

LAW TO TAKE A LIFE.

THE CONVICTION OF DR. SAMUEL KENNEDY.

Of the Atrocious Murder of Pretty Dolly Reynolds—The Story of a Murder Case Which Strongly Resembles the Celebrated Pearl Bryan Affair.

When the jury in the case of the state of New York versus Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy returned a verdict of murder in the first degree against the prisoner, another victory was scored for circumstantial evidence. There have been few cases more replete with interesting and sensational details than that of the murder of Dolly Reynolds, for which Kennedy was convicted and will, in all probability, pay the death penalty. The New York police had purely circumstantial evidence to work with, but they added detail to detail until the finished evidence was damning in the completeness. Those who have followed the case will recollect the striking resemblance it bore to the famous Pearl Bryan murder, the victim in both cases being originally beautiful country girls, and the murderers of both being dentists. To add to the peculiarity, Kennedy, the murderer of Dolly Reynolds, was a physical prototype of Scott Jackson, the facial resemblance particularly being remarkable.

The whole story of the deed reads like one of Poe's most fascinating detective stories. Dolly Reynolds was a country girl, who, until a few years ago, lived with her mother in the village of North Vernon, N. Y. Combined with brilliant beauty of face and figure, she possessed a sweet voice and an engaging disposition. Tiring of the quiet life of the home, she quitted it to plunge into the fascinating gayeties of the metropolis. She began as a book agent, and her beauty and powers of conversation were so great that she boasted she could sell books to the busiest man in New York at his busiest moments. In the pursuit of this vocation she was brought much in contact with Wall street brokers, and the inevitable came to pass only too soon.

The money that Dolly sent home amazed her old mother, but it was explained plausibly enough.

It was while leading this life that Dolly Reynolds met Dr. Kennedy. Both were interested in racing, and she was in the habit of giving the dentist money to bet for her. Kennedy explained to her that he was the inventor of a device, which, if used properly, would enable them to win thousands of dollars from the book-makers. It was an electrical appliance which could be concealed by the jockey and would enable him to increase greatly the speed of his horse. Kennedy had no such device at all, but used this idea to procure money from his fair friend. On the strength of this she lent him \$500, which he promised to bet for her. The money was used by him for various purposes, but he concealed this from her, telling her instead that he had won \$20,000 and that she was entitled to half. Dolly asked him for the money, but he kept putting her off from time to time with many different excuses.

Finally she became desperate and threatened to expose all to Kennedy's wife. Kennedy, on the spur of the moment, forged a check for \$13,000 on a New York bank, signed by Dudley C. Gideon and indorsed by himself. The penalty for thus forging a check in New York state is ten years in the penitentiary. Moreover, Kennedy had represented it as coming from "Dave" Gideon, the well-known turfman. Miss Reynolds grew suspicious of the check and demanded that Kennedy pay her in bank notes, at the same time repeating the threat to expose all to his wife. On the 15th of August, Dolly Reynolds and a man (later identified as Kennedy) were registered at the Grand hotel as "E. Maxwell and wife."



Needle Held Her Prisoner. Jamestown Journal: While operating a sewing machine at her home on West Seventh street Wednesday afternoon Miss Agnes Polder had the misfortune to get her finger under the machine needle, which penetrated it. The needle became bent in the operation, and it was impossible for her to turn the machine so as to withdraw it. Being alone in the house at the time, she was a sure enough prisoner, and could not attract attention by her cries for help for fully an hour. Finally Lionel O. Robertson heard her while passing the house. He went to the rescue, but could not turn the machine to release the unfortunate young woman. A machinist and a physician were sent for. On the arrival of the machinist he was compelled to take the machine apart before Miss Polder could be released. The physician then extracted the needle, and the wound will soon heal, but the experience is one which will doubtless be remembered by the victim for a long time.

Once a Newsboy.

The youngest college president in the United States is Mr. Jerome H. Raymond, who no further back than twenty years ago was a 12-year-old newsboy in Chicago. The way to success lay through stenography. Becoming an expert he was appointed private secretary to Pullman, the "palace car" magnate, and afterward to Miss Willard, whose great correspondence he attended to for four years. At the same time he studied diligently. He went to college, was graduated, and accepted the chair of sociology in a small western hall of learning. While attending classes he was never beaten at study but once, and that was by a young lady. He straightway married her. She now assists him in presiding over the destinies of the University of West Virginia.

Trouble is the only thing that keeps some people from getting too gay.

physician, engaged eminent legal talent, with Lawyer Emanuel Friend at their head, and both sides prepared for a desperate battle in court. The trial began Tuesday, March 21, and had from the first the aspect of a foregone conclusion. The state proved all Kennedy's relations with Dolly Reynolds and showed that the check was a worthless one, although the cashier identified Kennedy's signature as genuine. The clerk of the hotel who was on duty the night of the murder testified that "E. Maxwell" wore a straw hat and a golf cap to Kennedy, both of which were found in his apartments. Perhaps one of the strongest bits of evidence brought forward by the state was the positive identification of Kennedy by a bell-boy named Lenahan at the man who had gone upstairs with Miss Reynolds and later had tried to slip out unnoticed.

The death-dealing instrument which Kennedy had used was another strong link in the convicting chain. It was a long piece of gas pipe inclosing a piece of lead pipe, closed at one end with solder and wound at the other with bicycle tape. It was shown on



stand by the evidence of the prisoner's own father that he and his son had been working the day of the murder repairing a kitchen sink, during which they used solder, lead and gas pipe. The prisoner's father also admitted that his son rode a bicycle, and that he had often seen him with bicycle tape. The importance of the admission as to the solder will be seen when it is known that the solder on the murderer's weapon was fresh, and, according to plumbers, had been melted on that day. Many other little bits of evidence were brought out by the state at the trial, which, combined with the more important points, added strengthening threads to the web that entangled Kennedy.

The defense did not care to put Kennedy on the witness stand for his own defense, as previous to the trial he had made such conflicting statements as to his whereabouts and actions on the eventful night that it was believed the cross-examination by the state in which these would be introduced would hurt his case very much. It was sought to be shown that Kennedy was not at the hotel on the night of Aug. 15, but the alibi broke down in vital points, and the record of previous good behavior which the defense brought forward counted for nothing. The defense then had to content itself with picking flaws in the evidence of the various witnesses for the prosecution. Some of the scenes of the trial were quite dramatic, notably when the father of the accused was forced to admit certain telling circumstances. The jury was not long out, and was unanimous for conviction when polled. Thus circumstantial evidence, indirect but strong, has scored another victory, and the electric chair will soon claim another victim, unless the governor interferes.

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DR. EDWARDS, HEALER.

PARIS HAS GONE WILD OVER THE AMERICAN.

seems to Possess the Power of Curing by the Laying On of Hands—Statement of an Eye Witness, Who is a Sceptic.

Dr. Edwards, the American magnetic healer, has been busy performing so-called miracles in Paris. The noise of his reputed cures has caused a sensation, and people flock to his apartment in the Rue Cadet, near the Boulevard. The doctor is an amiable old man, full of admiration for himself and his works. He is well versed in adaptability, and although when in Spain found a monk's beads and cowl useful, has adopted a "redingote" for Paris. It is better suited to his clients. It was to Dr. Edwards that Lolo Muller, the famous American dancer, went for relief when the bright electric lights, in the glare of which she gyrates, had caused her almost total blindness. La Lolo says she has been benefited. His consulting rooms I found crowded with men, women and children. Women predominated. Many of them were young and pretty. Some were well dressed, but, on the whole, they resembled a group of fanatics such as one notices at a Paderewski matinee, or, to be strictly up to date, a Parsi recital. No one looked particularly ill, but each patient evidently had a reason for coming. I was met by an attendant, who took my card and disappeared into an inner room, where the doctor was engaged with a patient.

"Show them in," I heard a deep voice say, and my companion and I were ushered into the sanctum of sanctums, where the miracles are performed. The



DR. EDWARDS.

MINISTER TO BELGIUM.

Lawrence Townsend of Pennsylvania, our newly appointed minister to Belgium, holds at present the position of minister to Portugal; and he will enter upon his new duties with the prestige of ripe diplomatic experience. Mr. Townsend is one of the youngest representatives of the United States government in foreign diplomatic fields, but he stands high upon the list of American envoys. He is widely read in international law, and is thoroughly familiar with political affairs on both sides of the water. In the recent war with Spain he was called upon to serve the United States government in several delicate matters of diplomatic policy.

Is the Sun Getting Hotter?

Dr. T. J. J. See suggests, in the Astronomische Nachrichten, the somewhat startling conclusion that the sun is still getting hotter. The process, however, is too slow to have any but a scientific interest for the present inhabitants of the earth. Another result of Professor See's researches, which is contrary to the generally received opinion, is that Jupiter and Saturn, instead of being cooling bodies, may also be increasing in temperature, and that eventually they may become self-luminous like the stars. But if Jupiter were self-luminous, and its intensity of radiation were as great per unit of surface as that of the sun, it would give at night two or three hundred times as much light on the earth as the full moon gives!

A MARVELOUS PALM.

Its Trunk, Leaves and Roots Are Used for Various Purposes.

The most marvelous tree undoubtedly grows in Brazil, says Philadelphia Record. It is the Carnahuba palm, which grows uncultivated in the states of Parahiba, Ceara, Rio Grande do Norte, Piauh and some of the neighboring states. The descriptions given of it seem incredible. In no other region of the globe is a tree to be found that can be employed for such varied and useful purposes. It resists intense and protracted droughts and is always green and vigorous. Its roots produce the same medicinal effects as sarsaparilla. Its stems afford strong, light fibers, which acquire a beautiful luster, and serve also for joists, rafters and other building materials, as well as for stakes for fences. From parts of the tree wines and vinegars are made. It yields almost a saccharine substance, as well as a starch resembling sago. In periods of famine, caused by protracted droughts, the nutritious substances obtained from it are of immense benefit to the poorer classes. Its fruit is used for feeding cattle. The pulp has an agreeable taste, and the nut, which is oleaginous and emulsive, is sometimes used as a substitute for coffee. Of the wood of the stem musical instruments, water tubes and pumps are made. The pith is an excellent substitute for cork. From the stem a white liquid, similar to the milk of the cocconut, and a flour resembling maize may be extracted. Of the straw, hats, baskets, brooms and mats are made. A considerable quantity of this straw is shipped to Europe, and a part of it returns to Brazil manufactured into hats. The straw is also used for thatching houses. Moreover, salt is extracted from it, and likewise an alkali used in the manufacture of common soap.



LAWRENCE TOWNSEND.

Stinging Wasps.

Many writers upon natural history, following the observations of a French naturalist, Monsieur Fabre, have dwelt with admiration upon the skill and intelligence—or instinct—of certain wasps, which are represented as having the habit of stinging caterpillars at their nerve centers with such unerring precision that the caterpillar is merely paralyzed, whereupon the wasp lays an egg within the body of the caterpillar, and the young insect, on emerging from the egg, finds living food sufficient for its use until it is ready to take flight. The careful researches of Dr. and Mrs. Peckham of Milwaukee indicate that the statement is so much exaggerated as to be virtually untrue. Having seen the entire process several times, from beginning to end, they find that the wasp does not sting invariably at such points as indicate a knowledge of the nerve centers, and that the caterpillar is merely killed, and not paralyzed, by the sting. Thus one of the "marvels of nature" is proved to be non-existent.

Of Interest to Smokers.

It may interest women who smoke to hear some recent statistics about the length of different smokers' lives. It is asserted by the ubiquitous "faculty" that a pipe-smoker lived the longest, a cigar-smoker next, but the cigarette-smoker the shortest of all. I find that, generally, the real downright honest smoker clings to his pipe.

Forswear Intimacies and you will never have any quarrels.

A NOTED ASTRONOMER.

AMERICAN WINS FAME IN FOREIGN LANDS.

Rev. Dr. G. M. Searle, a Graduate of Harvard, the Official Astronomer of the Vatican in Rome—Was Formerly a Unitarian Preacher.

There is a subtle irony, in view of Galileo's fate, in the Pope's keeping an astronomer. The present director of the Vatican Observatory is Rev. George Mary Searle, A. M. Ph. D. Though of American stock for several generations on his father's side, he was born in London, on June 27, 1839. Dr. Searle's childhood and youth were passed in Brookline, Mass., where he received his early education, afterward entering Harvard, from which university he graduated in the class of 1857, having, among his other classmates, John Davis Long, Secretary of the navy in the present cabinet. Dr. Searle then became assistant to Dr. Gould in the Dudley Observatory at Albany, State of New York, where on September 11, 1858, he discovered the asteroid Pandora, the first discovery of the kind ever made in the States by original search. In January, 1869, Dr. Searle entered the service of the United States Coast Survey. In 1860



REV. DR. G. M. SEARLE.

he received the degree of Master of Arts from Harvard University.

Dr. Searle was originally a Unitarian; but in 1859 he entered the Protestant Episcopal (Anglican) Church, remaining in that communion until August 15, 1862. In September, 1862, he was appointed assistant professor at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., and remained in that capacity until 1866, when he returned to Harvard University as assistant in the astronomical observatory of the university. Here he remained until 1868.

PASSPORTS.

Under what circumstances does one use a passport when traveling abroad? This is the usual query of those who have never left the hospitable shores of the United States. The simplest reply is that the passport is used when there are difficulties. In some European countries you cannot get a registration unless you have a passport. In some countries you cannot get a registration unless you have a passport. In some countries you cannot get a registration unless you have a passport.

In case of death in a foreign hotel the passport is invaluable to those attending and saves expense and delay to the survivors. In Russia passports are absolutely necessary and a certificate that they have been examined is just as imperative. Without these you cannot cross the frontier. These precautions strike us as unnecessary, but if we lived in a European country we would see the wisdom of it all. Army conscriptions make it necessary that a man should carry papers. A Swiss, German or Frenchman has to carry with him his papers stating his army service, certificates of birth, marriage, vaccination, etc.

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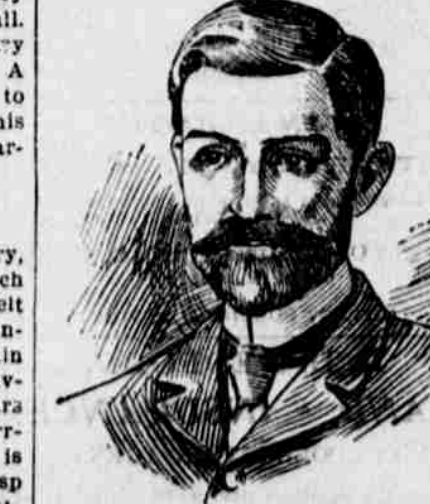
ABSENT-MINDED FOLKS.

Incidents That Furnish a Valuable Study to Psychologists.

When a college professor gravely apologizes to the cow he has stumbled against, or a literary woman repeatedly runs against one of her own shade trees while discussing metaphysics, the trifling blunders are often attributed to some peculiar constitution of mind supposed to belong to genius, but these tricks of mind and muscle are common to many in the common footpath way. The lack of co-ordination between brain and muscle leads to many a laughable mistake, a few instances of which are here given: A woman recently went to purchase some Hamburg trimming, and wishing to put on her glasses she opened her umbrella instead, and, having a merry heart, she hurried away from the counter convulsed with laughter—the saleswoman no doubt thinking her would-be customer was something of a lunatic. A teacher in a well-known academy has a habit of carrying his umbrella over his shoulder like a gun, and one cloudy morning, picking up a broom instead of the umbrella, he hurriedly walked off with it and would no doubt have gone directly to prayers so accoutred had not his wife called him back. A young lady took an ice cream soda and carried the long spoon away with her, discovering her mistake when she undertook to fan herself with the spoon at a late concert. Who that uses pen and muckage has not dipped the brush in the ink and sprawled over the paper with pen inadvertently dipped in the wrong bottle? One of the most embarrassing blunders, however, happened to a dainty little lady who has to wear not only false teeth but two pairs of glasses. Sewing at some Dorcas society not long ago, she wished to change her glasses, but her hand, like a hasty or careless child, but half attended to her brain, and she discovered herself with her teeth in her hand instead of her eyes, as she laughingly said. Car conductors could tell many a laughable story of postage stamps offered for fares, and passengers both vexed and vexatious who pass their own stations or attempt to stop short of them. Perfectly sober and perfectly sane men have walked in at the neighbor's doors and even entered the dining-room before discovering that they were perhaps several doors from their own. These errors of hand, eye and ear would afford a valuable study to the psychologist.

STANDS HIGH IN SCIENCE.

Dr. J. L. Wortman of New York, who has accepted the chair of natural history at Yale, stands high among scientists on this side of the water. Dr. Wortman was born in Oregon City, Ore., on Aug. 25, 1856. His early life was spent in the west; but immediately upon graduating from the University of Oregon he located in the east, and became associated with Prof. E. D. Cope of Philadelphia. From 1877 to 1884 he conducted explorations in the western fossil beds for Prof. Cope during the summers, and in the winters studied comparative anatomy under Dr. Joseph Ledy at the Philadelphia academy. In 1884 Dr. Wortman was appointed anatomist of the United States Army Medical museum, at Washington. While there he studied medicine at the Columbia Medical college, and in 1887 took the degree of M. D. The same year he became demonstrator of anatomy in the Georgetown Medical college. The appointment of assistant curator of vertebrate paleontology of the American Museum of Natural History was tendered him in 1891, and since that time he has been in New York. During the time of his association with the museum, Dr. Wortman has conducted all the field work, and the collection of fossils, which is one of the finest in the world, is practically all his work. He has also written a large number of articles



DR. WORTMAN.

and books along his chosen line, both in collaboration with other scientists and alone. In 1883 he wrote "Recent Discoveries of Fossil Horses," which was published as an appendix to "Horses' Teeth," by William H. Clarke. In 1884, in collaboration with Prof. Cope, was written "An Account of the Mammalian Fauna of the Post-Pliocene Deposits." His most pretentious work is "The Comparative Anatomy of the Teeth of the Vertebrata," published in 1886. Dr. Wortman has also contributed a number of articles to scientific journals, among which is one on "The Origin of the Horse," published in French by the Revue Scientifique in 1883. He is the writer of a number of the American Museum Bulletin. Dr. Wortman has read papers before many well-known scientific societies.

A Lenten Fabricator.

Mac—"Are you keeping Lent?" Ethel—"O' course. I have given up three of my flances."—New York Journal.