

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Ex-Governor Frank W. Higgins of New York, is dead.

The Western Union Telegraph has announced an advance of 10 per cent. in telegraph operators' wages, effective March 1st.

Mr. Motono, the Japanese ambassador at St. Petersburg, has notified the foreign office that the mikado had ordered the immediate evacuation of Manchuria.

Princess Louise of Belgium, the divorced wife of Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, in an open letter published in the Paris Matin, complains bitterly of the heartless fashion in which her father, King Leopold, has abandoned her.

Interesting details are given in a public offering of 6 million dollars 6 per cent. ten-year bonds of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger company concerning the volume of business turned over in a year by that packing company.

The statement is made at the State department that at a conference held between Mr. Bacon, the assistant secretary, and the Mexican ambassador, it had been decided that Mexico and the United States would unite with Salvador, Costa Rica and Guatemala in making identical representations to Honduras and Nicaragua to the effect that they would be expected to settle their differences without resort to war.

S. N. D. North, the director of the census, who was a member of the tariff commission which went to Germany to confer with a similar commission appointed by the German government with a view to arriving at a basis upon which the tariff of the two countries might be satisfactorily arranged, had a conference with Secretary Root.

President Roosevelt has sent to Congress a message calling attention to what he terms "The urgent need of legislation affecting the different phases of the public land situation in the United States."



AN ALARMING POSSIBILITY.

The Alarmed Waiters—Sir, we think unless you quit eating so much, you'll bust!

It is stated that John D. Rockefeller believes with Secretary Shaw that there is too much prosperity in the United States.—News Item.

STEAMSHIP DISASTER.

Collision of Two Ocean Vessels Destroys 150 Lives.

The Joy line steamer Larchmont sank in Block Island sound, Rhode island, late Monday night, February 11, after a collision with the three-masted schooner Harry Knowleton.

Captain George McVey of the Larchmont, who escaped, says he had on board between 150 and 200 passengers when the collision occurred and only eight of these escaped with their lives.

Captain McVey communicated with the Joy line officials in Boston by telephone from Block Island. He said that the Larchmont sank within ten minutes after the collision.

The passengers met their deaths in various ways. Some of them attempted to launch lifeboats and were frozen to death on the decks of the floundering steamer.

Captain McVey said his steamer left Providence late in the evening and at the time of the collision Captain McVey had not had an opportunity to examine the passenger list which had been handed to him just before his steamer left Providence.

estimate of the number of those on board agrees, however, with the estimate made by the Joy line officials at Providence who said that the Larchmont carried about 150 passengers and a crew of thirty.

The inhabitants of all parts of the island turned out to assist in rescue work, although many of them live several miles from the point off which the steamer sank.

At 11:30 o'clock four more bodies were washed ashore, making a total of eighteen bodies recovered with eight survivors of the accident being cared for on the island.

Thomas A. Edison, inventor, is 60 years old. In an interview he said it was now time for him to knock off work and play awhile. "For forty-five years I have been making experiments with electricity," said Mr. Edison, "but all these years I have been turning these experiments to commercial value so fast that I have not had a chance to play with electricity for the fun of the thing, just to see how much I can find out about it."

Says a Naples dispatch: A tidal wave destroyed 123 houses at Marina de Catanzaro, the fishing village on the Calabrian coast. Great suffering ensued and the government sent troops and assistance.



SOME GREATEST COLLECTIONS.

INSANITY.

Dr. E. D. Evans, Alienist, Testifies in the Thaw Trial

Dr. W. D. Evans, head of the New Jersey Insane hospital at Morris Plains, who visited Harry K. Thaw in the Tombs eight times after the shooting of Stanford White, gave an analysis of the different forms of insanity, which is of general interest, aside from its bearing on the case of the celebrated tragedy of Madison Square Garden.

On his first visit to Thaw August 4, he said the prisoner exhibited a peculiar facial expression, glaring of the eye, restlessness of the eye, suspicion of his surroundings and of the witness, nervous agitation and restlessness such as comes from a severe brain storm common in those who have recently gone through an explosive or fulminating condition of mental unsoundness.

By an "exaggerated ego" Dr. Evans said he meant "a disproportionate idea of importance of self, a belief that one is clothed with powers, capacity and ability far above normal or above those actually possessed."

These symptoms, he said, were characteristic of several mental diseases, one of which in Thaw's case is adolescent insanity. It is characteristic of the development period of life—from 10 to 40 years. The person thus afflicted is known as having a psychopathic taint; a predisposition to mental unsoundness, the result of heredity.

"Another form of insanity indicated," said the witness, "is known as paranoid or fixed insanity on some subject. The third is maniacal, where the patient jumps from one idea to another. These forms and others are characterized by the exaggerated ego. They are well defined forms about which there can be no difference of opinion."

"Is there any specific name doctor," asked Mr. Delmas, "given to that form of insanity wherein one imagines himself omnipresent—the ruler of the world?"

"That is included in the forms of insanity to which I have referred. Both adolescent insanity and paranoic insanity are characterized by delusions as to self importance and exaggerated ego. In adolescent insanity the patient exhibits no marked symptoms. But when the stress comes"—Dr. Evans took on a declamatory tone of voice—"the man does not break down as the ordinary or normal man would. There is a complete loss of mental balance, an explosive condition of the brain, the reason becomes dethroned, the will power is lost and the brain is operating as a ship does in the wind without a rudder—the balance wheel is gone."

"The acts of such a man are not the acts of a normal man, but show him to be guided by disease and stress. His mind has left its moorings and yielded to diseased conditions."

"On my first visit I also noticed that Mr. Thaw suffered from a rapid flow of words not characteristic of the normal mind. He showed a condition of abnormal excitement—a diseased condition of the brain."

"In the disease you describe how do the conditions differ from the conditions in a normal man who speaks rapidly?"

"An ordinary normal man speaks more or less deliberately on all matters of grave importance; he talks slowly and his ideas come logically and connectedly. In a man of unsound mind the ideas come rapidly, tumbling over each other, jumping from one subject to another, that at once leads a trained observer to suspect that the mind has either recently come through or is just going into a severe mental storm; in other words, it is either the twilight or dawn of a state of mental unsoundness, or explosion."

"By delusions I mean false ideas out of which a man cannot be argued by logical and ordinary arguments. Mr. Thaw exhibited what I believe were false ideas which my arguments could not shake."

Mr. Delmas asked: "What was your opinion after the first three visits as to the mental condition of the defendant, with reference to his mind being sound or unsound?"

"I was then and am now firmly of

the opinion that during the first three visits Harry K. Thaw was unsound in mind because of a diseased brain."

"As a result of your observation during the last five visits, did you form an opinion as to Mr. Thaw's mental condition?"

"I did."

"Please state it."

"The stability of his mind was still impaired but seemed better than on the three former visits."

"Was that improvement sudden or gradual?"

"In my opinion it was gradual."

"What, in your opinion, was the condition of mind the result or sequel of?"

"I am of the opinion that he was suffering from a positive disorder or derangement of mind as a result of hereditary predisposition. I am of the opinion that there were additional exciting causes in the order of stress, strain and ordeal of mind which formed a brain storm or mental explosion which left its traces behind."

BY DIRECT VOTE.

Senator Bourne, Jr., a Testimonial to the Efficiency of Oregon's New Law.

The first United States senator ever elected by popular vote of the people has arrived in Washington and he is the subject of much curiosity. His name is Jonathan Bourne, Jr. and he comes from Oregon.

"Yes," said Senator-elect Bourne, when asked about his election, "I find wherever I go there is great curiosity about this new scheme by which senators are elected by the people. I have been up in New England, and even in Canada. And everywhere I go there are the same questions."

"Does the Oregon law really put the matter directly up to the people?" Mr. Bourne was asked.

"Directly, and in just as binding a way as in a presidential election. Our law works. I am here as a testimonial of its working powers. I am here in spite of the opposition of the bosses and the influence which ordinarily control the bosses. After the people had expressed their choice at the primary elections in April and June, I went away and stayed away. I was convinced that the law would work, and I wanted to give it a fair chance. I have been away for six months—in fact have not been back—and yet I received 80 out of 90 votes in the legislature. I received a lot of votes which were not under any pledge to me."

"Was this not a personal tribute?" "Not at all. It is merely a tribute to the intelligence of the people in adopting such a law. It was the law and principle they had in mind. I just happened to be the man who had made the fight to get the law. So they made me the candidate to test it out. My election is merely an opportunity."

"I am here to make good. If I make good there will be no question about my return. And to make good I will have to make good with the people. So long as I look after their interests I will be as certain of my continued return as I am that I am here now."

Mr. Bourne paused before he added: Under our new law the senator from Oregon will have to play politics with his brains, not his pocket-book. He will have to give his best thought to the service of the people, or they will hold him to account."

The United States district attorney, Mr. Stimson of New York city, has served notice on the publishers of all the principal newspapers of that city that he intends to bring before the United States grand jury for criminal prosecution all violations of the federal laws against the circulation of obscene matter in reporting the Thaw case.

Mr. Stimson's notice read as follows: Information has been brought to me indicating that some of the newspapers of this city, under the guise of reports of the Thaw trial, have been sending through the United States mails lewd, lascivious and obscene matter in violation of section 3892 of the revised statutes. I beg to advise you that the mere fact that such matter purports to be an account of a judicial proceeding furnishes no excuse for a violation of the statute in question in regard to the mails, and that I propose to bring before the federal grand jury of this district for criminal prosecution all such violations that may occur.