WALCOTT WINS ON POINTS

FIGHT WITH TOMMY WEST A DISAPPOINTMENT.

Kid McFadden, the American, Was Knocked Out by Ben Jordan, of London, in Fifteenth Round.

LONDON, June 23.—"Kid" McFadden, of San Francisco, was knocked out by Ben Jordan, the English pugilist, in the 15th round at the National Sporting Club here tonight.

The contest was held in connection with the coronation sporting tournament, and the fighters afforded the habitues of the club an opportunity to witness a fine struggle. Jordan, the Englishman, started in a pronounced favorite. It was anybody's fight up to the 10th round, when Jordan showed prominently with a series of blows on McFadden's body. In the 12th round McFadden knocked the Englishman down, but the latter arose apparently unhurt. After this Jordan indulged in some tremendous hitting, and 15 seconds before the close of the 15th round he knocked McFadden out with a fine cross which landed clean on the point of the jaw. McFadden was still unconscious at the end of the full count.

Joe Walcott, the colored pugilist, won his fight from Tommy West, of Brooklyn, for the welter-weight championship on points. This contest was a disappointment to the spectators at the National Sporting Club, as it lacked the vigor which has characterized the previous meeting of these two men. Walcott fought for the body, and did a deal of effective work. He was quicker in his movements than his opponent, and West was in poor plight before the conclusion of the second round. After this round he improved and landed several jabs on Walcott's mouth. The men were repeatedly in holds, and the referee was compelled to separate them. In the last stages of the fight West fought gamely, but to no purpose; the negro was tiring him out, and was trying for a chance to get in a finishing punch. This opening never came, the bout lasting the full 15 rounds, and at the end, Walcott was an easy winner on points. The betting started at 5 to 4 on Walcott. The attendance for this fight was small.

It was decided tonight that the English 'varsity men should meet the Harvard and Yale boxers July 1.

BOTH SURE OF WINNING.

De Coursey-Hegarty Mill Promises Good Sport.

Thursday's boxing contest between Tim Hegarty, the Australian feather-weight champion, and Billy De Coursey, of California, has aroused the Portland sports to fever pitch, and a rattling hard go is looked for. Tim is putting in his best efforts at training at the Mikado Hotel, where a crowd gathers each afternoon to see the champion go through a course of sprouts with his trainers, Cribb and Freeman. Hegarty is at weight, but will continue hard training until the afternoon of the contest, as he realizes that the little Californian is a hard game, and cannot be defeated easily.

De Coursey is also hard at work, but will ease up tomorrow, as he is below weight. Al Vaught and Swanson, who are training De Coursey, say that the lad is game to the core, and likes the gaff.

They claim two sure winners, Swanson in the preliminary and the Californian in the main event. Freeman's friends are prepared to back him to the limit, and say that the "Terrible Swede" will go down and out before the young warrior from Oregon City.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston Beats Philadelphia.

BOSTON, June 23.—Boston won easily today, having no difficulty in hitting Pitcher Iberg's famous "floaters" when men were on bases. Philadelphia could do little with Pittinger. Attendance 2400. Score:

	R	H	E		R	H	E
Boston	5	12	1	Philadelphia	1	4	1

Batteries—Pittinger and Morgan; Iberg, Felix and Dooin.

Umpire—Cantillon.

Brooklyn Beats New York.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Brooklyn defeated New York in the second game of the series at Washington Park today. Taylor was knocked out of the box in the fourth. Blewitt, who relieved him, held the Brooklyns down to one hit. Attendance, 4000. Score:

	R	H	E		R	H	E
New York	1	7	3	Brooklyn	8	10	1

Batteries—Taylor, Blewitt and Bowerman; Kitson and Ahern.

Umpire—Emslie.

Pittsburg Beats Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 23.—Costly errors on the part of the locals gave Pittsburg a game today without the need of base hits. Conroy and Tinker had a mix-up in the fourth inning, both being ordered out of the game. Attendance 2100. Score:

	R	H	E		R	H	E
Chicago	2	7	8	Pittsburg	7	8	2

Batteries—Williams, Rhodes and Kling; Doheny and Zimmer.

Umpire—O'Day.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago Beats Detroit.

DETROIT, June 23.—Four scattered singles was the best Detroit could do this afternoon with Griffith's delivery, while Siever was hit freely, besides fielding his position stupidly. Attendance, 1200. The score:

	R	H	E		R	H	E
Detroit	0	4	3	Chicago	8	10	1

Batteries—Siever and McGuire; Griffith and Sullivan.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

National League.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Pittsburg	39	11	.780
Chicago	31	22	.585
Brooklyn	30	24	.556
Boston	28	24	.538
Cincinnati	22	29	.420
Philadelphia	21	32	.396
New York	21	33	.389
St. Louis	19	32	.373

American League.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Chicago	31	18	.633
Boston	30	23	.566
Philadelphia	25	23	.521
St. Louis	25	23	.521
Baltimore	24	28	.462
Detroit	23	28	.451
Washington	23	30	.434
Cleveland	23	31	.426

Western League Scores.

At Kansas City—Kansas City, 3; Colorado Springs, 4.

At Milwaukee—Omaha, 3; Milwaukee, 7.

At Peoria—Peoria, 5; Des Moines, 4.

At St. Joseph—St. Joseph, 2; Denver, 0.

Pendleton Beats Walla Walla.

WALLA WALLA, June 23.—The Pendletonians took the second game from the home team today. Hayes was hit but three times, but both of Walla Walla's runs were earned. Score:

	R.	H.	E.		R.	H.	E.
Pendleton	6	12	0	Walla Walla	2	3	3

WHERE WILL ST. VRAIN GO?

Manager Andrews Says He Must Return to Tacoma.

SPOKANE, June 23.—Manager Andrews, of the Tacoma baseball team, has wired to the secretary of the National Association of Minor Leagues a warning that he will not allow Pitcher St. Vrain to play with Memphis, in spite of Chicago's release. Andrews says St. Vrain must play with Tacoma or not play at all, and declares he would not take less than $1000 for his release.

James St. Vrain, Tacoma's famous southpaw, has been released by the Chicago Nationals, and has signed with Memphis for the remainder of the season. However, he is likely to meet with a hitch, as Manager Andrews, of the Tacoma team, has notified the National Association of Minor Baseball Leagues that St. Vrain was held in reserve by Tacoma and never released, and is therefore ineligible to play in any of the minor leagues. When St. Vrain was released, Manager Selee, of the Chicago team, still kept a line on him, so as to be able to get him back for next season. Selee admits that St. Vrain is one of the best pitchers in the land, and gave as his reason for letting him go that he was too wild. But he certainly realizes that he has a good thing or he would not lay his plans for next year. If James Lycurgus comes back he will prove a tower of strength for the Tacoma team and do much to push it up the list.

Memphis Manager Talks.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 23.—Manager Charles Frank, of the Memphis Southern League club, said tonight that he had secured Pitcher St. Vrain from the Chicago National League club, and that if Manager Andrews, of the Tacoma club, has any claim whatever on St. Vrain's services, he will have to look to President Hart, of Chicago, for redress, as Memphis secured his services in good faith.

Tinker's Work With Chicago.

Joe Tinker, the Kansas youngster, who did great work for Portland at third last year, is making a name for himself on the Chicago National League team that he should be proud of. He has become the star hitter of the team, and is doing good work at short. When Joe left here the Portland fans were all sure that he would make a showing for himself, and while they were sorry to see him leave the Portland team, they are glad to hear of his making good. The Chicago letter to Sporting Life of June 14 had the following to say of Tinker:

"Joe Tinker has developed into the star slugger and pinch hitter of the team. The young infielder is getting good as a shortstop, while his batting average is something marvelous—long ones and short ones, all safe and hard, and raising his average to the .300 turnstile."

THE DAY'S RACES.

Winners at Butte.

BUTTE, Mont., June 23.—Results:

Five furlongs—Aurora B. won, Roltaire second, Watuches third; time, 1:01¼.

Six furlongs—Sea Queen won, May W. second, Sir Dougal third; time, 1:14.

Four and a half furlongs—Nabuca won, Tamm second, Gladys' Bell third; time, :56½.

Five furlongs—Narra G. won, Glendenning second, Matt Hogan third; time, 1:00¾.

One mile and 70 yards—Sam Green won, McNamara second, Sylvan Lass third; time, 1:49.

Selling, seven furlongs—Montana Peeress won, Alaria second, Syce third; time, 1:29.

Races at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 23.—Results:

Five furlongs—Lura Lighter won, Happy Chappy second, Christine A. third; time, 1:02.

Six furlongs—Herodes won, Lulu Flight second, Mr. Mulkey third; time, 1:15¼.

One mile and 70 yards, selling—Loone won, Larry Wilt second, Little Master third; time, 1:46¾.

One mile—Mynheer won, Kitty Clyde second, Salvo third; time, 1:42.

Six furlongs—Lou Ann won, Verify second, Louis Wagner third; time, 1:16.

One mile and an eighth, selling—Edgardo won, Ida Ledford second, Cogswell third; time, 1:55¼.

Races at Washington Park.

CHICAGO, June 23.—Washington Park summary:

Half mile—J. Sydney Walker won, Van Rouse second, Silver Fringe third; time, :48 2-5.

One mile, selling—Matin Bell won, Peat second, Vassal Dance third; time, 1:41 3-5.

One mile and a sixteenth—Harry New won, Little Scout second, J. V. Kirby third; time, 1:48 1-5.

One mile and 70 yards—Glen Water won, Marque second, Marcos third; time, 1:46.

Six furlongs, sweepstakes—Nickey D. won, Elsie L. second, Scorpio third; time, 1:13 2-5.

One mile, selling—Henry Zitt won, Miss Liza second, Jaubert third; time, 1:42.

Races at Sheepshead Bay.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Sheepshead Bay results:

For maiden 2-year-olds, five furlongs, selling—Joe Cobb won, Minotaur second, Earl of Warwick third; time, 1:00 3-5.

Apprentice race, mile, selling—Musidora won, San Andreas second, White Crest third; time, 1:41 4-5.

Handicap, 1¼ miles—Advance Guard won, Blues second, Nones third; time, 2:07.

The Thistle stakes, mile and a furlong, selling—Francesca won, Ethics second, Carbuncle third; time, 1:53 3-5.

For 2-year-olds, five furlongs—Irish Lad won, Ethelroy second, Meltonian third; time, 1:07 2-5.

Three years and upward, six furlongs, on turf—Charles W. Meyer won, Pretorius second, Weath third; time, 1:14 1-5.

Sale of Haggin's Yearlings.

NEW YORK, June 23.—The sale of yearlings owned by James B. Haggin, from the Elmendorf stud, was held today at Sheepshead Bay. William C. Whitney secured the bay colt by Hamburg-imp. Bridal for $7000, the top price of the sale. Sidney Paget paid $6100 for the chestnut colt by Salvator-Biggonet.

Races at St. Cloud.

PARIS, June 23.—Lisette, ridden by J. Reiff, won the race for the Prix Semendria at the St. Cloud meeting today. W. K. Vanderbilt's Nettie, on which McGinn had the mount, was second.

Dover-Heligoland Race.

ISLAND OF HELIGOLAND, Germany, June 23.—The schooner-yacht Cicely, owned by Cecil Quentin, which left Dover, England, at noon, June 21, in the race for this port for the German Emperor's cup, arrived first at 6:40 this evening, but she failed to save her time allowance. The Vol au Vent reached the island at 7:09 P. M. The Cicely allows the Vol au Vent five and a half hours, and the Leandro, if starting in the race, three and a half hours.

Mercer's Offer From Los Angeles.

DETROIT, June 23. — Pitcher Winnie Mercer, of the Detroit American League team, has received an offer to captain and maange the Los Angeles team in the California League. He has asked for his release from the Detroit Club. Mercer said tonight that the offer from Los Angeles was so flattering that he would probably accept it, whether or not his release was given him by the Detroit team.

Tennis at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 23.—The second annual tournament of the Gulf States championship began at the New Orleans Tennis Club courts today. The only visitor is R. G. Hunt, of California, last year's winner, who will defend the cup Thursday against the winner of the singles.

American Whist Congress.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Play in the 12th annual congress of the American Whist League began today at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach. The New York Association won the Brooklyn trophy for auxiliary associations, teams of 12.

Curiously enough, it is the strawberries known as Royal Sovereigns which have suffered most in the Vale of Evesham from the bleak May weather.

JANE TOFFAN INSANE

FOUND NOT GUILTY OF THE MURDER OF MRS. GIBBS.

Confessed to Poisoning Her Patient, but Jury Found Her Irresponsible—Other Crime News.

BARNSTABLE, Mass., June 23.—Miss Jane Toppan, a nurse was found not guilty, by reason of insanity, of the murder of Mrs. Gibbs by poison, at Cataumet, August 12, 1901, before a special sitting of the Superior Court today. The time occupied in the trial was scarcely six hours. When the Government presented its evidence, the sensational incident appeared in the testimony of Dr. Henry R. Stedman, of Boston, an alienist, who said that Jane Toppan told him in the presence of other medical experts that she had caused the death of Mrs. Gibbs by giving her a poisonous dose of atrophine and morphine. When the defense put its medical experts on the witness stand, the contention of moral and mental irresponsibility of the defendant was maintained. Miss Toppan was ordered committed to Taunton Insane Asylum for life. She will be taken there tomorrow.

While Miss Toppan was tried on the indictment charging the murder of Mrs. Gibbs, she was charged also by the Government with the death of Mrs. Genevieve D. Gordon, at Cataumet. Three deaths occurred within a short time of each other. In addition, the deaths of the following persons, who were nursed by Miss Toppan, had been inquired into:

Israel D. Dunham, of Cambridge, died May 26, 1895, aged 86.

Mrs. Dunham, his wife, died September 15, 1897.

Miss Connors died at Cambridge in 1900.

Mrs. Alphen P. Davis died at Cambridge, July 4, 1901, aged 62.

Mrs. O. M. Brigham, of Lowell, died August 29, 1899, aged 69.

Florence N. Calkins, housekeeper for Mrs. Brigham, died January 15, 1900.

Mrs. Edna Banister, of Tunbridge, sister of Mrs. Brigham, died August 17, 1901.

COLD-BLOODED MURDER.

Butte Gambler Shot and Killed by a Notorious Character.

BUTTE, Mont., June 23.—One of the most cold-blooded murders within the recent history of Butte occurred at 10 o'clock tonight, when James Cusick, a notorious character, deliberately shot and killed Thomas Baggs, a gambler, in front of a saloon on Park street, as the latter was sitting in a bootblack's chair. Baggs died within 20 minutes after the shooting. The men had quarreled over the death of Frank Hines, which had occurred a few hours before, and who is believed to have committed suicide, and came to blows. Cusick was worsted in the encounter, and, securing a gun, returned and shot Baggs. He fired two shots, either one of which would have proved fatal. The murderer attempted to escape, but was captured and lodged in jail.

Frank Hines was prominently connected in Butte, and is a brother of Thomas R. Hines, vice-president of the Silver Bow National Bank. Whether his death was that of a suicide or was caused by accident is a matter of doubt. In the opinion of the officers the nature and location of the bullet wound points strongly to suicide. Hines was quite wealthy.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.

Matron of Kansas Reform School Shot by Her Husband.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 23.—Matron Lowe, of the Reform School, lies at Stormont Hospital, with two bullet wounds through her abdomen, unconscious, and with no hope of recovery. Her husband, J. C. Lowe, is in prison charged with the crime, with a slight bullet wound in his head.

When the shots were heard Sunday by a watchman, he rushed to the scene, and found Mrs. Lowe writhing on the floor, exclaiming, "It was an accident." Lowe also declared that the shooting was accidental. Near by lay a revolver with four empty chambers. Passing the medical ward, Lowe seized a quart can labeled "carbolic acid," and swallowed the contents, which proved to be a weak solution and had no injurious effect. There had been no quarrel between them that was known, and the entire affair is enveloped in mystery. Lowe is a graduate of the State Normal School. His father is a wealthy stockman of Prescott, Kan. Mrs. Lowe was formerly a schoolteacher. They had been married seven years. Lowe is 22 years old, and his wife 30. They have two small children.

SAYS HE WAS BRIBED.

Councilman of Cleveland Creates a Sensation.

CLEVELAND, June 23.—During a meeting of the City Council tonight, Councilman Kohl held up over his head $2000 in money, at the same time making a statement that it was partial payment of what was to be a brige of $5000 to him for his efforts to introduce several amendments favorable to the application of the East Ohio Gas Company (natural gas) seeking admission to this city. There was the wildest excitement in the chamber when this statement was heard, and Mr. Kohl turned the money over to the Council clerk.

Mayor Tom L. Johnson, who was present, then charged Dr. D. W. Daykin as being the man who was acting as go-between, and who gave Kohl the money. At midnight Dr. Daykin was placed under arrest on the charge of bribery, and is locked up at police headquarters. The East Ohio Gas Company is a Standard Oil branch, and wants a franchise to run pipes into the city.

NORBECK ARRESTED.

Minneapolis Detective Caught at Carver—Mayor Ames Arraigned.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 23.—City Detective Christopher C. Norbeck, whose disappearance last week caused the suspension of his trial for bribe-taking, was arrested today. The fugitive stepped into the long-distance telephone booth at Carver, 25 miles from here, and sought connection with Carrie Emerson, the woman charged with aiding him in his flight from justice. Norbeck was ignorant of her imprisonment. The telephone operator delayed the fugitive and sent a message to the Sheriff. The arrest followed. Norbeck has promised to make a full confession disclosing the entire system of police corruption in connection with which he was indicted.

Mayor A. A. Ames was today arraigned under the indictment charging him with having offered a bribe to an administrative officer. He furnished bond in the sum of $5000.

Tragedy in Missouri.

COLUMBIA, Mo., June 23.—The dead body of Arch Buckener, the clothes nearly burned off and the flesh charred, has been found in the woods near Rockbridge. Evidence brought out at the Coroner's inquest shows that Buckener was last seen alive in company with David Grant, drinking at the house of William B. Moore. Grant left the house first, Buckener following. Shortly afterward shots were heard. Grant returned to the house and asked for matches, saying he had shot Buckener, but making no explanation. Search for the body was not made until the next day, when the body was found badly burned. Grant has disappeared.

Inquest at River Junction.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 23.—The Coroner's jury impaneled to investigate the death of James Gallagher at River Junction Monday reported at noon that the murder was committed by some person unknown. The Prosecuting Attorney exonerated the murdered man's wife from any blame, but stated that Moore, who is under arrest, attempted to turn her against her husband. Moore denies that the tracks leading from the murdered man's house to his own were made by him.

Sanitarium Officials Indicted.

CHICAGO, June 23.—O. E. Miller, president, and Henry Clark Davis, general manager of the St. Luke Society, were held responsible tonight by the Coroner's jury for the fire at St. Luke Sanitarium, which destroyed 11 lives. The four other employes arrested after the fire were released. Miller and Davis were rearrested a few minutes after the verdict of the jury was read. Against the hospital officials it is charged that no effort was made to rescue the patients who were helpless in locked rooms, with barred windows, and some of whom were strapped and bound, while others were delirious and under treatment. Against President Miller it is charged further that he has violated the medical practice act of the state, and that he employed incompetent attendants and nurses.

Salt Lake Gambling-Houses Closed.

SALT LAKE CITY, June 23.—Owing to the war being waged on gambling in Seattle, Butte and other Western cities, many gamblers have arrived in Salt Lake during the past week, and pressure has been brought to bear on the local authorities to close all gambling-houses. This afternoon Chief of Police Paul issued orders to close all gambling-houses and keep them closed. Chief Paul says also that the Sunday-closing law will hereafter be strictly enforced.

Thirty Years for Thirty Dollars.

BUTTE, Mont., June 23.—Thirty years for $30 is the sentence given by Judge McClaren today to William Perry, who with A. C. Young held up Tom Denovan, April 24. The sentence is an unusually heavy one, and causes the remaining prisoners in the County Jail to await their trial in fear and trembling. Judge McClaren is the first Butte Judge to give such a heavy sentence. He says he will do all he can to rid Montana of objectionable characters.

WHAT IS IMMORALITY?

Suggestive Reflections on Books, Plays and Pictures.

San Francisco Bulletin.

The decision of a New York Judge who held that Balzac's works are immoral has revived the old question, What makes a book, a play, a picture or a piece of sculpture immortal? This question has never been settled and will not be settled in this article.

Morality depends largely on the point of view. Many a Puritan maiden has blushed violently before the nude pictures and sculptures in the Vatican, who would see no harm in half the books on the Index Expurgatorius. An Italian cardinal cannot understand why Americans should object to the nude in art, but he sees much immorality in Ernest Renan's "Life of Christ," and in David Hume's metaphysics. When an Italian cardinal views the Venus de Milo he does not think of its nakedness; indeed, he would deem it immoral to cover the marble with clothes. When a maiden from Adamsville, Mass., in one of Mr. Cook's parties, views the Venus she thinks of the statue as that of a shameless hussy who ought to have posed in a mother hubbard.

The question whether or not a book, a play, or a work of art is immoral, depends on the reader or the spectator. If it is such as would tend to cause immorality in the reader, then it is immoral for that reader; and if it is such as would tend to cause immorality in the public generally, then it is immoral for that public. A play might easily be moral in Paris and immoral in Boston. Feminine Paris talks frankly and without impure thinking about subjects which Boston cannot contemplate without hiding behind fans. Morality does not depend entirely on blushes, either, for there is such a thing as unblushing innocence.

But this smug differentiation between morality and immorality in art and literature is neither final nor complete, nor very satisfactory. There is absolute immorality which does not depend on public opinion. If the author's or artist's intention was immoral, his work is immoral, although it appear entirely innocent to the public. That, however, is a subjective immorality, lying between the man and his conscience. The immorality which the censors and the critics decry and thereby advertise is the objective sort—the sort which affects the public. And there is metaphysical immorality, not apparent to the casual reader or spectator, but aimed to destroy morality by attacking it at the roots. This is the immorality that the reader for the Index Expurgatorius sees in Renan's beautiful language, which, while glorifying the Nazarene, glorifies him as a mere man and denies the godhead in him. This, too, is immorality from Christianity's point of view. So agnostic and atheistic books are immoral to the believing theologian.

For the practical purpose of criticising a play or a book, however, it is well to follow the rule that that which appeals to the prurient, the lascivious and the immodest is immoral and should be avoided by those who would not be defiled.

It May Be a Second Pompeii.

Baltimore Sun.

Edgar Cox, a miner, has reached Redding, Cal., after a hard trip across the country from Lassen Buttes, 40 miles east of that place, bringing a story of strange discoveries of even deeper interest than the great crater and the springs and caves of the lava fields.

The discoveries are of bones and implements denoting a people and a state of civilization existing there many centuries ago. It is believed a second Pompeii may be hidden beneath the lava and igneous rock which was belched in a far remote period from the mouth of the grim old crater.

A party of timber surveyors investigating their way over the rough country south of Nooles Pass found within four feet of the surface human bones half-petrified. They evidently had lain at much greater depth, but erosion had thinned the crust of earth above them.

The skeletons were in various postures, as though death had come suddenly upon the ancients, striking them down as they were engaged in the daily routine of life. Next the searchers came upon rude spoons and bowls. They were apparently of stone, but they bore no resemblance to the Indian relics which the traveler sees often in that region.

Instruments which perhaps were used as hammers and chisels were found. They, too, were totally unlike the known implements of the Indians. Some of the stone articles were of such design that they could not be classified at all. The surveyors became convinced that they had chanced upon relics of a race that antedated the known Indians so far as to have little in common with them.

It was the conviction of the party that the ruins of a settlement or city, possibly ingulfed with its inhabitants by an eruption of the long-extinct volcano, lie beneath the lava and can be reached with comparative ease from certain points where little lava remains.

Militiamen at Pawtucket.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., June 23.—Three companies of infantry and two divisions of the naval reserve have been relieved after 11 days' duty in connection with the railway strike riots. In their stead an equal number of militiamen have been called into service. Brigadier-General Tanner and his staff also were relieved. There were a dozen cases of stone-throwing Sunday in which two employes were injured. With police protection, the cars were run in Central Falls, but obstructions were piled upon many of the lines. In Valley Falls a car was stoned and the conductor answered by firing a shot into the crowd.

RECORD-BREAKING FRAUD

HOW MADAME HUMBERT SECURED $10,000,000.

The Tale Reads More Like a Romance Than a Reality—Her Mythical Americans.

Springfield Republican.

This story came out at the time of the Martinique disaster, in which 40,000 lives were lost to France. But the Parisian newspapers put the Martinique news on an inside page and printed this story in their most conspicuous columns. Nor were the Parisians necessarily heartless in showing less concern in the volcanic eruption 3000 miles away than in the social eruption in their own. A toy torpedo beneath your feet may cause a greater perturbation of nerve ganglia than the explosion of a Krakatoa half around the earth.

The story, first of all, will be told as it was believed for 20 years by the leading lawyers and bankers of France, and, finally, the real truth of the case will appear. Sometime in the '70s an American millionaire named Robert Henry Crawford was traveling in the south of France. At a certain railroad station he was the victim of a stroke of apoplexy. A Toulouse peasant girl, Therese Daurignac, who was about to enter a third-class carriage, noticed Crawford's collapse, and, at some personal risk, jumped into his apartment, where she succeeded in restoring him to consciousness, perhaps saving his life. After that she remained with him and nursed the man during his convalescence. Sometime between 1878 and 1883 the American millionaire died, and, according to a will dated at Nice, September 6, 1877, he bequeathed his fortune of $20,000,000 to Therese Daurignac. This immense fortune at once raised the status of the Daurignac family, which changed its name to d'Aurignac, while the simple Therese soon was married to the son of M. Humbert, a native of Toulouse, one of the greatest jurists of his generation. He was for some time the French Minister of Justice. The younger Humbert, husband of Therese, has been for many years the representative of the Department of Seine-et-Ooise in the French Chamber of Deputies. After the marriage took place the couple established themselves in a splendid Paris residence, and also bought a magnificent country place near Narbonne.

But the Humberts were not left undisturbed in possession of the American millionaire's money. One day madame received a call from two strangers, named Robert Crawford and Henry Crawford, who said they were nephews of the lamented Robert Henry Crawford. As might be expected, they promptly produced a second will, dated the same day in the same year as the other will, which provided that each nephew should receive a third of the estate, while the other third should go, not to Therese, who had become the beautiful Mme. Humbert, but to her sister, Marie. It was stipulated, however, that the two nephews should invest in France enough money to provide Therese a monthly allowance of $6000 during her lifetime. Of course, the beautiful Mme. Humbert was in despair. There she was, threatened with an allowance cut down to $6000 a month, or facing expensive litigation in the courts in behalf of her rights. Why won't American millionaires be satified with one will—at least, with one will a day! The Crawford nephews, however, proved very accomodating. They were already millionaires in their own right, and did not want more money—which is so like Americans. But they did want to fulfill their uncle's dying wish. That was for a Crawford to marry a d'Aurignac. "Just give your consent and we will not contest the will," they said. So it was arranged that both nephews should be suitors for the hand for the fair Marie, the sister of Mme. Humbert, who in good time should choose between them and link forever the houses of Crawford and d'Aurignac. Meanwhile, it was agreed that the Crawford fortune, consisting of gilt-edged bonds, should be placed in a safe deposit box, and that Mme. Humbert, pending Marie's choice of a husband, should draw an income of $60,000 a year. If Mme. Humbert, who was to have the custody of the key to the safe, should take more than her stipulated allowance she would forfeit all her rights.

The sister Marie now became the strategic point in the affair. She could not decide which nephew to marry. The nephews began a series of lawsuits to compel her to make a choice, but Marie is now over 40 and still unwed. As the $20,000,000 was tied up, pending the execution of the agreement, Mme. Humbert soon began a series of loans from bankers, and her debts to tradesmen assumed enormous proportions. Her promises to pay were accepted generally, for they were indorsed by Marie, an heir under the second will, and the security of $20,000,000 contained in the safe deposit box was considered good. In the space of 22 years she borrowed $10,000,000, including one loan from the Bank of France. No one, however, saw the contents of the safe, because it was a condition of the agreement that the box should not be opened except in the presence of the Crawford nephews, who always were in America when wanted. In 1884 the creditors, noting that Marie did not marry, began dunning. Then Marie Humbert produced a letter from the Crawfords, in which they renounced their share of the fortune for a nominal consideration of $60,000. This seemed to open the way for a complete settlement, but when Mme. Humbert was about to open the safe and take out the bonds, the Crawfords, through their lawyer, raised legal obstacles and there began one of the most complicated chancery suits on record, which lasted until the present month. Decision after decision was rendered, and appeal after appeal was entered in the highest courts in the famous suit over Mme. Humbert's right to open that safe and take possession of its contents. The greatest lawyers of France were engaged, the counsel including Waldeck-Rousseau, the French Prime Minister, who appeared for a creditor of the Humberts, and Du Buit, a distinguished leader of the French bar for a generation, who appeared for the Humberts and was their devoted champion.

The Humberts all those years seemed to have no end of powerful friends, who believed their story implicitly. Owing to the high legal position of the father of Therese's husband, eminent lawyers and judges were for years the delighted guests of the couple at social functions. It was Waldeck-Rousseau, however, acting in the interest of a creditor of the couple, who finally forced a settlement of the case, and secured a peremptory order from the courts to have the safe deposit box finally opened so that its contents might be examined. M. du Buit, counsel for the Humberts, and concededly an honest man, welcomed this act as the opportunity for a glorious vindication of his clients, whose honor had begun to be suspected after their 20 years' contest with the two Crawfords. But Waldeck-Rousseau had discovered that no one but Mme. Humbert had ever seen the nephews, and that no trace of their existence could be found in America. It was time something was done, for many ruined creditors had committed suicide. On the Wednesday of May before the safe was opened Mme. Humbert appeared, in the full blaze of her diamonds, at the opera in the box which cost her $6000 a year. On Friday, the 9th, the safe was opened. A description of the scene that followed shows how dramatic it was. The witnesses pressed forward. The box contained a few bonds worth $1000, a copper coin, an empty jewel case and a brass button. "I am a ruined man," cried out a creditor. A deathly palor swept over the face of M. du Buit, the distinguished counsel of the Humberts, and he sank into a chair. Within an hour it was known that the Humberts had fled from the country.

The whole Crawford story was a fiction. There had been no American millionaire traveling in Southern France, and no money had ever been left to Therese Daurignac. She invented the lie, and probably won her husband, the son of the Minister of Justice, on the strength of it. How far he was deceived in the succeeding years does not appear. But Therese, from the beginning to the end, was the brains of what Waldeck-Rousseau has called "the greatest swindle of the century." She invented the Crawford nephews, and by clever forgeries and conspiracies with a few scoundrelly accomplices, kept agoing for 20 years in the French courts a lawsuit over a fortune that never existed. M. du Buit, who occupied the highest place at the French bar, has ruined his career from having been her dupe. Ten creditors of the woman have committed suicide, and $10,000,000 has been the extent of her actual plunder.

THE HARRIMAN OPTIMISM

The First Sign of Trouble Will Tear a Large Hole in It.

New York Journal of Commerce.

It is in part due to the general prosperity of the whole country that Mr. Harriman was able to observe on his recent trip through the far West that the "attitude of the public toward the railroads was never better." Nothing removes irritation like prosperity; the cause of irritation may remain, but the irritation passes away. When prices are good and consumption enormous and every one is making money, no one cares whether silver was demonetized or not; the "crime of 1873" arouses no resentment; attacks on corporations subside, and the public attitude toward the railways is friendly.

But, of course, there is more in the friendly attitude of the public than this. If business became bad the cheap money men would get to the front with their explanation that the cause was the demonetization of silver, and if the price of cereals was low large numbers of farmers would conclude that the railroads were robbing them, and that the remedy lay in the sort of legislation the Populists used to manufacture. But while unfavorable conditions would promote the revival of crude notions of finance and business, the people have made progress in their economic education. That was proved by the stand they took on the coinage question at a time when business was nearly as bad as it could be, and it is proved by the repudiation of Populistic platforms in several Western States before the era of prosperity fully arrived. The people of the country generally are less susceptible than they were once to demagoguery, more of them than formerly are willing to take expert advice in financial matters, and, on the whole, they take juster views of the railway problem.

But the attitude of the public toward the roads a few years ago was not wholly due to ignorance and passion. There were reasons for it; there were genuine grievances. In the construction of railroads there was years ago considerable sheer waste, not unmixed with illicit profits. The Financial Review for 1874, discussing the panic of the year before, which was mainly due to railway operations, said: "The extravagance in the methods of building railroads is so notorious as to require no argument in its proof. . . . If a certain road could have been built for $750,000 in cash, we find when it is completed that it is burdened with a debt of $1,000,000, and the necessary interest charge thereon at 7 per cent per annum. The existence of a 'credit mobilier' or a 'construction company,' composed of directors of the road, has also in numerous cases increased the debt of railroads far beyond the proportions just mentioned." Doubtless there have been large risks in railroad-building, especially in the earlier years, and only large prospective profits would have obtained the necessary capital, but this does not justify the construction of the road out of its bond sales and the distribution of the stock as a gratuity among the promoters. The policy of exacting "all that the traffic will bear" has often been grievously unjust to communities that had no access to competing routes. And there has been a good deal in the history of railroads to excuse an unfriendly feeling for them.

The subsidence, in great measure, of this feeling is due to the belief of the public that the railroads are passing into the control of men of broader minds and longer vision than some of the leading railroad men of former years, and that there is an increasing disposition on the part of railroad managers to promote the prosperity of all points along their lines. Mr. Harriman gives the impression that the recently coined phrase, "community of interest" is an awkward form of expressing "the common interest of the shipper and transporter, the employer and employed." We regret to differ with Mr. Harriman; the two phrases do not mean the same thing; the community of interest is that of the transporters alone. But, in view of all that has been learned by experience, and of the comprehensive views of commercial interests taken by several gentlemen now prominent in the railroad word, the public hopes to see the community of interest between competing lines of railway develop into the common interest of all concerned, transporter and shipper, employer and employe, of which Mr. Harriman spoke.

Major Waller's Alleged Talk.

Boston Herald.

We are unwilling to believe that the reported interview with Major L. W. T. Waller, of the United States Marine Corps, telegraphed from San Francisco, is worthy of confidence as a correct report of anything he has said. There are several things in it which make it quite reasonable to doubt its verity. For example, he is represented as saying that all who were killed by his command in Samar, from 400 to 500, were killed in battle, "with the exception of 11 carriers, insurrectos at heart, who were tried by court-martial and shot." The carriers who were shot were not tried by court-martial. If they had been condemned to death by court-martial, no charge of murder would have been brought against him. Of course, he could not have said this. Such an alleged statement is ground enough for presuming that much else he is reported to have said was not said by him. We are no apologists for Major Waller's act, as our readers know, but this interview is too outrageous in several particulars to warrant attaching any importance to it. Let him be brought before the Senate committee to tell his story and be questioned.

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Eilers Piano House, 351 Washington street, opposite Cordray's Theater.

Rostand's Vain Sarcasm.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

M. Rostand, of Paris, is inclined to be satirical at the expense of Judge Kohlsaat's decision in the "Cyrano de Bergerac" case. He says that, "in order to end the matter once for all," he makes this statement:

I confess I stole "Les Ramonesques" from Smithson, of Jefferson City, Mo.; "La Princesse Leontaine" from Giles Trumbull, of Columbus, O.; "L'Aiglon" from "Tom" Sambo, of Springfield, Ill., and that I drew the idea of "La Samaritaine" from the apocryphal gospel of the Rev. Hon. Wonnacott, of Hartford, Conn. I add that I am negotiating, at the present moment, with a Virginian planter for the purchase of a manuscript, and that I have just purloined from the house of a Louisiana shipowner a great piece on "Joan of Arc, the Maid of New Orleans."

But it does not lie with M. Rostand, of Paris, to end the matter once for all. The matter has been ended once for all, as far as M. Gross is concerned, by the United States District Court. Unless M. Rostand takes an appeal to the United States Supreme Court, there is practically nothing else to be said or done in the case.

If he thinks Judge Kohlsaat's decision is a joke, let him try to produce "Cyrano de Bergerac" in this country without permission of M. Gross, and he will discover where he has made a grave mistake. Not even Richard Mansfield, when unusually ruffled and rebellious, would have the temerity to ignore or defy the order of a Federal Court. No American actor has been so reckless as to do this since the days of Eugene Debs.

Good enough for anybody!

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