

GEO. H. HEALEY, Ed. and Pub.

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

SCORNS UNWRITTEN LAW.

Philadelphia Man Maintains He Missed Wife's Admirer for Burglar.

Andrew Jackson Detsch, who killed Harry Ferree in a fashionable boarding house in Philadelphia last November, refused to rely on the unwritten law, to avoid the public degradation of his wife, and was acquitted of the crime of murder, the verdict of the jury being greeted with tumultuous applause from the crowded court room. Steadily maintaining that up to the time of the killing of Ferree he had no suspicion of his wife's alleged misconduct and that he mistook her wealthy admirer for a burglar, Detsch made it impossible to put his wife on the witness stand to play the role of Evelyn Thaw and also made it impossible for the prosecution to introduce evidence intended to show that deliberate murder had been committed to avenge his honor. Detsch, who is 23 years of age, lived with his young wife and child in an uptown boarding house. On the night of Nov. 5 policemen heard shots and traced them to the house. They forced an entrance and in the third floor hallway, in front of the door of the Detsch apartments, they found Ferree dead, with three bullets in his body. He was in his stocking feet.

CLERK IS HEIR TO A FORTUNE.

Postoffice Employee Is Bequeathed \$50,000 by His Aunt.

Haywood F. Norton, aged 26, was up to Saturday night a hard-working and ambitious clerk in the general postoffice in New York. Mrs. Mary Ahearn, a sweet-natured widow of 55, was his aunt. When she died a week ago and her will was opened, it was found that her nephews, Haywood F. and William Norton, and her niece, Mrs. Mary Clauss of Brooklyn, had inherited her fortune, amounting to considerably more than \$100,000. A house at 134 West 60th street was left to Haywood. When, after the funeral, Norton was asked to stay and hear the will read, he tried to beg off on the strength of getting back to work. When he learned that to him had been left nearly \$50,000 he was speechless. His brother William, an electrician, is in Denver wiring the auditorium in which the Democratic national convention will be held.

Deep Snow Delays Traffic.

The snowstorm which swept over New York City late Thursday developed into a blizzard during the night. The streets were covered in places with drifts and street car traffic and the movement of ferries and other harbor and river craft was hampered. All the Eastern States were affected, and there was rough weather on the Atlantic.

Stores in Gould Home.

The old Jay Gould residence, at Forty-seventh street and Fifth avenue, New York, has been leased and the four-story brownstone house will be altered to accommodate places of business. For years the building has stood vacant, but Miss Helen Gould finally has been induced to lease for a long term the building which was her father's home.

Forced Into Receiver's Hands.

The Beaumont Iron Works Company, of which O. B. Greaves is president, one of the largest foundries and machine shops in east Texas, having been in business in Beaumont for a quarter of a century, has been forced into the hands of a receiver. The panic is held directly responsible for the financial difficulty of this large concern.

Mother and Son Sentenced.

Justice Barnard in the Criminal Court in Washington imposed a sentence on Mrs. Ruth McCracken of three months in jail, and on her son, William M. McCracken, a similar term in the workhouse, while her two daughters, Jane and Ruth N. McCracken, were discharged. All of them were charged with conspiracy to defraud merchants of the city.

Ohio Bank Closes Doors.

George B. Harvey, proprietor of the Lisbon Banking Company, assigned in Lisbon, Ohio, to Albert G. Mason, and the bank is closed. Mr. Harvey's real and personal property are estimated to aggregate \$125,000, and the bank deposits \$150,000.

Kills Himself in Busy Street.

In crowded Fountain square, Cincinnati, at the busiest hour of the day Andrew Fixari swallowed the contents of a bottle of muriatic acid and died soon after reaching the hospital.

Music and Slot Machines Go.

Officials of the Chicago Liquor Dealers' Association have decided to banish music, remove slot machines and closely observe all dramshop laws.

Boy and Girl Skaters Drown.

Lewis Woodman, aged 22, and Miss Blanche Adkins, aged 15, were drowned in Lake Gardner, near Amesbury, Mass., while skating.

Congress Quits May 1.

The Senate and Speaker Cannon in the House have agreed that this session of the Sixtieth Congress shall adjourn about May 1.

English Novelist Dies.

Louise de la Ramée, known the world over as "Ouida," the novelist, has died in poverty in Italy.

Calls for Vote on Liquor.

The North Carolina Senate by unanimous vote passed the bill providing for a State election on prohibition on Aug. 6.

Emigrants Are Coming Back.

The return to Italy of emigrants from the United States is gradually stopping, while emigration to that country is being resumed. Steamers leaving Genoa and Naples before the end of January take back to America at least 5,000 emigrants.

Street Railways Change Hands.

The properties of the Union Traction Company in Chicago were sold at auction to the Chicago Railways Company and the work of improving the traction system is expected to be pushed without further delay.

DEFENSELESS PACIFIC COAST.

One Cruiser on a Foggy Night Could Destroy Seattle and Tacoma.

The departure of the fleet of sixteen battleships for its long cruise has at least served the purpose of drawing attention to the lamentably weak and unprotected condition of our Pacific coast, writes a Washington correspondent. From Lower California to the Canadian boundary we have absolutely no protection against invasion, save at San Francisco. Representative Humphrey, of the State of Washington, made it plain to President Roosevelt recently that a second-class cruiser on a foggy night could steam into Puget Sound and shell Seattle and Tacoma off the face of the earth without receiving a shot in reply.

The President was so impressed that he asked Mr. Humphrey to prepare a report, in conjunction with his Pacific coast colleagues, as to what defenses and coast protection were necessary and desirable.

San Diego and San Pedro in California are equally as unprotected as the Washington cities, and are wholly at the mercy of any enemy which may approach from the sea. It would not cost much, however, to give San Diego reasonable protection and to prepare there a rendezvous for a Pacific fleet. It is estimated that \$150,000 expended in dredging out the approach would furnish San Diego with a splendid harbor, easily defended by land fortifications and by battleships, the latter of which would be instantly available for service anywhere along the coast.

Just what the great Atlantic fleet will do when it reaches our Pacific coast is a question not definitely settled. Mexico has granted us permission to make use of Magdalena bay for target practice, but it is claimed by experts that the ships will be in no condition for anything except to go into drydock for a complete overhauling. For this the Pacific coast is absolutely unprepared. There is not a drydock or a navy yard commensurate for the task it would be called upon to meet. The Mare Island navy yard at San Francisco is absolutely inadequate.

There is doubt expressed by those who ought to know, having had experiences in the commissary end of the navy, that the provisioning of the fleet, when it arrived in the Pacific, may turn out to be as poorly prepared for as are the other functions.

Hudson (Wis.) unionists have organized a new machinists' union.

The Glass Workers' Union has 6,000 members and \$100,000 in the treasury.

A branch of the Canadian labor party has been formed in London, England.

The advance in wages of the miners has been general throughout Great Britain.

Bartenders of Denver, Colo., are taking steps to organize a union to procure the eight-hour day.

Barbers of Hamilton, Ont., want more wages and threaten to strike if their demand is not met.

The forty-first annual trade union congress of Great Britain will convene at Nottingham on Sept. 7, 1908.

Labor organizations of Baltimore, Md., are assisting the policemen of that city in an effort to have one day off each week.

A convention of independent shoe workers' organizations, to form a national organization, is to be held at Lynn, Mass., this month.

W. E. McEwen, secretary-treasurer of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor, is being urged by many of his friends to run for Mayor of Duluth at the spring election.

At a conference of representatives of national lithographic organizations recently held in Washington, D. C., it was decided soon to amalgamate the allied lithographic trades.

It is said that the longest strike on record in England was that of the quarrymen at Bethesda, which commenced in 1900 and did not terminate until the close of 1903. It cost the district \$1,820,000.

The State Federation of Labor of Oklahoma, at a recent session, adopted a resolution in favor of woman suffrage. The federation proposes to make this a test question in the support of candidates for office.

Preliminary steps have been taken in Minneapolis, Minn., to induce all unions in the building trades to cast aside petty jealousies and join the building trades council of that city. This is with a view to strengthening the central body.

Max Morris, one of the vice presidents of the American Federation of Labor, has formally extended an invitation to the Western Federation of Miners to return to the A. F. of L. The invitation was signed by President Samuel Gompers.

The Rhode Island Labor League declares its intention publicly to fight the trusts by the use of the union label. The league will conduct its operations in that State, and it is hoped to get every union throughout the State affiliated with the organization.

Since the national convention of textile workers of the United States in 1903 the international body has issued sixty charters to new unions.

In Austria 347 per 1,000 work ten hours or less each day, and 438 from ten to eleven hours. Comparatively few work more than eleven hours.

There is a strong movement in the State of Washington along the line of establishing co-operative stores. One has been opened in Seattle and since it has been in operation it has done so well that it has purchased a coal mine, with a view to sell the products to union people.

PROGRESS OF THE THAW MURDER TRIAL

Court Refuses to Exclude the Public While Defendant's Wife Is on the Stand.

EVELYN A MATCH FOR JEROME.

Drops Child-Like Pose and Fences Well—District Attorney Merciless in His Examination.

Just as a year ago, Evelyn Nesbit Thaw has been the star witness in the second trial of her husband for the murder of Stanford White. District Attorney Jerome, of whom it had been hinted that he would spare the woman no mercy this time, asked that the public be excluded, and Littleton, for the defense, raised no objection, but Judge Dowling held that the prisoner had a right to a public trial.

During the first week Littleton devoted himself to demonstrate Thaw's insanity, by right of inheritance and by his actions from infancy to the climax of murder. His purpose in putting Evelyn Thaw on the stand was to demonstrate how the story of her abuse by White, which she says she told Thaw in Paris, acted on his erratic brain with such force as to make him irresponsibly insane.

Under his questioning she maintained her pose of the ingenious school girl who in her innocence had been

LEADING FIGURES IN THE THAW TRIAL.



HARRY K. THAW.

made the toy of a monster. But under Jerome's severe cross-examination she dropped the mask of girlish innocence which she had worn when sailing on the smooth waters of direct examination. She revealed herself as a shrewd woman of the world, at times more than a match for her questioner.

She told how, when he had learned of her relations with White, Thaw said: "Poor little girl, you have done no wrong." And yet, she was forced to admit, that within two weeks he made her his companion and started on a tour of Europe which lasted for months, during all of which time they traveled as man and wife.

Jerome also forced her to admit White's kindness to her, his sending her to school, his paying her surgeon's bill, and his furnishing both her and her mother with money. She also admitted that White gave her and her mother money with which to go to Europe, and that once there she went direct to Harry Thaw's quarters.

Evelyn told her story much as she did a year ago, leaving out some of the most indecent details and adding a few more incidents. Mrs. Thaw had a remarkably clear recollection as to what she had testified to a year ago. Jerome confronted her with hundreds of the statements made then, in the hope of confusing her or leading her into contradictions, but she adhered to her story in every detail.

MILLION DOLLAR FIRE.

City Hall and Police Buildings of Portland, Me., Destroyed.

Fire which caused damage of \$1,000,000 destroyed the Portland, Me., city hall and police buildings and endangered the lives of more than 700 persons. The city hall was occupied by city and county offices, while the police building sheltered the Supreme, judicial and municipal courts, in addition to the police department. Delegates attending the Western Maine Knights of Pythias jubilee were in the auditorium of the city hall when the flames were discovered, but only a few persons were hurt.

The estimated financial loss does not include papers in the office of the registrar of deeds, where everything was destroyed. Other city departments lost everything, with the exception of the city clerk's and treasurer's offices. One of the most valuable libraries in the State, the Greenleaf Law Collection, was destroyed, with a loss estimated at \$10,000.

The fire originated in the city electrician's office and was caused by crossed wires, which made it impossible to ring a call for the fire department in any of the boxes.

The city hall survived the great fire of 1866, although it was damaged at that time. The building had a frontage of 150 feet and was 250 feet long. Its central dome rose 150 feet above the roof. The building was constructed of colored Nova Scotia Albert stone, and contained eighty rooms.

TERRORS OF "FRAT" INITIATION.

Sorority Ceremonies Shatter Nerves of Novitiate and Arouse Mothers.

The nerve racking, even though fancied, terrors of an initiation into a Greek letter society of girl students in private and

RAILROAD OVER OCEAN NOW RUNNING TRAINS

Henry M. Flagler Has Line to Key West Already Partly Completed.

CONCRETE ARCHES ARE USED.

Novel Engineering Feat Is Described as the Most Remarkable in the World.

The most remarkable railroad in the world, which Henry M. Flagler is building on concrete arches through the shallow waters of the ocean along the garland of palm groves that cover the keys south of Florida, is now in operation for a distance of eighty-one miles to Knight's Key, and regular trains are running over it. Through sleeping cars will be provided from New York and Chicago, and they ultimately will be carried across on a ferry from Key West to Havana, making the distance in six hours. The railway is more than half done, and, as the present terminus at Knight's Key has all the facilities for handling the traffic, Mr. Flagler decided to place the completed portion in operation and have it earning the expense of maintenance, at least, while the remainder of the track is finished to Key West. Practically 80 per cent of all the construction work is done and everything will be ready for through trains to Havana by the opening of the tourist season next winter.

Knight's Key, the present terminus of the Flagler system, is 109 miles south of Miami, forty-seven miles north of Key West and 115 miles north of Havana. The road between Miami and Knight's Key is built twenty-eight miles upon the main land of Florida and eighty-one miles across and between forty-two keys. For nearly one-half of the distance the railway track passes over the water on concrete arches, whose foundations rest upon the bottom of the sea.

At the town of Homestead, twenty-eight miles south of Miami, the track leaves the continent of North America and starts upon its way over the ocean. Seventeen miles south of that point it reaches Key Largo, the largest of the keys, which is fifteen miles long, and from there jumps from key to key by means of massive masonry and embankments of cement and coral rock. In crossing the deeper channels several drawbridges have been provided to permit of the passage of vessels. The intervening water between the forty-two keys varies in width from a few hundred feet to two miles or more, and in depth from a few inches to thirty feet. The embankments are rip-rapped with rock to prevent washing, and are defended by piles and every other device that the engineers could invent to protect the roadway from the attacks of the water, which is sometimes stirred up into great violence by the force of the wind. The track is thirty-one feet above high water, so that the passengers in the railway trains may sit in the windows of Pullman cars in serenity and have an opportunity of seeing how the Atlantic Ocean looks in a gale.



A severe earthquake razed houses on the island of Hayti.

Canada was officially assured that Japanese immigration would be restricted.

Japan and Canada came to a final agreement on the immigration question.

Mounted police had serious work to quell socialist riots in the streets of Berlin.

The peace terms submitted by the Shah of Persia were accepted, and peace again reigns in Teheran.

M. Bleriot, the noted aeronaut, fell from his machine, in Paris, and barely escaped with his life.

The Russian War Department ordered the formation of a war automobile corps, based on the German idea.

Henry Farnam, French aeronaut, won a \$10,000 prize for piloting an aeroplane successfully four-fifths of a mile.

Berlin was brought face to face with the problem of feeding 12,000 starving school children during the winter.

European students of affairs declared the only hope for Portugal's salvation was the establishing of a republic.

A sensation was caused in the German court scandal by the revelation that a sister of the Kaiser supplied the information upon which the accused Harden based his editorial attacks.

Prince Bernhard of Saxewimar, who renounced his rank to wed the widowed Countess Luchesi, died in Berlin.

Russia was reported to be considering the construction of five squadrons of battleships at an estimated cost of \$2,000,000.

Japanese authorities professed great concern over reports from the United States indicating the adoption of a strict exclusion measure.

The pretender was proclaimed Sultan of Morocco under condition that he would expel the French troops and reject the Alkerclia convention.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

CHICAGO. Trade conditions in the Chicago district are summarized in the weekly review issued by R. G. Dun & Co. as follows:

In view of the effort to strengthen credits and the severe test from which business generally is emerging, it is not surprising that the commercial mortality again exhibits a comparatively large ratio. It is an indication, however, that the weak concerns no longer remain to disturb confidence. Other factors are mainly most encouraging and add to further revival in activity. Dealings at the banks now make the closest approach to those at this time last year, heavy settlements proceed smoothly, and the legitimate needs of borrowers are more readily extended. The discount rate is much easier, but the offerings of paper reflect no undue pressure to obtain funds.

Some further gain appears in the machinery and labor employed in manufacturing, although the effort to advance production is made slowly, but the indications constantly improve in iron, wood and leather branches. Prices bear a firmer tone in the principal raw materials, particularly hides, lumber and minor metals, and more inquiry from consumers is thought to mean an early addition to furnaces operated.

Developments in construction and building are not yet notably interesting, but the indications become brighter, and with receipts unusually light and yard stocks small, the market for lumber becomes more encouraging, especially for factory orders. Carshops run low on forward orders, but shipbuilding engages more help, and there is steady running in footwear, clothing, foundry and electric lines.

Weather conditions have favored sustained absorption of winter merchandise, and seasonal dealings appear in the leading retail and jobbing branches, with larger numbers of visiting buyers operating in the principal staples.

Failures reported in the Chicago district number 39, against 47 last week and 24 a year ago. Those with liabilities over \$5,000 number 16, against 19 last week and 8 in 1907.

NEW YORK.

Trade and industry are still quiet, commodity prices have quite generally moved downward, collections are backward, an increased quantity of railroad equipment is reported idle, less satisfactory reports as to demand come from the iron and steel and coal industries and an increased disposition is noted to discuss wage reductions as an offset to restricting production.

Wholesale trade as a whole is slow to open, though heavy cuts in cotton goods by western jobbers, equalled or exceeded by eastern houses, have aroused interest and attracted buying in these kindred lines. Travelers on the road report buying to be of a filling-in character, sufficient merely to replace broken stocks, and a slow and late opening of spring trade is looked for.

Business failures for the week ending Jan. 23 number 408, against 431 last week, 252 in the like week of 1907, 276 in 1906, 228 in 1905 and 242 in 1904. Canadian failures for the week number 51, as against 44 last week and 18 in this week a year ago.—Bradstreet's Report.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$6.20; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$4.42; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$5.15; wheat, No. 2, 97c to 99c; corn, No. 2, 58c to 59c; oats, standard, 49c to 51c; rye, No. 2, 84c to 85c; hay, timothy, \$9.50 to \$15.50; prairie, \$8.00 to \$11.50; butter, choice creamery, 24c to 31c; eggs, fresh, 20c to 25c; potatoes, per bushel, 55c to 65c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$6.00; hogs, good to choice heavy, \$3.50 to \$4.45; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 97c to 99c; corn, No. 2, 54c to 55c; oats, No. 2, 49c to 50c; rye, No. 2, 82c to 84c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$6.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$4.40; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2, \$1.01 to \$1.03; corn, No. 2, 54c to 55c; oats, No. 2, 49c to 50c; rye, No. 2, 82c to 84c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.35; hogs, \$4.00 to \$4.30; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, \$1.01 to \$1.02; corn, No. 2, mixed, 55c to 56c; oats, No. 2, mixed, 50c to 52c; rye, No. 2, 82c to 85c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.00; wheat, No. 2, 90c to \$1.00; corn, No. 3, yellow, 58c to 59c; oats, No. 3, white, 52c to 54c; rye, No. 2, 81c to 83c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2, northern, \$1.07 to \$1.09; corn, No. 3, 57c to 59c; oats, standard, 50c to 52c; rye, No. 1, 83c to 85c; barley, No. 2, 90c to \$1.01; pork, mess, \$13.50.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$5.75; hogs, fair to choice, \$3.50 to \$4.45; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$5.25; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$7.25.

New York—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.12; hogs, \$3.50 to \$4.90; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2, red, \$1.03 to \$1.04; corn, No. 2, 53c to 57c; oats, natural white, 54c to 56c; butter, creamery, 27c to 31c; eggs, western, 22c to 25c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2, mixed, 90c to \$1.00; corn, No. 2, mixed, 52c to 53c; oats, No. 2, mixed, 52c to 53c; rye, No. 2, 81c to 82c; clover seed, prime, \$10.50.

First Neurological Hospital.

Commissioner of Charities Hebbard of New York City, with the help of several local experts, has established the first neurological hospital having a separate medical board and organization. It is to be located on Blackwell's Island and will be known as the Hospital for Nervous Diseases of New York City.