

MISS STONE'S CONDITION.

A Third Missionary Sent to Negotiate.

WHAT IS BEING DONE

No Word From Messrs. Baird and Haskell—Captive Has Only Light Summer Clothing—The Ransom Hard to Obtain in Turkish Gold—Must Secure Ladies' Safety.

Constantinople, Oct. 19.—As no news has been received here from Messrs. Baird and Haskell, the missionaries who have been attempting to get into touch with the two brigands who abducted Miss Ellen M. Stone, a third missionary has been despatched in quest of them and the brigands.

Latest From Samarra.

New York, Oct. 19.—Rev. R. Wardlow Thompson, director of the College and Theological Institute at Sofia, cables the following from Samarra, Bagdad, concerning Miss Stone, the kidnapped missionary: "The headquarters of Miss Stone's captors is a thickly wooded mountain top near the boundary line of Turkey and Bagdad. Miss Stone has only light summer clothing and a cotton dress. The leader of the band is the notorious Boucho from the Bulgarian town of Dubinitza. We sent word to Constantinople, pointing out that being private individuals, we can't prevent the Government from pressing the brigands, also that the ransom is too princely. No such sum was ever before demanded. No rejoinder has yet been received. Usually brigands ask about a thousand pounds and then agree for half. Twenty-five thousand Turkish pounds means two horses loads of gold, and that is more gold than there is in Bulgaria. Besides, the brigands demand payment in Turkish gold, for which it would be necessary to send to Constantinople."

"I should not give the brigands the ransom until Miss Stone is safely delivered to us, as they might murder after the ransom, in order to seal the lips forever. We have three theological institute students who were captured in the Stone party. One told pathetically how he was for his tuition."

SCHLEY'S OFFICERS TESTIFY

Mr. Raynor Will Contend Schley Commanded Fleet.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED COURT.

Washington, Oct. 19.—The Schley Court of Inquiry began proceedings to-day as usual with the correction of testimony given on the previous day, the witnesses summoned for this purpose being Captain Cook and Lt. Commander Sears, who testified yesterday. When they had left the stand Commander Newton E. Mason, who was executive officer of the Brooklyn during the war with Spain, was called to relate his observations of the conduct of the Santiago campaign. It is the purpose of Mr. Raynor to first examine the officers of the Brooklyn, and to follow these with a number of those who were on the Oregon during the battle of Santiago. It is understood that the list of witnesses is practically confined to persons who were on board these two vessels.

In connection with to-day's proceedings Mr. Raynor presented a number of questions to the court which he said he desired to ask one of Admiral Schley's witnesses concerning certain signals which were sent from Admiral Sampson's flagship, the New York, on the morning of July 3rd, before that vessel left for Siboney for the purpose of allowing the commander in chief of the naval forces to consult with General Shafter. These signals, Mr. Raynor contends, had the effect of placing the entire fleet under the command of Commodore Schley, and on this account he urges their relevancy.

THREATENED A BANKER.

Must Aid in Robbery or Wife or Child Must Suffer.

POLICE PROMPTLY NOTIFIED.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 19.—C.R. Carpenter, President of the Commercial and Savings Bank, of Racine, has received a mysterious letter, in which injury was threatened to his son or wife in case he refused to participate in the robbery of his own institution; that if willing to act with the robbers he should walk down the street of Racine at a specified time with a red carnation in his button-hole. Failing to appear, the kidnapping of his son Russell was threatened, or if failed in this, injury to his wife.

The matter was reported to the police, who have thus far been unable to find a clue to the miscreants. Mr. Carpenter, who is a delegate to the American Bankers' Convention now in session here, has confirmed the story in every detail.

Had named George Downey, of London, looked down the barrel of a gun, the spring was released and the bullet entered his

ADA GIFFORD'S "HUBBY."

Indian Claims the Actress as His Squaw, AND HE IS IN DEAD EARNEST.

New York, Oct. 19.—Poor Ada Gifford never has been taught the Indian language, so how could the poor young woman know that she was being made the "good squaw" of a red man when some of his tribe were dancing merrily around her? She says she simply thought it was an invitation was dance given for her benefit.

But Miss Gifford, 'tis said, is certainly the wife of John All Sears, according to Indian law. Whether she will be a "good squaw" or not remains to be seen, for the man who considers himself her liege lord has gone to Philadelphia to claim her and to remind her of the vows she is averred to have taken without knowing it.

The supposed marriage was solemnized on Labor Day at Kye Beach, Miss Gifford and her sister Ella made several excursions there during the summer, and often declined to notice the Indians who lounge about the beach. Their farewell trip was made on Labor Day, as Ada Gifford was to start on the road early in September with the "Humpty Dumpty" company.

As they were leaving the beach, they noticed three Indians following them. The red men appeared to be excited. Believing these Indians are trying to flirt with us, remarked the actress, not unappreciative of the fact that she had attracted an Indian.

"Wouldn't it be funny if they were?" said her sister. "Ask them." "I'll do it," said Miss Gifford. And she approached the one who seemed to be the eldest.

"Are you trying to flirt with us?" she asked, with some show of indignation. "Admitted Charge of Flirtation." "Not me," answered the Indian. "Him." And he pointed toward one of his companions.

The accused simply bowed his head. Then he pointed to a brooch Miss Gifford was wearing.

"Gimme," he said. "No, indeed," she replied. "I'll give you this." And she handed him a pin that must have cost as much as a quarter.

He took off his moccasins and gave them to her. Then he muttered something which she says she understood as a question as to whether she would keep them.

"Yes," she said. The Indians immediately danced around her and she thought it was great fun until her sister reminded her that it was time to go home. The young buck with the pin followed her to the car, muttering strange things as he went. Before she left him Miss Gifford gave him her name and address.

Appears to Claim Bride.

The incident almost was forgotten until Saturday when John All Sears, for that was the name of the Indian who had given away his moccasins, called at the Gifford home, 236 West Twenty-fifth street.

He told Ella Gifford and straightway inquired for his squaw.

"She is in Philadelphia, if you mean my sister."

"My wife," asserted John All Sears.

"Your what?" screamed the young woman. But then the imitation war dance came back to her memory, and she fell to laughing.

The Indian left her, she says, declaring that he was going to Philadelphia to claim his bride.

HER GUILTY HUSBAND.

How He Hoped to Secure Evidence for Divorce.

JUDGE EXPRESSES HIS DISGUST.

New York, Oct. 19.—After hearing the evidence of an alleged co-respondent in an action for divorce brought by Thomas J. Saunders against his wife, Rose Saunders, to whom he was married in 1895, Judge Blanchard, in the Supreme Court, yesterday summarily dismissed the complaint without making any further comment on the testimony.

Mr. Saunders and his wife lived together only two months when they separated. He based his action for a divorce on the contention that his wife had occupied a room with a man at a Palace law hotel at 129th street and Lexington avenue on Aug. 16th, 1900. Mrs. Saunders declared that she was the victim of a conspiracy.

After a separation of three or four years Mrs. Saunders asserted that upon the pretence that he wanted to become reconciled to her, her husband induced her to make an appointment with him to meet him at this hotel, and after taking her to a room there left her, complaining that he was ill; that the door of the room was subsequently unlocked and a man let in, when suddenly her husband appeared on the scene with several policemen and created a scene, threatening to kill the man with a pitcher.

On the part of Mrs. Saunders the testimony showed that her husband had registered at the hotel that evening, and also another man under the name of McDonald. The main witness in the case was John E. McCoughlin, who proved to be the alleged co-respondent. When called he protested against being a witness. He testified that he had met Mrs. Saunders two months before the episode referred to at a dance and was introduced to her.

It was established that this man was formerly employed as barkeeper for Mr. Saunders' father, Judge Blanchard gave a look of disgust at the man as he dismissed the case.

Ald. Carruthers announces his intention of entering the Winnipeg Mayoralty contest.

MOLINEUX IN LUCK.

The Court Orders That He Get a New Trial.

EVIDENCE WRONGLY HEARD.

Three Judges Dissented, but Court Holds Barnett's Testimony Should be Excluded—This Will Give Molineux a Chance for His Life—The Handwriting Question.

Albany, N.Y., Oct. 21.—Roland Molineux, who was convicted of the murder of Catherine J. Adams, in New York City, by sending poison through the mails, and sentenced to be electrocuted, will have a new trial.

The court grants a new trial on a prevailing opinion written by Judge Werner, of Rochester, his principal ground being that the lower court erred in admitting evidence as to another alleged crime, the death of Barnett, and thus merged two issues, Justices Parker, Haught and Gray did not believe that the Barnett evidence should be kept entirely out of the case.

Judges Werner, Bartlett, Vann & O'Brien concurred in the prevailing opinion and for the expunging of the Barnett testimony.

The court gave out a condensed statement of the reasons for granting the new trial. They say: Every member of the Court of Appeals agrees for the reversal of the judgment of conviction of Molineux on the ground that the trial court erred in receiving in evidence the declarations of Barnett made to Doctors Phillips and Douglass that he had received Kutnow powder through the mail.

The Handwriting Question.

All agree that since the amendment of Section 2, of the chapter 35, of the laws of 1890, by chapter 55, of the laws of 1898, genuine writings may be received in evidence as standards of comparison with a disputed writing, although such writing may not be the issue on trial, but simply a fact relevant and material to that issue. That the genuineness of such writings must be established to the satisfaction of the court by common law evidence, and when that is done hand writing experts may compare the disputed writings with the genuine writings and give their opinion thereon, but they cannot select and establish the standards of comparison and then compare them with the disputed writings.

Important Rulings.

All writings proved to the satisfaction of the court by a preponderance of evidence in civil cases, and beyond a reasonable doubt in criminal cases—1. By witnesses who saw the paper written or to whom it had been acknowledged. 2. By witnesses familiar with the handwriting of the person charged to be the writer, and who are able to testify from their familiarity to a belief respecting its genuineness. 3. Where the writing is shown to have been recognized and acquiesced in by the person supposed to have written it, or acted upon by him in his business transactions or other concerns, may under the statute be compared with the disputed writing by witnesses. But the court should refuse to receive in evidence solely for the purpose of comparison any writings otherwise prejudicial to a defendant.

Three Judges Differ.

The only subject about which the members of the court differ in their opinions relates to the testimony introduced tending to show that Molineux caused the death of Barnett by the same method as that used in taking the life of Mrs. Adams. Four of the members of the court, O'Brien, Bartlett, Vann and Werner, J. J., agree that evidence should not have been received, and the reason for it is stated by opinions written by O'Brien and Werner, J. J. The other three judges, Parker, C. J., and Gray and Haught, J. J., hold that the evidence is admissible, in that the evidence in the Barnett case pointing toward Molineux tends to identify him as the person who killed Mrs. Adams, while attempting to take the life of Connors by means of that rare poison known as cyanide of mercury. The chief judge and Judge Gray writing opinions to that effect.

SEES HER SON

Mrs. Molineux Visits the Condemned Cell at Sing Sing.

New York, Oct. 19.—Mrs. Molineux, the mother of Roland B. Molineux, who has just been granted a new trial on the charge of having caused the death by poison of Catherine J. Adams, in New York, called on her son to-day in the "death" house in Sing Sing prison.

It was their first meeting since the news was received, that a new trial had been granted, and both were deeply affected. Mrs. Molineux remained talking with her son for an hour or more. It was not yet known when the prisoner will be transferred to the Tombs.

Messrs. Ryan & MacDonnell, railway contractors, have entered suit against Messrs. Mackenzie & May for \$195,154 on a contract on the Inverness & Richmond Railway, Cape Breton, which was taken out of the plaintiffs' hands.

LOVER IN A SORRY PLIGHT.

Follows Sweetheart to Europe Only to Lose Her.

GIRL NOW ON HER WAY BACK.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—Across the Atlantic on a big ocean liner Miss Bessie Kaywood is being hurried from Germany to her home in this city.

In a Berlin hotel her 19-year-old lover, who has already crossed the ocean once to find her, is waiting for positive news as to whether she has gone, which will be the signal for him to start again in pursuit of his sweetheart. Back and forth across the ocean they bid fair to travel until either they stop caring for each other or the guardians of the young lady relent and give their consent to a marriage.

Miss Kaywood is only a girl herself, not even so old as her lover. There is a fortune that will be hers some day, and that, her relatives say, is the attraction which makes her lover so persistent.

Walter B. Henry is the boy to whom she has given her heart, and whom he will yet make her his wife. His parents live in this city, and he himself is a dentist, who intends to practice his profession some day in Irving Park.

Miss Kaywood has no parents living, and her nearest relatives are James A. Peterson, a lawyer, of this city, who is her uncle, and Mrs. Kate Peterson, her grandmother. Former Judge James B. Bradwell is her grandmother's brother, and takes an almost paternal interest in her welfare. She has lived with her uncle at 2345 North Forty-first avenue.

Love between Miss Kaywood and young Henry began years ago, as times are reckoned in young folks' lives, and it is almost as long since Henry found her was not a welcome suitor.

Through he armed himself with a long legal document in which his parents gave their consent to the marriage, and formally waived any claim to the wealth which he had even acquired through the all name, Miss Kaywood's relatives were not satisfied.

Girl Sent to Europe.

Then they sent her to Europe: She sailed early in September and was taken by a friend direct to Berlin, where she entered a famous school, and prepared to give all her time to the study of music. That, her grandmother thought, would quickly drive the memory of her lover out of her mind.

But the lover was quickly on hand. He established himself at the Hotel Berlin and began to correspond with the girl. Finally she found an opportunity to meet him. Her guardian in Berlin threatened the lad with arrest. That made no difference to him—his ardor was great as ever.

So young Miss Kaywood had suffered at the hands of this male prisoner, while she was a neophyte of the theoretic unity, under the promise that she would become a reincarnation of the Virgin Mary. The witness testified that she was so fully under the prisoner's influence at the time that she believed his claims of divine parentage.

A Railroad Conference.

London, Oct. 19.—The Indian Secretary, Lord George Hamilton, and the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, have made arrangements for a conference of Indian railroad engineers, at Calcutta, in December, to consider the adoption of a standardization of locomotives, such as exists in the United States.

CROWNED BY OTHER SONS.

How the Late Ameer Provided for Peace.

SUMMONED A GREAT COUNCIL.

London, Oct. 19.—The Simla correspondent of the Times says that Abdur Rahman suffered a paralytic seizure in the third week of September, and that his illness was kept secret until he was summoned to his family, the exalted personages of the kingdom, and the chief priests. All his sons were present with the exception of Afzal Khan, a boy of 13 years, who was absent on a mission to the gathering in a feeble voice, as follows:—

"When a King becomes old and infirm and he knows his end is near, he desires to nominate his successor. I wish to have my successor chosen now. Consider among yourselves whom you believe to be fit to succeed me and name him to me."

The listeners, who were so much affected that they shed tears, all declared for Habibulla, who they said, had administered State affairs well for eight years. "The dying Ameer then directed Habibulla to receive his (Abdur Rahman's) sword and belt, his precious stones, and a volume containing his will and instructions for the management of the State. He then ordered his younger sons to place the crown on Habibulla's head, and they did so.

Ameer Abdur Rahman died on Oct. 1st. His death was kept secret for two days, in order to permit Habibulla to arrange for his peaceful succession to the throne.

Until the ceremony narrated in the foregoing any public declaration as to who should succeed him. In his autobiography, Abdur Rahman stated that some people supposed that the successor would go to Habibulla, while others thought that Mohammed Umar Jan, a younger son, but whose mother was a Barakka, would be the heir. It is now evident that the Ameer had decided that Habibulla should rule.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall and York, during his visit at Niagara Falls, looked the box which will be deposited within the corner stone of the proposed power house of the Canadian Niagara Power Company.

EARL RUSSELL A FREE MAN.

He Wishes to Legally Wed Second Wife.

DISCUSTING REVELATIONS

In the Dis de Barr Case in London Police Court—Women Reveal in the Fifth—Defendant Tries to Terrorize or Hypnotize One of the Victims, But Fails.

London, Oct. 19.—Earl Russell, who in July was sentenced by a court of the House of Lords to three months' imprisonment for bigamy, was released from Holloway jail early this morning. Earl Russell is in good health.

The application of Countess Russell to make absolute her decree of divorce will be heard October 28. In the event of the application being granted, it is announced, the Earl and Mrs. Somerville will be married a few days later.

A Disgusting Case.

London, Oct. 19.—The hearing of the charges against Laura Jackson (Ann O'Brien, Dis de Barr) was continued to-day. The police court was crowded, a number of women being among those present, while the police found it necessary to clear the sidewalk of those who were anxious to obtain admission and hear the most noxious testimony ever given publicly in a London court.

The witness examined to-day was Daisy Adams, a young girl, wearing a red hair O'Shanter cap, and with her hair in curls hanging down her shoulders. She testified that she had been enticed to London under the promise of being taught music.

Laura Jackson continued to conduct the case for the defence. She was dressed in a soiled, dragged white silk toga. The woman evidently had a powerful influence over the Adams girl, and leaned over the dock and gazed fixedly at the witness, evidently with the hope of intimidating her, or of re-establishing her hypnotic influence.

But the girl frustrated the effort by turning her back to the female prisoner and looking at the judge. Then, firing of her efforts, Mrs. Jackson demanded a chair, and, seating herself in a corner of the dock, interrupted the witness with irrelevant questions and objections until the court ordered her to desist.

The testimony, which was of the vilest character, related to the indignities which the witness had suffered at the hands of this male prisoner, while she was a neophyte of the theoretic unity, under the promise that she would become a reincarnation of the Virgin Mary. The witness testified that she was so fully under the prisoner's influence at the time that she believed his claims of divine parentage.

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GREAT LEPER COLONY.

Molokai Has Now 909 Victims in its Bounds.

UNCERTAINTY AS TO CONTAGION

Washington, Oct. 19.—There are now 909 lepers in 16 clean pensons at the Molokai Leper settlement in Hawaii, according to a report just received from Chief Quarantine Officer Coffey, in charge of the Marine Hospital service in Hawaii. All these are housed, fed, clothed and governed for \$80,000 a year.

The report praises the hopeful and cheerful way in which these poor people resign themselves to their fate, and points out that such contentment can thrive only on a comfortable mode of life and good treatment.

Surgeon Coffey reports he made careful inquiries as to the chances of the infection of the clean people coming among the lepers, and that the general opinion was that in time they would become lepers. In the last ten years, however, only ten clean residents have become lepers.

The results of known exposure to leprosy, says the report, show an uncertainty as to the chances of individual disease one of the most difficult to operate against. Women are said to be less liable to it than men. The number of commitments to the settlements each year during the last decade show a gradual decrease.

AN ATLIN SENSATION.

Restaurateur Tries to Commit Murder and Suicide.

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 19.—Barry Henning, proprietor of an Athl restaurant, attempted to kill his wife and then to commit suicide, while intoxicated at Atlin on October 8th, according to mail advices. He locked the door of his place, and after slashing his wife's throat, attempted to cut his own.

Gold Commissioner Graham, who was notified, broke into the establishment, and after a struggle arrested the would-be murderer. Mrs. Henning is in a critical condition.

A. A. Ayer & Company's butter and cheese warehouse at Montreal was damaged by fire. The loss is placed at \$10,000.

STORMY LIFE IS ENDING.

Edward Stokes is Nearing Death.

THE SLAYER OF "JIM" FISK

New York, Oct. 20.—At the age of 60 Edward S. Stokes is dying of old age. His life has been one of the most remarkable and strenuous of any passed in New York. In his 60 years he has lived more than a century.

Mr. Stokes is barely able to recognize his nearest relatives and friends, and now in pain and semi-consciousness, is ending this career of the man who killed Jim Fisk, and whose sensational threats against Jay Gould and the other Erie Railroad managers were a world-wide topic of discussion thirty years ago.

Stokes first became prominent in 1870, when he attracted attention in Wall street through the friendship of Jim Fisk and Jay Gould. He came into Wall street as a clerk in a broker's office, from from graduation in a Philadelphia High School. Fisk was attracted by his remarkably handsome personality, and used him in his stock deals. The great speculator had just installed the famous Jocko Mansfield in a brown stone palace at 359 West Twenty-third street. Fisk gave splendid receptions at the Mansfield house, Stokes always being a guest.

Finally Fisk became insanely jealous. He cast off the Mansfield woman. He bought up all Stokes' many debts, and pressed him for payment, using him and threatening him with arrest. He manipulated the stocks in which Stokes was interested, cutting off millions from the Stokes fortune.

Although Stokes maintained a demeanor of outward calm, he planned a fearful revenge. It seems that the Mansfield woman had secured possession of many letters written by Fisk in connection with the Erie frauds. These she turned over to Stokes. Stokes sued Fisk for \$50,000, and it was alleged, threatened to publish the letters unless the money was paid.

Fisk is said to have secured possession of the letters after the trial. A warrant for Stokes was issued. Then Miss Mansfield sued Fisk for \$50,000, and Stokes accompanied her to court on June 5, 1872. It was a day of awful revelations for all concerned, and the city was shocked with the scandal.

Quarrel Causes Tragedy.

From the court-room Stokes and Miss Mansfield went to the house Fisk had bought for her in Twenty-third street. They were just sitting down to luncheon when a man dashed in, saying Fisk had secured a bench warrant for the arrest of Stokes. An hour later Stokes shot and killed Fisk on the stairway leading from the office of the Grand Central Hotel, now the Broadway Central, on Broadway.

A public inquest hurried Stokes to a speedy trial. He was quickly found guilty of murder in the first degree, and was sentenced to be hanged. As the verdict was read he sprang to his feet and cried out:

"Jay Gould has done this."

During his confinement in the Tombs he had continued his operations in Wall street, using his cell as an office. Cassius Reed served as his agent in the street. With his money he got a new trial, but when the day of the trial came he was penniless. Reed let him have \$1,500 to use for the trial. He was convicted and sentenced again. Again a new trial was secured, and this time W. E. D. Stokes, a cousin, came forward for the family honor, and after spending \$60,000 a verdict of manslaughter was won and a sentence of four years in Sing Sing was imposed. His wife, humiliated by the scandal, went abroad, and her daughter died there.

Returns From Prison.

When Stokes came out of Sing Sing he was a white-haired man, but he had lost none of his good looks, health or energy. But he was bankrupt, and besides owed a large sum to his cousin, W. E. D. Stokes. He met John W. Mackay, who, attracted by his personality, lent him considerable money. With this he again became wealthy.

Stokes quarrelled with Reed and W. E. D. Stokes, who had befriended him, and for years has spent much of his time in lawyers' offices and the courts, fighting suits brought against him or suing them.

Four months ago Stokes returned from Canada, and went to his home in West Seventy-ninth street. He became ill and delirious, and frightened his attendants by his ravings. At his request his sister, Mrs. Mary McNutt, was sent for and she took him to her own home, 731 St. Nicholas avenue, where he now lies dying.

DIED IN TOMB HE BUILT.

Faith Curist-Entered to Perish or to Recover Health.

Altoona, Pa., Oct. 19.—The skeleton found on Centre Mountain by a hunter Friday has been proved by papers in the clothing to be Joseph A. Taylor, a faith curist of Huntingdon, Pa. He evidently built his own mausoleum, using sticks and tree branches to form a cover. Into this he crawled to die.

In the note book clamped in the skeleton's hand are lines, barely legible because of the work of the weather, which state he "Trusted in the Lord to restore his health, using no other aid." Other notes state he has deposited \$265 in the First National Bank of Huntingdon.

Davin the Sparkling.

Nicholas Flood Davin was a clever man without ballast. His ability in some respects amounted to genius. But he was never taken seriously by those who hoped to measure him, because the first thing they apprehended was his lack of stability of purpose. A fine conversationalist, filled with the brim with humor, a more than clever speaker in the Commons and out of it, but a speaker to no purpose, he was all a golden sparkle without a solid body. Alas! poor Yorick!—Toronto World.