

New York City .- Judge Holt in the United States Circuit Court fined the New York Central Railroad the sum The court was in an uproar as Judge y seriously injured were brought of \$108,000-\$18,000 on each of six

Judge Holt will fix the penalties, which, it is expected by United States District Attorney Henry L. Stimson and his assistants, will be near the Hendrickson declared the prisoner maximum. These operate only as

room until supper time, when supper was served to them. They Ammediately started arguing the case after eating their supper, and the argument was kept up most of the night. Suddenly, when all was still about the Court House, a song broke the stillness and the startled attaches heard the words of the hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee.' The song was followed by many other good old Methodist hymns, sung with the fervor of revival times. This was kept up from about 2 to 4 o'clock a. m. Then one of the jurymen got on his feet and made an earnest speech to his fellows. Hand clapping and other demonstrations of approval were heard from the jury room. Then came a knock at the door and the jury announced that they were ready to give their verdict. The bailiff summoned Judge Banker, County Prosecutor David and Attorney Troup, for the defense. Judge Banker, when he arrived, said: "Gentlemen, have you agreed upon a verdict?" "Your Honor, we have," responded Foreman Bailes.

Rather than have the contents of -

The admission of defeat came at a

moment the weapon in her possession, and choosing the most potent time and place, Mrs. Walker takes full revenge for the social slights put upon her by Mrs. Wister when the richest woman in America was trying to enter the exclusive circle of Philadelphia society, in which Mrs. Wister has been a power. Upon the paper there appeared, according to the belief of Mrs. Wister's attorneys, the codicil in which Weightman might have made provision for his granddaughters (Mrs. Wister's children), on behalf of whom Mrs. Wister contested the will. Neither codicil nor will did the paper prove to be. With the keenness of a man who has made his \$50,-000,000 and is determined to protect what he had garnered and devise it as he saw fit. Weightman had carefully transcribed upon this bit of paper what purported to be his precise relations with Mrs. Wister, with whom he is said to have been in love. Moreover, he had declared conclusively in that document that he had no intention of having Mrs. Wister or his grandchildren share his wealth. He completely washed his hands of the Jones Wisters and jotted down some statement concerning which Richard Waln Meirs, a sonin-law of Mrs. Wister and nephew of Mrs. Walker, made this statement: "For the sake of Mrs. Wister, 1 would rather cut out my tongue than divulge the contents of it. Until the paper was produced at to-day's hearing only four persons in the world had seen it. I hope with all the earnestness of which I am capable that no one else will ever see it. "Unless the other side should permit it to escape them, I feel sure that the scrap of paper which turned the current of to-day's events will never be made public. It is buried deeper than the foundations of my office building. It is neither a will nor a codicil, but what it contains caused the abrupt ending of the case." Mrs. Wister said her father-in-law wished her so well that when her first husband, his son, died he was eager to marry her. Weightman's mental state was questioned by medical men who were friends of the contestant. Among the peculiarities for which he was known were refusals ever to give a cent in charity and hatred of music and children.

e on an extension steamer.

venty-five of the 100 persons on

ard were killed by being borne

gainst the deck and fittings, while

The entire crew and all the pasgers were on deck watching the m when suddenly the wave rolled and broke in hundreds of tons on ship. The St. Lucie was crushed the force of the blow and left a al wreck. The captain says that lives must have perished were it that the wave carried the ship so eded the vessel was only in one t of water.

Bravo said that he saw the wave rry away houses on the island, and assects that there is hardly a signvegetation remaining. Relief tugs

The barge from which fifty are aid to have been lost was moored pear Elliott's Key. There were 100 m board, almost all being engaged the fishing business in these wat-The barge was almost swamped. is said the waves covered the craft impletely, but her buoyancy was so reat she continued to float. The arge drifted toward the Bahama Islnds, and the fifty survivors were taken off by a steamer.

The steamer St. Lucie belonged to e fleet of the Florida East Coast ailway, and was employed in carrys workmen to and from the extenon work on the keys. Despite the orm warning Captain Bravo sailed r Key Sargo with a large number workmen

The St. Lucie's home port was She was built in Wilmingampa. on, Del., in 1888, was of 105 net onnage and 122 feet long. She was sually manned by a crew of thiren. The St. Lucie had formerly been in service at New Haven. Details were lacking.

In Havana about fifty houses were njured, but, owing to the massive onstruction of roofs and walls, the lamages are serious only in a few aslances. The buildings of the Uniersity of Havana ustained injuries mouning to many thousands of dolars. A partition wall in the Amerian legation was blown down. The the furniture was ruined and the books and records of the legation were wet a rough.

TWENTY DEAD IN HAVANA.

Many Persons Injured - Damage Placed at \$2,000,000.

Havana, Cuba .- A cyclone of unprecedented severity, accompanied by orrents of rain, swept over the provnces of Havana and Pinardel Rio and esulted in twenty deaths in this city and the serious injury of a dozen or more persons. The damage is estimated at fully \$2,000,000. The dead are all Cubans of the poorer class. The United States cruiser Brook-

yn dragged her anchor until her stern grounded in the mud off La Regla. She got off in the morning without injury. The storm caused wrecks and conusion among the shipping in the haror. Many buildings were badly damsed, and nearly all the trees in the ity and suburbs were uprooted. The 2000 American soldiers and marines at Camp Columbia were put great inconvenience by the storm. Vearly all of the 400 tents in camp were blown down, but the damage Was small. Harry "osdick, an army leamster, with the Twenty-eighth Inantry, from Sioux City, Iowa, was "obably fatally hurt. He was crushed "y a tree, which fell through the baracks where he was sleeping. Fred intcliffe, of Fort Snelling, was serously injured in the head. Thomas adonealt, of Reading, Pa., was hurt lir the back.

counts—on the charge of granting rebates to the sugar trust.

Frederick L. Pomeroy, assistant traffic manager of the railroad, a codefendant, was fined \$1000 on each count, a total of \$6000.

Judge Holt delivered, a scathing indictment of the practices of the railroad in sentencing.

"Such a violation of law," said shoreward that when the waters Judge Holt in passing sentence, "is much more heinous than the ordinary common, vulgar crimes usually brought before the criminal courts. Those are crimes of sudden passion and temptation. These crimes we are dealing with were committed by ave been despatched to Elliott's men of education, business experience, and standing in the community, and as such they should be expected to set an example of obedience to the law, on the maintenance of which the security of their property

> depends. "This corporation received large and valuable public privileges. It was under the highest obligations to treat all citizens alike, and not to grant any unjust discriminations. This was a secret crime, the proof of which was difficult to obtain. The law was originally passed twenty years ago. The complaints of the granting of rebates by railways were frequent and insistent.

"It is not too much to say," continued Judge Holt, "that if the business had been carried on upon this basis and the discrimination continued in favor of one shipper it might have been that competitors would have been driven out of business."

BISHOP'S DAUGHTER A SUICIDE.

Eluding Nurse, Mrs. Cowdin Ends Life in Connecticut Sanitarium.

New Haven. Conn. - Discouraged by a long illness and suffering from nervousness. Mrs. Laura Potter Cowdin daughter of Bishop Henry C. Potter, of New York City, committed suicide in a private sanitarium at Cromwell, Conn. The body was shipped for interment to Mount Kisco, N. Y.

The body of Mrs. Cowdin was by sanitarium attendants found hanging from a beam in a remote corner of the cellar.

Mrs. Cowdin was the second of Bishop Potter's children by his first wife and was forty-four years old. Her husband, Winthrop Cowdin, survives her. Their New York home was at Eleventh street and Fifth avenue. Bishop Potter attended the funeral services.

WILLIAM SCULLY, EX-LORD, DEAD

Former English Peer Leaves Estate Valued at \$50,000,000.

Lincoln, Ill .--- William Scully, well known as "Lord Scully," died in London, England. He was eighty-five years old and possessed an estate valued at \$50,000,000, including about

have difficulty in speaking as he turned to the court. When order trial lasting only three days, but two was restored the discharged man of which were consumed in putting asked the court's permission to address the jury. He first thanked the Judge for the impartiality he had shown, and then, turning to the jury, he said:

After a short recess the court con-

vened and announced the verdict.

"I am thankful, very thankful for the way you have treated me, and I hope that none of you will ever be road company and its servant were placed in a position such as I have convicted charged the giving of rebeen in."

He then shook hands with each juror and started to leave the court | demand of the Sugar Trust. The reroom. The crowd was so anxious to congratulate him on his acquittal, however, that he was compelled to stand and shake hands with the men by voucher. and women as they filed by. A fourteen-year-old girl wanted to kiss him, Stimson summed up for the Governand he leaned over and received the kiss.

The last day of Dr. Brouwer's trial consisted entirely of argument Frank McDermott, for the State, reviewed the evidence presented by the prosecution, and declared that it established a circumstantial case which proved the prisoner guilty of poisoning his wife.

Mr. Wilson, for the defense, pointed out that had Dr. Brouwer intended to divorce his wife he would not have transferred property to her or made out insurance for her. In reply to the charge that the accused man loved another woman Mr. Wilson asked why this woman had not been produced.

During the plea for acquittal two of the jurors were so affected that they had to wipe the tears from their eyes. Dr. Brouwer, at the mention of his dead wife and of his mother and children, also wept.

Dr. and Mrs. Brouwer had been married nine years when Mrs. Brouwer died. Before her marriage she was a school teacher. Before going to Toms River they lived at Lakehurst. The doctor established a good practice and became one of the best known physicians in Ocean County.

When Mrs. Brouwer was taken ill her husband employed two nurses, fend rebate cases in the present state both of whom appeared as witnesses against him in the trial. They left the Brouwer house, as they declared, because they became suspicious of the treatment the patient was receiving from her husband. Another nurse was engaged. After seven days of illness Mrs. Brouwer died, and rumors were started that there was something mysterious in her death. Trevonia Hyer, brother of the dead woman, began an investigation, as did the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, which had issued a \$1000 policy on her life. The body was exhumed and an autopsy was held. An unweighable quantity of arsenic was

a very small quantity of glass. BOYS SAVE FAST TRAIN.

found in the organs of the body, and

discharged. The men cheered and civil judgments, and the defendants the women applauded. Dr. Brouwer | if they refuse to pay them cannot be was so overcome that he seemed to imprisoned for their action.

The conviction, which came after a the evidence before the jury, marks the successful completion of the first prosecution of either a corporation or an individual for infraction of the Elkins law ever initiated in the Federal courts of this district.

The indictments on which the railbates to the wholesale sugar jobbing firm of Edgar & Earle, of Detroit, on bates were five cents off the tariff rate of twenty-three cents a hundred pounds paid by the railroad company

United States District Attorney ment. No member of the jury could fail to see, he said, that the system of giving the rebates must have been known to the president of the road, and the Elkins law plainly made the illegal act of an agent of the corporation the act of the corporation itself.

"It is no excuse at all for the railroad to say that it had to give secret rebates to the American Sugar Refining Company, although not to Arbuckle Bros., on the plea that otherwise the freight would go by water," said Mr. Stimson. "The real reason why the railroad has not put in a defense is that it has none. Its clerk who paid the rebates did not send them in the form of checks, but bought drafts. When the railroad's audit accounts were destroyed every three months no trace of the transactions was left. They forgot, however, that we could subpoena the banks to

The jury was out about three-quarters of an hour, coming back once for supplementary instructions taken from a list handed up by Mr. Fox, and a copy of the Elkins law.

At the conclusion of the trial Austen G. Fox, who appeared on behalf of the railroad, made the following remark:

"It is impossible to successfully deof public opinion."

NO HOPE FOR THE LUTIN.

Efforts to Rescue Men in Sunken Submarine Fruitless.

Biserta, Tunis .- The French sub marine Lutin still lies at the bottom of the sea three miles from this port, and the officers engaged in the sal vage work express the certainty that all the fourteen members of the crew have perished. Men on board the tug Ishkul, which convoyed the Lutin on her last voyage, say that the submarine plunged twice successfully, and that after she had gone down for the third time her bow showed twice

above the surface of the water before she finally disappeared. This leads to the belief that the catastrophe resulted from a sudden leak at the stern. The water probably rushed in and overturned the accumulators. This would have caused deadly fumes "What is the verdict?"

The foreman sent the Court a typewritten form which had been filled out, and the Court read it, as follows: 'We, the jury in this case, find

the defendant guilty in the manner and form as the defendant stands charged on the information.

"A. L. BAILES, Foreman." Judge Banker addressed the jury: "Please accept my gratitude and thanks, which are due you for your patience and close attention to this case," he said. "and I want to thank you, and in that word I express all there is in it and all I can express. You may now be discharged and go to your homes."

Attorney Troup for the Standard Cil Company made a motion for : new trial.

The penalty for violation of the Valentine law is fine of not less than \$50 and not more than \$5000, or imprisonment for from six months to one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Further, any person injured by violation of the Valentine law may recover damages double the amount of such injury.

Seven farmers and five business men made up the jury which thus deliberated for thirty-two hours before finding the Standard Oil guilty of conspiracy in restraint of trade. The scenes accompanying the return of the verdict, which the attorneys for the prosecution predicted would sound the death knell for the Standard Oil Company, were sufficiently dramatic. The hymn singing was startling in itself. The echoes of the speech made in the closed room, and the applause of the jurymen themselves as they reached the verdict, were plainly heard by the few persons remaining outside.

IMMIGRANTS FOR THE SOUTH.

258 Flemish Weavers and Their Families Start For America.

Brussels, Belgium .- Two hundred and fifty-eight skilled Flemish weavers, with their families, left Ghent for Bremen, whence they will sail on a steamer of the North German Lloyd Line direct for Charleston, S. C. This is the first installment of a considerable immigration movement arranged under the auspices of the Government of Belgium and the authorities of South Carolina. Mother and Babies Die in Fire. Mrs. Clinton Bryan and her two sons, one eight months old, the other two years, were burned to death in their home at Lima, Ohio. The fire is believed to have resulted from a gasoline explosion.

MANY KILLED IN MINE.

Terrible Result of Firedamp Explosion in English Colliery.

Durham, England.-As a result of in explosion in the Wingate colliery, near here, thirty-five miners have been killed and 200 were temporarily entombed. It was fortunate that few of the 1000 men employed were in the mine when the explosion took place. The cause is supposed to have been firedamp. The explosion was heavy, and in Wingate town many windows were broken.

Soon after the news of the accident became known crowds of half clad people were rushing toward the mine, and there were heartrending scenes at the mouth of the pit.

produce the telltale drafts."

One hundred and fifty tobacco barns in the Alquizar District have ^{cobacco} crop also has been seriously the Guira section, the centre of \$3000 and \$3500. e banana and plantain growing inall and are in great distress.

200,000 acres of land in Illinois, Mis souri, Kansas and Nebraska. He owned 46,000 acres in Illinois, 60,000 acres in Nebraska, 50,000 acres in Kansas and about 40,000 acres in

Missouri. "Lord Scully" was a peer until 1900, when he renounced his allegiance to Great Britain and became a citizen of this country, taking residence in Washington, D. C. He went to England a year later. He leaves a widow, who was his second wife, two daughters and one son.

YALE RAISES SALARIES.

Thirty-five Professors Are to Get \$4000 a Year.

New Haven, Conn. - Salaries of Yale full professors have been raised been destroyed. The recently planted to \$4000 in the case of thirty-five members of the faculty. The figure damaged. Great damage is reported heretofore paid has been between

The salaries of Yale professors are ustry. These crops are said to have said to be twenty-five per cent. smallen practically totally destroyed. er than those in Harvard and fifty shany small farmers have lost their per cent. smaller than those at the University of Chicago.

Find Broken Rail and Flag Engineer With a Necktie.

Franklin, Pa.-Edward Thompson and Clinton Coefield, two fourteenyear-old boys, discovered a broken rail on the Franklin branch of the Erie road near here. As the passenger train from Oil City, which connects with the New York and Chicago trains at Meadville, approached, Thompson threw off his red necktie and waved it frantically. The engineer saw the signal and stopped his train. He said his train would doubtless have been wrecked had it struck the curve at full speed.

Religious Promoter Arrested. Alleged victims of the Rev. A. M. Kelley, promoter of the Beulah Religious Land Settlement in Dickson County, Tenn., have had him arrested for illegal use of the mails.

Secretary Taft Home. Secretary Taft's party returned to Havana. Wast

from the acids. Admiral Bellue is uncertain whethe: the salvagers have really located the Lutin or not. Divershave reached the bottom, but owing to the roughness of the sea they were unable to remain below long enough to make a thorough investigation. Fourteen salvage vessels now form a cordon around the spot where the Lutin went down. The divers descend in relays, and are displaying untiring energy. All their endeavors, however, to lo-

cate the Lutin, so as to permit the use of the powerful lifting apparatus, have been in vain.

Militia at Hanging.

Governor Heyward, of South Carolina, sent militia to Conway to see that the execution of Commander

ordered.

Hydrophobia Kills a Woman.

Mrs. A. W. Esleeck died at Greenfield, Mass., of hydrophobia, resulting from a bite upon the arm by a small dog. Mrs. Esleeck was the wife of A. W. Esleeck, a Millers Falls paper manufacturer. The Esleecks moved to Greenfield from Holyoke, Johnson, a white man, proceeded as where the family had been prominant noninlly for mony your

amily Ate Toaustools; Inre At Anderson, Ind., Mrs. Robert Arrol is dead, making the third death in one family from eating toadstools by mistake for mushrooms.

SAM JONES, REVIVALIST, DEAD.

Famous Fighting Preacher Who Was Feared by Liquor Rings.

Little Rock. Ark .- When a porter went to a berth occupied by the Rev. Sam Jones, the revivalist, in the sleeper of a train running to Memphis on the Oklahoma; Choctaw and Gulf Line, to awaken him, he found the famous preacher dead. A physician said the revivalist probably died about 4 o'clock in the morning. If so, the first day of Jones' sixtieth year was his last. He was fifty-nine years old. The evangelist's health long had been so poor that almost any severe attack of heart or stomach trouble would be likely to carry him off suddenly. Friends in this city took charge of the body temporarily, pending instructions from the preache in Cartersville, Ga.