

## HAS SEEN B. F. PITEZEL.

Startling Story of a Chicago  
Streetcar Man.

### HIS STATEMENT CORROBORATED.

Was Personally Acquainted With Pitezel.  
A Third Party Also Claims to Have  
Seen Him Recently — Holmes  
Lawyer in a Serious  
Predicament.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—The Daily News publishes the following story:  
James McNeary, conductor on car 676 of the Sixth-third street electric line, has sprung a new sensation in the Holmes case by stating that Benjamin F. Pitezel is alive and that he recently talked with him on his car.

Mr. McNeary claims there could be no mistake, as he worked nine months for Pitezel and knows the peculiarities of his voice. According to McNeary, Pitezel boarded his car a few days previous to Holmes' trial. Pitezel's beard had grown around the greater part of his face, so that he was completely disguised.

### MANUFACTURED EVIDENCE.

Holmes' Counsel Finds Himself in a  
Serious Predicament.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.—The Holmes case has taken another sensational turn. The main actor in this, the most startling and unexpected since the celebrated case has become public, was the senior counsel for the defense, William A. Shoemaker. Charges of manufacturing evidence in behalf of the alleged multi-murderer by bribing a woman who knew nothing of the case to swear in his favor were publicly made in court, and the manner in which this was received by the court left little doubt in the minds of those present of the gravity of the attorney's situation.

Yesterday had been filed for the argument of a motion for a new trial for Holmes and Judge Arnold, who presided during the trial of two weeks ago, which resulted in Holmes' conviction for the murder of B. F. Pitezel, was joined by Judges Thayer and Wilson, sitting as the court in banc.

The proceedings were begun by Mr. Shoemaker, who arose from his seat beside his associate counsel, Mr. Botin, and asked that the argument be postponed. He urged that since the verdict had been rendered, they had come into possession of new information and additional clues of vital importance to the case and which would result in Holmes' acquittal.

Subsequent to the trial, he continued, they had obtained information of a person who had known Pitezel from living at 1816 Callowhill street; that after much difficulty they had found this person and procured an affidavit. This document the lawyer then produced and read.

It was made by one Blanche A. Hannigan and was in substance as follows:  
In August, 1904, she kept a cigar store at 1830 Callowhill street, and had known and talked with Pitezel, then known as Perry. On Aug. 29, when he was in her store, she told him she would have to leave the store and visit a dying friend, whereupon Pitezel spoke of the uncertainty of life, saying he had more trouble than anyone would suppose, and that he would not care if it was he who was dying instead of her friend. He spoke of his many troubles, and added that "the end would come soon, as he couldn't stand it much longer." All his actions and words tended to show thoughts of suicide.

Upon this, Mr. Graham arose and with the utmost gravity said it became his duty to make a painful declaration. During the early part of the recent trial he had received information that efforts had been made to procure false testimony by bribery. At that time he had merely instituted a sharp watch. Later he learned that these efforts were being prosecuted to the end. Thereupon he sent for the person thus employed to furnish evidence, and she was in court as the present time.

"I will produce her and show that she was employed by Mr. Shoemaker; that she was taken to his office and questioned; that she said she knew nothing about the case, and the attorney told her that was all right; and that she was induced, upon the payment of \$50, to sign the affidavit which had already been prepared."

This declaration came like a thunder-bolt. Mr. Shoemaker grew pallid, the judge's eyes opened wider and it was some time before the bus of the courtroom could be stilled.

During all this time Pitezel sat in the dock, his cold, blue eyes leveled at Shoemaker, a menacing smile on his lips.

Shoemaker, his face livid with excitement, finally broke from his colleagues and exclaimed to the court: "I ask if I will have an opportunity to refute these charges."

"At the proper time, sir, and in the proper place," interrupted Judge Thayer severely.

But the dismayed attorney went on and whipped himself almost into a frenzy. Tears stood in his eyes and his voice was hoarse and broken as he cried: "I am sure I can show my innocence of anything resembling upon me as a member of this bar."

"This is a trap—a damnable trap—set by the district attorney to destroy the humblest member of this bar."

"I appeal to the court to grant me time to defend myself. I appeal to the members of the press, turning to the scores of reporters seated nearby, 'to withhold all that has been said against me in this court today until I have an opportunity to clear myself of this charge.'"

Judge Thayer again cautioned the attorney "Under the present condition of affairs, sir, I think you will find safety in silence," he said impressively.

He then adjourned, and bail was entered at a side bar, Milton Jackson, Shoemaker's father-in-law, becoming the bondman.

Judge Arnold stated privately that the court was contemplating disbarment proceedings, but nothing would be done in that regard until after the disposition of the charge.

### WRECKERS' DASTARDLY WORK.

Train Derailed and Three Lives Lost—The  
Villains Arrested.

STRAUSS, Nov. 19.—A dastardly attempt was successfully made at a point one mile west of Rome to wreck train No. 9 on the New York Central railroad, the engine and all of the cars on the train being derailed and completely wrecked. The engineer of the train, Nels Hager of Albany, and two brakemen were killed. The fireman, Chris Wagner of Albany, and mail clerk, M. J. McCarthy, were injured.

This is the second attempt within three weeks to wreck the same train near the same spot, the perpetrators of the deed apparently being not only familiar with the spot, but also with the character of the train, which is one of the heaviest on the road.

The scene where the wreck occurred is an ideal one for the commission of the crime. It is on a heavy down grade, which extends from Verona into Rome, and trains usually run down it at the rate of 35 miles an hour.

They broke into the section toolhouse and stole some tools, with which they moved the fishplates which fasten the rails to the ties. They then went to work and pulled out the spikes, throwing them into the ditch.

### Capture of the Wreckers.

ROME, N. Y., Nov. 20.—The wreckers have been captured.  
They are: James Watson Hildreth, about 19, son of a wealthy New York lawyer, who sent his boy into the country two or three years ago; Fred Bristol, aged 18; Herbert Plais, aged 18, and Theodore Hildreth, same age, all of Rome.

Hildreth is the leader and was arrested at the wreck. He had been to his boarding place for breakfast and had changed his muddy clothing.

When arrested by a railroad detective, Sandy Latham, he had the top of a lantern on a cane, which he said he was going to keep as a memento of the wreck. He denied at first all knowledge of the wreck, but was taken to the station house as a suspect. Latham and others then searched the bushes where the young men had hidden and a hat was found, containing Hildreth's name. Latham then confronted the owner with the hat, and he made a full statement implicating the other three. The full confession was made to District Attorney Klock.

### South Carolina Negro School.

COLUMBIA, Nov. 20.—The convention has finished up the consideration of the educational article and it was ordered to a third reading. A proposition was in effect providing for the establishment of an industrial, mechanical and normal school for negroes. The state already has a college for them in connection with Claflin university, but the two will be divorced and the state will assume entire control. It was also provided that the dispensary profits outside of what is given to the counties and municipalities shall be applied to the school funds. This probably will be amended on the third reading so as to include penitentiary profits.

### Arms For National Guardsmen.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The New York state board of examiners, to select arms for the state National Guard, in accordance with an act of the last legislature, has organized with headquarters at 17 Adams street, Brooklyn. The board has issued a notice that it will receive, any time before Dec. 17, guns of strictly American invention and manufacture for examination and test. Notices of time of test and methods to be adopted will be made later.

### Terrorized by Escaped Animals.

DELAWARE, O., Nov. 20.—Citizens of Thompson township, this county, are being terrorized by a lioness and two leopards which escaped from a circus some time ago and traveled from Marion county, Ky. Many sheep and calves have been killed. Farmers go to their fields heavily armed. Travel after night has been entirely stopped. A hunting party will be organized to slay the beasts.

### Violent Menace in Court.

MONTREAL, Nov. 20.—A scene was created in the criminal court by Nazare Guenther, who is on trial for murdering his sweetheart in a house of assignation, where he had brought her. The plea of defense is insanity, and he carried on in such a way, screaming and kicking to such an extent that several policemen were necessary to subdue him, and court had to be adjourned.

### Rev. S. F. Smith's Funeral.

NEWTON CENTER, Mass., Nov. 20.—The funeral services over the body of the late Rev. S. F. Smith, D. D., famous as the author of the national hymn, "America," were held at the First Baptist church here. Among those in attendance were representatives of Baptist ministers, city and state officials and prominent citizens from all sections of the country.

### Death of a Notable Woman.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 20.—A dispatch from London, O., says that Mrs. Campbell, who attained notoriety a few years ago in a breach of promise case, claiming \$100,000 damages from Arbuckle, the coffee dealer, has died in Dr. Gray's sanitarium at Hanging Rock. Miss Campbell's sister is the wife of ex-Mayor William Means of Cincinnati.

### Suicide in a Cigar Store.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 18.—Hon. Joseph Avery, ex-surrogate of Onondaga county, has committed suicide at his home in Clinton by jumping into a cistern. He had been despondent for some time.

### President Upton Resigns.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 20.—Hon. Hiram D. Upton has resigned as president of the New Hampshire Trust company. Foster B. Clement of Minneapolis will succeed him.

### Indiana Goes Into Commission.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The Indiana arrived at League island and was formally accepted by the government and commissioned today. She will be sent to Newport tomorrow for her first cruise.

### STEAMER CHAIRS.

A Piece of Furniture That Has Developed  
Through Ocean Travel.

Steamer chairs were, when first made in this country, called Devonshire chairs. They were fashioned after a chair used in Devonshire, England, on vegetable and lemons and in smoking rooms and were first made here for the same uses. The Devonshire chairs were rather larger and more elaborate than the steamer chair.

The use of this chair on steamers was begun about 24 years ago. It soon became so popular that it received its present name. Chairs of this style are still sold for land use, both indoors and outdoors, and their use ashore is increasing.

The principal manufacturer of these chairs in New York sells them in almost if not quite every state in the Union and in Central America, South America and as far away as Australia.

Steamer chairs are made of maple, of oak and of walnut, and they range in price from \$2.50 to \$5. Children's steamer chairs were introduced not long ago, but not many are sold. When steamer chairs first began to be used, one man in this city made a small fortune by selling them on the pier on sailing days. As much as \$15 was paid to him for a chair. For some years this man controlled the best of the chair selling privileges, but others took up the business, and his large profits were soon materially cut down by competition.

For a time sellers of chairs on the pier handled more steamer chairs than the regular dealers. The practice which then sprang up of offering chairs in the street on sailing days is still continued in front of the pier shed. This space is called the fair. There are offered on sailing days fruit, tinware and other supplies such as steamer passengers might require, and steamer chairs and other folding chairs.

There is a company that makes a business of sending steamer chairs. A number of the larger steamer companies now rent steamer chairs to passengers. The charge for a steamer chair across the Atlantic is from 50 cents to \$1.

Common as their use has become, it is estimated that not more than half the total number of ocean travelers provide themselves with steamer chairs. —New York Sun.

### ADVERTISE THEIR AGE.

The Alaska Squaw Shows Their Birth-  
days on Their Chin.

The Alaska squaw is peculiar—she advertises her age.

At Fort Wrangel, Jensen and Etkin many Indian women may be seen with a piece of wood or bone in the lower lip, and the size of this savage ornament indicates the age of its owner. When a girl marries, her lower lip is pierced, and a peg of wood or a piece of bone the size of a pen is inserted. As she grows older this is increased in size until it is almost as wide as her chin and one-fourth of an inch high. The result is naturally most unsightly.

There is an interesting family at Fort Wrangel, which illustrates perfectly this peculiar custom. It includes four generations. A young girl may be seen sitting at one side of the one roomed square frame house, while her mother, grandmother and great-grandmother are squatted on the eastern floor near the door, offering mats and baskets to the ship's passengers who come on shore.

The girl has no disfiguring ornament on her chin, but the others have, and the piece of bone in the feeble old great-grandmother's lower lip looks like a wart much as Gulliver may have seen upon the hands of the Brobdingnagians.

This index to the Indian woman's age is about one-eighth of an inch in thickness and is kept in place like a cuff button. —New York Press.

### An Indian's Education.

The physical training of the hunter was a part of the education of every Indian boy and different tribes had different modes of developing the powers of endurance. Among the Omahas the youth were taught to run, not so much to run rapidly for a short distance as to keep up an even pace for many miles, and the habit of careful observation was also inculcated. The runners' services on the tribal hunt were important. It was necessary for them to be able to travel far in search of the buffalo and to return quickly, so that the tribe could go forward and the hunters encompass the herd before it could move any great distance. They must also closely note the topography of the country as they ran here and there in search of the game so as to be able to direct the tribe to the herd over the shortest route, which they might not themselves have traveled. They must also be constantly on the watch for tracks or signs of an enemy, lest they should bring the tribe into danger. It was not uncommon for these young men to run from 70 to 100 miles without food, taking very little rest and sleep. —Hunting Customs of the Omahas, by Alice C. Fletcher, in Century.

### Indescribable Thirst For Knowledge.

"Mamma, what day is this?"  
"This is Friday, dear."  
"Where's Sunday?"  
"Sunday is still in the future."  
"How did it get there?"  
"I mean it hasn't come yet."  
"It hasn't? What's keeping it?"  
"Why, dear, it can't come until it's time for it."  
"How does it know when it's time for it?"  
"Don't bother me, Katie."  
"Mamma, what's Sunday doing anyhow?" —Chicago Tribune.

### The Newer Criticism.

A negro preacher addressed his flock with great earnestness on the subject of "Miracles," as follows: "My beloved friends, de greatest of all miracles was 'bout de leaves and fishes. Dey was 5,000 leaves and 5,000 fishes, as de twelve 'pistles had to eat 'em all. De miracle is dat de Lord had de power to make de leaves and fishes grow."

### The Newer Criticism.

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Closely allied to the passionately recurring claims for the production of potential motion are the claims of inventions which have been profitable to the inventors by capturing the public imagination through active propaganda upon evidence, for instance, that a few drops of water can produce a pressure of 10,000 pounds per square inch, or through the use of testimonials to the performance of a useful amount of work.

Again, there is the line of possible participation, based upon the oft repeated assertion that harmony of sound can set off such motion as to produce large mechanical effects, such as the rotation of machines, or set with explosive power in jars. All such devices may properly be considered as perpetual motion machines, for in such cases the power manifested is much greater than that required for its initiation, and it must follow that the machines, after supplying itself with such initiatory stimulus, will have much surplus energy left over for useful purposes, if the facts are as stated. In fact, much surplus energy has been looked for by the promoters, but has not yet so far revealed itself as to render feasible the construction of machines of practical use and commercial value.

The means to carry on exhibitions of such repeated inventions are obtained from widely scattered sources. Generally those who have furnished the capital are not interested in the exposure of the frauds or do not realize that advantage is being taken of their credulity, while those who are not particularly interested are afforded an opportunity to prove the correctness of their assumption as to the fraudulent nature of the display. The floating of such schemes is much too easy, as the ordinary tendency of the human mind is to freely believe that remarkable results may be obtained from modern scientific methods. This faith leads many to venture at least small investments, in the hope that large returns will be realized, and I fear this tendency will continue to exist as long as faith without reason is common in many minds. —Professor Coleman Sellers in Century's Magazine.

### QUEER FINANCIAL METHODS.

How the Daily Routine of Banking Is Con-  
ducted in Honolulu.

We had to make our way through a crowd occupying a large room or small hall in which business was conducted. This hall was filled with people, some of whom were there to look after their own or other people's affairs, and others of whom had obviously dropped in for a casual chat. Almost all were smoking cigarettes, an amusement which they shared with a good many of the bank clerks. When we had got through this crowd, my friend and host greeted me at a guiche. The man behind the guiche gave him a metal disk stamped with a number. Armed with this, my friend made his way to another guiche, behind which stood another clerk, an ordinary porter wearing the livery of the bank. This porter had his hands full of similar metal disks. After a weary waiting he called out the number—say, 308—on my friend's disk.

Then my friend advanced, identifying his check by another number stamped at the first guiche, and then received his money, not in the currency or form which he wished for, but in such shape as the porter had at hand to dispense from the authorities above him. Then, some of the notes being only locally negotiable, my friend had to go to a third guiche to see if they could be changed into negotiable notes. On occasion this is impossible, and the unfortunate holder of the check has either to leave part of the money he has come for until a favorable opportunity or accept what he can get on the chance of paying it away or getting it changed or both within some of his transactions. Beyond this there is no clearing house system. Bank checks are a change for cashing a check on another bank, and these changes practically swallow up the tiny amounts of interest continually allowed on a current balance. And this is the daily routine of banking in Honolulu, in the first bank of Honolulu. —Longbeach Magazine.

### Women's Wages.

The New York Sun says that during the last two years there has been a steady decrease in the wages of women, and it seems likely to go farther. There are several causes for the decrease. For one thing, men are now entering occupations which formerly belonged exclusively to women. These men are mostly Poles, Hungarians and Italians, who will work for the smallest of wages. Foreign women are also coming in and competing with the native American women, most of whom are taking. Employers resort to various methods for lowering wages. During the holidays they take on cheap help, and when the work is over they dismiss the girls and keep the cheap help.

Women are said to be working for from 10 to 20 cents per day, and the number of unemployed is steadily increasing. —Advance.

### Mary Anderson's Experiences.

The forthcoming reminiscences of Mary Anderson's life on the stage and her impressions through her professional career will be eagerly received and should be read by all stage-loving young women. It is a woman of very strong opinion and one who showed the same before the footlights that she did in her private life. She tells us that when she voluntarily turned her back upon it all and left the stage, she was the happiest she had ever been. —New York Times.

### The Mother's Plan of It.

"You should live your life," said the mother to the son, "and let the father be the father."



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11. Our Lady of the Most Holy Sacrifice.

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13. Our Lady of the Most Holy Sweat.

14. Our Lady of the Most Holy Tears.

15. Our Lady of the Most Holy Blood, Sweat and Tears.

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