

SAYS EVIDENCE WAS IGNORED.

Maria Barberi's Counsel Assails the District Attorney.

Prosecutor McIntyre Resents the Imputation and Says the Statement Is False.

Witness to Prove That Cataldo Admitted Drugging Maria to Be Produced.

OPENING STATEMENT FOR DEFENCE

Curious Crowd Fills the Court Room, and Foster Comforts the Woman Who is on Trial for Her Life.

The defence of Maria Barberi, who cut Domenico Cataldo's throat last year, will be begun to-day. The prosecution presented the last of its evidence yesterday afternoon and the young woman's lawyer had barely time to outline the scheme of the defence when the Court adjourned. This lawyer declared that Maria Barberi was an epileptic at the time she committed the murder; that she was mentally irresponsible, and that she should be acquitted.

Upon this line the defence will proceed. During the progress of this trial the court room has presented a scene calculated to make one sick at heart. It is not a sensational murder case, and there is nothing to attract the daily throng of spectators save their own vulgar, morbid curiosity. These people sit like owls, staring for hours at a time at Maria Barberi. Every hour or so some court attendant brings in a specially favored visitor for whom he finds a comfortable seat commanding an excellent view of the prisoner's face.

The prisoner herself, weak, frightened and ignorant, nestles close to Mrs. Foster, the missionary, who does what she can to shield her from the vulgar gaze. Throughout the day there is not the faintest glimmer of an intelligent expression upon her face. She is a typical product of the Italian stunts, and, in all the clashing and clattering of the ponderous machinery of the law she grasps only one idea and realizes only one fact: her life is in danger. When the lawyers raise their voices in loud argument she trembles and tears roll down her cheeks.

A Target for Eyes.

She is miserable and frightened, and worse she is to yield to her strongest desire, she would probably scream with terror. Yet, within, she is a woman, and a helpless woman at that, and the spectacle of this woman, sitting there for hours in the keenest enjoyment of her sufferings, is absolutely revolting to the people.

It is rather interesting to observe the countenance of Assistant District Attorney McIntyre, who represents the people in this case, as he gazes upon the representative of his client that sit in the rear of the courtroom. Mr. McIntyre has acted as prosecutor in more murder cases and obtained more convictions than probably any other public official in the world. He is a man of fine craft, and he has the reputation of being inflexible in the pursuit of his duty. The prosecution of Maria Barberi is, for him, a public trust, and the material manner in which he has conducted every attempt of the defence to work upon the sympathy of the jury has won the admiration even of the women's lawyers. Yet by observing his countenance as he surveys the crowd that is staring at the woman it is not difficult to guess to what extent his heart is in the work. As one lawyer in the courtroom said:

"Maria Barberi deserves to be punished, but for a man to feel any enthusiasm in pounding such a weak, stupid creature to her death is not within human nature. And then, no one can look at that crowd of thin-lined, eager-eyed women who are staring at her without feeling strong sympathy for the prisoner."

O'Rourke's Italian.

Yesterday's testimony consisted, in the main, of various versions of Maria Barberi's story told within a few hours after the crime was committed. The most interesting version came from Policeman J. M. O'Rourke, who started everybody in the courtroom by proclaiming that he spoke Italian fluently. O'Rourke has a thoroughly Italian face, and speaks a decided Italian English. He had been detailed for several years in the Italian quarter of the city and had taken Italian lessons.

"Do you know that there are many Italian dialects?" he was asked.

"Oh, yes," he replied confidently. "What kind of Italian do you speak?" "It's pretty nearly pure," was the calm reply. Later in the day one of the Italian witnesses was asked whether O'Rourke really spoke Italian.

"Yes," he replied, "with an accent that makes it difficult to understand." During the examination of Policeman O'Rourke, the razor with which the murder was done was handed him. Mrs. Foster saw it and tried to draw the prisoner's attention to herself. But O'Rourke, who had kept her eyes upon the witness, saw it, too. Her face retained its expressionless composure. A moment later, however, when two lawyers and the interpreter talked at one and the same time and made quite a noise, she clenched Mrs. Foster's hand, and the tears rolled down her face. She was frightened.

Mrs. Foster frequently handed her a bottle of smelling salts. Maria had never heard of smelling salts, but she had a trial, and the novelty has not yet worn away. She holds the bottle to her nose like a timid child and smiles.

Conflict of Testimony.

O'Rourke declared that two hours after Cataldo's death Maria was "very quiet, passive, unexcited." On the other hand, Bernardino Ciambelli, a reporter, swore that the girl was very much excited in the station house. Then Ciambelli said Maria "seemed to be stupid."

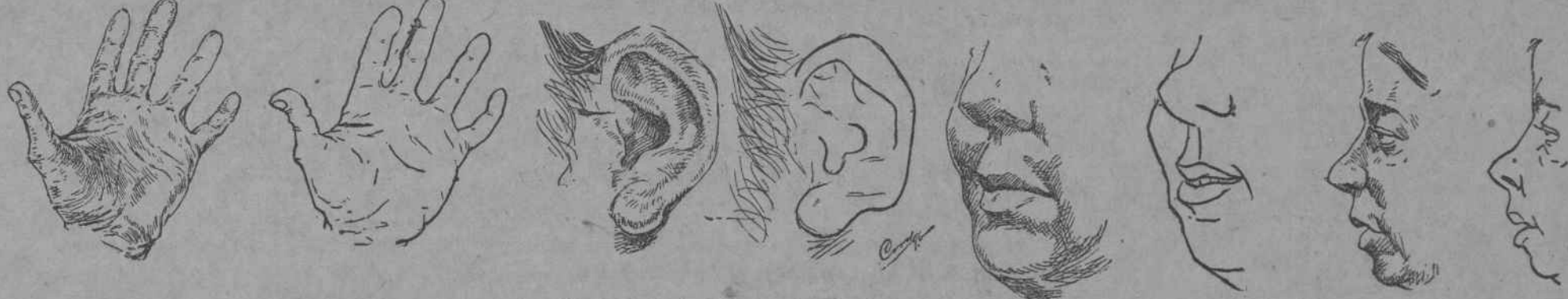
"Did she act and talk rationally or irrationally?" asked Mr. House.

"Assuredly she did not act or talk as if she were in a normal state," answered Ciambelli.

Q. Maria told you that on the morning of the killing she had a desire to go to Italy to Cataldo, and was only restrained by her mother? A. She did. On a new repulse Mrs. Foster's hand, and the tears rolled down her face. She held the bottle to her nose like a timid child and smiles.

Beginning his address, Mr. House dwelt upon the fact that Maria was "more than half barbarian" when Cataldo met her. In

FEATURES OF MARIA BARBERI AND OF A TYPICAL DEGENERATE.



Maria Barberi has been subjected to the close scrutiny of students of criminology who were curious to determine whether or not she bore the stigmata of the hereditary criminal or of the criminal degenerate. For the satisfaction of all such inquirers here is a chart of the hand, profile and ear of a degenerate of her own race and station.

According to much-abused Lombroso the simplest and most frequent indication of criminal nature is found in the lobe of the ear. In the hereditary criminal this lobe

is very imperfectly developed or even wholly absent. If you stand before the desk of any police court you will see every day, dozens of types of this close-crooked lobe. It seems to be the heritage of nearly every born vagrant and rogue. Maria's ear has no such defect. The lobe, in her case, is well developed and looks perfectly natural.

The hand is another excellent index of the hereditary criminal nature. It is almost invariably deformed in the degenerate, and although, in some cases, the deform-

ity may be concealed and difficult to find, it is almost certain to be there. Sometimes the joints are out of proportion to the bones; sometimes, the tall, stigmata lies in the formation of the finger tips, and sometimes the twist of a number of the bones or joints may betray the criminal nature. Maria Barberi's hand is the normal hand of a poor, ignorant country woman. It is rough and badly shaped, but it is not the hand of a criminal.

In the profile the stigma, while easy to detect, is extremely difficult to explain.

The face of a depraved habitual criminal shows its evil nature more strongly when viewed in profile than in full face. The curves of the chin, the forehead and the upper lip and nose are then more clearly outlined. Here it would be impossible to lay down rules for the detection of the criminal instinct. Lombroso judges more by the comparison of and the contrast between these various parts of the profile than he does by any set rules governing the proportions of a single part. The sketch here outlined of a criminal profile

betrays itself. It needs no book to tell that it is the profile of a habitual criminal. Maria Barberi's profile, while not pretty or graceful, is not that of a criminal.

To sum up: Maria Barberi cannot be called either a degenerate or a habitual criminal. She is an ignorant woman of an ignorant class. Her ancestors were hard-working, uncultured peasants. They knew nothing beyond what they saw around them, and this narrow sphere of life they bequeathed to Maria. Her crime was an outburst of passion, not the assertion of a criminal instinct.

going to and from her daily work she passed Cataldo's bootblack chair. He was attracted to her for a long time and pursued her. She repulsed him.

McIntyre Resents an Imputation. "Gentlemen," said Mr. House, solemnly, "we will produce a witness who will tell you under the solemnity of an oath that Domenico Cataldo told him that he had drugged this poor Maria Barberi and dishonored her while she was under the stupefying influence of the poison. Moreover, we shall show that that witness was called down to the District Attorney's office, and when he had told his story he was sent away."

Up jumped Assistant District Attorney McIntyre, his cheeks burning. He was trembling with anger. But he pulled himself together.

"Mr. House," said Mr. McIntyre, deliberately, "that statement is absolutely untrue. Whoever made it to you told a wicked and malicious lie."

"He will swear to it," coolly retorted Mr. House.

"Now we come to that fatal morning," cried the lawyer. "Cataldo went into the saloon."

Mrs. Barberi asked Cataldo to marry her daughter and he laughed at her. Cataldo said: 'If you will give me \$200 I will marry your daughter.' 'Why do you ask for money? You knew we were poor people?'

"Your daughter needs clothing in which to be married," he said.

The Fatal Feast. "Maria pleaded, and then he said those hateful words: 'You have lost your honor. Nobody would marry you. You may as well live with me as any one else. Only dogs marry.'"

There was a shriek, a dash, a flash, and Domenico Cataldo's head had been nearly severed from his shoulders.

But Maria Barberi knew nothing of what had happened. Mr. House concluded, "She was suffering from epilepsy. Every one of the surviving members of her family is an epileptic. Her ancestors were a race of epileptics. She knew no more of that deed than the babe unborn. She died with that deed. A new life has opened and spread out before her. Will you condemn her to death? I think not."

"I feel something here," gasped Maria, as Mr. House ceased to speak. She placed her hand on her bosom. "I thought my heart would jump out."

The trial will go on to-day.

HID "SHORTY'S" CLOTHES.

Bondsman Wagner Took Care That His Yard-High Friend Shouldn't Escape Again.

Joseph Wagner, a saloon keeper, of No. 373 Even street, Brooklyn, took to Yorkville Police Court yesterday Louis Audred, a dwarf, thirty-nine years old and thirty-eight inches high.

"I got him now," said Wagner as he entered.

"Got who?" asked the court officer.

"Shorty," said Wagner, and then the official remembered.

Audred was arrested a few weeks ago for passing a worthless check. He proved to the Magistrate that he had received and paid it out in good faith, asked time to make good the amount, and was released on \$500 bail, furnished by Wagner.

When the case was called the dwarf failed to answer, and his bail was forfeited. Wagner asked for an extension of time and went on a still hunt for his little friend.

Wednesday night he found him and carried him home, and, although Audred offered to make the check good, undressed his yard-high friend, and locked his clothes up until yesterday morning, when he released him and took him to court.

Audred paid the amount of the check to the complainant and was discharged. The Magistrate, Wagner then tried to make up, but Audred refused to be reconciled.

HE SUES FOR LOST LOVE.

Editor Thompson, of Nyack, Says His Former Wife's Present Husband Alienated Her Affections.

Nyack, Nov. 19.—The case of Editor W. R. Thompson, of the Nyack Evening Star, against School Commissioner George A. Blauvelt, a lawyer, with an office at No. 299 Broadway, New York, for \$50,000 for the alienation of his wife's affections, came up before Justice Wilmont M. Smith, in the Supreme Court of Rockland County, to-day. The afternoon and evening were devoted to getting a jury, and the testimony will be heard in the morning.

Mr. Thompson, it is said, will seek to impeach his former wife's character and seek to prove that she was induced to seek a divorce by Blauvelt, her present husband, in order to be married to him.



Tombs Angel Comforting Maria Barberi.

All that the woman who killed Domenico Cataldo seems to know of her trial is that on its issue her life hangs. She is almost hysterical, and only the constant attendance of the missionary, Mrs. Foster, comforts and sustains her.

MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS DEAD

Great-Granddaughter of Sarah Siddons, and One of the Most Beautiful Women of Her Time.

Paris, Nov. 19.—Mrs. Scott-Siddons, the actress, died here to-day.

Mary Francis Scott-Siddons, one of the most beautiful women on the stage in her day, was a lineal descendant of the great Sarah Siddons, her father, William Young Siddons, being the son of George, the eldest son of Mrs. Siddons. Mrs. Scott-Siddons was born in 1844 in India, where her father was a captain in the British military service. Upon the death of her father she returned to England with her mother and was sent to Bonn, where her education was completed.

It was the custom of the institution where she was a pupil to give dramatic performances at the close of the term. The young girl witnessed a performance of "Atholie" on one of these occasions, and, at the close of the play, asked permission to take part in the next performance, which was granted. Six months later she made her debut in German comedy and her performance was remarkable.

On leaving Bonn she took up her residence at Winchester, where, at the age of seventeen, she met Lieutenant Scott, a young naval officer, to whom she was married in 1862. She made her debut in 1869, at the Theatre Royal, Nottingham, in the character of Portia, in which her famous great-grandmother also first appeared upon the London stage as Rosalind and achieved the greatest success of her career.

In 1868 Mrs. Scott-Siddons came to this country and made her debut as a reader at Newport, R. I. In October of the same year she gave a successful reading at Steiway Hall, New York, and finally made her first appearance on the stage in this country at the Boston Museum as Rosalind. For fifteen years past she had lived in retirement.

Lieutenant-Governor's Wife Dead.

Clyde, Nov. 19.—Mrs. Helen M. Saxton, wife of Lieutenant-Governor Saxton, died at her home in this village early this morning, aged fifty years. She had suffered for years from a chronic tumor, which caused her death. Mrs. Saxton was a native of Clyde, and was married to Mr. Saxton in 1868. She had four children, all of whom survive her.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." That is the way with a cold. A few little doses of Dr. J. C. Jackson's Expectant often saves a long sickness, or, something more serious.—Advt.

Tombs Angel Comforting Maria Barberi.

MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS DEAD

Great-Granddaughter of Sarah Siddons, and One of the Most Beautiful Women of Her Time.

Paris, Nov. 19.—Mrs. Scott-Siddons, the actress, died here to-day.

Mary Francis Scott-Siddons, one of the most beautiful women on the stage in her day, was a lineal descendant of the great Sarah Siddons, her father, William Young Siddons, being the son of George, the eldest son of Mrs. Siddons. Mrs. Scott-Siddons was born in 1844 in India, where her father was a captain in the British military service. Upon the death of her father she returned to England with her mother and was sent to Bonn, where her education was completed.

It was the custom of the institution where she was a pupil to give dramatic performances at the close of the term. The young girl witnessed a performance of "Atholie" on one of these occasions, and, at the close of the play, asked permission to take part in the next performance, which was granted. Six months later she made her debut in German comedy and her performance was remarkable.

On leaving Bonn she took up her residence at Winchester, where, at the age of seventeen, she met Lieutenant Scott, a young naval officer, to whom she was married in 1862. She made her debut in 1869, at the Theatre Royal, Nottingham, in the character of Portia, in which her famous great-grandmother also first appeared upon the London stage as Rosalind and achieved the greatest success of her career.

In 1868 Mrs. Scott-Siddons came to this country and made her debut as a reader at Newport, R. I. In October of the same year she gave a successful reading at Steiway Hall, New York, and finally made her first appearance on the stage in this country at the Boston Museum as Rosalind. For fifteen years past she had lived in retirement.

Lieutenant-Governor's Wife Dead.

Clyde, Nov. 19.—Mrs. Helen M. Saxton, wife of Lieutenant-Governor Saxton, died at her home in this village early this morning, aged fifty years. She had suffered for years from a chronic tumor, which caused her death. Mrs. Saxton was a native of Clyde, and was married to Mr. Saxton in 1868. She had four children, all of whom survive her.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." That is the way with a cold. A few little doses of Dr. J. C. Jackson's Expectant often saves a long sickness, or, something more serious.—Advt.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons, Who Died Yesterday in Paris. A great-granddaughter of the famous actress, Sarah Siddons, she went on the stage when but a girl and at once achieved success. She was one of the most beautiful women of her day.

ELUDED WEYLER'S BRITISH SOLDIERS.

Editor Coronado Escaped from Havana Disguised as a Sailor.

Article He Published Followed by an Order for His Arrest.

While Spanish Officers Followed His Cab He Leaped Out and Passed Them Unrecognized.

WOULD HAVE BEEN SHOT IF CAUGHT. Landed at New Orleans by a Sailing Vessel; Reached New York Yesterday and Was Warmly Welcomed by Cuban Patriots.

Editor Manuel M. Coronado, of La Discusion, of Havana, who fled from Cuba in consequence of an inflammatory article he published, arrived here yesterday from New Orleans, which port he made in a sailing vessel that he boarded in the disguise of a sailor. He would have been shot, he said, had he been captured before leaving the island.

Mr. Coronado in his newspaper characterized the shooting of Cuban prisoners by General Weyler as a murder, and the issue containing the article was scarcely off the press when an order for his arrest was issued. The officers had surrounded his office, when he learned their mission and escaped to the building next door. There he hastily shaved off his long mustache and put on a suit of old clothes. Then with a false goatee pasted on his chin he walked out to a waiting cab and drove off.

The officers learned of his escape, but were not aware he was disguised. They took another carriage and followed him, but after telling the driver to keep on, he leaped from his carriage on turning a corner, retraced his steps and passed the officers unrecognized.

Senator Coronado laughed heartily over the matter last evening at the residence of his brother, No. 288 St. Nicholas avenue. He said he remained in the country nearly ten days hidden away by sympathizers, and then secured passage on a sailing vessel bound for New Orleans. His associate, Senator Escobar, was captured and exiled to the Shapparine Islands, one of Spain's penal settlements in Africa.

Senator Coronado said the people of Cuba are all in favor of an early settlement of the rebellion. Many of the Spanish residents of the island are in favor of the country becoming a republic. This disloyalty to Spain is based on the fact that if the Cubans lose there will be a debt of several hundred millions for the payment of which their property will be heavily taxed. Then the people are anxious for an end to the awful suffering.

Senator Coronado said the people of Cuba are all in favor of an early settlement of the rebellion. Many of the Spanish residents of the island are in favor of the country becoming a republic. This disloyalty to Spain is based on the fact that if the Cubans lose there will be a debt of several hundred millions for the payment of which their property will be heavily taxed. Then the people are anxious for an end to the awful suffering.

Senator Coronado left a wife and two children in Havana, who will be cared for by friends until he has decided upon his future movements. He was warmly received here by Cuban patriots.

M'KINLEY'S TOTAL IS 272.

Latest Returns Indicate That Bryan Will Get Only 175 Votes in the Electoral College.

Chicago, Nov. 19.—The latest returns give Bryan one vote in Kentucky, the three votes of Wyoming and the four votes of South Dakota.

In the last named State the Bryan electors have only 191 votes more than the McKinley electors. In Wyoming the lowest Bryan elector is 66 ahead of the highest McKinley elector. In this State as well as in Kentucky the official canvases may change the result. The electoral table stands:

For McKinley: California, 9; Connecticut, 6; Delaware, 3; Illinois, 24; Indiana, 15; Iowa, 13; Kentucky, 12; Maine, 6; Maryland, 8; Massachusetts, 15; Michigan, 14; Minnesota, 8; New Hampshire, 4; New Jersey, 10; New York, 32; North Carolina, 8; Ohio, 23; Oregon, 4; Pennsylvania, 22; Rhode Island, 4; Vermont, 4; West Virginia, 6; Wisconsin, 12. Total, 272.

FRAND CHARGED IN KENTUCKY.

Democrats Decide to Contest the Election of the Twelve McKinley Electors.

Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 19.—The Kentucky Democratic Campaign Committee, at a meeting to-day, decided to contest the election of the twelve McKinley electors, on the ground of alleged fraud and irregularities. The county of Leslie, which the last census showed had 762 legal voters, cast 959 votes, and 913 of these were for McKinley.

In every Democratic Congressional district the total number of votes cast this year was less than the total number of legal voters shown by the census of 1890, but in the Ninth and Eleventh districts, which are Republican, the vote this year is largely in excess of the legal voters shown by the census.

The committee is confident of gaining a majority of the electoral votes for Bryan.

BLIND MAN SEES CONRAD AND X-RAY.

Notable Experiments Conducted by Dr. William J. Morton.

Sightless Piano Tuner and a Woman Unaffected by the Marvellous Light.

Partially Blind Man Sees Quite Clearly but Those Totally Blind Derive No Apparent Benefit.

COMMENT OF EMINENT SCIENTISTS. Agree That the Wizard's Discovery May Be Efficacious in Certain Forms of Blindness, and All Are Experimenting in Reverence and Hope.

To what extent Edison's latest application of electricity may improve the sight of persons partially blind, or restore sight to persons in utter darkness, none of the most eminent oculists or the best-known opticians are willing to hazard a prediction. Most oculists and a number of specialists in the electro-pathological branch of medical science are already at work experimenting along the lines suggested by the wizard's revelations regarding his latest discovery.

Dr. William J. Morton, of No. 19 East Twenty-eighth street, is an authority of world-wide fame, whose investigations and discoveries in the realm of pathologic application of electricity are universally quoted. He made a number of preliminary experiments yesterday, having as assistants Dr. S. Millington Miller, an assistant in diseases of the eye, and William D. Ward, who has charge of the powerful apparatus in Meyrowitz's optical laboratory, in Twenty-third street. Dr. Morton, at the conclusion of his experiments, left the city for his country place at Sag Harbor.

Dr. Morton, however, has set forth briefly the results of the tests, which, while they do not seem to have been efficacious in the case of two persons totally blind, were fraught with encouraging results in the case of one man whose vision was not entirely gone.

Dr. Morton's Experiments. "Dr. William J. Morton performed with me a series of interesting experiments upon myself and upon a number of blind persons at Meyrowitz's Twenty-third street store this morning," Dr. Miller said.

"The powerful light generated in this tube was I may say, beyond my hands on an absolutely white background at a distance of three feet from the Crookes tube, and the cell buttons at Dr. Morton's wrist, as he passed it in front of the fluorescent hood, hung suspended to my vision in a pure white line of spheres and cuffs, which could be distinguished in the light range and intensity of our instrument."

"The subjects of our experiments were Miss Rodney, a young lady who is sightless blind, sent from the New York Asylum for the Blind by Mr. Watt, the superintendent; Armin Schotte, blind since birth, sent from the New York Asylum for the Blind by Mr. Watt, the superintendent; and Miss Kaufman, piano tuner from Steinway's warehouse on Fourteenth street. Kaufman has been absolutely blind from the age of two years and does not know what light is. Schotte can see just a little out of his left eye. By putting the face of his watch fairly to the eye he can tell time, otherwise he does not see well enough to trust himself alone in the street."

Negative Results. "We got no result whatsoever from the tests applied to Miss Rodney and Mr. Kaufman. One of Miss Rodney's eyes was entirely blinded by cerebro-spinal meningitis."

"Our plan in both cases was to subject the eyes to a prolonged bath of Roentgen rays."

"Schotte's eyes were bathed in the same way, and when the fluorescence was held before him he saw the light distinctly, and would also distinguish some small objects of board. Of the three his condition was most naturally amenable to the stimulating action of the rays, because the retina of his left eye was subjected to some extent, untouched by disease, whereas the retina of Miss Rodney and of Kaufman were only too evidently atrophied and inoperative."

"Practically speaking, except for a possible slight improvement in Schotte's sight, our experiments, as far as the three blind persons are concerned, were absolutely negative; but when Dr. Morton and I began to try experiments upon ourselves, we had the most gratifying results."

"Closing our eyelids tight and shutting off the tube by the intervention of a wide and long piece of cardboard, one quarter of an inch thick and one foot long, we were able to tell when a square of iron was interposed between the cardboard and the Crookes tube. That is to say, we saw through solid substances without using a fluorescent screen."

"This demonstrates beyond a doubt that the Roentgen rays does stimulate the retina, and it so stimulates our retina that we were able to see through the cardboard and the Crookes tube. That is to say, we saw through solid substances without using a fluorescent screen."

"Dr. Morton suggested that the eye of the blind whose retina was not injured beyond utility, might be so stimulated by the X ray that they could read dense metal letters forming words, which would be laid in thick cardboard or wood. At any rate we could certainly read such letters with our eyelids tightly shut, and with a thick cardboard intervening."

An Expert's View. E. B. Meyrowitz, optical expert, is much interested in the X-ray experiments. He is quite confident that Edison's latest discovery will eventually be put to practical use, and that by means of the cathode ray some types of blindness will be benefited.

"It is a brilliant idea," said he, "and one which should be resolutely pursued. The practicability of this application of the cathode ray depends, it would seem to me, altogether upon the possibility of replacing the mechanical part of the eye—the lens and its auxiliary, when injured to such an extent as to be useless or nearly so. The visual part of the eye consists essentially of the lens and the back of the eye, the retina, or sensitive plate, upon which images caught by the lens are recorded. If the retina is injured, and the lens which has been damaged can be brought into play, of course vision may be restored. Mr. Edison's announcement opens up a most interesting field, and I have witnessed that in many conditions of blindness, where the optic nerve and the retina are in good condition, efforts at partial vision, resembling shadowgraphs, may certainly be gained."

Dr. Skeel's Experiments. Dr. Frank D. Skeel, of No. 41 West Twenty-third street, is well known as an oculist, and also as a student of optics as applied to microscopy and astronomy. He, too, has been making experiments along the lines suggested by Edison's discovery. At the optical establishment of Pike & Sons, Twenty-third street, he admitted as usual yesterday, and said:

"If the cornea of the eye is opaque the lens is opaque. If you can drive light through the opaque cornea and lens, and if the retina and nerves are all right, the patient will see. I wouldn't say that it is impossible, I think it is very probable. I have made a few experiments, but have not had much success thus far."

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take Laxative Bono Quiete Tablets. All drugs get rid of the mucus if it fails to cure. 25c.—Advt.

Weapon Used by Maria Barberi to Kill Cataldo.

