



- 1549—Martin Luther preached his farewell sermon at Wittenberg.
- 1630—Civil government organized in Connecticut with the adoption of what is said to be the first written constitution known to history.
- 1666—Louis XIV. of France declared war on England.
- 1760—Lemoiné d'Iberville took possession of the Mississippi in the name of France.
- 1712—Robert Walpole expelled from the House of Commons and committed to the Tower.
- 1751—First colonial assembly of Georgia met.
- 1766—Pitt advocated in Parliament the repeal of the stamp act.
- 1777—Vermont declared itself a free and independent State.
- 1778—France recognized independence of the United States.
- 1781—Americans defeated the British at battle of Cowpens.
- 1784—American Congress ratified the treaty with Great Britain.
- 1780—Charles IV. proclaimed King of Spain.
- 1797—Weekly mail service established between the United States and Canada.
- 1800—Michigan territory formed from a part of Indiana.
- 1800—English defeated the French at battle of Corunna.
- 1810—Masked balls prohibited in New York and Philadelphia.
- 1813—Americans repulsed the British at Frenchtown, on Lake Erie. . . . John Armstrong of New York became Secretary of War.
- 1814—Thanksgiving in Great Britain for successes over Bonaparte. . . . Bayonne invested by the British.
- 1816—The French standards taken at Waterloo deposited in the Chapel Royal, Whitehall.
- 1826—Pluripore taken by the British under Lord Combermere.
- 1840—Steamboat Lexington burned on Long Island sound, with loss of 141 lives.
- 1847—Gov. Bent of New Mexico killed in an uprising of Mexicans.
- 1852—New constitution published by Louis Napoleon of France.
- 1854—William Walker, the filibuster, proclaimed the republic of Sonora in lower California.
- 1861—Lola Montes, adventuress who caused abdication of Louis Charles of Bavaria, died in poverty in New York.
- 1871—United States' Supreme Court declared the legal tender act of 1852 constitutional. . . . King of Prussia proclaimed German Emperor.
- 1875—President Grant approved the act for resuming specie payments.
- 1876—Steamer City of Columbus wrecked on Gay Head, with loss of 97 lives. . . . New State capitol at Des Moines, dedicated.
- 1885—British force defeated the troops of the Mahdi at battle of Abu Klea.
- 1891—Parnell presided over meeting of Irish National League in Dublin.
- 1896—Capture of Comanches and end of the Ashanti war.
- 1903—Several thousand lives lost in earthquake at Andijan, Russian Turkey.
- 1905—Japanese entered Port Arthur. . . . Fifty-nine lives lost in avalanche at Bergen, Norway.

**Prussian Suffrage Uprising.**  
The desire for manhood suffrage in Prussia and the refusal of the German chancellor, Von Buelow, to meet the demand with consideration, culminated last Sunday in a tremendous demonstration at Berlin, where more than 70,000 Socialists and their friends attempted to parade the principal streets and to hold public meetings. Prior to this a procession before the Parliament building had been dispersed by the police with great violence after the Landtag had voted down the suffrage proposition without division. Von Buelow had told the Landtag that parades and riots would not influence the government a bit. Sternest measures were taken to preserve order on Sunday, large bodies of police and soldiers being stationed about the city. In most cases the parades were broken up, the police charging with swords and the people resisting with clubs and stones, so that many on both sides were injured. Thousands of women joined in the demonstrations, marching and singing with the men. Resolutions for the suffrage and the secret ballot were passed by all the meetings. The movement extends throughout Prussia.

**Numerous Theater Indictments.**  
The grand jury at Kansas City, Mo., has returned 139 indictments against persons engaged in theatrical work, charged with violating the old Sunday closing law, many of those indicted being non-resident actors, who will have to return for trial or forfeit bonds. Each manager was indicted as many times as he had actors and employes working at his theater the preceding Sunday, on the theory that the employer violates the law as much by forcing his employes to work as does the employe by consenting to work.

**Sugar Trust's New Policy.**  
At the last annual meeting of stockholders of the American Sugar Refining Company a formal statement was made that the old policy of secrecy would be abandoned, and a resolution was adopted providing for the issue of a statement showing the company's assets, including the various plants, active and inactive. It was also decided to preserve the accumulated surplus as working capital. This decision for publicity is attributed largely to the efforts of Mr. Claus Spreckels, who is a large stockholder in the company.

## PROGRESS OF THE THAW MURDER TRIAL

**Court Refuses to Exclude the Public While Defendant's Wife Is on the Stand.**

### EVELYN A MATCH FOR JEROME.

**Drops Child-Like Pose and Fences Well—District Attorney Merciless in His Examination.**

Just as a year ago, Evelyn Nesbit Thaw has been the star witness in the second trial of her husband for the murder of Stanford White. District Attorney Jerome, of whom it had been hinted that he would spare the woman no mercy this time, asked that the public be excluded, and Littleton, for the defense, raised no objection, but Judge Dowling held that the prisoner had a right to a public trial.

During the first week Littleton devoted himself to demonstrate Thaw's insanity, by right of inheritance and by his actions from infancy to the climax of murder, and Littleton, in putting Evelyn Thaw on the stand was to demonstrate how the story of her abuse by White, which she says she told Thaw in Paris, acted on his erratic brain with such force as to make him irresponsibly insane.

Under his questioning she maintained her pose of the ingenious school girl who in her innocence had been

### LEADING FIGURES IN THE THAW TRIAL.



**HARRY K. THAW.**  
**MARTIN W. LITTLETON.**  
**THAW'S CHIEF COUNSEL.**

made the toy of a monster. In under Jerome's severe cross-examination she dropped the mask of girlish innocence which she had worn when sailing on the smooth waters of direct examination. She revealed herself as a shrewd woman of the world, at times more than a match for her questioner.

She told how, when he had learned of her relations with White, Thaw said: "Poor little girl, you have done no wrong." And yet, she was forced to admit that within two weeks he made her his companion and started on a tour of Europe which lasted for months, during all of which time they traveled as man and wife.

Jerome also forced her to admit White's kindness to her, his sending her to school, his paying her surgeon's bill, and his furnishing both her and her mother with money. She also admitted that White gave her and her mother money with which to go to Europe, and that once there she went direct to Harry Thaw's quarters.

Evelyn told her story much as she did a year ago, leaving out some of the most indecent details and adding a few more incidents. Mrs. Thaw had a remarkably clear recollection as to what she had testified to a year ago. Jerome confronted her with hundreds of the statements made then, in the hope of confusing her or leading her into contradictions, but she adhered to her story in every detail.

Thaw heard his wife's story with mingled feelings of joy and sorrow. At times he put his handkerchief to his eyes and wept. At other moments he smiled with satisfaction that seemed to have almost a touch of pride. Several times he wagged his head at his wife in a way that caused Jerome to believe that he was trying to prompt her.

Other witnesses called after the conclusion of Evelyn's story brought out nothing in particular beyond what was developed at the former trial.

## MILLION DOLLAR FIRE.

**City Hall and Police Buildings of Portland, Me., Destroyed.**

Fire which caused damage of \$1,000,000 destroyed the Portland, Me. city hall and police buildings and endangered the lives of more than 700 persons. The city hall was occupied by city and county offices, while the police building sheltered the Supreme, judicial and municipal courts, in addition to the police department. Delegates attending the Western Maine Knights of Pythias jubilee were in the auditorium of the city hall when the flames were discovered, but only a few persons were hurt.

The estimated financial loss does not include papers in the office of the registrar of deeds, where everything was destroyed. Other city departments lost everything, with the exception of the city clerk's and treasurer's offices. One of the most valuable libraries in the State, the Greenleaf Law Collection, was destroyed, with a loss estimated at \$10,000.

The fire originated in the city electrician's office and was caused by crossed wires, which made it impossible to ring a call for the fire department in any of the boxes.

The city hall survived the great fire of 1896, although it was damaged at that time. The building had a frontage of 150 feet and was 250 feet long. Its central dome rose 150 feet above the roof. The building was constructed of colored Nova Scotia Albert stone, and contained eighty rooms.

**TERRORS OF "FRAT" INITIATION.**  
**Sorority Ceremonies Shatter Nerves of Novitiate and Arouse Mothers.**

The nerve racking, even though fancied, terrors of an initiation into a Greek letter society of girl students in private and

at the town of Homestead, twenty-eight miles south of Miami, the track leaves the continent of North America and starts upon its way over the ocean. Seventeen miles south of that point it reaches Key Largo, the largest of the keys, which is fifteen miles long, and from there jumps from key to key by means of massive masonry and embankments of cement and coral rock. In crossing the deeper channels several drawbridges had been provided to permit the passage of vessels. The intervening water between the forty-two keys varies in width from a few hundred feet to two miles or more, and in depth from a few inches to thirty feet. The embankments are rip-rapped with rock to prevent washing, and are defended by piles and every other device that the engineers could invent to protect the roadway from the attacks of the water, which is sometimes stirred up into great violence by the force of the wind. The track is thirty-one feet above high water, so that the passengers in the railway trains may sit in the windows of Pullman cars in serenity and have an opportunity of seeing how the Atlantic Ocean looks in a gale.

## RAILROAD OVER OCEAN NOW RUNNING TRAINS

**Henry M. Flagler Has Line to Key West Already Partly Completed.**

**CONCRETE ARCHES ARE USED.**  
**Novel Engineering Feat Is Described as the Most Remarkable in the World.**

The most remarkable railroad in the world, which Henry M. Flagler is building on concrete arches through the shallow waters of the ocean along the garden of palm groves that cover the keys south of Florida, is now in operation for a distance of eighty-one miles to Knight's Key, and regular trains are running over it. Through sleeping cars will be provided from New York and Chicago, and they ultimately will be carried across on a ferry from Key West to Havana, making the distance in six hours. The railway is more than half done, and, as the present terminus at Knight's Key has all the facilities for handling the traffic, Mr. Flagler decided to place the completed portion in operation and have it earning the expense of maintenance, at least, while the remainder of the track is finished to Key West. Practically 80 per cent of all the construction work is done and everything will be ready for through trains to Havana by the opening of the tourist season next winter.

Knight's Key, the present terminus of the Flagler system, is 109 miles south of Miami, forty-seven miles north of Key West and 115 miles north of Havana. The road between Miami and Knight's Key is built twenty-eight miles upon the main land of Florida and eighty-one miles across and between forty-two keys. For nearly one-half of the distance the railway track passes over the water on concrete arches, whose foundations rest upon the bottom of the sea.

**FOREIGN LANDS.**  
A severe earthquake razed houses on the island of Hayti. Canada was officially assured that Japanese immigration would be restricted. Japan and Canada came to a final agreement on the immigration question. Mounted police had serious work to quell socialist riots in the streets of Berlin. The peace terms submitted by the Shah of Persia were accepted, and peace again reigns in Teheran. M. Heriot, the noted aeronaut, fell from his machine in Paris, and barely escaped with his life. The Russian War Department ordered the formation of a war automobile corps, based on the German idea. Henry Farnam, French aeronaut, won a \$100,000 prize for piloting an aeroplane successfully four-fifths of a mile. Berlin was brought face to face with the problem of feeding 12,000 starving school children during the winter. European students of affairs declared the only hope for Portugal's salvation was the establishing of a republic. A sensation was caused in the German court scandal by the revelation that a sister of the Kaiser supplied the information upon which the accused Harden based his editorial attacks. Prince Bernard of Saxewelm, who renounced his rank to wed the widowed Countess Lucchesini, died in Berlin. Russia is reported to be considering the construction of five squadrons of battleships at an estimated cost of \$2,000,000,000. Japanese authorities professed great concern over reports from the United States indicating the adoption of a strict exclusion measure. The pretender was proclaimed Sultan of Morocco under condition that he would expel the French troops and reject the Algerian constitution. Prince Joseph Rospigliosi made an effort to have the Pope review the first marriage of his wife, he contending that it was irregular. A retired German army officer, in a pamphlet, highly praised officers of the United States army, but said he thought little of its personnel. Winthrop Scott, a lieutenant of Stratton's Fish in the collection of English porpoises, was thrown from a balloon in London and seriously hurt. England was reported as making plans to send a large fleet over the path taken by the United States Pacific squadron. The British ships are to start in March.

## WASHINGTON Gossip

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## GLADYS VANDERBILT THE BRIDE OF COUNT

**Wealthy American Girl Led to the Altar by a Member of Hungarian Nobility.**

**BROTHER GIVES HER AWAY.**  
**Mgr. Lavelle Performs Ceremony in the Presence of 350 Guests in New York Mansion.**

The wedding of Miss Gladys Moore Vanderbilt, daughter of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, to Count Laszlo Szechenyi, member of the Hungarian nobility, lieutenant of hussars and hereditary member of the Austro-Hungarian parliament, was celebrated in New York at the Fifth avenue home of the bride's mother.

The ceremony was performed in the presence of about 350 guests in the salon on the Fifth avenue side of the Vanderbilt residence. At one end of the long room an altar was placed under a bower of bending palm trees, the tops of which came together, forming an arch under which the bridal party walked to the altar. About the trunks of the palms were twined thousands of orchids.

Miss Vanderbilt was accompanied by her elder brother, Cornelius, and the count was accompanied by his best man, Count Anton Sigray. The ceremony was performed by Mgr. M. J.

**One of the decisions reached by the investigators is that there has been bribery of customs officials, in some instances on an extensive scale. Evidence on this point is being collected carefully by the most thorough scrutiny of**

**Low Death Rate in Navy.**  
Much interesting information in regard to the navy is found in the recent annual report of Surgeon General Kixey. With an average strength, including the Marine Corps, of about 42,000, both afloat and ashore, the total number of deaths in the navy for the year was 241, a ratio of 5.66 per 1,000.

It is natural that a picked class of men under constant surveillance should make a better record than the heterogeneous population of a city. But the contrast between a rate of 5.66 in the navy and a rate of from 30 to 35, or even higher, in the cities is a good showing for the former.

Of these 241 deaths only 144 were from disease. The remaining 97 were from injury, including poisonings.

**Allens Took \$110,000,000.**  
According to figures compiled by the North German Lloyd line, \$110,000,000 was taken out of the United States last year by aliens returning to their former homes in Europe. This computation is based on figures furnished by steamship agents, money changers and others in a position to be informed, and is made on the assumption that the average amount carried by returning foreigners is \$200, and that 560,045 immigrants returned to their native land. It is estimated that this \$200 will maintain him in absolute idleness for a year or more, and when the money is gone he will return. A peculiar fact is that the returning alien will not accept anything for his American savings except the gold of his own country.

**ALL AROUND THE GLOBE.**  
Fire destroyed the Sunflower Glass Company's plant at Coffeyville, Kan. Loss \$100,000.

Fire destroyed the pattern shop and armature winding plant of the Cleveland Steel Casting Company. Loss \$100,000.

Emperor William of Germany in disguise attended a masked ball given by Prince Adalbert, one of his sons, at Kell.

Lord Curzon, elected a representative peer of Ireland, may lose his place by not having qualified as a voter at the election.

The Mine Operators' Association at Goldfield, Nev., decided to abolish the card system which required all employes to sign an agreement renouncing the Western Federation of Miners.

District Judge George M. Bourquin at Butte, Mont., has approved a loan of \$200,000 by Edward Creighton Largety to the State Savings bank, a suspended Heinze institution, to resume business.

For the first time in twenty-five years a woman has been convicted of arson in New York. Mrs. Aggie Ackery was found guilty of setting fire to an apartment building in a tenement district in Brooklyn.

**Chances at Goldfield.**  
Goldfield, which has had prominent place in the public eye since the strike and the summing of United States troops to preserve order in consequence, is a declining settlement. It has more than its share of paying mines, but the way people have been imposed upon by buying stock in mines which exist only on paper, has hurt the camp beyond calculation. Hundreds of such have been exploited and it is safe to say that where one mine returns fair dividends 100 do not. This disparity in profit-earning is telling against Goldfield and it is safe to say its best days are over.

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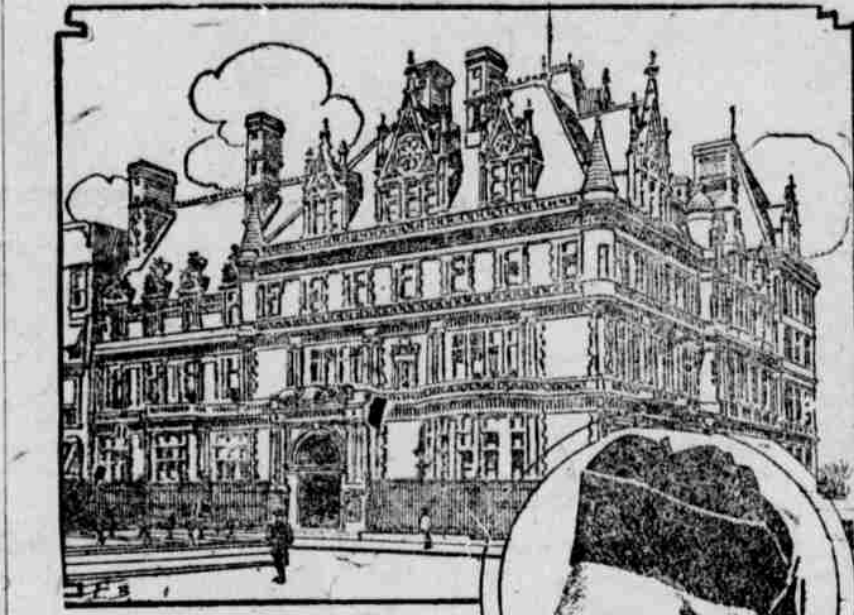
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**Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, wearing purple silk vestments and a lace cope. He was assisted by Rev. John J. Byrne. The wedding chorus from Gault's cantata "Ruth" was sung by thirty boys of the St. Patrick's chancel choir, attired in surplices and red cassocks, accompanied by the organ and assisted by the cathedral male quartet.**

**Wears Gown of Ivory Satin.**  
The bride wore a gown of ivory satin with embroidery, point lace and garlands of orange blossoms. Her veil was of point lace, caught with sprays of orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of orchids and gardenias.

The bridesmaids were Miss Ruth



**Mrs. Vanderbilt's Big House, Where the Wedding Took Place, and Monsignor M. J. Lavelle, Who Performed the Ceremony.**

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