LAST OF THE PAN-AMERICAN

Great Exposition, Tho a Financial Failure, Was a Glory and Pride of Buffalo.

TOTAL ATTENDANCE 8,000,000.

Early Bad Weather and McKinley Shooting Two Forces Which Militated Against Success.

Buffalo, Nov. 2.—The Pan-American Exposition ended at 12 o'clock to-night. At midnight President John G. Milburn pressed an electric button and the lights in the now famous electric tower were dim for the last time. Slowly, one by one, the lights on post and pinnacle and tower faded away. A corps of buglers standing in the tower sounded "taps," and one of the greatest glories of the Exposition, the electrical illumination, passed away, and the Exposition was ended. The Exposition has not been a financial success, but the benefits derived from it will be of great value to the commercial interests of the country. The financial loss will be in the neighborhood of $3,000,000. The loss will fall upon the holders of the common stock, the holders of second mortgage bonds and the contractors who erected the buildings. Two hundred and ten thousand shares of common stock were sold at $10 a share. The stock was subscribed for by the citizens of Buffalo and the Niagara frontier in small lots of from one share to 100, so that this loss of $2,100,000 will not be seriously felt by any one. The first mortgage bond, amounting to $2,500,000, will be paid in full.

An issue of $500,000 second mortgage bonds is unprovided for, but the revenue from salvage on the buildings and from other sources will probably cover a part of this indebtedness. The balance due to contractors is not definitely known, but it is said that it represents their profits for the work done, and no one will be seriously embarrassed by the loss.

The total number of admissions for the six months was close to 8,000,000. An average of 2,000,000 a month had been figured on by the Exposition officials.

The great snow storm of last April was a severe blow to the Exposition. An immense amount of work was undone, and work on the grounds and buildings was delayed for a week. Strenuous efforts were made to make up for the lost time, but on May 1 a vast amount of work remained undone, and the formal opening of the Exposition was postponed until May 20.

The lamentable tragedy in the Temple of Music, which robbed the nation of a beloved President, was another blow to the Pan-American. The attendance had been increasing steadily up to the date of the assassination of President McKinley. The gates were closed for two days, and when they re-opened there was a drop of 12 per cent. in the attendance, and no improvement followed.

The government exhibit, which is a beautiful and instructive collection, will be at once shipped to Charleston.

A large crowd attended the Exposition to-day. The exhibit buildings were jammed during the afternoon, and there was considerable petty thieving of exhibits by souvenir fiends. The fruit and wine exhibits in the horticultural building suffered the most loss from the depredations of the crowd, and it finally became necessary to turn the people out of the building and lock the doors.

There was a veritable riot on the Midway this evening. The disorder started from a quarrel between an intoxicated man and a waiter. The crowd took the part of the stranger and wrecked the place, smashing chairs, tables and windows. A stream of water from a fire hose finally put the mob to rout.

STUDENTS MUSTN'T FLIRT.

Strict Rules to Govern Co-Eds. at University College, North Wales.

London, Nov. 3.—During the long vacation the principal of University College, North Wales, has evidently been pondering over what he refers to as "certain incidents which took place last term." The trouble in question was a mild flirtation between two students of the institution, which is one of the few in Great Britain where the sexes are educated together. The flirtation, altho perfectly innocent, scandalized the Governing Board, and the offenders were rusticated. Their fellow students at first refused to attend lectures, but subsequently gave in.

The principal has now issued stringent rules governing the relations between men and women students, which will probably amuse and surprise students in American colleges. The rules are:

"Men students may not, firstly, meet women students by appointment or walk with them; secondly, accompany women students to or from college; thirdly, walk with women students in the grounds of the college; fourthly, visit or receive visits from women students in their lodgings.

"Reasonable association between men and women students will be permitted, firstly, at authorized social gatherings within the college; secondly, in the college field during the progress of matches, and thirdly, in the college itself for business connected with college societies or class work."

The principal appeals to the students for their co-operation and support, which he says are necessary to the healthy social life of the college and he concludes thus: "Should you at any time feel in doubt or difficulty on any point connected with the subject, I shall always be glad to see you."

No wonder that the English papers conclude that the whole problem of mixed universities is very difficult.

BALLOON BROKE AWAY.

Nine People Carried 30 Miles, but Landed Safely.

San Francisco, Nov. 2.—A captive balloon, containing nine people, one woman and eight men, broke from its fastenings at Eleventh and Folsom-streets this evening, and floated to the neighborhood of Redwood City, about thirty miles distant. The occupants of the balloon landed unharmed. The balloon had been sent up several times during the afternoon with passengers. It was fastened to the ground by a 1000-foot rope cable, one and a quarter inches in diameter. While descending on the fifth trip, about 500 feet from the ground, the rope broke, 50 feet from the balloon. To the horror of the spectators, the balloon rapidly shot up in the air to a height of 2000 feet or more, and floated away in a southerly direction. It landed in the hills near Redwood City, and a report from that place says none of the passengers were hurt.

OVERCAME THE GUARD.

Prisoner in a Crowded Railway Coach Released by Two Men.

Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 2.—C. A. Taylor, alias Charles Lowery, serving a ten years' sentence for robbing a bank at Chardon, O., assisted by two friends, to-day escaped from Guard Bowman of the Ohio Penitentiary on a Cleveland, Akron and Columbus train. Lowery, who was once a member of the famous "Blinkey" Morgan gang, had been taken to Canton to testify, and was being brought back to the penitentiary. The car in which the guard and his prisoner sat was filled with people. As the train reached the outskirts of Columbus, two men grappled with the guard, throwing cayenne pepper in his eyes. At the same time the prisoner, who was handcuffed, started for the car door. The train was stopped and the trio escaped.

WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

Buffalo, Nov. 2.—Mrs. Mary Phelan, 30 years old, was burned to death, and her husband is in the hospital in a serious condition, as the result of a fire which partly destroyed their home at 708 Exchange-street to-night. The financial loss is small. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Longer leather life! Feeds its fibres—restores flexibility. "Shines" promptly, without coating or tinny glisten. A mellow, rich lustre.

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STORES

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NOBODY HELD RESPONSIBLE.

Inquest on Body of Margaret Keenan Was Concluded Saturday Night.

TREATMENT FOR GOITRE DANGEROUS.

Jury Says Strict Laws Should Be Enacted to Stop Unskilful Practice.

The investigation into the death of Margaret Keenan, the young woman who died suddenly in the Osteopathic parlors, Confederation Life Building, on Wednesday last, was concluded a little before 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, when the jury empanelled by Coroner Bertram Spencer returned the following verdict:

"We find that the deceased came to her death in the rooms of H. C. Jaquith and Flora A. Frederick, in the Confederation Life Building, in this city, on Oct. 30, 1901, by suffocation from blood in the windpipe and lungs, caused by goitre. In view of the evidence and medical testimony submitted, we attach no responsibility to any persons or persons. We believe that the course of treatment pursued by the persons in this case, Herbert Jaquith and Flora Frederick, under the name of osteopathists, is unskilful and dangerous, and we are of opinion that strict laws should be enacted which would put an end to this dangerous practice, and others of a kindred nature, which we have reason to believe are far too numerous in this city."

Interesting Testimony.

The adjourned inquest was held at Millard's undertaking rooms, Yonge-street, and was full of interest. H. H. Dewart, K.C., appeared for the Crown; J. W. Curry, K.C., and Detective Rose represented the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and Messrs. Deacon and Hunter watched the proceedings on behalf of the proprietors of the Osteopathic parlors.

"Dr." Herbert C. Jaquith was recalled and produced the books and papers relating to the treatment of the deceased. In the book was entered the age, weight, height and occupation of Miss Keenan, who had told the witness that she had undergone all kinds of treatment for goitre. The swelling had subsided at one time, under the use of iodine and internal treatment. Crown Attorney Dewart read the record of a number of other cases treated at the parlors. One particularly interesting was, "rumbling in the head, especially in bad weather." Blindness and loss of speech could also be cured by manipulation. One patient had what the M.D.'s years ago called inflammatory rheumatism, which settled in her right knee. "Dr." Jaquith said he was competent to set a broken limb, but would not do so here, altho he had done it in Missouri. The majority of the cases, he said, were either cured or the patients had been greatly benefitted.

Flora A. Frederick, 91 Wood-street, a partner in business of the previous witness, said Miss Keenan on Wednesday last had received treatment for goitre and was then seized with a coughing spell, which continued until her death occurred. Miss Frederick gave a practical demonstration of the treatment administered to the deceased, which consisted simply of manipulating certain muscles of the neck.

CARDINAL MORAN ON ROYAL OATH.

Open Rupture Threatened Between Australian Catholics and Home Government.

London, Nov. 3.—Cardinal Moran's menacing address, delivered recently in Sydney, on the subject of the anti-Catholic clause in the royal declaration, has caused a decidedly uncomfortable sensation in the Colonial Office, where the full text of the speech was received last week. Other utterances, of like character are reaching Mr. Chamberlain, both from Australia and Canada. The latter are especially biting and insistent.

As a matter of fact, the situation between the government and the Catholic subjects of the Crown is so acute as to threaten an open rupture. Cardinal Moran warns Mr. Chamberlain that Australian Catholics intend to resent the insult in the royal oath. English Catholics consider the remark as a reminder that Australians are a free people and mean to defend their rights. They are aware of Cardinal Moran's great influence, and also of the agitation proceeding among the adherents of the Catholic religion in every village in Lower Canada, and urge Lord Salisbury, in the interest of peace all over the Empire, to seek a remedy for the present periodical denunciations of the throne. They remind the Premier that 25 per cent. of the population of Australia and 43 per cent. of that of Canada are Catholic, and submit that their deep and intense feelings cannot safely be ignored.

Apropos of the return of the Duke of Cornwall and York, the Catholic press of Great Britain bitterly complains that throughout his tour Catholic Britons were estopped from presenting their grievances to His Royal Highness. The Tablet asserts that the question concerns the Duke more than any other man, and tells him that 12,000,000 of prospective subjects expect him not to sully the beginning of the reign by a gross slander of their religion. The Tablet points out that before the coronation oath can properly be taken by Edward VII. it must be modified so as to exclude the reference to the Irish established church, which no longer exists, and begs that the royal declaration be altered at the same time.

NEWS OF THE COLLEGES.

The first meeting of the University College Modern Language Club will be held on Monday evening. An attractive program has been prepared for the occasion, which will include essays by Miss M. A. Macdonald, '02, and Miss C. W. Morrison, '04.

The first meeting of the new Senate of Toronto University will be held next Friday evening.

The suggestion has been made by President Loudon that McCaul-street or University-crescent be extended to the south line of the University lawn. If this were done a splendid view of the University building would be had, and it could be reached by semi-circular drives from the east and west.

They Are Carefully Prepared.—Pills which dissipate themselves in the stomach cannot be expected to have much effect upon the intestines, and to overcome costiveness the medicine administered must influence the action of these canals. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are so made, under the supervision of experts, that the substances in them intended to operate on the intestines are retarded in action until they pass through the stomach to the bowels.

VICTORY FOR CORPORATIONS

City Defeated in the Assessment Appeal of Four of the Large Companies.

MEANS LOSS OF $35,000 A YEAR

In the City's Revenue—Judges Say the Scrap Iron Assessment Act is Valid.

[From The Toronto Sunday World.]

Municipalities were hard hit on Saturday by the declaration of the trio of judges in their judgment on the appeals of the Toronto Railway Company, Toronto Electric Light Company, Toronto Incandescent Light Company and Bell Telephone Company against the increased assessment of their poles, wires, conduits and cables by the city. The tribunal was composed of County Judges McDougall of York, McCrimmon of Ontario and McGibbon of Peel, and their decision is that the recent legislation did not repeal the "scrap-iron" assessment law. Thereby the corporations gain a decided victory, as the appeals are allowed, and the amounts of the several assessments are ordered to be reduced to the figures agreed upon by the city and the companies.

Cars Are Scrap Iron, Too.

The Toronto Railway Company was assessed for $700,000 this year for cars as realty, but the result of the appeal places the cars under the "Scrap-iron" Act for assessment, altho the appeal of the company in this branch was dismissed.

A comparative statement of the 1901 assessment of the companies and the assessment for 1902 is as follows:

Toronto Railway—Plant, 1901, $91,212; 1902, $341,281; cars, not assessed, $700,000.

Bell Telephone—Plant, 1901, $90,000; 1902, $500,000; telephones, not assessed, $65,300.

Toronto Electric Light—1901, $50,000; 1902, $150,000.

Incandescent Light—1901, $100,000; 1902, $200,000.

Total for 1901, $331,212; 1902, $2,162,281.

Increase, now struck out, $1,831,069.

The judgment means a loss of revenue to the city of about $35,000 per annum.

City May Not Appeal.

Assessment Commissioner Fleming did not think the city would appeal the case as regards the scrap-iron assessment phase of it, but they would certainly draw the attention of the government to the inefficiency of the legislation on the plant, and ask for some remedial measure. He was disappointed in regard to the decision respecting the assessment of cars, and this branch of the case will probably be taken to a higher court.

Assessment of Cars.

In regard to the assessment of the cars Judge McDougall says: "I am of the opinion that the cars used by the Toronto Railway Company on their electric road are, along with the rails, poles and wires, liable to assessment as realty, and that they must be ascertained in the same manner as the value of the rails, poles and wires themselves. I have been given to understand that the parties can agree upon the amounts to be inserted in the assessment roll relating to that portion of the assessable property of the company, and upon handing in to this board these figures the same can be determined upon this branch of the case. The Toronto Railway Co.'s appeal upon this branch of the case will be dismissed." The other two judges concur.

The opinion was expressed by a prominent lawyer after the judgment was given that the city had won the branch of the case referring to cars, and that the $700,000 assessment stood. As the company's appeal was dismissed this statement is not without foundation.

No New Basis of Valuation.

The judgment as to the other appeals agreed that the legislation passed last year had not established any new basis of assessment, and that the only apparent change effected by that legislation is to permit a different method of municipal bookkeeping, whereby, as to this special class of assessable property, the whole value may be attached to one ward if the Assessment Department desire to so assess it, or, if they do not so elect, they can distribute the total value amongst several wards in proper proportions.

DEATHS NEED INVESTIGATING

Eleven Suspicious Cases Against a Nurse Now Under Arrest.

Boston, Nov. 2.—District-Attorney Holmes of Barnstable County, who ordered the arrest of Miss Jane Toppan, on the charge of poisoning Mrs. Mary Gibbs of Cataumet, was here to-day in consultation with Prof. Woods of Harvard, who made the autopsy on the bodies of Mrs. Gibbs and Mrs. Gordon. Mr. Holmes said that there have been eleven suspicious cases of death in houses at which Miss Toppan was employed as a nurse, and they are all being investigated.

Mr. Holmes admitted that there is a possibility of the bodies of Alden P. Davis and his wife being taken from their graves in the Cataumet Cemetery for an autopsy, and he would not be surprised, he said, if the body of Mrs. Edna Bannister, who died Aug. 27, at Lowell, is exhumed and examined.

Something may also be done to determine the cause of death of a patient in Watertown, whom Miss Toppan attended before the Davis family died. This patient, Mr. Holmes has been told, was ill but a short time.

During Miss Toppan's stay at Cataumet there were several mysterious fires in the Jachin house, of which Alden P. Davis was the proprietor, and the Davis cottage adjoining.

Information has been given to Mr. Holmes that when Miss Toppan lived in Cambridge there were similar fires, which people were unable to explain at the time of their occurrence.

OWEN SOUND NEWS.

Owen Sound, Nov. 2.—At the Board of Trade meeting last night a proposition for bridge-construction was discussed. Three bridges over the Sydenham River will require renewing before long, and some American holders of a patent for cement and iron construction have been in town for a few days explaining the merits of their system. Thomas Watters, of Des Moines, Iowa, is a native of Sydenham, nephew of John McKeen of Leith, and served his time in the hardware business when a youth with William Keogh of this town. He was accompanied by George E. Heller, architect, of Minneapolis, and J. B. Marsh, civil engineer, of Des Moines. They offer to build the three bridges for $50,000, and the members of the Board of Trade were favorably impressed by the proposition, but doubted the ability of the town to finance the matter at present.

A young girl who works in town, but lives on the outskirts, was attacked in a lonely spot the other evening by a man, who seized her and tried to tie a handkerchief over her mouth. Her screams fortunately were heard, and the man was frightened off. There is no clue to his identity yet.

J. S. Johns, cooper, has received the contract from Chandler & Co. for the construction of barrels for the output of the new cornmeal mill. From 350 to 500 barrels a day will be required at first. Mr. Johns has been supplying barrels for Ogilvie and others, who have been barrelling flour here in transit this season.

At the request of fishermen, the trolling season for salmon trout, which expired two days ago, has been extended 10 days. This action of the government is unfavorably commented upon by many as destructive to the fish, which are now in the height of the spawning season.

T. M. Kirkwood, principal owner of the Owen Sound, Georgian Bay & Soo Steamboat Line, has arrived home from a two weeks' trip to the Black Hills, Dakota.

John McQuaker of Pleasant View Creamery scored 97½ points out of 100 on one lot of butter at Buffalo, and diplomas on 15 out of 16 entries.

Vair & McDougall shipped 155 barrels of apples to a prominent firm of fruit dealers in Duluth by the Majestic last trip.

Lieut.-Col. Belcher of Southampton has secured the franchises of most of the municipalities between Wiarton and Goderich for the proposed trolley line, in which Toronto and Montreal capitalists are interested. The conditions require the line to be in operation within a year, and a maximum fare of two cents a mile.

George Webbe, Paynter-street, died yesterday, at the age of 69.

Typhoid fever is rife in the villages of Chatsworth and Walter's Falls.

Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure and effectual. If your druggist has none in stock, get him to procure it for you.

EVIDENCE IN LEWIS CASE

May Be Taken From Jury if Consent of Attorney-General is Obtained.

A SUBJECT FOR HIGHEST COURTS.

Many Christian Scientists Attend Court and Listen to Testimony.

[From The Toronto Sunday World.]

Chief Justice Falconbridge, in the Criminal Assizes, late on Saturday afternoon, announced his intention, providing the Crown prosecutor was willing, of withdrawing from the jury on Monday morning the case of James H. Lewis, the Street Railway conductor, and Christian Scientist, charged with manslaughter.

Mr. Guthrie, speaking for himself on Saturday, said he was willing, but pointed out that he would first have to obtain the consent of the Attorney-General. The announcement was made after a lengthy argument, in which His Lordship said: "It is of the utmost importance not only to the public at large but to the people who profess the Christian Science belief, that the highest courts in the land should settle the vital question as to what constituted 'necessaries of life' under the Criminal Code."

Mr. Vickers, the prisoner's counsel, had moved for the discharge of the accused at the conclusion of the Crown's case, on the ground that no offence had been proven. His Lordship decided to allow the case to proceed with a view to having the jury find upon the facts. "A case could then be stated, and the matter taken to the Court of Appeal by the defence," he said.

Argued for Discharge.

Mr. Vickers urged that it would be more satisfactory if Lewis were discharged. This, he observed, would not prevent a stated case going to a higher court for a final ruling.

His Lordship agreed with the force of Mr. Vickers' argument, and adjourned the case till Monday at 11 a.m. The jury was not present in court during the argument.

It was contended by the Crown that Lewis neglected to provide proper medical treatment for his little boy Roy, who had diphtheria and subsequently died from it.

W. W. Vickers, who appeared for the defence, moved at the opening of the case for the quashing of the indictment under a section of the Criminal Code, arguing that the necessaries mentioned therein do not include medicine. The objection was overruled by the court. The lawyer explained that the matter involved a constitutional question and would be taken to the Supreme Court.

His Lordship acceded to the request to reserve judgment and state a case for the Court of Appeal if a verdict of guilty was reached.

It took 40 minutes to empanel a jury. Mr. Vickers exhausted his challenges. The jury is composed of the following: Tillman McDowell, Markham; E. J. R. McDonald, West York; John H. Mitchell, Toronto; W. R. Travis, East Gwillimbury; Louis H. Towers, Toronto; Alfred J. Rogers, bookseller; Thomas Fairbairn, Gwillimbury; John O'Connor, Toronto; Levi Godard, West York; Alfred Snider, Whitchurch; James Shunks, West York; Boyd Weir, Georgina.

Mr. Guthrie in opening stated that the Crown asked but a nominal punishment, as there was no charge against the prisoner morally. His Lordship had power to impose a very light punishment if the jury so recommended in a case of manslaughter. "Every man is entitled to believe what he likes or believe nothing; it's no man's business and it's no crime, but when he steps over the line and the law is broken, religion or no religion, he is liable.

Testimony of Mrs. Lewis.

Mrs. Lewis, wife of the accused, was called by the Crown, and Mr. Vickers objected on the ground that the woman was not a compellable witness. The court overruled this objection when Mr. Guthrie stated that Mrs. Lewis would not repeat anything told her by the prisoner.

After detailing the discovery of the disease in the child, she was asked:

"Was any medical treatment provided?" the reply being "No."

The witness admitted that the disease was such that if she had been of any other faith she would have called in a doctor to see the child.

To Mr. Vickers, she said she did not know the law considered medicine among the "necessaries of life." She had no faith in medicine, and believed in the efficacy of prayer to heal the sick. The next question was put, subject to the objection of Mr. Guthrie. "How do you pray?" "I commune silently with God with full faith and understanding of His willingness and ability to heal sickness of every kind."

Dr. G. H. Carveth gave evidence of similar tenor to that given at the inquest and preliminary investigation and was subjected to a very severe cross-examination by Mr. Vickers on the symptoms and treatment of diphtheria.

The Crown called the Medical Health Officer to testify as to the treatment afforded patients at the Isolation Hospital. He said that only one-quarter of diphtheria cases proved fatal. Dr. Sheard was cross-examined at length when the court resumed at 2 o'clock.

Drs. Arthur Jukes Johnson and J. M. Cotton said they were satisfied that if the child had been injected with anti-toxin six days prior to death recovery would have been certain. The physicians put in a heap of statistics to show that the rate of mortality in mild cases of diphtheria was very low. Dr. Cotton was asked if he had ever heard of cures by Christian Science, and he replied "No." Mr. Vickers charged the physician with being unfriendly towards Christian Science, and also with saying in public that if he ever got a chance he would put the screws on the belief. Both allegations were denied. Dr. Cotton was asked by the counsel for defence to produce the warrant under which the inquest was held. The doctor claimed he was acting at the instance of the Attorney-General's Department, and His Lordship held he was not bound to produce the document.

Would Take No Chances.

Continuing, Mr. Vickers asked Dr. Cotton if he did not think it possible that prayer would effect a cure? "I wouldn't like to take chances on it," was the reply. Another question was asked, and the doctor appealed to the judge, who observed, "I won't compel the physician to answer questions about the soul, it is not within his domain at all."

A lengthy argument took place when Mr. Guthrie announced that he intended to put in the deposition of the accused, taken down by Stenographer Agnew at the coroner's inquest. Mr. Vickers declared it was absolutely unfair in view of the fact that the evidence was secured from the accused at an investigation when there was no charge against him. His Lordship held that altho there was a conflict of authority he would adhere to the judgment of a court of which he was a member and admit the deposition subject to the objection. Again Mr. Vickers objected on the ground that the evidence was not signed by the coroner, but His Lordship held that this was immaterial. Mr. Guthrie then read the evidence of the accused, in which he admitted that had he not been a Christian Scientist he would have called in a regular qualified medical practitioner. Lewis was aware that his child required treatment for something, and he went to Demonstrator Perry. This closed the Crown's case, and the jury retired so that the argument for the prisoner's discharge could proceed.

November Storms

encourage those nasty little wind freckles and redness and roughness of face. Why suffer facial blemishes when Campana's Italian Balm will banish them? 25c at drug stores, or 786 Yonge. 1357

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Then you want strength. Good food, an active liver, and pure blood will bring it. You naturally think of eggs and milk, Ayer's Pills and Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Ask your doctor if he can come any nearer to the truth. Do as he says, at any rate.

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DEATH OF E. S. STOKES

Extraordinary Career of a Man of Fierce Passions and Determined Character.

THE KILLING OF FINANCIER FISK

And the Subsequent Life's History of His Quondam Friend and Partner and Ultimate Assassin.

[From The Toronto Sunday World.]

New York, Nov. 2.—Succeeding a severe attack, which came while he was traveling in Canada, E. S. Stokes had for some time been in failing health. He was very low 10 days ago, and rallied only to sink again. He began failing last midnight, and his strength slowly ebbed away to the end this afternoon.

Edward Stiles Stokes was a conspicuous figure in the life of New York City for 40 years. He was to the fore in public view even to the last, for the bitterness and strife of the litigation in which he was recently engaged with his cousin, W. E. D. Stokes, attracted general attention. His name was inseparably connected with the tragic killing of James Fisk, jr., who was shot by him in 1872, after a famous quarrel, involving large financial interests and the favor of Josie Mansfield, a beautiful Californian.

Stokes was born in Philadelphia on April 27, 1841. He was educated in Pennsylvania, and won fame as a sportsman and athlete in his college days. He came to New York in 1860, and organized the firm of Budlong & Stokes, which quickly won attention for its bold and successful operations on the Produce Exchange. The firm dissolved in 1865, and Stokes began the erection of the Brooklyn Oil Refinery. It was while organizing the project that Stokes met Fisk, whom he shot later. Reverses in oil and a fire at his refinery ruined Stokes, but when he emerged from bankruptcy he promptly formed another company and rebuilt the refinery. With Fisk, Jay Gould and others, who operated the Erie Railroad, he made an agreement as to oil rates that proved higaly lucrative. After a few years of close intimacy Stokes and Fisk quarreled. Josie Mansfield was under the protection of the latter, and there was a belief that Fisk resented Stokes' attention to her. Stokes always asserted that Fisk tried to ruin him by manipulating oil rates on the Erie Railroad, which Fisk controlled. The quarrel was a fierce one, and was carried into Wall-street, where the men matched their skill and nerve, with financial ruin as the trophy. In 1871 Stokes was arrested on the charge that he had embezzled $50,000 from the oil company. The charge was eventually disproved, and Fisk and Stokes were for a time reconciled. Then followed a final break, which culminated in the shooting. Josie Mansfield left Fisk and passed under the protection of Stokes. Litigation resumed between the two men, who made charges and counter-charges of a startling nature as to financial transactions. Threats of personal violence were exchanged, and their final meeting was not unanticipated. They met on the stairway of the old Grand Central Hotel, now the Broadway Central, on Jan. 6, 1872, and Stokes shot Fisk. Fisk lived until the next morning, and Stokes gave himself up a few minutes after the shooting. He was detained in the Tombs and had three trials. The first trial resulted in a disagreement and the second in conviction on murder in the first degree. Stokes was sentenced to be hanged. He was given a new trial and was convicted of manslaughter in the third degree. He was sentenced to four years in the penitentiary. Stokes' defence for the killing of Fisk was that he had shot in self-defence, after Fisk had drawn a revolver from his pocket. There was some evidence to bear this out, tho it was vigorously contradicted.

Stokes served the four years—1873-1877—and then returned to the city. He was restored to citizenship in 1884 by Grover Cleveland, then Governor. He again embarked in business and became interested, among other enterprises, in the Hoffman House. He became involved in a serious dispute with his cousin, W. E. D. Stokes, over the Hoffman House, and this case was fought thru the law courts for several years. He finally sold his interest, and in the last few years of his life was not actively in business. He was a man of splendid personal appearance, and at the high tide of his power had a large personal following. While in prison, after shooting Fisk, he met Richard Croker and John Scannell, who were awaiting trial on charges similar to his own, and the trio formed a friendship which lasted to the end.

In the closing days of the life of Stokes a woman who gave the name of Rosamond Barclay advanced the claim that she had been married to him.

REGULATION OF IMMIGRATION

Commissioner Powderly Effects an Agreement With Transportation Companies.

Washington, Nov. 2.—Commissioner-General Powderly of the Immigration Bureau has entered into an agreement with the principal steamship and railroad lines of Canada for the regulation of immigration to the United States thru Canada. This agreement, which takes the place of the former arrangement, which expired three days ago, is regarded as much more favorable to the United States than the last one, and will be more effective in keeping out the prohibited classes of immigrants. It provides that aliens arriving in Canada, destined to the United States, shall be inspected at Halifax, N.S., Quebec, Point Levis, Vancouver, St. John, N.B., and Victoria, B.C., by United States commissioners, who shall issue certificates to such as are entitled to enter this country, and the holders of these certificates shall be entitled to enter the United States at any of the above-named places without further examination. The examinations at these points shall be similar to those conducted at the ports of the United States. All aliens adjudged inadmissible shall be returned to the countries from which they come by the lines bringing them over. The agreement, which goes into effect immediately, may be cancelled by either party on giving 60 days' notice. It is signed by Mr. Powderly, the Elder-Dempster or Beaver line and the Allan line, the Dominion line, the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific Railway Companies.

Signals of Danger.—Have you lost your appetite? Have you a coated tongue? Have you an unpleasant taste in the mouth? Does your head ache and have you dizziness? If so, your stomach is out of order and you need medicine. But you do not like medicine. He that prefers sickness to medicine must suffer, but under the circumstances the wise man would procure a box of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, and speedily get himself in health, and strive to keep so.

Thanksgiving Service.

At St. Bartholomew's Church yesterday, the harvest thanksgiving service of Wednesday last was repeated at evensong. The service was choral—"Magnificat" and "Nunc Dimittis" (Stayner), in A Anthem, and "God Said, Let the Earth" (Simper). Soloists: Misses Clare McKenzie, Ethel Clarke and Louie Martin; Messrs. W. J. Moore and W. F. Clarke. Rev. Sydney Goodman of St. Luke's preached an eloquent and interesting thanksgiving sermon. The offertory, a large one, was for the home missions. Miss Haddon was organist.

MORE SENTIMENT THAN SENSE

Andrew Carnegie Does Not Believe in an Isthmian Canal Being Unworkable.

RECIPROCITY A DIFFICULT POLICY.

All Right to Talk of It, but the Trouble Would Be in Arranging Details.

New York, Nov. 2.—Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie were passengers on the St. Louis, which reached her dock late this afternoon. Mr. Carnegie refused to discuss New York politics, saying he was non-partisan. He was questioned with regard to the proposed technical school at Pittsburg, and said he had received a report on the subject, and when asked if it was true that the committee had asked for $5,000,000, his reply was: "The committee is incapable of asking for money. The report was truly American and worthy of Pittsburg."

Questioned concerning the steel situation, Mr. Carnegie laughed, saying: "I am out of business; I have reformed."

Then he added: "I have heard something of the forming of an English steel trust. The English are not inclined to combine. It has been said that every Englishman is an island by himself."

"Have you any views on the subject of the Isthmian Canal?" was the next question put to him.

"I do not believe in a canal at all. I do not believe a canal will render the service for the transportation of goods that a first-class two-tracked railway would do. Freight could be unloaded into 50-ton cars and loaded on the other side at far less cost than running even 10,000 ton ships, even if you had to pay no tolls."

"Would you therefore favor a Tehuantepec ship railroad, such as has been proposed?"

"They are building a railroad there now, but not of that kind. I do not believe the Nicaragua Canal can be built. I do not believe that that canal can be worked, even if it is built. The Panama Canal can be made workable. There is more sentiment behind the canal than good sense."

The subject of reciprocity was mentioned, and Mr. Carnegie said: "Reciprocity is a very fine work to speak of, but when you come to arrange the details it is a most difficult policy."

"Do you wish to say anything about the large gifts made by you to this city and the methods of its expenditure?" was asked.

"The necessary papers have been executed properly, and prompt attention has been given this subject. The manner in which the proposition has been accepted leaves nothing whatever to be decided."

Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, after an absence of two months, also returned on the St. Louis. With him were the Hon. Maud and Hon. Andrew Pauncefote. Lord Pauncefote is hastening to Washington, and it is said he will at once confer with Secretary Hay regarding the Isthmian Canal. He refused to discuss the matter or to say anything for publication.

BETTING RESULTS IN CRIME.

Sensational Statistics Published by National Anti-Gambling Society.

London, Nov. 3.—Statistics collected by the National Anti-Gambling League show that 191 bankruptcies and 320 embezzlements in England during the last two years were directly attributable to betting. It further demonstrates that 80 per cent. of the robberies of moneys from letters by postoffice clerks and letter-carriers is due to the same evil.

Betting is increasing to an alarming extent, despite the efforts of the authorities and the work of reforming associations. Professional betting men are now invading the streets of the metropolis and of country towns, being no longer content with the facilities afforded by clubs, betting rings and race courses. Their touts haunt the neighborhoods of factories and of large stores, tapping the wages of the working-men and boys. It is asserted that this is causing widespread poverty and misery in families and largely increasing drunkenness.

The Anti-Gambling League, impressed with the danger arising from the enterprise of the gamblers, is seeking to obtain the passage of a law making street betting a criminal offence. The local authorities in many places are adopting a regulation providing a fine of $25 for street betting. The bookmakers, gorged with immense profits, laugh at such a penalty. In one instance a bookmaker fined in this inadequate sum handed the magistrate a £10 note ($50), saying that he might put the change in the poor box.

The postoffice, swamped with the circulars of betting agents, serves to spread the disease. The officials, instead of helping to stop the offenders, refuse to intervene, saying they have no right to violate the sanctity of letters. Edward Fold, secretary of the Anti-Gambling League, laments the impotence of the postoffice, and desires the introduction of measures similar to those of the United States, enabling the authorities actively to co-operate in the conviction of persons using the mails for unlawful purposes.

PROBABLY FATALLY SCALDED.

Canadian Sailor Receives Frightful Injuries on Northeastern.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 3.—Michael Donovan, a Canadian, aged 42 years, a fireman on the lake-ocean freighter North-Eastern, which lay at Smith's coal dock, because of low water, was probably fatally scalded while at work in the fire-hold of the boat last night. He was taken to the Marine Hospital this morning, and even the old doctors there turned away with terror at the sight of Donovan's fearful injuries.

Donovan was cleaning out the boiler flue, when it suddenly gave way under the steam pressure. The scalding vapor enveloped him, and, screaming with pain he sank down on the floor. He was taken from the room by a fellow-fireman, and the ambulance from the Marine Hospital brought him to that institution this morning. His head, body, arms and legs are frightfully scalded, and little hope is entertained of his recovery.

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WRITE YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS PLAINLY.

There is nothing like Asthmalene. It brings instant relief, even in the worst cases. It cures when all else fails.

The Rev. C. F. WELLS of Villa Ridge, Ill., says: "Your trial bottle of Asthmalene received in good condition. I cannot tell you how thankful I feel for the good derived from it. I was a slave, chained with putrid sore throat and Asthma for ten years. I despaired of ever being cured. I saw your advertisement for the cure of this dreadful and tormenting disease, Asthma, and thought you had overspoken yourselves, but resolved to give it a trial. To my astonishment, the trial acted like a charm. Send me a full-size bottle."

Rev. Dr. Morris Wechsler, Rabbi of the Cong. Bnai Israel. NEW YORK, Jan. 3, 1901.

DRS. TAFT BROS. MEDICINE CO.:

Gentlemen,—Your Asthmalene is an excellent remedy for Asthma and Hay Fever, and its composition alleviates all troubles which combine with Asthma. Its success is astonishing and wonderful.

After having it carefully analyzed, we can state that Asthmalene contains no opium, morphine, chloroform or ether. Very truly yours, REV. DR. MORRIS WECHSLER.

AVON SPRINGS, N.Y., Feb. 1, 1901.

DR. TAFT BROS. MEDICINE CO.:

Gentlemen,—I write this testimonial from a sense of duty, having tested the wonderful effect of your Asthmalene, for the cure of Asthma. My wife has been afflicted with spasmodic asthma for the past 12 years. Having exhausted my own skill as well as many others, I chanced to see your sign upon your windows on 130th street, New York. I at once obtained a bottle of Asthmalene. My wife commenced taking it about the first of November. I very soon noticed a radical improvement. After using one bottle her Asthma has disappeared and she is entirely free from all symptoms. I feel that I can consistently recommend the medicine to all who are afflicted with this distressing disease.

Yours respectfully, O. D. PHELPS, M.D.

Feb. 5, 1901.

DR. TAFT BROS. MEDICINE CO.:

Gentlemen,—I was troubled with Asthma for 22 years. I have tried numerous remedies, but they have all failed. I ran across your advertisement and started with a trial bottle. I found relief at once. I have since purchased your full-size bottle and I am ever grateful