

JURORS IN THE THAW CASE FAIL TO AGREE

They Are Discharged, Standing 7 For Death, 5 For Acquittal.

NEW TRIAL SET FOR NEXT FALL

Insanity Plea Favored by Those Who Stand to End For Prisoner—Jerome Will Oppose Bail—Family Disappointed.

New York City.—After forty-seven hours spent in fruitless discussion, the jury in the trial of Harry K. Thaw for the killing of Stanford White was discharged by Justice Fitzgerald in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. Contrary to the custom in discharging a jury, the court did not thank the twelve men for the trying work they had done. As they left the court house the jurors said they felt hurt by the cold manner in which they had been dismissed.

The jurors on their last ballot, taken three-quarters of an hour before their discharge, stood seven for murder in the first degree and five for acquittal on the ground of insanity. Soon after the twelve men retired they stood eight for murder in the first degree and four for acquittal on the ground of insanity, but after reading Thaw's letter and after reading the defendant had drawn up on the night of his marriage, John S. Denne, Juror No. 10, said he had a reasonable doubt as to Thaw's sanity at the time of the shooting, and he went over to those who voted for acquittal.

Denne offered to compromise his verdict of manslaughter in the first degree, but the four jurors who had voted for acquittal from the first would not accept the proposition. In all the ballots were taken.

Of the seven jurors who voted for conviction six were willing to compromise on a verdict of manslaughter in the second degree, but the rest would not change their views. George Platt, Juror No. 2, voted from first to last for conviction of murder in the first degree, contending that if the defendant were sane at the time of the killing he should be sent to the electric chair.

At no time from the moment the jury retired until it was discharged did Thaw have a chance for freedom.

The five jurors who voted for acquittal did so on the ground of insanity. Had that verdict been reached, the defendant would have been committed to the Matteawan Asylum for the Criminal Insane, there to remain until he should be pronounced cured.

District Attorney Jerome told reporters that he would place Thaw on trial again, but within the fourteen-day limit, but would not have him disposed of. This means that the second trial cannot possibly take place until late fall or early winter. In the meantime Thaw must remain in the Tombs, because Mr. Jerome has said that he would oppose any motion to admit the defendant to bail, and it is scarcely likely that any judge would grant a motion in face of the District Attorney's decided opposition.

Mr. Jerome says there is a possibility that a change of venue may be applied for. Jerome has his doubts about that, however, and believes that a jury can be found in New York County that will declare Thaw guilty. Of course, in the event that Thaw should develop insanity to a marked degree in the meantime he would be sent to Matteawan without being compelled to undergo another trial.

Thaw is in good spirits. It was expected that he would break down and shout to be liberated. He did nothing of the kind.

As soon as the courtroom had been cleared the Thaw women went to the pen above the courtroom under the escort of Lawyer O'Reilly, here to console Harry. They found that they needed more consolation than did the man they had hoped to take to their home with them.

Mrs. William Thaw and her two daughters, Mrs. Carnegie and the Countess of Yarmouth, left the court building in one automobile. Mrs. Thaw in another. Mr. Hartridge accompanied her. They declined to say anything for publication. They were overcome by the blow and too agitated to speak.

Estimates of the cost of the Thaw case are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Expense to New York County, Expense to Thaw family, etc.

Manchuria Clear of Japs.

M. Hayashi, the Japanese Minister at Beijing, has officially informed the Chinese Foreign Office that all the Japanese troops, with the exception of the railroad guards, have been withdrawn from Manchuria.

Premier Stolypin Censured.

M. Stolypin, President of the Duma at St. Petersburg, sent a curt letter to Premier Stolypin, rebuking him for curtailing the activity of Parliament.

Peary Gets Three Years' Leave.

Secretary of the Navy Metcalf granted the application of Commander Robert E. Peary for a leave of absence for three years, the time to be devoted by him to Arctic exploration.

CHRONICLE OF THAW-WHITE CASE.

These are the chief events in the Thaw-White tragedy:

- 1906—June 23—Thaw shoots Stanford White on the roof of the Madison Square Roof Garden.
1907—Jan. 23—Thaw arraigned for trial before Justice Fitzgerald in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court...
March 26—Commissioner appointed by Justice Fitzgerald to decide on defendant's mental condition.

BUSINESS SKY CLEARER.

Country's Great Trade Centres Report Record Prosperity.

New York City.—Special dispatches to the Tribune from three of the country's great centres of trade—Pittsburg, St. Louis and Chicago—show no appreciable falling off in business. The opinions of financiers, manufacturers and business men in general are uniformly optimistic, and do not reflect the pessimism expressed by James J. Hill, Mr. Schiff and Mr. Belmont in recent interviews.

Pittsburg expects some slackening up, and will welcome it, but scouts any real business depression. Men high in the steel trade say there can be no depression there this year or next.

St. Louis is enjoying the greatest business prosperity in its history, and prospects are for more business this year than last. One of the great railroad equipment companies reports orders on its books for nearly 100,000 cars.

Chicago reports business in every line booming and on the increase.

FIFTEEN KILLED IN WRECK.

Injured Passengers Burned to Death on the Canadian Pacific.

Fort William, Ont.—Fifteen persons were killed and twenty injured in the wreck of a Canadian Pacific passenger train near Chapeleau, 200 miles east of here. The train was thrown from the track by a broken rail and plunged down an embankment into a small lake. Some of the injured passengers were pinned in the wreckage and slowly burned to death, while others met death in a more merciful form in the waters of the lake.

NO ROCKEFELLER BOULEVARD.

Cleveland Takes His Name From the Driveaway He Gave.

Cleveland, Ohio.—John D. Rockefeller's name is no longer borne by the boulevard he gave to the city. The administration has changed the name of the upper driveway in Rockefeller Park from Rockefeller Boulevard to East Boulevard.

Residents in houses and apartments along the driveway are indignant. The change was authorized and rolled out, but those most affected knew nothing of it until signs bearing the new name were put up within the last few days.

Galusha Grow Penioned by Carnegie.

The late Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, was so stripped of his fortune by blackberries that his wants were provided for by Andrew Carnegie for the last two years.

NO WONDER THEY COME TO AMERICA!



MEAT AND DAIRY EXPORTS. OUR GROWING FOREIGN TRADE.

Washington, D. C.—The total exportation of meat, dairy products and food animals from the United States last year aggregated over \$250,000,000 in value, according to a statement issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor. This represents an increase of \$70,000,000, or forty-five per cent, during the decade 1896 to 1906.

Of the \$250,000,000 worth of meats, dairy products and food animals passing out of the United States last year, \$40,000,000 was in live animals, \$58,000,000 in lard, \$35,000,000 in bacon, \$25,000,000 in fresh beef, \$21,000,000 in hams, \$18,000,000 in which are pickles, \$14,000,000 in pork other than bacon and hams, \$4,500,000 in butter and \$2,500,000 in cheese.

The farmers of America are enjoying their full share of the general prosperity of the country. The report of the Government recently made public announces that the value of farms increased thirty-three per cent. in five years, from 1900 to 1906.

Oklahoma shows the largest increase, forty-three per cent., but even New England, which does not lay claim to much of a farming country, shows a gain of eighteen per cent.

This great increase in our farm wealth is, of course, due to the remarkable advance in the value of farm products, which are estimated to be about forty per cent. Increased earnings have come with better knowledge of conditions and better methods of farming, and as these methods are constantly improving, our continued prosperity seems assured.

COST OF LIVING LESS.

New York City.—A decline of nearly two per cent. in commodity prices is attributed by Dun's Index Number in large measure to the spring activities of the American home and the consequent decline in the price of eggs of ten and a half cents a dozen, which resulted in a heavy increase in the per capita consumption.

A BILLION PAID FOR AUTOS.

Washington, D. C.—M. Faroux, a French statistician, according to a report received by the Bureau of Manufactures, estimates that about 550,000 motor cars have been manufactured in the nine years since the experiment of self-propelled road vehicles first succeeded. These machines sold for more than a billion dollars.

French Statistician Says That America Now Leads the World.

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Resolution Indorses President.

Representative Hitchcock introduced a resolution in the Pennsylvania House, Harrisburg, endorsing the action which President Roosevelt has taken in regard to corporations and giving him a vote of confidence. It was unanimously adopted.

Indorse Third Term.

The Minnesota House of Representatives at St. Paul with a rising vote which the Speaker announced was "nearly unanimous" passed concurrent resolutions endorsing President Roosevelt for a third term.

Jap Embassy at Constantinople.

Advices from London say that a Japanese Embassy at Constantinople is assured, and it is pointed out that its establishment will put an end to ideas of the partition of the Ottoman Empire.

CARNEGIE DEDICATES HIS \$23,000,000 INSTITUTE

Turns Pittsburg Institutions Over to the People.

"IT'S ALL LIKE A DREAM TO ME"

Denies That He Is Lauded to Any Credit For Amassing Millions—Distinguished Gathering at the Ceremonies—Scope of Institute.

Pittsburg, Pa., surrounded by a brilliant assemblage of world-famous personages, Andrew Carnegie formally turned over to Pittsburg the magnificent institute which bears his name and for which he has given \$23,000,000 in round figures, the largest sum ever given by any man to any one institution.

With 25,000 people lining the quarter-mile boulevard between the Hotel Schenley, the headquarters of the visitors, and the Carnegie Institute, Mr. Carnegie and his guests marched to the dedication.

The line was led by Professor Arthur Hamerschlag, of the Carnegie Tech. School, followed by the members of the faculty. Then came Mr. Carnegie on the arm of W. M. Frew, chairman of the board of trustees, and behind them the guests, with Lieutenant General Alfred P. von Lowenfeld, German ambassador to the German Emperor, and Lieutenant Diketh, of the German army, in the lead.

Following the German officers came statesman and educator, Sir John Lubbock, British ambassador, and man and politician, Lord Balfour, Bishop of Pittsburg, with Bishop of the Episcopal Bishop, with Bishop of Washington, and other distinguished figures of another complexion.

The proceedings began at 10:30 a. m., when Chairman Frew presided over the formal opening. At 10:20 a. m. a large number of reception to visiting guests in Mayor and Mrs. Guthrie, assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie. At 11:30 a. m. the academic procession from the Hotel Schenley to the institute, under the escort of the faculty and members of the Carnegie Technical Schools, began.

At 2 o'clock the dedication exercises began in the music hall, and at 2 o'clock the rest of the buildings were thrown open to the general public. At night there was a concert of the Pittsburg Orchestra.

The ceremonies were simple, but were marked with extreme simplicity. When Mr. Carnegie arose to make his address the applause was long renewed. He had been introduced by Chairman W. M. Frew of the Board of Trustees as a man who had long been known to the people of Pittsburg, who still needed no introduction.

This expression seemed to furnish Mr. Carnegie his inspiration. He put his manuscript down, his eyes flashed, he stepped far to the front beyond the speaker's table, and raising his arms, cried out:

"I have been in a dream ever since I arrived here, and I am still in a dream. As I look upon this building, I can hardly realize what has been done in my absence by the men who have made it. I have tried to make myself realize that I have anything to do with it, but I have failed to do so. My banker tells me that I have so many bonds; I never even saw them. Did I earn them? Well, I started the machinery going and they came to me. When the institute project was first mentioned I wrote my name to a little slip of paper, and my name was there. I do not even know how many bonds they took, because I don't know how many I have. And still I am given the credit. It doesn't belong to me. I cannot feel that I own a mountain. I don't think any man can really feel he owns a stretch of land. Let him walk over mountains or leather and say to himself, 'These mountains are mine,' and he will not be able to make himself understand the meaning of the words. So it is impossible to make one's self understand that he owns a great fortune."

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EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES.

Exceed \$700,000,000 a Year—Have Doubled in Value in Ten Years.

Washington, D. C.—The United States now ranks third among the world's exporters of manufactures, according to a monograph on "Exports of Manufactures from the United States and their Distribution," issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

It is shown that not only do the exports of manufactures now exceed \$700,000,000 per annum, and have doubled in value in a single decade, but the share which products of the factory form of the total exports is steadily increasing. A comparison shows that in 1880 manufactures formed only fifteen per cent. of the total exports of domestic products, while in 1906 they formed forty per cent.

In the decade ending with 1905, exports of manufactures increased 198 per cent., while those from Germany increased seventy-five per cent.; from the United Kingdom, forty per cent., and from France, twenty-five per cent.

Customs Receipts Heavier.

New York City.—Customs receipts are running \$70,000 a day heavier than last year. So far this fiscal year they have averaged \$749,579 a day, as against \$678,973 during the fiscal year 1905-6. Treasury officials predict the highest annual record the country has ever known on July 1.

Fremont Court-Martial Regular.

The court-martial trial of Major F. F. Fremont, son of "The Pathfinder," on the charge of conduct unbecoming an army officer in connection with several financial transactions, was begun in New York City.

Free Rides For Jersey Congressmen.

The Free Railroad Pass bill was amended in the House at Trenton, N. J., and given to United States Senators and Representatives in Congress free travel on all New Jersey railroads.

WHISKY'S STATUS DEFINED

President Declares That Liquors Must Be Labeled Truly.

Blends and Compounds Are Substantially Alcoholic and Both Are Forbidden by Pure Food Law.

Washington, D. C.—The long-expected opinion of Attorney-General Clegg, concerning the proper labeling of whisky under the Pure Food Law, approved June 29, 1906, was made public at the White House.

His purpose is briefly told in the following letter addressed by the President to the Secretary of Agriculture:

"My Dear Mr. Secretary: I have examined the matter concerning the proper labeling of whisky and the Pure Food Law to the Department of Justice. I understand the Attorney-General's opinion, and agree with this opinion, and direct that action be taken in accordance with it. Straight whisky will be labeled as such, and a mixture of two or more straight whiskies will be labeled 'blended whisky or whiskies.'"

A mixture of straight whisky and ethyl alcohol, provided that there is a sufficient amount of straight whisky to make it genuinely a 'mixture,' will be labeled as compound, or compounded with pure grain distillate. Compound whisky will be labeled as such.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT. Referring to sherry, port and Madeira, whose flavors, the Attorney-General says, are distinct from each other, he points out there is an evident distinction to be drawn between them and compounds, and adds:

"The view of a compound or blended compound would doubtfully be described as a 'mixture,' for it consists essentially of a wine, of brandy, or of an aromatic gas, three substances obviously unlike." The long, however, in my opinion, does not understand that an article should be marked as a 'blend,' 'compound' or 'mixture' unless its designation would be otherwise false or misleading to the consumer; and the name 'compound' would indicate to any would-be purchaser who was ordinarily prudent and careful that a wine or spirit was artificially sweetened or, in other words, a compound substance."

"Compound" and "blend" are substantially synonymous, the Attorney-General says, when applied to mixtures of spirits, in ordinary speech, but the Pure Food law establishes a distinction between them, based upon the character of the ingredients.

The Attorney-General declares that according to the true intent of the Pure Food Law, a mixture of whisky with a neutral spirit must be deemed a "compound" and not a "blend," although the spirit may be a distillate from the same substance used to furnish the whisky, and that such a mixture stands on the same footing as a mixture of whisky and brandy or of whisky and rum.

FORAKER TAKES STUMP.

Has Differed With President on Only Three Points, He Says.

Canton, Ohio.—Senator Joseph B. Foraker opened his campaign against the friends of Secretary Tatt for control of the State here when he delivered a speech at the Board of Trade dinner.

His topic was "Our Civic Life," but he discussed his career in Congress, explained his attitude toward President Roosevelt's policies, declared that he would accept no criticism of Roosevelt from his constituents, and held himself accountable to no one else. He said he had only three opposed legislation favored by President Roosevelt, and that he would abide by the judgment of the people of Ohio as to whether he had done right. His references to the President were received without demonstration.

ANNOUNCED HIS SUICIDE.

Friend of Thaw Shoots Himself in Pittsburg Theatre.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Robert M. Crow, twenty-two years old, attempted suicide by shooting himself in the abdomen in a box at the Grand Opera House during the performance in the afternoon. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital, fatally wounded.

Crow, who is a nephew of H. C. McElDowney, president of the Union Trust Company, has been mentally unbalanced for some time and has spent all his time studying works on insanity since the beginning of the trial of his friend, Harry K. Thaw, in New York. W. C. McElDowney, another uncle, declared that "Pittsburg" was an insane impulse to do something sensational," caused Crow to attempt his life under such peculiar circumstances.

Crow's next of kin sent to his uncle a letter and sent letters to his uncle telling them of his intended suicide. Miss Ethel Levy was singing "Unrequited Love" when he arose, and fired a shot into his body. Miss Levy ran from the stage, while taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where she died. The young man had received his letters and were on the way to the theatre.

20,000,000 RUSSIANS STARVING.

Commissioner Sends Heartrending Report From the Famine Districts.

London.—Dr. Kennard, Commissioner of the Society of Friends, who was sent to investigate the Russian famine, writing from the heart of the famine district, appeals to the United States and Great Britain to promptly send relief. He says: "There are 20,000,000 people distributed in the southeastern provinces of Russia who cannot live to see another harvest without aid."

CULLING OLD FOWL.

It is a little provoking when eggs are selling at low prices to have a flock of fresh-looking birds standing about with indifference to the caretakers' efforts, especially when he is giving them excellent attention. One cause of this trouble every winter season is that the average small-owner—that is, the persons who do not make a specialty of the business—are not particular enough about hatching their chickens with the view of getting eggs when the stock is mounting too early or too late, as the case may be. If too early and well cared for they begin laying before old ones are shortening their production; if too late, they suffer around until early spring when eggs are always abundant. The "happy medium" fits in right here, and may be reached with reasonable accuracy if one studies the habits of different breeds as to their age for becoming self-supporting—five months or more. Then it is a mistake not to mark each season's pullets so that their profitable age may steadily be kept track of. Chickens differ on this point, but if a three-year limit is decided upon it will not be far out of the way. Eggs from mature hens are larger than those of the pullet, but they grow less in number after the second year. The writer got badly mixed on this matter by not keeping tally of age and he finally "took the bull by the horns," as the saying goes, cut out some fifty nit or miss, being careful not to include pullets, and the whole bunch left the place. The young stock at once began to assert themselves and after a few days began laying increasing from day to day until fully fifty per cent. were laying, regardless of the extreme weather that had dropped in two or three times this winter. A small pen of white Plymouths has made the best average on several days each one laying, and the eggs are of good size. A distinguishing mark of each season's additions will simplify matters, and the old stock can readily be culled out.

The Blizzard That Blizzes.

"Blizzard" is an American word. The date and circumstances of its origin are obscure. Though it was first commonly used by the American newspapers as a good word for a snow squall in the winter of 1880-1881, it is said to have been known to the west in that sense nearly twenty years earlier. From an English writer of 1834 this sentence is quoted: "A gentleman at dinner asked me for a toast, and, supposing he meant to have some fun at my expense, I concluded to go ahead and give him and his likes a blizzard." Here "blizzard" might well mean a metaphorical volley, which would square with the evidence of a correspondent of an American paper who recalled that in the 40s a "blizzard" was a particular kind of volley—a rattling one fired in quick succession.—Kansas City Star.

The Ethiopian Hawkshaw.

The Ethiopian method of detecting crime is quick and effective, and has the great advantage of always catching some one. A priest is called, and by his exhortation, prayers, sermons—and drugs—a youth is sent to sleep with the command to dream. The person he dreams of is the criminal. No further proof is sought or needed. The sanction of the church is quite enough. If by chance the boy fails to dream he is promptly put to sleep again by the same priest until he does, so that he usually manages the affair in a short time.—Fall Mall Gazette.

Romantic Devonshire.

Philpotts has made us familiar with romantic Devonshire, in his fascinating novel, "The River," "Children of the Mist," etc. The characters are very human; the people there drink coffee with the same results as elsewhere. A writer at Rock House, Orchard Hill, Bideford, North Devon, states:

"For 30 years I drank coffee for breakfast and dinner but some 5 years ago I found that it was producing indigestion and heart-burn, and was making me restless at night. These symptoms were followed by brain fog and a sluggish mental condition.

"When I realized this, I made up my mind that to quit drinking coffee and having read of Postum, I concluded to try it. I had it carefully made, according to directions, and found to my agreeable surprise at the end of a week, that I no longer suffered from either indigestion, heart-burn, or brain fog, and that I could drink it at night and secure restful and refreshing sleep.

"Since that time we have entirely discontinued the use of the old kind of coffee, growing fonder and fonder of Postum as time goes on. My digestive organs certainly do their work much better now than before. I am satisfied.

"As a table beverage we find (for all the members of my family use it) that when properly made it is most refreshing and agreeable, of delicious flavor and aroma. Vigilance is, however, necessary to secure this, for unless the servants are watched they are likely to neglect the thorough boiling which it must have in order to extract the goodness from the cereal." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," page "There's a reason."

The walls are the books of the poor.—Punch.

ROMANTIC DEVONSHIRE.

The Land Made Famous by Philpotts' Novels.

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