fourteen Families Burned Out in the Early Morning.

Baltimore, Md. (Special).—A fire which broke out from an unknown cause about midnight in one of the dwellings composing the little hamlet of Sextonsville, near the Claremont stock yards, just outside the southwestern city limits, destroyed four double houses in a row of six, occupied by laborers.

The fire originated in the house of M. Anthony Schultz, which was about midway of the row and spread with remarkable rapidity in both directions. The inmates of the houses, largely Germans, were aroused from their beds to see their homes catching fire. The fire started three double chimneys along marked the spot where six of the twelve houses had stood, and two of the remaining buildings were burning fiercely.

Brigling An Embezzler Back.

Colon (By Cable).—Herman Haas, alias Frank Edwards, accused of having embezzled \$20,000 from the Corn Exchange National Bank of Chicago, and who was surrendered to the American authorities as an act of comity by the Panama government, sailed for New York as a prisoner on board the steamer Finance.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS.

Rear Admiral Stirling has recommended the making of important additions to the Asiatic fleet.

The establishment of wireless telegraph stations for naval and general maritime use is being pushed vigorously by the government.

The annual report of the superintendent of Indian schools has been submitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

President Roosevelt formally designated First Assistant Postmaster General Wym as acting postmaster general.

For the third consecutive winter extreme destitution prevails among the Alaska Indians.

Three islands near the mouth of the Mississippi were set apart as a government reservation for the breeding of wild fowl.

Prof. William H. H. Hart will take an appeal to the Supreme Court to test the Maryland Jimcrow Law.

President Roosevelt appointed Julius G. Lay colonel general at Canton, succeeding Robert M. McWade, removed.

Postmaster General Payne died at Washington after a brief illness.

The Navy Department published the report of Naval Constructor Baxter, showing that despite all precautions and unusual vigilance some evil-minded person had succeeded on several occasions in tampering with the new battleship Connecticut.

AFTER THE RUSSIAN FLEET

Japs' Big Guns Completing the Work of Destruction.

GENERAL KUROPATKIN REPORTED ILL.

Vladivostok Has Report That He Has Not Been Able to Command His Army Since Battle of Liaoyang—Russians on the Skirmish Lines Clad in Chinese Clothes—Delay in Sailing of the Baltic Fleet.

Instead of a sortie of the Russian warships from Port Arthur, it now appears, according to Japanese advices, that four Russian warships were damaged by the fire of Japanese land batteries, one of the vessels being destroyed. Heavy Japanese guns now command every Russian warship in the harbor.

Several sensational reports come from Vladivostok, one to the effect that General Kuropatkin has been very ill and unable to personally command his army since the battle of Liaoyang, and another that the Russians are in communication with Port Arthur by wireless telegraph.

Lieutenant General Hasegawa goes to Korea to assume command of the Japanese forces there. It is probable that his appointment foreshadows a move to expel the Cossacks now operating in Northwestern Korea.

Russian Warships Under Fire.

Tokio (By Cable).—It is reported here that the fire of the Japanese land batteries severely damaged four Russian warships in the harbor of Port Arthur. It is stated that one of the vessels was completely wrecked. The names of none of the ships were given.

St. Petersburg (By Cable).—The Admiralty continues without news of the reported sea fight off Port Arthur, as well as of the Tokio report of the wrecking and damaging of Russian warships at Port Arthur by the Japanese land batteries. A portion of the squadron has been going out occasionally to bombard the Japanese land positions, the possibility that some of the Russian vessels may have been damaged by the Japanese batteries is admitted.

A dispatch from Chefoo states that, in spite of the tightening of the Japanese blockade, junks are still arriving from the fortress bearing refugees, who say that all the attacks of the Japanese have been repulsed, and that it will be necessary to institute a long siege and a complete blockade in order to reduce the fortress.

The blockade, according to the refugees, is not completely effective, junks continually arriving with food supplies and munitions for the garrison. The Japanese have instituted a close patrol over the entire Yellow Sea, stopping every vessel sighted.

Russians Wore Chinese Costumes.

Tokio (By Cable).—The imperial headquarters issued a report of the recent Russian military movements and skirmishes with the Japanese south of Mukden, as follows:

"On October 4 a few of the enemy's cavalry approached the vicinity of Aiyangpennien, but our force drove them off.

"The enemy, with a battalion of infantry, 11 squadrons of cavalry and five guns advanced toward Shalinhotzen on October 4 and retreated toward Huangshun October 5. In this direction there were only two or three of our squadrons of cavalry, whose outpost lines extended between Nao-koushan and Wangchihien. The Russian infantry heading the column wore Chinese costumes.

"On October 4 a small body of the enemy attacked our pickets at Pin-tai-tzu and on the Mukden road and were repulsed. The enemy left his dead and rifles behind. All the enemy wore Chinese clothing.

"Four squadrons of Russian cavalry came to Shunshuhutzu on the Fushun road, October 3 and remained there until the morning of October 5.

"The enemy's cavalry patrols have been sent south of Wulichies and Lungwangiao, but they retreated north to Lutokang, leaving infantry patrols.

"A detachment of the enemy's cavalry October 4, with three guns, advanced toward Shiotai, and taking up a position at Tatai, fired on our troops north of Yentai.

"The enemy posted at Changtan, on the right bank of the Hun River, has retired leaving a small force there.

"There are no troops of the enemy in the neighborhood of Taotaitzu.

"A small force of the enemy recently attacked our outpost on the left bank of the Hun River, but was driven back."

A Chauffeur's Fatal Blunder.

New York (Special).—Driven at the rate of 25 miles an hour, a three-seated touring car, containing nine persons, four men and five women, dashed over an embankment at the southern end of Jerome street in the city in the morning, landing on the southbound track of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. Just at that moment a southbound local train, running fast to make up time, rounded a curve and struck the automobile.

The persons were killed, two instantly, two were seriously injured and the other four, although badly bruised and shaken, were able to go home.

On Verge of Starvation.

London (By Cable).—At a meeting of the Manchester City Council it was announced that owing to the hard times and depression in the cotton industries between 40,000 and 50,000 people in the poorer parts of the city were practically on the verge of starvation. Similar conditions prevail in London and other large cities of the United Kingdom, where the winter is expected to be one of the hardest in many years for the poorer classes.

Train Runs Into Burning Trestle.

Washington (Special).—A passenger train on the Augusta Southern Railroad ran into a burning trestle near Mitchell, Ga., 50 miles from Augusta, and one man was killed and eight others injured. The 60-foot trestle was entirely destroyed by the fire, and the tender, compartment car and two coaches also were burned. The injured were taken to Mitchell, where physicians were waiting. All of the baggage, express and mail was saved. The origin of the fire is unknown. Traffic was not interrupted by transferring trains to other tracks.

HENRY C. PAYNE DEAD.

Postmaster General Yields to Unequal Struggle to Date of President.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—

Henry C. Payne, Postmaster-General of the United States, a member of the National Republican Committee, a stalwart of his party, with the history of which, both in his home State and nationally, he has been identified for many years, died at his apartments at the Arlington Hotel at 6:10 o'clock Tuesday night, aged 60 years. His death and its cause were announced in the following official bulletin issued by the attending physicians:

"The postmaster-General died at 6:10 P. M. He died peacefully without a struggle. Cause of death, disease of mitral valve and dilation of the heart.

P. M. RIXEY,
G. LLOYD MAGRUDER,
C. T. GRAYSON."

Mr. Payne had been in poor health for at least two years before his last illness covered only seven days, an attack of heart trouble last week precipitating the end at a time when after a rest he seemed to have recovered a small measure of his vitality, impaired by years of arduous labor.

Death came after nearly six hours of unconsciousness.

The last official call to inquire as to Mr. Payne's condition was President Roosevelt, and he had been gone only about 10 minutes when the stricken member of the Cabinet expired.

Secretary Hay had called at the Payne apartments a few minutes before the President made his visit. Neither entered the sick room. As Mr. Roosevelt was leaving, about 6 o'clock, he spoke feelingly of Mr. Payne to the newspaper men gathered in front of the hotel as the sweetest, most lovable and trustful man I ever knew."

The last day had been one during which practically all hope had been abandoned for some hours. The approach of dissolution began during the noon hour, when the sick man's apartment was visited by the President and the members of the Cabinet.

Mr. Payne's condition was President Roosevelt, and he had been gone only about 10 minutes when the stricken member of the Cabinet expired.

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