

THE WEATHER.
Fair Sunday; Monday probably cloudy; light variable winds.

WILMINGTON THE MORNING STAR

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TAFT DAY.
Wilmington Expects Everybody and You for Taft Day on November 9th.

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MORE AFFIDAVITS ABOUT DR. COOK

Four More Made Public in New York as to Mt. McKinley.

THREE BY MEMBERS OF PARTY

Physician Also Testifies As to What He Was Told by One of the Explorers' Men—Never Reached Summit.

New York, Oct. 16.—Four more affidavits were made public here today in connection with the investigation of Dr. Frederick A. Cook's expedition to Mount McKinley. Three of them are by means of the Cook party—Fred Printz, a guide; Walter P. Miller, photographer; and Samuel Beecher. Their testimony relates in detail the movements of the party explaining that Cook and Barrill were alone together the period in which Dr. Cook claims to have reached the summit of Mount McKinley. All three say that Barrill assured them later that Dr. Cook's story was false.

"The fourth affidavit is that of Dr. John E. Shore, a physician of Leavenworth, Washington, who tells of a conversation with Oscar F. Blankenship, of the United States Forestry Service, in which Blankenship said that Dr. Cook's claims to have climbed McKinley were false inasmuch as the feat was impossible in the short time which Cook and Barrill were absent. Blankenship was located near Mount McKinley at the time Cook's expedition was there.

"The affidavit of Fred Printz, the guide, is dated October 4th. It says that at the time of Dr. Cook's alleged ascent of the peak he and several others had been sent on a side trip to hunt specimens for the Smithsonian Institution. The affidavit continues: "Then the doctor picked up Dokken for a cook and taking Barrill, left in the launch for Shushitna Station. From there he said they went going up Shushitna, up the Culitna and up to the Tokositna to the head of navigation, then explore the country for the route to Mount McKinley.

"Miller and I returned to Hushitna station September 13th, where the doctor joined us with Barrill on September 22nd, saying that he had made the summit of Mount McKinley. "From there we left for home. On leaving the doctor at Evard he promised that part of my pay for the summer would be in Seattle for me, but on arriving there and not finding it, borrowed money on which to get home and having written the doctor several times since for the amount due. Have received \$100, leaving a balance of \$25 due me at this date.

"In about one month after Barrill and I returned home from our trip with Dr. Cook in 1906, Barrill laughed and told me that he and Cook never got to the top of Mount McKinley."

Walter P. Miller, of the photographer in his affidavit, says that he was with Printz on the side trip during the time Dr. Cook claims to have gone to the summit of the mountain. His testimony continues: "Dr. Cook and Barrill took the launch and went down the Yetna, announcing their intention of ascending the Shushitna, the Schultetna and exploring the Talsheeta glacier for a possible route for future attempt to ascend to the summit of Mount McKinley. Printz and I returned to the Shushitna station on the 22nd of September. We met Dr. Cook and Barrill at the station and thence we all came together to Evard.

"I was called east by Henry Dison, of Philadelphia, the backer of the expedition, to whom I related all the circumstances of the trip.

"So far as I am advised, Barrill is the only man who has personal knowledge as to whether or not Dr. Cook ascended to the summit of Mount McKinley.

On May 14th I met Edward N. Barrill at Missoula, Montana. He then informed me for the first time that he and Dr. Cook had never reached the summit of Mount McKinley. I then said to him "Where were you?" when he remarked "We were only on the first ridge this side of the mountain." I asked him about his picture, shown opposite page 227 in Dr. Cook's book, when he replied, "That is my picture, but is not the top of the mountain."

TAFT IS IN CIUDAD JUAREZ

Second Time in History, But Under Widely Different Circumstances. Interesting Story of the Two Occasions in History.

New York, Oct. 16.—This is the second time in history that Ciudad Juarez has been the temporary capital of the republic of Mexico, but under widely different circumstances. In 1866, when Benito Juarez, constitutional president of Mexico, was driven in defeat before the troops of Maximilian, self-appointed Emperor of the Mexican people, he took refuge and established his capital in the little city that lies across the international boundary stream from El Paso. For almost a year, surrounded by a small band of half-starved, poorly clad and almost defenseless patriot soldiers, the president of the Mexican republic waited and hoped and watched for the aid that he expected from the United States; there, after weary waiting, he finally rallied his forces and set out on the return march to the City of Mexico that finally resulted in a brilliant victory over the emperor and his foreign troops; the execution of the emperor and the reestablishment of the Mexican republic.

There was no preparation for the coming of the first president who made Ciudad Juarez the temporary capital of Mexico; unheralded and heartsome from his long journey and frequent defeats, Benito Juarez rode into the little adobe village that was then known as Pas del Norte, on a mule. Through its narrow dusty streets, between low mud houses, the patriot president rode in silence. Few if any recognized him when he rode into the little city and settled down on Plaza Guadalupe Hidalgo, in the shadow of the ancient Church of the Guadalupe, in a long, low adobe house, to establish the capital of what was left of the Mexican republic.

It is different today. For months the preparations have been in progress for the coming of President Diaz. Troops have been arriving daily for weeks to police the city and serve as a proper military escort for the president and his distinguished guests, the President of the United States. Emissaries have been arriving from Mexico City to complete every detail for the comfort of the President. Architects, decorators, florists, cooks of reputation and secret service men have thronged the little city for weeks and days; \$50,000 alone has been spent rebuilding the Juarez custom house as a reception room and banquet hall for the meeting of the two presidents; a large sum was spent in the erection of the Grecian columns down the side of the streets that the two Presidents were to traverse; streets were paved, sidewalks were laid and finally seven fountains from Mexico City, using up a carload of flowers, put on the last decorations a few minutes before the Presidential special train rolled into the station and the President arrived.

President Diaz, on his present visit, while he is not making his capital in the same building occupied by General Juarez, was a visitor to the old adobe structure on Commercial street today and, in fact, in company with President Taft, he addressed the people of the border in front of the one time capital. The building has been remodelled now and has a new front of brick. Inside, the malls to and from the United States are distributed and worked, for it is the post office of Ciudad Juarez. In front is the same old cathedral of Guadalupe that stood there when Benito Juarez rose each morning and went to mass; the same old cathedral that was erected in 1549 by the Friars in their march northward on their mission for the cross, as substantial and imposing today as when erected by those master builders over three and one-half centuries ago. This building was also the object of the visit today of General Diaz and President Taft.

As a fitting culmination of the exchange of visits between the two presidents today, and in distinct contrast to the social functions which attended the stay of President Juarez in Mexico, when corn cakes was the principal article in a special express car from the City of Guadalajara and the decorations came from Mexico City, the carriages in which the Mexican president and the party paid a call on the President of the United States and in which Mr. Taft and party returned the visit to General Diaz, were shipped from the presidential stables at Mexico City.

One of the leading features of the visit of General Diaz to the border, besides the significance of the exchange of visits with President Taft, was the laying of the cornerstone by the president for the monument which a grateful nation is erecting in the border city to Juarez, the patriot. The monument, costing \$117,000, is well under way, its erection having been brought about by popular subscriptions, headed by \$10,000 by President Diaz. Appropriately, it is being erected in the city where the president rallied his shattered army and started back on his triumph march to the capital, after being driven once to the

border and almost forced to flee to the United States as an asylum of life. The monument takes the form of a marble shaft surmounted by a statue of the great soldier looking as he did when he was in practical exile in the border city.

NEGRO PUGILIST WINS THE FIGHT

Ketchel Knocked-Out by Johnson in the 12th Round.

KAUGHT OFF HIS GUARD

Ketchel Fought Well in Several Rounds and Was Cheered By the Crowd—Johnson Retains Heavyweight.

Colma Arena, Cal., Oct. 16.—Jack Johnson retained the heavyweight championship today by knocking out Stanley Ketchel in the 12th round. The end came unexpectedly. Ketchel rushed the black man who stumbled and fell. He rose slowly and from a crouching position sprang at Ketchel as the latter rushed in, raining blow after blow. The white man was caught off his guard and suffered under the assault. A left to the body and two swift rights to the side of the head stretched him on the floor to be counted out. More than 10,000 persons witnessed the contest.

Round 1. The men did not shake hands. Johnson lowered above his adversary by several inches. The champion scored almost immediately with a hard left to the stomach. "Make him lead" yelled the spectators to Ketchel. Ketchel apparently was determined to make the black man lead and sparred for almost half a minute. Johnson at long range shot his left to the face twice with lightning-like rapidity. Ketchel forced the negro against the ropes but the latter wriggled away without receiving a blow.

The bell rang with the men in the center of the ring. It was an utterly tame round, both men fighting with extreme caution. Ketchel looked nervous throughout while Johnson wore his "golden smile."

Round 2. They ran to a clinch and Referee Welch pried them apart. On the break Johnson shot a straight left to the nose and soon thereafter repeated it. At every clinch Ketchel was playing with his shot arm blows for the stomach. In a clinch Ketchel up-nerced hard to the jaw with his left. This angered the champion, who rushed in landing left and right on the body and Ketchel slipped to the floor with considerable force. He was up quickly and rushed in but had great difficulty in getting under Johnson's long reach. Johnson merely toyed with Ketchel until the bell ended the round. Ketchel's face showed grim determination as he took his corner.

Round 3. They sparred perfunctorily for a full 30 seconds and then closed in, swinging right and left at close range Ketchel landing on the body once with his right. Ketchel drove his right on the negro's breast but as they clinched Johnson upper cut twice with his right. The referee then separated the belligerents. They again rushed in close, Johnson putting in short rights and lefts to the stomach. The white man uppercut with left to the face as they broke from a clinch. Just before the round ended Johnson swung his right to the jaw. Ketchel went to his corner dazed, however, and looked fresh. Johnson kept up a running fire of conversation with his seconds during the minute respite.

Round 4. After a sparring fest Johnson rushed in, forcing his man to the ropes, and placing his arms around Ketchel, fairly carried him to the center of the ring. "Make him lead" came the repeated injunction from Willis Britt. Ketchel missed a terrific right swing intended for the jaw. It was a close shave for the negro and missed him barely an inch. Johnson steadily backed away as the sparring for a lead with Ketchel following. Johnson then sent a hard right to the jaw. Ketchel constantly kept pushing the big negro in an effort to make him lead. It was a tame round characterized by a few bursts of speed.

Round 5. Ketchel opened with a left to the body to which the champion replied with two weak lefts to the face. Johnson then sent Ketchel's head back with two straight lefts to the nose. Ketchel again essayed to force Johnson to lead, to which the champion failed to respond. Ketchel showed unexpected cleverness at blocking the big man's lead whenever Johnson chose to lead. Johnson swung his left twice to the face and the men sparred at long range. Johnson working in a left to the face. Neither man showed damage as the round ended. Few leads marked the round, Johnson having a shade.

Round 6. Each missed a left swing headed for the jaw. Johnson countered with a left to the stomach. Johnson

PIRATES CAPTURE WORLD'S SERIES

Outclassed Tigers in Decisive Game by Score of 8 to 0.

A CHAMPIONSHIP STRUGGLE

Adams Pitched Phenomenal Game Allowing Only One Base on Balls. Detroit's Pitchers Were Heavily Batted.

Detroit, Oct. 16.—Pittsburg won the world's baseball championship at Bennett Park today by defeating Detroit by the overwhelming score of 8 to 0 in the seventh and decisive game of one of the greatest battles ever fought for the world's title. This gives the National League champions the victory by the count of four games to three.

To Charles Adams, the phenomenal young pitcher from the Louisville American Association, belongs the lion's share of the credit for the feat. Today's victory was his third victory of the series and he held Detroit safely throughout the entire game. He allowed but six hits and in only one inning—the fourth—did Detroit get more than one safety. Adams allowed only one base on balls, and in four innings he retired the hard hitting George Mullin in one, two, three and four. The crowd was a distinct disappointment, as there were only 17,562 paid admissions. The receipts were \$19,677. This brings the total attendance for the seven games up to 145,444, and the total receipts to \$188,302.50.

The two twirlers upon which Detroit had pinned its faith in winning the great series were lacking when the critical time came. "Wild Bill" Donovan lived up to his nickname by passing six batters and hitting another in the first two innings. While this lack of control allowed Pittsburg batters after Donovan had given them their start. Mullin was hit hard in the fourth and the sixth, and Pittsburg soon piled up a commanding lead.

The play was fierce in the early innings, but Detroit grew discouraged as inning after inning went by and it could not score on Adams, while Mullin was helpless in holding the National League champions. Robert Byrne and George Moriarity were injured in a collision at third base in the first inning and both were forced to leave the game, although Moriarity managed to get under after he had hit a two-bagger in the second.

The outlook for Detroit was decidedly dark from the first ball pitched. It could be seen that Donovan was wild, as he pitched a couple of balls to Byrne and then hit him. The poor work of Donovan was even more pronounced in the second and Pittsburg was presented with two runs. Cobb saved Detroit from further trouble by making a great catch of a hard drive by Wagner in the second.

There was no scoring in the third. It was prevented by a speedy double play, Schmidt to Delahanty.

Mullin went on the slab in the fourth inning, but he was unable to stop the tide of Pittsburg's scores. Hyatt drew a base on balls and moved to second on Leach's single to left. Clark sacrificed both runners along, Mullin to Tom Jones. Wagner was purposely passed in order to bring up Miller. Miller upset the Detroit calculations by singling to right, scoring Hyatt and Leach and sending Wagner to third. Miller stole second but Mullin

Jack Johnson, the negro pugilist, knocked out Ketchel in the 12th round of a fierce and bloody fight in San Francisco last night. Ketchel fought well in several rounds and was wildly cheered, but the tricky champion caught him off his guard in the 12th—Pittsburg won the world's championship by defeating Detroit yesterday by a score of 8 to 0. Detroit was outclassed at every stage of the contest and Adams pitched a wonderful game—Ralph Mulford and Cyrus Patschke driving a Lozier won the 24-hour automobile race at Brighton Beach yesterday and made a new world's record—The balloon St. Louis 111, which left St. Louis Friday morning landed yesterday at Ridgeville, S. C., covering a distance of 695 miles.—New York markets: Money on call nominal, time loans firm; flour quiet but steady; wheat spot easy, No. 2 red 1.27 5/8 asked elevator and nominal f. o. b. adroit; corn spot barely steady, No. 2, 70 3/4 elevator and 70 3/4 delivered; oats spot steady, mixed 26 to 32 pounds nominal. Rosin steady, turpentine quiet.

GUARD IS JAILED WITHOUT BOND

Charged With Killing Convict in State Prison at Raleigh.

ED L. UTLEY A WITNESS

Four Pardons Granted by Governor Kitchin and Four Refused—Funeral of Miss Holt at Fayetteville Yesterday.

(Special Staff Telegram.) Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 16.—William M. Dupree, the guard at the State penitentiary, was committed to Wake jail this evening without bail to answer at the January term of criminal court the charge of killing yesterday of George Murphy, a decrepit convict from Salisbury, who had almost completed a one-year sentence for conspiracy.

The commitment was by Coroner C. A. Seapark on the strength of a verdict by the coroner's jury just rendered as follows: "We find that George Murphy came to his death, after an encounter with Wm. Dupree in which Murphy was struck by Dupree as evidenced by a bruise on the forehead. And according to the evidence heard by the jury, we recommend that Dupree be held subject to action of the grand jury at the January 1910 term of Wake Superior court." It is expected that Dupree will later apply to some justice of the Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus in an effort to secure bail.

A notable witness in the case was Edward L. Utley, a convict from Fayetteville, serving 20 years for killing Clerk Hollingsworth in Fayetteville. Utley swore that Dupree and the two trusties came into the apartment and told Murphy he had come to take him to a dark cell, Murphy answering that he was sick and not able to go. Dupree replied that he would have to go and ordered him to get his coat. Utley says he went for the coat and that as he went, he heard a noise behind him and turned to find that Murphy was flourishing his stick in front of Dupree who appeared to be striking at Murphy. Murphy fell and Utley says he ran and grabbed Dupree's wrists and told Dupree to take the stick. He swore that Dupree did take the stick and then tried to strike Murphy while it while he was down, but that he warded off Dupree with his shoulder and that Dupree said something about "finishing" Murphy. He said Dupree tried to keep him from putting Murphy on the bed, insisting that he only had a fit.

Hugh Postell, serving 30 years from Asheville, testified that Murphy struck at Dupree as he approached and that Dupree dealt Murphy a blow in the forehead with his fist. He also swore that Dupree tried to strike Murphy with one of his sticks while he was down.

Governor Kitchin granted four pardons and turned down four others today. Those refused were: J. A. Reid, Winston-Salem, selling whiskey; J. T. Barringer, Rowan, assault with deadly weapon; Bud Dixon, Rutherford, selling liquor; W. E. Bell, Union, embezzlement. Pardons were granted on condition of good behavior to Otis Hinton, Mecklenburg, gambling and assault with deadly weapon; W. D. Shaw, assault with deadly weapon; Henry Richardson, Anson county, false pretense; Alice Grady, who has served three months on a six-months sentence as a "Blind Tiger."

Dr. George W. Lay, rector of St. Mary's School, and Miss Thomas, Miss Kimmion, of the faculty, and Misses Shuford, DuBose, Slocumb and Broadfoot of the student body of St. Mary's, went to Fayetteville today to attend the funeral of Miss Elisabeth Hays, who was a student in St. Mary's until she was taken ill a little more than a week ago.

IN HONOR OF JUDGE GARY. Dinner Given by Independent Steel Makers—Fairness and Friendship. New York, Oct. 15.—The Independent Steel Makers of the United States and Canada gave a complimentary dinner at the Waldorf tonight in honor of Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation. More than 200 officers of the independent steel companies and practically all the officers and directors of the United States Steel corporation were present.

NEW RECORD IN SPEED RACE

Mulford and Patschke, Driving a Lozier No. 3, Carried Off the Honors at Brighton Beach—24-Hour Race.

New York, Oct. 16.—Ralph Mulford and Cyrus Patschke, who alternated in driving the Lozier car No. 3, carried off the honors in the 24-hour automobile race at the Brighton Beach motordrome tonight and established a new world's 24-hour record of 1,196 miles. This is a new mark for a circular one-mile track, being 19 miles better than the record made over the same course last year by Robertson in a Simplex.

The Lozier car No. 4, driven by Cobe and Seymour, finished second and the Ranier No. 9, with Disbrow and Lund was third, with 1,169 and 1,155 respectively. Nine cars started in the race shortly after 8 o'clock last night but only six finished. The other three were put out of the race by accidents in none of which, however, were any of the drivers or assistants seriously injured.

One of the most spectacular features of the contest was the performance of the pair of Buick cars, driven by the Chevrolet brothers, Louis and Arthur, and by Robert Burnham, who at times, was relieved by Hughes. These cars covered 56 miles in the first hour and 58 miles in the second hour, thus establishing new records.

The 24-hour, or concluding score for the six cars to finish is as follows: No. 3 Lozier, Mulford, Patschke, 1,196; No. 4 Lozier, Seymour, Cobe, 1,169; No. 9, Ranier, Disbrow and Lund, 1,155; No. 5 Buick, Burnham and A. Chevrolet, 1,064; No. 10 Marion, Strang, 904; No. 11 Matheson, Basie and Wheelan, 891.

CENSUS COMMISSION REPORT. Preliminary Bulletin Soon to Be Issued by the Members. Washington, D. C., Oct. 16, 1909.—The preliminary report of the Census Commission relative to the second decennial revision of the Classification of the Causes of Death, made by the International Commission in Paris recently, together with the revised list of titles will be found in Census Bulletin No. 104, which will be published soon and copies will be sent to all of the registration officials of the United States and to the members of the American Statistical Association. A new manual of classification will be prepared for the use of the registration offices of the United States as soon as the detailed results of the revision are available, and an effort will be made to bring the revised classification to the attention of every physician and local registrar in the country as an aid to the proper reporting of causes of death.

If the Census Commission had accomplished absolutely nothing in the way of practical reform, it would have been, according to Census Chief Statistician Wilbur, well worth sending in order that the country should occupy the place to which it is entitled in the councils of the nations which employ this classification; but as a matter of fact, very much was accomplished.

Doctor F. P. Foster, as chairman of the American Medical Association's committee, and Doctor Wilmer R. East, as chairman of the committee of the American Public Health Association, have been engaged for over a year in co-operation with the Bureau of the Census and with committees appointed by many national medicine organizations devoted to special branches of medicine, upon the question of the proper classification and nomenclature of diseases with special reference to the improvements to be made in the International Classification at the recent revision. Meetings were held by these committees at Philadelphia, New York, and Washington, and important suggestions were formulated which were duly transmitted to the secretary-general, Dr. Bertillon, and were laid before the commission in the special bulletin adopted by the International Commission. Perhaps the most important of all the measures especially recommended by the United States was the improvement in the principle of the statistical classification of deaths from violence. Doctor Bertillon, Doctor Livi, of Italy, and Dr. Cressly L. Wilbur were appointed a special committee of the commission to adjust this portion of the classification, which they did.

Dr. Wilbur stated today that he believed the revised list will be much more acceptable to American registrars and that it will give the information in regard to the industrial causes of mortality in a more satisfactory way than any classification previously prepared. Of course all of the recommendations of the American delegates could not be adopted. There were 23 countries represented in the International Commission and conservatism is a characteristic of European officials and especially of European statisticians. It is perfectly right, he declared, that this should be so because it creates endless confusion when many changes are made in an established system of compilation. Furthermore it is hardly to be expected that a country like the United States, whose registration officials had congress and whose statistics relate to only about one-half of the population of the United States should be able to prevail against the established views of the representatives of countries where complete and comprehensive vital statistics have been published for a long series of years.

ADVERTISING in these columns pays big dividends. A trial insertion is most convincing.

TAFT AND DIAZ MEET IN TEXAS

Hearty Greetings Passed at International Celebration.

EXECUTIVES OF TWO NATIONS

Evidence of Friendly Relations Between the United States and Mexico—Warm Personal Words Exchanged.

El Paso, Texas, Oct. 16.—The long expected meeting between President Taft and President Diaz, of the Republic of Mexico, occurred here today. Outwardly it was attended with a display of soldiery, a flare of trumpets, a boom of cannon and a pomp of ceremony suggestive of supreme authority, but in the actual handclasp of the two executives and in the exchange of courteous words there was simple but cordial informality.

President Diaz was the first to speak. He assured President Taft of his warm personal regard and his high esteem of the man who had accomplished so much in the Philippines, in Cuba, and elsewhere, and who had now the honor to be the chief executive of so great a Nation as the United States.

President Taft in simple American fashion declared he was glad to meet President Diaz. He was glad to know the President of such a great Nation; especially glad to know the present President, who had made the Nation great.

Both Presidents dwelt upon the cordiality of the relations existing between the United States and Mexico. President Taft declared that today's meeting was not necessary to make stronger the bonds of friendship; it merely typified the strength of the bonds as they already exist. There were less than a score of persons permitted to witness the meeting of the two executives. Even these were excluded later when President Taft and President Diaz withdrew into an inner room of the Chamber of Commerce building, where the historic meeting occurred, and were only attended by Governor Creel, of the state of Chihuahua, former ambassador to the United States, who acted as interpreter.

The scene of the day's ceremonies shifted from time to time from the thriving little American city across the Rio Grande river to the typical Mexican settlement of Ciudad Juarez. President Taft left El Paso at 8 P. M. to continue his journey through the South.

KIDNAPPED CHILDREN SAFE.

Found by Chicago Detective After a Month's Disappearance. Chicago, Oct. 16.—Two Italian children, identified from photographs as Tommaso and Grace Viviano, who were kidnaped from St. Louis August 20th, last, and who have been sought since by the police of many cities, were found early today wandering aimlessly on the north side of the city by Detective Stephen Parodi, of the Chicago avenue police station. The children when found were sitting on a curbstone at North Halsted and Beecher streets. Both were weeping. The little girl, who is less than four years old, was sobbing bitterly, and Tommaso, her cousin, who is seven years old, trying to comfort her.

Detective Parodi took the children in his arms and asked them where they lived. Tommaso said that he did not know. Remembering the Viviano case, he asked Tommaso if his name was Viviano. The boy nodded his head as if to confirm his identity. The detective hurried with the children to the Chicago avenue police station. Tommaso, the elder of the children, was asked by the inspector and Captain Rhein where he and Grace had been since they were taken from their home in St. Louis. The children could give no intelligent answer.

Detectives are searching Italian sections of the city in an endeavor to learn who abandoned the children, and where they have been since their mysterious disappearance from St. Louis last summer. The police believe that the kidnapers had the children secreted in a secluded section of the city, and turned them loose when efforts to extort ransom had failed.

DIED AT GATE OF HOME.

Civil War Veteran Refused Admittance to Soldiers' Home. Newport News, Va., Oct. 15.—Denied admittance to the home, Joseph Mahaffey, 74 years old, and a Veteran of the Civil War, died on the grass near the Phoebus gate to the National Soldiers' Home late this afternoon, having been put down there by a hack driver employed in an infirmary institution. While the old man was dying several hundred of his comrades stood around him and Captain Bloeth of the Salvation Army, held prayer services. A coroner's inquest will investigate into the death, and a copy of the evidence will be forwarded to Washington.