

WIRE NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

Domestic

Sentiment for the amalgamation of all branches of the Presbyterian Church was expressed at the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, in session at Kansas City.

James L. Andem announced that he has instructed his lawyers to bring suit against Thomas A. Edison for \$50,000 for false arrest and malicious prosecution.

Calvin Milbanks, an expert mechanic, accidentally came into contact with a switch in the testing department of the General Electric Company at Schenectady and was electrocuted.

Walter Hotomoly, who was sealed by falling into a boiler of boiling water in a dye works in Philadelphia, died in a hospital.

Adam Legezysen attempted to kill his daughter, and then shot himself at his home in New York.

William F. Boardman, who built the first street railway in America, died in Detroit, S. D.

James Brimington is under arrest at Dowagiac, Mich., charged with six murders.

Gov. John Sparks of Nevada, died at his ranch, near Reno.

Monroe M. Harrell, for a number of years connected with newspaper work in El Paso, Tex., was shot and instantly killed by J. E. Mitchell, proprietor of the El Paso Evening News.

Government rangers have succeeded in extinguishing a forest fire on Long Pine Forest Reserve, north of Bellefourche, S. D., which burned over an area of 20 square miles.

The Chicago police are searching for two boys—Ralph McCabe, seven years old, and Chester McCormick, eight years of age—both of whom are believed to have been kidnapped.

Robert C. P. Holmes, purchasing agent for the Commonwealth Edison Electric Company, was murdered and robbed in Chicago, his dead body having been found in an alley.

One man was killed and nine to a dozen injured and property to the extent of \$400,000 was damaged by a fire in the plant of the Wintermeyer Box Factory, Chicago.

Congressman Mudd's physician at Atlantic City reports that his condition is not critical, but he is kept in strict quiet and not permitted to receive visitors.

The second section of Southern Pacific train No. 16, known as the Oregon express, was wrecked near Oakland, Cal. Express Messenger Cummings was killed.

A bridge under construction on the Harlem Branch of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad at Baychester was wrecked by dynamite.

Rev. Dr. Baxter P. Fullerton, of St. Louis, was elected moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

Thomas A. McIntyre, of the failed brokerage firm of Thomas A. McIntyre & Co., of New York, was indicted by the grand jury, arrested on a warrant charging grand larceny, and released on \$10,000 bail.

Senator T. W. Platt testified that he paid \$10,000 to his son, Frank H. Platt, to bring about a settlement of a suit brought against him by Miss Mae C. Wood through the law firm of Howe & Hummel.

The marriage of Miss Helen Maloney, of Philadelphia, and Arthur H. Osborne, a stock broker, has been annulled, making the woman's second marriage with Samuel Clarkson legal.

The fourteenth annual Conference on International Agriculture opened at Lake Mohonk, N. Y.

Foreign

An "all-Irish" industrial conference is to be held in Galway, September 16 and 17, at which one of the special subjects for consideration will be the marketing of new markets for Irish goods outside Ireland.

Georges Lecompte, president of the Society of French Writers, in an address in Paris, protested against the bad reputation of French literature abroad.

Mulid Hafid, the usurping Sultan of Morocco, is about to enter Fez, which will compel France reluctantly to face the possibility of having to recognize him.

Twenty peasants who took part in recent agrarian disorders in the Yekaterinoslav District, Russia, were hanged under decree of a court-martial.

Representatives of the British and continental transatlantic steamship lines meet in London Monday to confer on matters of traffic.

Anarchy reigns throughout Persia according to advices from Teheran. It is reported that the Shah is in terror of his life.

By an explosion in the Say sugar refinery in Paris several persons were killed and 40 wounded.

The ex-governor of the United States consul at Charlotteville, Prince Edward Island, was withdrawn because of his great prominence in commercial enterprises, the United States government not permitting its consuls to engage in such operations.

Eighty-five school children of Vienna made a beautiful demonstration in front of Schoenbrunn Palace in honor of the sixtieth anniversary of Emperor Francis Joseph's accession to the throne.

Seventeen members of the First Douma commenced serving in St. Petersburg the sentences of three months' imprisonment imposed for signing the Viborg manifesto.

In a fight between the Mohmands in India and the British punitive expedition two British officers were killed. The Mohmands lost 200.

The first international congress for the purpose of suppressing the sale of indecent literature opened in Paris.

There was collision of the Lizard between the British steamers Latonia and Japan.

Alfonso Costa, a Republican leader, threatened that the Portuguese government that a revolution would ensue. A patriotic policy was followed.

The German government is investigating alleged mistreatment of an employee of the German consul at Casablanca.

Two persons were killed in a fire which destroyed the Queen's Hotel at Tilsonburg, Ontario.

A party of militant women suffragists made a noisy demonstration in front of Premier Asquith's residence in London, and the ringleaders were arrested.

A GIANT AIRSHIP BURSTS IN THE AIR

Drops Three Hundred Feet With Sixteen People.

10,000 PEOPLE SEE MACHINE FALL.

The Big Morrell Airship, the Largest Ever Constructed and Driven by Six Engines, Collapses on Trial Trip—Gas Bag Bursts and Machine Descends in View of Thousands.

Oakland, Cal. (Special).—Sixteen occupants of the Morrell airship, the largest ever constructed, fell 300 feet when the craft collapsed on its trial trip. None was killed, but all of the 16 men were seriously injured. They suffered broken legs and arms and several probably have internal injuries and will die, it is believed. Thousands of persons gathered just before noon to witness the trial.

The giant ship, which was 450 feet long and 36 feet in diameter, a combination of aeroplane and dirigible air craft, driven by six gasoline engines generating 200-horsepower, rose successfully from the ground to a height of 300 feet.

The car was occupied by 16 men who had become interested in the invention and who agreed to make the trial trip before buying stock in it. All are residents of Berkeley and Oakland. Suddenly the large gas bag, containing 500,000 cubic feet of illuminating gas, burst. The machine began to settle slowly as the gas escaped, and it appeared that it would settle to the ground without injuring the occupants of the car. When it was within 75 feet of the ground, however, the remaining gas was let out with a rush and the whole machine, thousands of pounds in weight, dashed to the ground with terrific force. The occupants of the car were caught under the heavy machinery. Among the thousands watching the ascent were many women, and six of them were killed and 16 others dashed to the ground scores of them fainting. The 16 injured men were taken to the Roosevelt Hospital, in Berkeley.

The accident was spectacular. A great concourse of men, women and children, each with a program, had gathered around a field wherein the great air shaft had been filled with illuminating gas. After much waiting that made the onlookers anxious, the stay ropes were cut and the airship rose slowly from earth. The six gasoline engines, suspended beneath the long gas receptacle at intervals of about 50 feet, each attended by an engineer, were put in operation until the airship were well up in the air. Then two of the engines slowly set in motion and the propellers reaching out from them on each side of the ship. Before the ship could be propelled further than a few feet the forward end tilted downward until the craft stood at an angle of 45 degrees, nose downward.

The members of the crew were apparently unable to run along the canvas pathway in order to equalize the weight and to right the airship, and they clung desperately to the netting and superstructure. The rush of the gas to the stem of the long gas bag caused the envelope to burst with a loud, ripping noise.

The release of a great quantity of gas caused the airship to settle toward the earth. For a few moments it looked as though it would come down slowly enough to avoid any injury to the 16 men.

Some of them, however, lost their heads before the ship could alight and jumped, suffering broken limbs or severe bruises. Nearing the earth the ship lost gas more rapidly and the gas to the stem of the long gas bag was borne to earth rapidly with great force. Morrell, the inventor of the craft, and several of the engineers were caught in the understructure and injured by the engines.

MET DEATH ON WAY TO SHRINE

A Train Filled With Pilgrims in a Wreck.

Antwerp (By Cable).—The worst accident in the annals of Belgian railroad disasters occurred at Contich, a station six miles southeast of Antwerp, on the main line. An express train from Antwerp to Brussels crashed into a train filled with pilgrims on their way to a local shrine. The train was standing on a siding and several of its cars were telescoped and shattered to matchwood.

The total number of dead is placed at 60 and the wounded at over 100. The engineer and fireman of the express train were killed outright.

Rescuers from Contich were at once on the scene and the labor of securing the injured and removing the dead was conducted with all possible haste. Special trains with doctors, priests and nurses were sent to Contich from Antwerp and Brussels. The injured dead and 70 injured have been taken from the wreck.

The accident is supposed to have been due to a misplaced switch. The signal man at Contich saw that his switch was not working just as the Antwerp express came thundering down the line. He leaped from the window of his signal station and ran down the track toward the oncoming train, waving a red flag. His effort, however, was too late to avert a disaster.

Hon Hatches Snakes.

Elwood, Ind. (Special).—Peter Wise, living near Omega, had the surprise of his life when he pulled a sitting hen off the nest that she had made in the edge of a straw stack. He had noticed her sitting there for some time and began to suspect that she was hatching snakes. He took down the stack toward the oncoming train, waving a red flag. His effort, however, was too late to avert a disaster.

Anarchists To Be Deported.

Denver (Special).—Wholesale deportation of anarchists, criminals, thieves and all other suspicious foreigners, many of whom are now in jails and prisons in Colorado, will result from the investigation being made by Immigration Agent Louis Adams of every penal and other institution in the state. It is stated that as many as 500 undesirable citizens who have been guilty of crimes ranging from murder to vagrancy will be shipped out of the country as soon as the department at Washington can act.

FOUR PERSONS KILLED AND FIFTY INJURED

Crowded Trolley Cars Collide in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia (Special).—Four persons were instantly killed and at least five others were so badly injured that there is no hope for their recovery, and 45 or more were seriously hurt in a collision between trolley cars on Germantown Avenue, near Chestnut Hill, a suburb, in the northern section of the city.

The only body thus far identified is that of Mrs. George D. Wagner, aged 65 years, of Cornwell, Pa. The notice of an unidentified woman about 60 years of age and an unidentified man about 45 years of age are in a hospital near the scene of the accident.

Forty-five persons were taken to the Chestnut Hill and Germantown hospitals, each at a distance of several miles from the scene of the accident, and many were taken away in automobiles by the wealthy residents of the exclusive Chestnut Hill district. They were treated by private physicians and in consequence absolute details as to the injured cannot be obtained.

Among those who were dangerously injured were George Wagner, whose wife was killed; Alexander McKay, aged 45 years, who has a wooden leg. The artificial member was jammed up into his body and he cannot sit or stand.

The accident was caused by a car running north jumping a track while going down a steep grade not far from Chestnut Hill. The car swung across the southbound track and was struck by a car on that track. Both cars were filled with passengers, the runaway car containing many persons returning from Chestnut Hill Park.

Among the many pathetic incidents, was that of a little girl who was thrown from her seat and fell under the wheels of the runaway car. The long strands of her hair caught between the hinges of the seat and she was thus held half suspended until finally she was ground to pieces under the wheels.

WASHINGTON

Secretary Metcalf protested to Mayor Reburn, of Philadelphia, against the action of a restaurant keeper who refused to serve Chief Yeoman Sturtevant of the Navy.

Chairman Harry New, of the National Republican Committee, issued a call for the meeting to hear the contents for seats in the convention.

The House and Senate agreed to the conference report on the Omnibus Pension Claims Bill, and also the Fortifications Appropriation Bill.

President Roosevelt will receive the Liberian officials who have come to ask for closer commercial relations.

The conferees on the Public Buildings Bill reached an agreement which was adopted by both houses.

The Senate passed an anti-trust bill that covers employes and agents of United States offices.

The House passed the bill for the remission of part of the Chinese indemnity.

Charles Fernald, former engineer of highways, is accused of accepting graft.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency took the last step toward the creation of a joint congressional commission to perfect a permanent system of banking when it reported favorably to the House the joint resolution providing for the appointment of such a committee.

Former Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, in an address in Chicago, declared the trend was toward political bossism and that the people were now without conservative leadership.

Admiral Evans called at the White House for the first time since his return from the Pacific Coast and received the congratulations of President Roosevelt.

The House rejected the conference report on the Postoffice Appropriation bill 147 to 155, which means the defeat of ship subsidy.

The Senate passed the bill granting pensions to the widows of Major Carroll and Dr. Lazaar, who lost their lives by yellow fever experiments in Cuba and propagation of yellow fever by mosquitoes.

The General Deficiency Appropriation Bill, the last of the big supply measures, was reported to the Senate. It carries a total appropriation of \$18,284,811.

The bill to increase the efficiency of the militia was passed by the Senate. It makes all men between 18 and 45 available for military duty.

Senator Aldrich introduced a joint resolution creating a national monetary commission, comprising nine senators and nine representatives.

The Military Academy Appropriation Bill was reported to the Senate, carrying a total appropriation of \$3,149,677.

A national commission on vice and crime was organized, with Dr. William A. White chairman.

The House passed a bill creating a bureau of mines in the Interior Department.

The treaties with Japan to protect American trade-marks, etc., in Japan and to protect Japanese trade-marks, etc., in the United States was reported favorably by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

All postal stations for the receipt and dispatch of mails that are located outside the corporate limits of cities will be known as branch offices hereafter, according to an order of the Postmaster General.

That Representative Lilley was not warranted in bringing charges against certain of his colleagues in the conclusion of the special committee of the Electric Torpedo-boat Company investigation.

The treaty to regulate wireless telegraphy will not be acted upon by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations at this session.

W. W. Russell, United States minister to Venezuela, arrived in Washington. He declared the stories of the plague in La Guayra were exaggerated in this country.

Rear Admiral Stockton, retired, and Professor S. Wilson, of Brown University, were appointed American delegates to the International Maritime Conference in London.

The chances for a report being made to Congress on the investigation of the wood pulp and paper industry are not bright.

The Senate passed the Omnibus Public Buildings Bill, which, as passed, carries a total of \$35,000,000.

A GIRL'S MOTHER ACCUSES HER PASTOR

Rev. R. A. Ellwood is Forced to Resign.

LOVE LETTERS WAS THE CAUSE.

He Admitted the Authorship of Love Letters to a Young Choir Girl—Mr. Ellwood Was Formerly Stationed in Wilmington, Del., and Was a Progressive Worker.

Leavenworth, Kan. (Special).—A sensation was caused here when it was announced that the Rev. R. A. Ellwood, formerly of Wilmington, Del., had resigned as pastor of the Leavenworth Presbyterian Church, following charges preferred against him by the mother of one of the young girls in the church choir. The resignation was accepted.

Mr. Ellwood had a wife and child. The church is one of the oldest and most conservative in the city. Since coming here, three years ago, the pastor has been a leader in many reforms.

Mr. Ellwood when confronted with letters alleged to have been written by him to the young choir girl, admitted that he had written them, and offered to resign.

The elders agreed to accept the resignation and let the matter drop. One of the elders later declared that there was nothing criminal in the letters, but that in them many passages from the Scriptures were quoted and that they were of an affectionate nature.

Wilmington, Del. (Special).—The Rev. Robert A. Ellwood, who has resigned his pastorate in Leavenworth, Kan., was brought into prominence here by a somewhat sensational sermon a couple of days before the burning at a stake near here of George White, a negro, on June 23, 1902, for an assault on Helen Bishop, a young girl who died from her injuries.

Mr. Ellwood came to Wilmington from Absecon, N. J., about 1899, to assume the pastorate of the Olivet Presbyterian Church, which was his second church in the Presbyterian ministry. Prior to entering the ministry he had served in the Spanish-American war and had also engaged in newspaper work.

As pastor of Olivet Church, Mr. Ellwood displayed somewhat sensational methods, including the advertising of special features of his services in the newspapers. He was active in church and temperance work and built up his church from a feeble body to a large and flourishing congregation.

He also introduced the innovation of holding religious services in the Opera House.

At one time he became involved in charges of doing violence to church laws, but was acquitted on trial before the Newcastle Presbytery. He left a good record for work in the cause of morality and religion when he departed two years ago in response to a call from the church in Leavenworth.

THREE IN AIRSHIP.

Knabshue Makes A World's Record For Dirigibles.

Toledo, O. (Special).—A. Roy Knabshue established a new world's record when he successfully flew his big new airship carrying himself and two assistants with him. Never before has an air craft that was dirigible been propelled and guided through the air in America carrying other than the driver. But Thursday night, when the test was made, this new big bird rose and traveled, and was handled with full control.

Slowly at first, and more rapidly as it gained momentum, the big bag with human freight, kept on up and assumed a horizontal position or traveled away at a distance of five or six blocks. Knabshue then brought her down almost to the earth and rapidly ascended again, this time making a circle of several blocks around his aerodrome, finally coming to a full stop about two blocks ahead of his aerodrome. Then, by means of the aeroplanes aloft, Knabshue descended to within a few feet of the earth and headed the nose straight for the entrance of his canvas house.

CURE FOR HOG CHOLERA.

Government Experts Have Plan To Furnish Serum To Farmers.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—A conference of representatives of the Department of Agriculture and of the State experiment stations to consider plans for supplying serum for hog cholera will be held at Ames, Iowa, next week.

The Bureau of Animal Industry has developed a method of treatment effective in saving a large percentage of hogs in affected herds. Secretary Wilson hopes to have the States prepare the hog-cholera serum through their agricultural experiment stations and furnish it to their citizens. He hopes thus to almost rid the country of the pest of hog cholera.

Expect 100,000 Visitors.

Denver, Col. (Special).—From reports now in the possession of C. M. Day, president of the Denver Convention League, it is evident that more than 100,000 visitors will attend the National Democratic Convention in this city in July. Eleven hundred reservations have already been made from New York State alone, and the Empire State's delegation probably will number 2,500.

Order For Two Thousand Steel Cars.

Pittsburg (Special).—Evidence of returning prosperity is furnished by the announcement that the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad has ordered the Standard Steel Company to begin construction of 2,000 all-steel cars for that road. The new cars will be used to handle the tonnage between the coal and coke regions and the lakes. The order calls for 1,000 specially designed all-steel coke cars and 1,000 all-steel gondolas.

Steelworkers Gain A Point.

Youngstown, O. (Special).—Although the sessions are secret, it is reported from a reliable source that the local wage agreement amendment has been adopted after four days' discussion by the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers in convention here. This agreement will allow the organization of labor in nonunion mills and will, it is believed, strengthen the organization. The amendment is the most radical change in the policy of the association in the third of a century of its existence.

COUNTED THE HOURS HE HAD TO LIVE

Wm. H. Marsh, Victim of Hydrophobia, Passes Away.

New York (Special).—William H. Marsh, the Brooklyn man condemned by his gentleness to a pot building to die in the convulsions or rages, passed away at 5:30 P. M. He had known in lucid moments that death was near during the last 24 hours. Nothing remained but to await the wearing down of the man's great nerve and the strength of his body by the racking tortures of convulsions.

For the last 24 hours the patient had tossed and burned on his bed at his home, 74 Ocean Avenue, suffering a double torture. Dr. Henry M. Cullinan, the physician who had been in close attendance upon Mr. Marsh since he went home with the knowledge that death was coming on him, said that the man had been able to follow step by step the course of the disease that was racking him through knowledge he once acquired in a full course of medicine that he had taken. Like a man sitting in the condemned cell and listening to the striking of the clock, that brings the dawn nearer, Mr. Marsh had diagnosed the advance of the plague that had him in its hold during the intermittent periods of consciousness.

Of the cruelties of rabies is that between the times that its victims are twisted with the stiffening of their muscles and the convulsions are attended by a species of hallucination, the mental faculties remain remarkably clear. According to the testimony of the three physicians who were at Mr. Marsh's bedside, the patient showed unusual mental strength, and during his periods of consciousness he inquired calmly of his symptoms and commented upon the advance of the disorder knowingly, and with almost a detached interest.

Counted His Hours Of Life.

True, hydrophobia, and as the medical men explained, pseudo-rabies induced by self-hypnotism is very rare, is almost certain in the periods of its development and final culmination as the march of the clock.

When Mr. Marsh left the Pasture Institute on Monday he knew that he must die, and he had been told that 72 hours was almost the definite limit to his life. Since that time the patient had made subtraction of the passage of time from those 72 hours and reckoned the total that was left to him. He did not know the approach of the end by several hours, for the final paralysis came so mercifully.

When Mr. Marsh went back to his house on Monday and told his family that he had to die he was already well advanced in the second stage of rabies. The intermittent convulsions of the larynx, which had first begun to seek medical advice were more pronounced, the characteristic difficulty of swallowing had grown acute and the sense of unrest and excitability that drives a dog stricken with the malady to wander without purpose in the streets had made themselves evident.

Dr. Cullinan called Dr. W. L. Wheeler, of the Pasture Institute, and Dr. E. H. Fiske, of Brooklyn, in consultation. To the physicians the patient spoke rationally and without fear.

"When the convulsions get too hard," he said, "make things easier with opiates."

During Tuesday night and all Wednesday Dr. Cullinan, who never left the man's bed endeavored to make things easier. He administered constant doses of morphia and hyostamine. Chloroform he dared not use for in too great quantities it becomes a poison. The law which forbids a physician committing merciful murder made the alleviation of the stricken man's tortures only partly possible.

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SAILED 32 MILES IN AIRSHIP.

Wright Brothers Traveled At Speed Of Forty Miles An Hour.

New York (Special).—That the Wright brothers made a flight of 32 miles in their airship at Manteo, N. C., became known here, when Wilbur Wright, who has been staying at the Park Avenue Hotel, declared that he and his brother, Orville, have at least solved the problem of aerial navigation.

Mr. Wright said that in their experiment they traveled not only 32 miles, but went at the rate of nearly 40 miles an hour. Other flights made by the brothers included one of 24 miles and one of 18 miles.

FINANCIAL

Iron business is improving, say trade papers.

Western Maryland needs \$8,000,000 cash this year.

Total gold exports so far this Spring exceed \$30,000,000.

American Smelting in two days fell 9 points. Reading 5, St. Paul 5 and Union Pacific 4 1/2.

Charles E. Ellis was elected a director of the American Railways Company to succeed the late Samuel R. Shipley.

All railroads which have so far made reports for the second week of May show a decrease of over 22 per cent. gross.

At the annual meeting of the Pittsburg, Youngstown & Ashtabula Railroad an issue of \$15,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds was authorized.

Operating revenue of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad in April decreased \$559,356, and the net income fell \$218,167.

Two years hence the Pennsylvania will have to take care of \$50,000,000 of maturing obligations. Of this amount \$50,000,000 is in the shape of notes and the remainder is old 6 per cent. bonds.

Atlantic Coast Line directors declared a semi-annual dividend of 2 1/2 per cent. on the common stock, payable in cash. The dividend six months ago amounted to 3 per cent.

Earnings of Philadelphia banks during the year ending this month, as shown by the reports to the Controller, were very large. In case of all the prominent banks the profits far exceed the dividends and the latter were in many instances increased during the year.

The largest dividend of 18 per cent. earned 38 per cent. on its capital stock.

MR. PLATT'S NEMESIS IS SENT TO JAIL

Judge Denounces Mae Wood as a Willful Perjuror.

WAS ARRESTED WHILE IN COURT.

Woman Who Sued Senator for Breach of Promise Not Only Loses Case, but is Locked Up to Answer Charge Made by the Judge—Lawyer Turns Pale as Woman Calmly Walks to the Tomb.

New York (Special).—From the county courthouse as plaintiff and accuser to the Tombs as prisoner and accused Mae Catherine Wood, who for five years has acclaimed herself as the secret wife of United States Senator Platt, walked up Lafayette Street, charged by Justice O'Gorman, who had listened to her testimony in Special Term, Part 3, of the Supreme Court in her suit for a divorce from the senator of New York based on his marriage to Mrs. Lillian Janeway, with deliberate perjury.

This unexpected termination of her suit came with dramatic suddenness. The taking of her evidence over, Justice O'Gorman had asked her a series of questions concerning her claims, and had then listened to a short address by her counsel, Charles E. LeBarber, in opposition to a motion to dismiss the suit on the pleadings and evidence. The lawyer's somewhat apologetic argument ended, Justice O'Gorman leaned forward in his chair, dangled a pencil a couple of times and then delivered himself of this short but positive opinion:

"The court cannot credit the plaintiff's evidence as to the alleged marriage, and the testimony in the case impresses the court with the belief that it is a most wicked design to support a fictitious claim for forgery and perjury.

"The court cannot believe from the evidence that there ever was a marriage. On the merits of the case every issue has resulted in the court's impression that the plaintiff has committed willful perjury in this case.

"Being impressed with the plaintiff's guilt of perjury the court commits her to the city prison unless she furnishes bail in \$5,000."

The Wood woman flinched less than her lawyers as the blow fell. Something of what was coming had been suspected by onlookers for almost half an hour, when Captain Lynch, of the court officers' squad, had stalked into the courtroom shortly after recess and taken a place an arm's length or so from Mrs. Wood. Mr. LeBarber glanced at Lynch and turned to Joseph Day Lee, the woman's attorney of record, to whisper a few words. Lee's pallid face turned almost white as he listened, but not a word was said by either to Mrs. Wood. Then, when what they had feared became an actuality, the two lawyers faced the woman with scared countenances.

She said little. Her lips tightened, the color came and went in her cheeks and her bosom palpitated violently. But beyond that a casual spectator might have inferred that the pronouncement of the court, brandy her as a felon, one who would stoop to perjury to accomplish her blackmaling ends, related not to her, but to some person in whom she took little or no interest.

When the conviction got too hard," he said, "make things easier with opiates."

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