

PATTERSON TRIAL

Young Woman Charged With Murder Goes On Witness Stand

SHE DENIES SHOOTING YOUNG

Alleged Murderer Takes the Stand and Says That She Only Heard the Flash and Saw the End.

New York, Special.—"Did you or did you not shoot Caesar Young, Nan?" said Lawyer Levy to Miss Patterson.

"I did not," replied the witness in a firm voice. "I would give my own life to bring him back, if it were in my power. I never saw the revolver with which he was shot. There was a flash—and then the end."

In a voice quivering with emotion, but "dried" with dramatic intensity, Miss Patterson, who is on trial charged with the murder of Caesar Young, the book-maker, testified to the jury the scenes in her life, which had to do with her dealings with Young. Not only did Miss Patterson swear she did not kill Young, but she denied every circumstance of the case which the State brought up. She denied that she was dissuaded because Young was about to leave her and go to Europe, after having been told by him, as it has been alleged, that all was over between them.

On the other hand, she testified that as a result of her conference with Young, it was agreed that she should join him in England and take apartments in the Hotel Cecil, London, taking care that she kept her whereabouts a complete secret from Mrs. Young and Young's relatives. An important feature brought out was the fact that Young gave the woman a postal card, on which he wrote her name and address, saying it was something she might need.

The crowded court room became suddenly still when the former show girl took the stand. The first of her testimony, relating to herself, was given in a low, even voice, but as she proceeded, her tones became more tense until, in her account of the fatal cab ride, her voice was filled with tragic expression.

Early in her story, Miss Patterson told of her original meeting with Young, of their life together, and of their contemplated European trip. She told of her talk with Young the night before his proposed departure for Southampton, of her being awakened by a telephone message from him to go to the pier to see him off, of the ride down town, of the moments in a saloon and of the ride in the cab before the shooting.

She was asked to describe what happened after leaving the saloon, while driving down West Broadway.

"We talked about his going away, and he kept questioning me about my coming to meet him," she said. "I did not say anything, and finally he said, 'But I don't feel positive that you are going to come over.' He said, 'I believe that you are fooling—are you?' Then he said, 'Are you going?' I said, 'Well, Caesar, there's no use saying I will, because I've made up my mind not to, but you go over there, and get things quieted down, until the folks here forget about things by that time. I will meet you at the Saratoga meeting.'"

"He looked at me a while, and said, 'Do you mean that?' and then he grabbed me by my hand nearest to him, and pulled me over toward him. He hurt me so that I tried to pull away, but I could not get away from him. I put my other hand up and he grabbed me. Somehow or other I got away from him. I told him that he hurt me.

"He said, 'If you don't come over there, and I have to wait until the Saratoga meeting, I may never see you again. My business has gone back to me. I've lost all that money. Now I'm losing my little girl; do you mean that?'"

"He grabbed me and hurt me so badly that tears came to my eyes. I tried to struggle away from him again, and he had to bend away over."

THE WORK OF CONGRESS

Daily Doings of More or Less Interest to the People.

Currency Discussion.

Discussion of the bill to improve currency conditions was resumed in the House, but throughout the session its advancement was hampered by obstructive tactics by the Democrats, led by Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, the minority leader. The Democrats mustered sufficient strength to force Speaker Cannon to break a tie, in order that the bill might be taken up, the Democrats assuming their attitude of antagonism because Mr. Hill, of Connecticut, in charge of the bill, refused to postpone its further consideration in consequence of the illness of Mr. Barrett, of Georgia, leader of the opposition. Little progress was made on the measure.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Williams requiring the payment of interests by banks on amounts deposited by the government, and limiting the amount to be so deposited in any one bank.

Senate Orders Impeachment.

The Senate spent practically the entire day discussing the Philippine administration bill. A number of amendments were suggested and debated, among them being provisions relating to railroad bonds, mining locations and tariff rates. Under agreement, the vote on the bill will be taken, and the disposal of all amendments will occur at the same time. A formal order to enter upon the Swaine impeachment proceedings was adopted, but it did not fix a day for beginning the work.

Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, chairman of the select committee to consider the recommendations of the House of Representatives for the impeachment of Judge Swaine, presented the report of that committee. The report was in the shape of an order, which, after reciting the circumstances in a preamble, proceeded as follows:

"Ordered, that the Senate will, according to its standing rules and orders in such cases provided, take proper action thereon (upon the presentation of the articles of impeachment), of which due notice shall be given to the House of Representatives."

Philippine Bill Passed.

The Senate Friday carried out its unanimous agreement to vote on the Philippine civil government bill, and by a vote of 44 to 23 passed the measure. The final vote was preceded by the presentation of many amendments and a general discussion of them, as well as of the provisions of the bill. There were occasional political references, but, in the main, the discussion was confined to the merits of the measure. On some of the amendments suggested by Democratic Senators several Western Republicans cast their votes in the affirmative, but Mr. McCumber was the only Republican who voted with the Democrats against the passage of the bill.

The most notable change made during the day was the lowering of the rate of interest on railroad bonds to be guaranteed by the Philippine government from 5 to 4 per cent.

The bill as passed exempts from taxation all bonds issued by the Philippine and Porto Rico governments; authorizes the Philippine government to guarantee the payment of interest on railroad bonds at the rate of 4 per cent per annum; provides for the administration of the immigration laws by the Philippine authorities; establishes a system for the location and patenting of highway, coal, and saline lands; fixes the metric system for the islands; and gives the civil Governor the title of Governor General.

During the day Senator Beveridge, from the committee on Territories, reported the Statehood bill. He gave notice at that time that immediately after the disposal of the Philippine bill he would move the consideration of the Statehood bill, but upon discussion covering that the rules require that committee reports be over for a day, he decided not to enter the motion until after the Christmas holidays, his intention being to make the motion on the first day the Senate convenes in January.

Friday's session of the House was given over almost exclusively to the consideration of bills on the private calendar, a dozen or more being passed. The Senate amendments to the urgent deficiency bill were agreed to, and adjournment was taken until Monday.

There was considerable discussion over a bill for the relief of Jos. E. Sargent, of New Haven, Conn., who had been detained by a customs inspector at El Paso, Texas, on a charge of smuggling Mexican drugs work into the United States.

Mr. Maddox, of Georgia, inquired whether there had been any complaint to the President about the customs inspector. He contended that, if the statement as to the action of the inspector was true, he should be removed from office.

Monday in the House.

The House of Representatives Monday emphatically disapproved the proposition to hold the inaugural ball in the capitol. The committee having the matter in charge had substituted for the Pension Building, as provided for by Senate resolution, the Congressional Library, but Mr. Morris, of Pennsylvania, who called the matter up, announced that the opposition to the latter building was so great the committee had concluded to substitute the capitol. A storm of protests came from both sides of the chamber. The resolution offered by Mr. Morris was voted down, the result being to delay action until the next District of Columbia day, in January. The House also voted down a resolution offered by Mr. Lacey, of Iowa, making a special order on January 15th the bill to restore to the Naval Academy three cadets, who were dismissed for having, Mr. Lacey's action was criticized by Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, and others. Mr. Williams contended that the case of these cadets could not be given precedence when there were so many matters of vast public importance which could not get time for consideration.

The practice of having war severely condemned by Messrs. Payne, of New York; Mr. Sheppard, of Texas; Mann, of Illinois; and Adams, of Pennsylvania.

TWELVE DAY FIGHT

A Vigorous Assault On The Russians By Japanese

GEN. STOESEL DESCRIBES ATTACK

Dispatches From the Port Arthur Commander Relate How the Forts Were Held Against the Supreme Effort of the Japanese From Nov. 20 to Dec. 2.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—Gen. Stoessel's dispatches to the Emperor, which were received Friday night, were given out Sunday. The first is dated November 25, and is as follows:

"I am happy to inform your majesty that on November 20, after an increased bombardment, the Japanese attacked one of the forts on the northeastern front and leaped with a portion of their forces on the parapet. They were annihilated by rifle fire and the bayonet and thrown back into the trenches. Their reserves were scattered by shrapnel.

"From November 21 to November 23 the enemy violently bombarded the fort and, in spite of great losses, effected by their perseverance a passage between the two forts on the northeastern front."

"At 5:30 o'clock in the evening of November 23, after heavy firing, the Japanese suddenly hurled themselves against several works on this front and seized a portion of the trenches, but they were thrown back by the reserves after a fierce bayonet struggle. They returned to the assault at midnight and again occupied a part of the trenches, but were annihilated by our bayonets. At 2 o'clock in the morning all was over and your majesty's heroic troops were able to rest and start to repairing the damage. The Japanese lost more than 2,000 men. All of our troops behaved as heroes. The following especially distinguished themselves: Generals Kondrakh (commander of the artillery) and Gorboutov and Lieutenant Colonel Nauumkov. (A dozen other officers in lower grades are also mentioned in the dispatch.) The bombardment of the town and harbor continues daily. A number of buildings have been destroyed and the harbor has sustained some damage. The garrisons are in excellent spirits."

In other dispatch dated November 27, Gen. Stoessel says:

"The 26th and 27th were the bloodiest days in the assaults on Port Arthur. The attacks began on the night of the 26th, against our left flank, near Pigeon Bay. The first was repulsed with great loss to the Japanese. The same night the enemy attacked a detachment on Panlung Mountain, but were repulsed, as also was their attack on Visokoi (200-metre Hill)."

"On the 26th the Japanese began to bombard and attack fiercely the forts of the northeastern front and the advanced trenches. The trenches repeatedly changed hands. Nevertheless, on the night of the 26th we threw back the Japanese at the point of the bayonet. The enemy succeeded in blowing up the parapet of one of the forts and began building parallels there. At another fort, on the same night, they laid sacks along the rampart, but our artillery dispersed them. Towards 10 o'clock in the evening the Japanese attacked a battery on our left flank in considerable strength, and at first obtained possession of a portion of the trenches, but our heroes brought bayonets into use and the Japanese retired, leaving a heap of their men. Along the whole front the Japanese re-opened a violent fire against the interior of the fortress, keeping it up until 5 o'clock on the morning of November 27. The help which God sent us on the birthday of our mother the Czarine gave us further victory."

Snow Two Feet Deep.

Newport, R. I., Special.—As a result of the worst blizzard that has visited this city in many years, all local traffic is practically at a standstill. The storm began at midnight last night and abated at noon today. On a level the snow is more than two feet in depth, while a strong wind has piled up drifts that block the streets.

Many Marine Disasters.

New York, Special.—The snow storm and gale which struck the coast Saturday afternoon and continued until the early hours Sunday morning was the most violent that has occurred for several years. Reports from the New Jersey and New England coasts and from incoming steamers, tell of furious gales and many disasters. At Vineyard Haven, over 15 schooners anchored in the harbor were blown ashore and several others were wrecked in collision. Of the Bay head, N. J., receiving station, the schooner Lido H. Brayton, bound for Providence, R. I., from Baltimore, went ashore, the crew being rescued by the life-savers.

Girl's Body Found.

Colorado Springs, Col., Special.—The dead body of a white woman, apparently about 18 years old, has been found on Mount Otter by two surveyors. An attempt to destroy the features, supposedly to prevent identification, had been made. Detectives have been unable to establish the girl's identity, but advance the theory that she was a tourist from the East. The girl had been dead a week or ten days when the body was found.

SECRETARY WILSON'S REPORT

Figures Showing the Astonishing Advance of This Year's Crop.

The Secretary of Agriculture has transmitted his eighth annual report to the President.

In opening his report the Secretary enumerates some of the more important features of the year's work. Among them are extensive cooperation with agricultural stations; the taking of preliminary steps to conduct feeding and breeding experiments, the war waged against the cotton boll weevil and against cattle manges, plans for education of engineers in road building; the production of a hardy orange, a hybrid of the Florida orange and the Japanese trifoliata; valuable research in successful shipping of fruit abroad; the value of nitrogen-fixing bacteria; successful introduction of plants suited to light rainfall areas; establishment of pure food standards; the extension of agricultural education in primary and secondary schools; the extension of instruction to our island possessions to enable them to supply the country with \$200,000,000 worth of domestic products, now imported from abroad.

He then proceeds to discuss the place of agriculture in the country's industrial life.

The corn crop of 1904 yields a farm value greater than ever before. The farmers could from the proceeds of this crop pay the national debt, the interest thereon for one year, and still have enough left to pay a considerable portion of the government's yearly expenses. The cotton crop, valued for lint and seed at \$600,000,000, comes second, while hay and wheat contend for the third place. Combined, these two crops will about equal the corn crop. Notwithstanding the wheat crop shows a lower production than any year since 1900, the farm value is the highest since 1881. Potatoes and barley reached their highest production in 1904; save in 1902 the oat crop was never so large as \$6,000,000 bushels. The present crop of rice promises a yield of 900,000,000 pounds—300,000,000 more than ever before.

Horses and mules reach the highest point this year, with an aggregate value exceeding 1,354 million dollars. On the other hand cattle, sheep and hogs all show a decline.

The steady advance in poultry leads to some astonishing figures. The farmers' hens now produce one and two-thirds billions of dozens of eggs and at the high average price of the year the hens during their busy season lay enough eggs in a single month to pay the year's interest on the national debt.

After a careful estimate of the value of the products of the farm during 1904, made within the census scope, it is safe to place the amount at 4,900 million dollars, after excluding the value of farm crops fed to live stock in order to avoid duplication of values. This is 9.55 per cent. above the product of 1903, and 31.23 per cent. above that of the census of 1899.

Some comparisons are necessary to the realization of such unthinkable values, aggregating nearly five billions of dollars. The farmers of this country have in two years produced wealth exceeding the output of all the gold mines of the entire world since Columbus discovered America. This year's product is over six times the amount of the capital stock of all national banks; it lacks but three-fourths of a billion dollars of the value of the manufactures of 1900, less the cost of materials used; it is three times the gross earnings from the operations of the railway and four times the value of all minerals produced in this country. The year of 1904 keeps well up to the average of exports of farm products during the five years 1899-1903, amounting to over \$35 millions, while the average for the five years was nearly \$65 millions. During the last 15 years the balance of trade in favor of this country, all articles considered, has exceeded 4,384 million dollars, but taking farm products alone, these showed a balance in our favor of more than 5,300 million dollars.

Reviewing the increase in farm capital, the secretary estimates it conservatively at 2,000 million dollars within four years—this without recognizing the marked increase in the value of land during the past two years. The most startling figures show as illustrating the farmers' prosperity are those presented by deposits in banks in typical agricultural States. The Secretary selects for this illustration Iowa, Kansas and Mississippi. Taking all kinds of banks, national, State, private and savings, the deposits increased from June 30, 1894, to October 31, 1904, in Iowa, 164 per cent; in Kansas, 219 per cent; and in Mississippi 261 per cent—in the United States 91 per cent. A similar favorable comparison may be made as to the number of depositors.

The secretary concludes that the farmers' rate of financial progress need fear no comparison with that of any other class of producers.

News of the Day.

A special dispatch from Stamford to a New York paper says "The Rev. Dr. William J. Long, prominent as a writer and lecturer on animal life and kindred subjects has been stricken totally blind and the chances of his recovering his sight are poor. For years one of his eyes was weak, and finally on that account he retired from the ministry in 1902. Last week he lost the sight of both eyes. He is confined in a dark room and bears his affliction with cheerfulness."

THE GEOLOGICAL REPORT

Much Good Work Has Been Done the Past Year.

The State Geological Board held its annual meeting last week in the governor's office, he being its chairman, and the other members being J. T. Morehead and Henry E. Fries, the latter having been appointed this week.

The State Geologist Holmes was with the board, and made a full statement of the geological work in North Carolina during the current year. Prof. F. H. Sykes was present and submitted his special report, largely covering public highways, and other developments, much having been done along these lines. Prof. Holmes and Prof. Sykes have been at the St. Louis Exposition much of the time. Prof. Holmes having for two years or more been the head of one of the greatest departments of the exposition. The report of State Geologist Holmes to the Geological Board, covering the work for the two years ending November 30th, says a great deal of work has been done in connection with the good roads movement and many public meetings held, the road engineer of the survey, W. L. Spoon, attending these and visiting the various counties, giving instructions and advice. In a number of counties in the middle section and the west, and in New Hanover, work has developed in the grading properly, locating and macadamizing. Dr. Pratt, the mineralogist, has prepared reports, one on mining, the other on tin deposits, and the building stone resources of the State have been investigated by George F. Merrill, of the National Museum, and two assistants. The topographic survey of the State has been continued by the United States, and of the 52,000 square miles about 21,000 have been mapped under direction of H. M. Wilson. The United States Bureau of Forest and State Survey had co-operated, having made a careful examination of the mountain forests, and has done much to arouse sentiment for a permanent national reserve. The examination of the forests of the eastern counties is being arranged for, and is soon to be pushed. The oyster survey and investigation of the fisheries and oyster beds has been continued by the government. Legislation is needed to prevent the catching of the shad at the river mouths.

General Cotton Market.

Middling. Galveston, quiet 7 11-11
New Orleans, easy 7 3-3
Mobile, quiet 7 3-8
Savannah, quiet 7 5-8
Charleston, quiet 7 5-8
Wilmington, quiet 7 5-8
Baltimore, nominal 7 7-8
New York, quiet 7 9-8
Boston, quiet 8 0-8
Philadelphia, quiet 8 2-8

Charlotte Cotton Market.

These figures represent prices paid to wagons: Good middling 7 1-1
Strict middling 7 1-2
Middling 7 3-4
Tines 7 3-4
Stains 6 1-2 to 2-1

Negro Killed by Street Car.

Charlotte, Special.—Alexander Jetton, a negro laborer, 35 years of age was killed almost instantly Friday afternoon at 12:45 o'clock at Severaville by being run over by a street car in front of W. J. Fite's store. The man came upon the track by means of a side street, which is situated in a deep cut. It is said he was near-sighted. The motorman had no time to stop his car, which struck Jetton, severely knocking him down, and then dragged him about 20 feet. The body was terribly mangled.

Prominent Farmer Shot.

Kinston, Special.—Jno. L. Daugherty, a prominent farmer of this county, was seriously shot by Mr. W. B. Street, of Kinston, in mistake for a wild turkey. Mr. Street, with a companion, was in boat on Neuse river duck hunting. Mr. Daugherty had killed two turkeys and propped them up on the bank as decoys and was himself concealed in a pit below the bank. The duck hunter seeing part of his black coat exposed and hearing his yelping mistook him for a turkey and fired from about 25 yards distance, the load of No. 4 shot taking effect in his right shoulder, neck and hand. He will probably recover, though seriously hurt.

Georgia Farmers Meet.

Macon, Ga., Special.—Specials to The Telegraph from many counties of the State tell of many meetings held by farmers in an effort to further the movement recently inaugurated to hold cotton for price of 10 cents. In most of the counties strong resolutions were adopted setting forth the fact that the farmers should hold all their cotton possible and appeal to local banks for aid.

Vardaman Gets Invitation.

Washington, Special.—The Vardaman issue has been settled by sending the Mississippi Governor an invitation to the inauguration. The committee is breathlessly awaiting his answer. Meanwhile the committee has been inundated with protests against extending any invitation to Vardaman at all. Some of the letters maintain that Vardaman should not only be left without an invitation, but should be rigidly excluded from the city limits while the inaugural ceremonies are going on. General George H. Harris, chairman of the committee on military, explains that the invitations to the Governors are purely official, and that personalities are not to be considered.

Three Killed in Brooklyn Fire.

New York, Special.—Three persons were killed and several injured, in a fire in a three-story brick residence at 154 South Main street, in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn. The dead are: Alice Swinson, Arden Reynolds and Charles Lincoln. The fire was caused by the explosion of an oil stove. Most of those who lost their lives were caught in the upper story of the building from which there were no fire escapes.

THREE MEN KILLED

A Serious Accident Occurs On The Battleship Philadelphia

TURF-BOILER MAKERS ARE KILLED

The Giving Away of a Gasket, or Rubber Washer, Converts the Fire-room of the Massachusetts into a Seething Pit of Steam and Hot Water—Four Survivors Terribly Scalded—Lieutenant Cole Injured in Gallant Effort to Rescue the Endangered Men—Boiler Said to Have Been Thoroughly Tested.

Philadelphia, Special.—Caught in a trap and helpless to save themselves, three men lost their lives and four others, including Lieutenant Wm. C. Cole, were terribly scalded Thursday by a rush of steam and boiling water in the fire-room of the battleship Massachusetts, lying at the League Island navy yard. The dead are: Edward Bub, boiler maker and civilian; Andrew Hamilton, married, boiler-maker; Charles Ritzel, boiler-maker. Injured: Lieutenant William Cole, U. S. N., assistant chief engineer of the Massachusetts, scalded about the head and body, taken to the Naval Hospital; William Anderson, ship's boiler maker, badly scalded, taken to the naval hospital; James Wilson, boiler maker's helper and civilian employe, scalded, taken to the Methodist Hospital; Joseph A. Durand, boiler maker's helper and civilian, scalded, taken to St. Agnes Hospital. With the exception of Lieutenant Cole, all the killed and injured resided in Philadelphia.

Lieutenant Cole received his injuries in a heroic effort to rescue the others.

The accident was caused by the giving away of a gasket, or rubber washer, on a boiler on the starboard side of the ship.

The Massachusetts has been at the navy yard for some time, undergoing extensive repairs, particular to the boilers and machinery. Although Captain Edward D. Taussig and his complement of officers and men are aboard the ship, the Massachusetts is virtually in charge of the authorities of the navy yard. The boiler on which the accident occurred had recently been cleaned and thoroughly tested, and the boiler makers were at work on another boiler. Without warning, the gasket between the boiler plates between the boiler gave way and a terrific rush of steam and hot water occurred. The doors of the fire room were closed at the time of the accident, and the only avenue of escape was a safety ladder. Only one man, Bramlett, a ship's fireman, thought of the ladder, and he escaped without a scar. Few on the upper decks knew what had happened until the steam came rushing up from the scolding pit below. The work of rescue was prompt, and to this promptness those who escaped death owe their thanks.

The first to enter the fire hole was Lieutenant Cole. Without hesitating, and being scalded by the water and steam, he entered quickly and quickly dragged the men to a place where they were taken in charge by others. Bub and Hamilton were dead when found, and Ritzel died a few minutes after being taken on deck.

Whether the gasket was defective or was carelessly put in place remains for an official court of inquiry to determine. It is said the boiler had been thoroughly overhauled and tested under a tremendous pressure of steam. At the time of the accident the steam pressure was only sufficient to run the ship's heating plant.

The accident will cause little or no delay in preparing the battleship for sea.

Farmer Killed by Trolley Car.

Spartanburg, S. C., Special.—Robert Pauloff, an aged resident of the county, died at an early hour Thursday morning as the result of injuries sustained by being struck by a trolley car on Magnolia street. He suffered concussion of the brain and died without having regained consciousness. The coroner held an inquest and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts.

Bridge Falls, Killing Three.

Charleston, W. Va., Special.—Three persons were killed and four others seriously injured by the collapse of the suspension bridge across the Elk river, which connects East and West Charleston. On the bridge when it went down were six children on their way to school and a number of other pedestrians together with six teams. The dead: Mamie Hugginsbottom, aged 11 years; Annie Humphreys, aged 17; Olive Gibbs, aged 15. The injured: Stella Smith, aged 17, compound fracture of elbow; William Holmes, colored, driver, cut and bruised; Henry Fielder, driver, serious internal injuries; Elma Tucker, aged 13, both arms and leg broken.

Lumber Men Meet.

Norfolk, Special.—Representatives of twenty mills, controlling practically the entire output of Virginia and North Carolina pine lumber met here and decided not to make any change in the scale of prices which became effective November 15. An invitation to the North Carolina Pine Association from the Secretary of Agriculture to attend the American Forest Congress in Washington, January 2 to 6, 1905, was accepted, and a delegation named to represent the association.