DO YOU BELONG TO A SOCIETY CLUB OR LODGE?

The Greatest Contest Yet

IS ANNOUNCED IN THE EVENING WORLD.

The Evening World.

172,184,673 Sheets of THE WORLD Printed on "Hoe" Presses During 1889.

Listen to the Tale of 'Hoe.'

33,545,517 Sheets of THE WORLD Printed During 1884.

PRICE ONE CENT. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1890. PRICE ONE CENT.

LAST EDITION

IT IS LAW.

Gov. Hill Signs the New York World's Fair Bill To-Day.

He Believes It a Wisely Drawn and Constitutional Measure.

It Is Non-Partisan and Doesn't Violate "Home Rule."

The Bill and the Struggle Over It Reviewed in a Memorandum.

[SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.]

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—The Governor signed the World's Fair bill at 12.49, and filed this memorandum:

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, Feb. 20, 1890.

Memorandum filed with Assembly Bill No. 240, entitled: "An act to provide for Exhibitions of Arts, Sciences, Manufactures and Products of the Soil, Mines and Sea, in the City of New York."—*Approved.*

The importance of this measure, the public attention which it has attracted and the prolonged struggle in the Legislature which preceded the passage seem to render appropriate a statement of the questions involved and the dangers avoided in its enactment.

In a special message transmitted to the Legislature on the 7th inst., urging the passage of this measure, I took occasion to announce in advance that it would receive my approval.

This course is conceded to have been unusual, but the public and beneficent character of the enterprise, the threatened injury to New York's chances at Washington by the circulation of false rumors as to my position, the necessity for prompt action, and the exigencies of the situation all justified a departure from customary executive procedure.

First, as to the merits, the bill gives evidence of careful preparation and seems to be reasonably free from just criticism.

The clause requiring a two-thirds vote of the incorporators upon the most important matters to be decided is not objectionable, and undoubtedly would have been conceded by the friends of the bill at any time during the contest had its desirability been suggested.

Second, as to the bill's constitutionality, I have consulted with the Attorney-General and he advises me that the bill is constitutional.

It is contended that the indebtedness proposed to be contracted may well be regarded as incurred for "city purposes" within the fair intent and meaning of section 11 of article 8 of the Constitution.

The provision should be liberally construed.

The Legislature and the City of New York must be permitted to exercise a reasonable discretion and latitude in determining what are "city purposes" within the true spirit of the Constitution.

The expenditures authorized to be incurred are declared by the express provisions of the bill to be for the acquiring of lands and the erection of buildings thereon in the city "for exhibition of arts, sciences, manufactures and products of the soil, mine and sea, and to establish and maintain such exhibitions; and it is further provided that "the said lands and buildings and said exhibitions shall be devoted to public use and to public instruction and healthful recreation."

These are objects which unquestionably do not encounter any constitutional obstacle, and are those which it has always been assumed any city has a perfect right to undertake for the promotion of the public welfare.

Third—The measure does not violate the principle of "Home Rule," nor is it inconsistent with correct principles of legislation.

The Commissioners designated in the bill are expressly declared therein to be those "HEREINBEFORE SELECTED BY THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK." (*See Section 4.*)

This is a proper recognition of the principle that Commissioners to carry out local improvements, or to disburse the money of a municipality, should be selected by the local authorities themselves, and not by the Legislature.

I have for several years uniformly refused my approval of measures wherein this principle has been ignored.

It is conceded that the present bill was prepared by a non-partisan Committee of the citizens of New York City, and approved by the local authorities of that city, and that the Mayor officially selected the Commissioners whose names are incorporated in the bill.

The attempt to engraft additional incorporators upon the bill occasioned the three weeks' struggle which has finally resulted in the passing of the measure without the addition of any new names and substantially as the bill was originally presented.

The insertion by the Legislature of additional incorporators not appointed, suggested or desired either by the local authorities or the local Citizens' Committee would have rendered the measure specially objectionable and peculiarly offensive and imperilled its final success.

It confessedly would have violated a correct principle of legislation, which violation could not well have been sanctioned or overlooked, and would have afforded a precedent whereby other efforts to supersede or ignore local authorities might be attempted.

The enactment of this bill in its present form will not encourage endeavors to discover devices or to invent excuses upon which to justify the deprivation of municipalities of local self-government, nor will it warrant the assumption by the Legislature of the prerogative of designating in a local bill the names of Commissioners not suggested, desired or approved by local authorities, but in defiance of their proper rights and privileges.

Viewed in its true light the passage of this measure may well be regarded not as the triumph of any political party, but as a vindication of the salutary principle of "Home Rule," and enunciation of correct theories of legislation, a just rebuke to the importunate demands of perverted partisanship, a valuable contribution to the cause of progress and as a tribute to the irresistible influence of an aroused and enlightened public sentiment.

DAVID B. HILL.

Congress Takes Up the Fair Bill.

[SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The House voted by 138 ayes to 21 nays to take up the World's Fair bill.

The point of no quorum, raised by Kilgore, of Texas, was promptly overruled by Reed.

To Regulate the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, take Carter's Little Liver Pills. 25c. ".

SHARED IN THE BANK SPOIL.

Philip L. Meyer's Loan Repaid from the Sixth National.

His Memory Suddenly Fails Him After a Sharp Examination.

Philip L. Meyer continued his testimony at the Claassen examination before Commissioner Shields this afternoon.

Mr. Meyer said that his only office was that of his father's firm, S. T. Meyer & Co., at 7 Broadway.

"I never keep any of my accounts in books excepting that of the lighterage business. I don't hold myself out to be a first-class bookkeeper, but I can tell whether an account is correct or not."

"How many bank accounts do you keep?"

"One in the Bank of Deposit, one in the Equitable, and one in the Lenox Hill."

"Did you draw a check for $20,000 last January on the account of the Meyer Lighter Company?"

"Yes."

"What did you do with it?"

"I gave it to Mr. Pell, or rather I handed it to Mr. Kilduff, who, I suppose, gave it to Mr. Pell."

"What makes you think that?"

"Because Pell asked me for a loan of $70,000."

"What collateral was given for this check?"

"None at all."

"What was the loan wanted for?"

"Mr. Pell said he wanted to use it in a transaction with Mr. Simmons."

"You also drew another check the same day for $50,000?"

"Yes, sir."

"You had it certified?"

"Yes, sir."

"What was there in the bank to meet this check?"

"Other checks that were deposited the day before."

"Whose checks were these?"

"That I cannot tell, for I have lost my check-book.

"My brother Theodore left a package of my books that he was taking home to fix up in an Elevated train. I have not got them back yet."

"On the afternoon of the same day did you go to the Western National Bank with your brother and get the money for the $60,000 cashier check of the Sixth National Bank from your brother?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then you were paid in the afternoon for the loan of $70,000 which you made to Pell in the morning out of the funds of the Sixth National Bank?"

"I don't know where the money came from; I only know that I got it."

"Were you paid the other $10,000 then?"

"Very soon afterward somebody handed it to me. I think it was Mr. Pell."

"What did you do with the money?"

"I deposited it in the Bank of Deposit, where my account was kept."

District-Attorney Mitchell asked the witness a good many other questions regarding this transaction, but his memory failed him, and he said he could not refresh it till he had got back his lost check and bank books.

Mr. Mitchell then showed the witness a lot of checks given by T. W. Myers & Co. to pay for the bonds sold by them for the account of S. T. Meyer & Son.

"Did you get the money on these checks?"

"Yes, sir. All but the one for $1,900 which was paid to Mr. Jordan. There was some misunderstanding about that check. T. W. Myers & Co. erroneously regarded it as a balance due S. T. Meyer & Son. It was finally paid over by me to Mr. Jordan."

"How was it that you could use these checks of T. W. Myers & Co. for the sale of the bonds of the Sixth National Bank in payment of a loan you made to Simmons?"

"Mr. Pell told me I could."

"What right had he to do that?"

"I don't know. I understand he was carrying on the transaction."

"Why did you take $83,000 in payment for a loan of $30,000?"

"There was a difference due me of $3,000 on some other transactions."

"You didn't receive it as a commission?"

"No, sir."

"You didn't divide it with Simmons?"

"No, sir."

Policeman Broderick Breaks His Leg.

Policeman George Broderick, of the Elizabeth street police, slipped on the upper basement step at 1 Elizabeth street early this morning and tumbled down into the cellar, breaking his left leg in the fall. He was taken to his home at 200 Madison street, in an ambulance.

Inspector Byrnes Off to Hot Springs.

Inspector Byrnes has taken advantage of the forty days leave of absence granted him by the Police Board. He left for Hot Springs, Ark., last night, to be treated for rheumatism.

The Quotations.

	Open.	High.	Low.
Amer. C. O. Trust receipts	37	37¼	36¾
Atch. Top. & Santa Fe	32⅝	32⅝	32⅜
Brunswick Land	31	31	31
Cameron Coal	44	44	44
Canadian Pacific	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝
Canada Southern	54	53⅝	53
Chesapeake & Ohio	23⅝	23⅝	23
Ches. & Ohio 1st pref.	90	90	90
Ch's. & Ohio 2d pref.	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
Chicago Gas Trust	46	46	45⅝
Chic. Burl. & Quincy	104	104⅛	103⅞
Chic., St. Louis & Pitts pfd	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
Chicago & Northwest	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
Chic. Rock Island & Pacific	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. L.	68	68	68
Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. L. pfd	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
Col. & Hock Valley	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
Colorado Coal & Iron	48⅝	48⅝	47⅞
Consolidated Gas	96	96	96
Del., Lack. & West	138⅝	138⅝	138⅝
Den. Tex. & Ft. Worth c.	33	33	32⅝
Lake Shore	105	105⅝	105
Lake Erie & Western	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
Lake Erie & Western pfd	64	64	63⅝
Louisville & Nashville	86⅝	87	85⅝
Louisville & L. & Tex.	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
Manhattan consol.	101	101⅛	101
Missouri Pacific	71⅝	72⅝	71⅝
Missouri, Kansas & Tex.	9	9	9
Mich. Cent. & B. A.	103	103	103
National Lead Trust	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
New Jersey Central	130½	12½	12½
New York & Northern pref.	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
N. Y. & New England	46⅝	47⅝	46⅝
N. Y. Lake Erie & West	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
Northern Pacific pfd	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝
Norfolk & West	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
Ore. Railway & Navigation	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
Oregon Transcontinental	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
Oregon Short Line	48	48	47⅝
Pacific Mail	38	38	38
Pipe Line certificates	104⅝	105	104⅝
Philadelphia & Reading	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
Rich. & West Point Ter.	21⅝	21⅝	21
S. L., Alt. & Texas	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
Southern Pacific	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
Sugar Refineries	87⅝	88	87⅝
Texas Pacific	20⅝	20⅝	20
Tenn. Coal & Iron	38⅝	38⅝	38
Tol., Ann Arbor & N. M.	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
Union Pacific	66⅝	66⅝	66
United States Express	80	80	80
Wabash preferred	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
Western Union Telegraph	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝
Wheeling & Lake Erie	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
Wheeling & Lake Erie pfd	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
Wisconsin Central	29⅝	29	29⅝

LILLIAN SCOFIELD'S LATEST.

Three of Her Ex-Lodgers "Take the Law of Her."

Queer Tales of Her Boarding-House in Forty-First Street.

Mrs. Lillian Scofield, who became known to fame through the tragic death of Broker Nat Hatch, is now engineering a fashionable boarding-house at 120 West Forty-first street, between Sixth avenue and Broadway.

To believe the stories that some of her boarders have been telling of her to-day and yesterday, she is nothing more nor less than a bold buccaneer in petticoats.

She has been heard of several times since the wet and foggy morning that poor Hatch was found dead in the yard back of her house on the corner of Twentieth street and Sixth avenue. Once an umbrella was stolen from her in a dry-goods store on Sixth avenue, and she did her best to get it back, saying it was the last present which Hatch made her.

Then she took a flat in a very respectable house and scandalized the other tenants so much that they insisted on her being put out. The landlord had no easy time in getting rid of her.

Yesterday she came to the surface again, being obliged to appear in the Eleventh District Court, at 919 Eighth avenue, to answer a charge of refusing to surrender to Deputy Marshal Charles Wagner a quantity of furniture and bric-a-brac, owned by H. H. Bowers, who used to board with her.

Mrs. Scofield gave her name in Court as Austin. An EVENING WORLD reporter listened while Mr. Bowers told his tale of woe. He declares that there is not a key of any door in the house except the front door, and that the landlady was in the habit of going to any lodger's room she fancied at any hour of the night and in husky tones declaiming portions of Shakespeare.

The gentlemen in the house were ungallant enough to resent this and refer to her as a fool.

Mr. Bowers is a prosperous downtown merchant and very tender-hearted. Lillian "worked" him, as a friend of his put it.

He paid her $10 for a room in her house, but she got him to advance money until she was deeply in his debt. Frequently he wanted to move and told her so. Then she would cry softly and say it was "hard, very hard, for a poor lone woman to get along," and Mr. Bowers would resign himself to the inevitable and remain.

Recently, he claims, his baggage had been rifled in the house, and then he decided to leave and did so.

When Mrs. Scofield found she could not get him to change his mind, as usual, she handed him a bill for $600, claiming that amount was due her, and he refused to pay it. She refused to give him his furniture, but he got most of it on a writ of replevin, and yesterday he had her in court to get the balance.

Justice Murray told her she would have to give Mr. Bowers all of his furniture. She expressed her willingness to do so, and left the court with him and his lawyer, her servant-girl and several reporters.

On the way to her boarding-house, though, she gave the party the slip, and Mr. Bowers has not got possession of his things yet. He declared last night that he would have her in court again on a writ, but up to 11 o'clock she had not been arrested.

She was just leaving her house when THE EVENING WORLD reporter reached the high stoop this morning, but when she saw him she turned and ran back into the house.

Frequent rings at the bell met with no response, but there was a delicate odor of cigarette smoke in the vestibule and a piece of cigarette on the floor, as if just thrown down by some one.

Her boarders say that Mrs. Scofield drinks and smokes also.

Henry W. Livingston, a clerk, answered an advertisement of board "in a quiet family home," and received a letter signed Mrs. Sherwood, saying "money was no object. Would he please call." She and mamma were lonely and only desired a few gentlemen about the house for the sense of protection afforded lone women.

Mr. L. thought he had found the ideal boarding-house. He called on Mrs. Sherwood. She met him with a smile, and took him to a back room on the third floor, which she sweetly told him he could have for $12.50 per week without board. He felt weak and said he could only pay $5 for such accommodations with board. Mrs. Scofield agreed to his terms on the spot, and asked him to pay for four weeks in advance.

"But I thought money was no object," he stammered.

"Oh, not usually, but you see dear ma is away just now, and I am 'strapped,'" she answered.

Mr. L. paid one week in advance, but became disgusted and determined to leave at the end of the week.

When he told Mrs. Sherwood, alias Austin, alias Scofield, she flew into a great passion and told him he owed her $12.50.

He refused to pay it. She seized a picture belonging to him, but he got it back with the aid of a search warrant.

Edward Duval, another ex-lodger, has a case pending against her in the city court for $250, which comes up on the 27th inst.

Annie Quinn, a little girl who lives at 87 Christopher street, who acted as Mrs. Scofield's maid, told the reporter to-day that she had not been paid by Mrs. Austin since she went there, three months ago.

So the stories go. There are many others similar, and the "Buccaneer" of Forty-first street, as Lillian is now called, may even be lodged in jail. Mr. Bowers fully intended last night to send her there to-day if he could find her.

Exempt Firemen Organized.

Members of the Exempt Firemen's Association, organized in 1842, are to have a uniformed company. They met last night at Caledonian Hall, and elected Robert B. Nooney, Foreman; Lawrence Dalton, Assistant Foreman; A. C. Dozeville, Secretary; Joseph C. Divine, Treasurer, and William Hennessy, Delegate. Forty-five members paid in and the old-fashioned drab uniform was adopted.

Col. Fellows's Warrant Questioned.

A warrant for $500, drawn by District-Attorney Fellows in favor of ex-Assistant District-Attorney Henry C. Allen, is held in the Mayor's office pending investigation.

The statement entered is that the money is recompense for legal services in the case of Sheriff Flack.

HOTEL ROYAL RESTAURANT, 45th st. and 6th ave. Open all night for patrons of Acton Hall. ".

NEWS FROM OVER THE SEA.

A Powerful New Party May Spring From the German Elections.

Further Reports of the Disquieting Conditions in Portugal.

[DUNLAP CABLE NEWS SPECIAL.]

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—It is generally believed here that the German Liberals, after to-day's elections, will cease to exist as a distinct organization, and that a new party will probably be formed called Democrats, which will embrace the National Liberals and the Social Democrats.

Such an organization would surely command a majority in the Reichstag and prove a powerful antagonist to the Government.

Bismarck Takes an Inventory.

[DUNLAP CABLE NEWS SPECIAL.]

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—Prince Bismarck's resignation as President of the Ministry is thought to be imminent.

An inventory is being made of the furniture in the Chancellor's palace, which will be taken to his country houses.

Workingmen in the Crown Council.

[DUNLAP CABLE NEWS SPECIAL.]

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—The Emperor has given universal satisfaction by the appointment to the Crown Council of expert workingmen known to belong to the Opposition.

Among them are three Liberals and one Socialist.

Disquieted Portugal.

[BY CABLE TO THE PRESS NEWS ASSOCIATION.]

LONDON, Feb. 20.—All news which reaches here from Lisbon gives indications of a highly disturbed state of affairs in Portugal.

Among the many rumors is one that the British Ambassador to Portugal has declared that if the Marquis of Salisbury does not concede the justice of Portugal's claims, revolution will be imminent at Lisbon.

An Amsterdam Theatre Burned.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE EVENING WORLD.]

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 20.—The Communal Theatre was destroyed by fire last night.

GREEN-M'CREA IN ENGLAND.

The Bigamous Pair "Have No Regrets"—Their Future Plans.

Cable despatches from Southampton, England, announce the arrival there on the steamship Lahn of Douglass Green and Mrs. Alice Snell-McCrea, the story of whose bigamous marriage by a colored preacher at Hampton, Va., has been fully told to readers of THE EVENING WORLD.

Mrs. McCrea, who was very ill on the voyage, was accompanied by her baby and two French maids. She and Mr. Green were registered on the passenger list as "Mr. and Mrs. T. Fullerton." Their identity was discovered by Ernest Smith, of Chicago, who was a fellow-passenger.

To a WORLD correspondent Mr. Green stated that he had no regrets in the case, except for the trouble it might cause his wife's family. He denied the story that Mrs. McCrea had ever demanded, at the point of a revolver, that he should marry her.

He also stated that his connection with the firm of Green & Bateman was dissolved wholly at his own instance, he having requested and directed that the announcement be made.

It is the purpose of the couple to remain abroad for at least a year.

LECONEY STILL ON THE RACK.

His Evidence Weakened To-Day in His Cross-Examination.

[SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.]

CAMDEN, N. J., Feb. 20.—Under the relentless fire of Prosecutor Richard S. Jenkins's cross-examination Chalkley Leconey, who is on trial for his life, made a damaging impression to-day.

Whenever he was cornered by questions, his memory would conveniently fail and he would only give the stereotyped answers, "I can't recollect," or, "I don't remember."

Mr. Jenkins called attention to numerous contradictions in the prisoner's testimony. Leconey, in answer to his questions, swore that he wore leather boots on the morning of the murder.

The evidence of other witnesses was read to draw out that he had stated after his arrest that he wore rubber boots. When his attention was called to this he said:

"Couldn't recollect."

The same answers were given to other questions.

GRANT MONUMENT DESIGN.

It Will Probably Be Selected at the Committee's Meeting To-Day.

An important meeting of the Grant Monument Association will be held late this afternoon in the rooms of the Association, 146 Broadway. There will be an election of officers, and it is expected the Executive Committee will make their final decision in the matter of the competitive designs.

The Grand Army of the Republic have urged that the Committee should select some definite design, in order that they might go to work with renewed vigor in endeavoring to raise the necessary $500,000. At present the fund amounts to $141,000.

Gen. Grant's birthday comes on Sunday, April 27, and the Committee hope to be able to lay the corner-stone of the monument on that day.

BURGLARS IN RAHWAY.

They Visit the Post-Office Again, but Flee Empty Handed.

[SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.]

RAHWAY, N. J., Feb. 20.—The post-office in this town was again visited by burglars early this morning.

Entrance was secured by prying open the front door of the office. The outer door of the safe was opened, but evidently the burglars were frightened away, for, dropping their tools, they fled precipitately through a rear window. They took nothing with them.

When the last robbery was committed here nearly $1,000 was secured by the burglars.

THREE OF THEM TO HANG.

And Fourteen Other Navassa Rioters Go to Albany Penitentiary.

[SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.]

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 20.—George S. Key, Henry Jones and Edward Smith, Navassa rioters, convicted of murder, were sentenced this morning to be hanged March 28.

Fourteen other men convicted of manslaughter were sentenced to terms in the Albany, N. Y., penitentiary, ranging from two to ten years.

HOTEL ROYAL RESTAURANT, 45th st. and 6th ave. Open all night for patrons of Acton Hall. ".

MURDERERS' DAY.

Three Men Hanged This Morning from Pennsylvania Scaffolds.

A Bungling Job and a Broken Rope at Bellefonte.

Schoop and Cole on One Gallows in Philadelphia.

[SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.]

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.—Jacob S. Schoop and Thomas J. Cole, murderers, were hanged on the same gallows, in Moyamensing Prison, the drop falling at 10.04.

Both men had become very devout during the last few days, Schoop embracing

JACOB S. SCHOOP. THOMAS J. COLE.

the Lutheran faith and Cole that of the Catholic Church, and clergymen of both creeds attended them at the last.

The scaffold was erected near the centre of the male convict corridor, and the condemned men were taken directly thither from cells close at hand.

The corridor was opened at 10 o'clock to the officials and the jurymen, who were to witness the execution. Acting Supt. Richardson being in charge of all the preparations.

Schoop shuffled out of his cell with his head down, taking notice of nothing.

Cole was pale, but assumed a jaunty air as he stepped out of his cell.

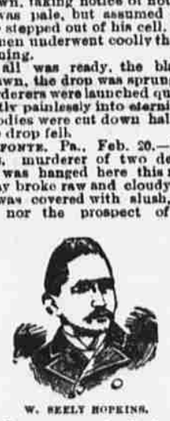
Both men underwent coolly the process of pinioning.

When all was ready, the black caps were drawn, the drop was sprung and the two murderers were launched quickly and apparently painlessly into eternity.

The bodies were cut down half an hour after the drop fell.

BELLEFONTE, Pa., Feb. 20.—W. Seely Hopkins, murderer of two defenseless women, was hanged here this morning.

The day broke raw and cloudy, and the ground was covered with slush, but the weather nor the prospect of speedy



W. SEELY HOPKINS.

death had any apparent effect upon the doomed man's spirits or his appetite.

He had slept quite soundly during part of the night.

He ate an early breakfast of toast and eggs, and at about 9.30 indulged in a hearty lunch of turkey.

He cautioned Sheriff Cooke to keep his nerve, and laughed when Deputy Sheriff Wilson's voice trembled in the reading of the death warrant.

Several of Hopkins's relatives were with him during the morning. They were prepared to take the body to Rochester, N. Y., where the murderer formerly lived.

Two clergymen attended Hopkins in his cell, performing their last offices there before the hour for the execution, and the condemned man sang a couple of hymns in a firm voice.

Hopkins was conducted to the gallows at 10.05. He stepped steadily to the edge of the scaffold and said clearly, without a tremor: "Good-by, kind friends, I leave this world without an enemy."

At 10.15 the drop was pulled, and immediately a cry of horror arose, as the rope broke under the sudden strain.

Hopkins must have been rendered insensible, however, for there was only a slight quivering of the body as he was picked up.

Several men held him under the gallows, and at 10.18 the second and successful springing of the drop took place.

Hopkins was pronounced dead at 10.35 and cut down two minutes later.

The Sheriff, his deputies, the jury and the two clergymen witnessed the unfortunate affair.

Crimes of the Men.

JACOB S. SCHOOP.

Jacob S. Schoop was a baker in Philadelphia. On Christmas morning, 1888, he killed his assistant, Anton Schilling, and after slaying his victim with a knife and saw, before the body was yet cold, or life entirely extinct, cut the body up and placing it in two sacks, took it the following morning to the East Park, and hid it in the city water pipe.

The object of the murderer was to secure about $600 which Schilling had saved.

His wife, who was supposed to be implicated in the murder, shortly afterwards became a raving maniac, and was sent to the Norristown Asylum, where she is still confined.

THOMAS J. COLE.

Thomas J. Cole's crime was committed on July 5, 1888.

He had been rooming with a young man by the name of Walter McAllister, at 708 Sutter street. On the evening of the day in question the two had some hot words, and after McAllister had gone to bed and to sleep Cole secured a hatchet, and slipping noiselessly into the room dealt him a number of savage blows on the head with the instrument.

After making sure of his work he washed the blood from the hatchet and hid it in an outhouse.

He then left the house, but was captured a few days later, when he made a full confession. He was convicted of murder in the first degree on Oct. 5, 1888.

W. S. HOPKINS.

W. Seely Hopkins murdered his wife and her mother at Philipsburg, Pa., Sunday, Sept. 22, 1889.

Unreasonable and causeless jealousy, the neighbors said, led to the murder.

Hopkins came to Philipsburg from Rochester, N. Y., and had been married about two years.

He left home after a quarrel, but walked back the night before the murder, and after spending the rest of the night in the cellar crept upstairs, shot his wife, who was washing dishes, and then, going up another flight, killed his mother-in-law.

Two shots left in his revolver he used in an unsuccessful attempt at suicide.

FLAGS ON PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Resolutions Passed by the National Educators' Association.

The gentlemen of the National Educational Association met promptly at 10 o'clock this morning at 9 University place. It had been arranged to hold the next meeting at St. Paul, Minn., from July 7 to 11, but it was found that the date would interfere with other educational matters, so the matter was referred to the Executive Committee.

Ex-President William E. Sheldon proposed the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the recent movement in many sections of the country to place over every school house the American flag, and we commend the study of the Declaration of Independence, and other great American historical papers in the schools as a means of stimulating patriotism and a preparation for enlightened citizenship.

Resolved, That we can meet the hostile criticisms openly made against the public school system of this country and make them allies of the home so true that they will become sources of the highest moral instruction, and that without any sectarian bias.

Supt. Tarbell, of Providence, R. I., introduced the following resolution which passed unanimously.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the plans of the Government for the education of Indian children, as outlined by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and we respectfully urge Congress to make the needful appropriations.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to do all in our power to aid in promoting the firm and permanent establishment of the common school system in all sections of the Republic with a view to overcome illiteracy, and make loyalty and intelligence a universal national blessing for all races and conditions of our people.

The Committee on the Educational Exhibit at the Exposition of 1892, composed of C. E. White, M. A. Newell, A. S. Draper and C. O. Starbile, made the following recommendations:

First—That a separate building, ample and suitable, be provided at an early date.

Second—That the exhibit be intrusted to the United States Commissioner of Education, assisted by several associate Commissioners, each having special charge of a department of the exhibit, and that each head of a State school department be an advisory committee for each State.

Third—That provision be made for the representation of the public school system of each State, and the schools superintended by the General Government, and that for purposes of comparison and study the exhibits of several States in every most important feature be prepared on a uniform plan, prescribed by the Commissioner of Education. Provision should be made for representations of the educational work for the country as a whole. This to include every grade of school.

Fourth—That a commission be appointed to lay the matter before the meeting of the National Association at St. Paul.

William T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, read a paper on the General Government and public education throughout the country.

SOL SMITH THE ONLY VICTIM.

Col. Cruger to Be Re-elected by the County Committee To-Night.

To-night the Republican County Committee meet to organize at Nilsson Hall, and Thomas C. Platt, of Owego, has condescended to allow it to organize in its own way, having gone to Washington.

The slate will be made up to-day, and Col. Cruger can have the Chairmanship of the Committee if he desires re-election, and he will probably again preside over the deliberations of the body.

United States Marshal John Wesley Jacobus will retire as First Vice-Chairman in favor of Henry Grosse, of the Twenty-third District. A. R. Whitney is the State candidate for Treasurer, and William H. Bellamy and J. Thomas Stearns will probably be the new Secretaries.

Police Justice Solon B. Smith, it is asserted, will fall of re-election as Chairman of the Executive Committee, being succeeded, in all likelihood, by Police Justice Jacob M. Patterson.

Smith's retirement is said to be occasioned by the prohibitory clause in the constitution of the organization which prevents an office-holder under a Democratic administration from being a member of the County Committee.

Under the deal with Tammany Hall made in 1888, Mayor Grant should reappoint Smith as Police Justice this year, when he would become ineligible for office in the County Committee.

THE PROSPECT IF LIBERTY ISLAND IS USED FOR AN EMIGRANT LANDING-PLACE.

SPARE THE ISLAND PARK!

Liberty Island Should Not Be Transformed Into an Emigrant Station.

The rumor that Liberty Island has been selected as the future landing place for emigrants, has brought forth a storm of indignant protests, not only from inhabitants of the three cities, but from every patriotic person in the country.

Since the magnificent statue, France's gift to this country, was erected on Liberty Island, the Committee in charge have been working hard to convert the island into a park or pleasure ground for the people. The receipts for transporting visitors to the statue last Summer, netted the Committee $10,000, which sum was to have been expended in beautifying its surroundings.

Secretary Windom and Collector Erhardt, after their cruise around the bay last week, said that Ellis Island was out of the question for a landing place, owing to the length of time necessary to remove the powder stored there. It would require nearly that length of time to dredge around Liberty Island, erect docks and other necessary adjuncts.

Ellis Island is nearer to the mainland, and has a deep channel leading to the pier already erected there. Water pipes to the mainland could be laid at a less expense than on Liberty Island.

As Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Committee of the Statue of Liberty, Senator William M. Evarts has already raised his voice in Washington against the misappropriation of Liberty Island to the purposes of an emigrant receiving station.

Secretary Richard Butler says that the island is the people's park, and protests against any such move on the part of Secretary Windom.

Those who have visited the island in the Summer can readily picture in their minds the appearance of the spot when populated by a few shiploads of emigrants, the rolling sward occupied by bureaus of information, money-changing offices, restaurants and baggage depots, while the babel of many tongues fill the air, rendering the island a place more to be dreaded than visited.

Visitors to the World's Fair, if held in this city, would be loath to visit the statue under those conditions, and altogether the use of the island as an emigrant station would mean the total ruin of what promises to be a most attractive breathing spot for people within the radius of miles.

TO BUILD THE VIADUCT.

People's Rapid Transit Company's Hearing Before Judge Patterson.

Arguments were heard by Judge Patterson in Supreme Court, Chambers, this morning, on the application of the People's Rapid Transit Company for the appointment of Commissioners to condemn private property required for the purposes of the Company.

Lawyer Stickney defined the Company's plan as the construction of a viaduct of solid masonry sixty feet high, from the Battery to Spuyten Duyvil, and thence to extend the railroad to Tarrytown. On this trains could be run safely at very high speed. The Company was ready, he said, to proceed with the work.

George A. Strong appeared for the property owners. By agreement, the city was not made a party to the hearing. Judge Patterson said he would take the briefs and render a decision before the end of the month.

DR. BLOOD ARRESTED.

Isaac Sawtelle's Crony, Perhaps Accomplice, Caught at Middleboro.

[SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.]

MIDDLEBORO, Mass., Feb. 20.—Dr. Blood, wanted in the Sawtelle murder case, was arrested here to-day and taken to Boston.

Fell to Her Death.

Mary Suzewick, twenty-nine years old, of 224 West Sixtieth street, fell from the third floor of her residence this morning to the yard and was killed.

LAST EDITION

WIDOW HASSETT'S ALIBI.

Witnesses Who Did Not See Her in Lawyer Keeler's Company.

Two of Keeler's Ex-Clients Charge Him in Court with Forgery.

Widow Hassett and four female friends sat facing a large and interested audience when Judge Truax took his seat in Part II. of the Superior Court this morning.

Mrs. Keeler, the pretty, black-eyed little plaintiff, who is suing the widow for $50,000 damages for alienating the affections of her husband, Lawyer William A. Keeler, came in later alone, looking as determined and pugnacious as ever.

The first witness called this morning by Lawyer Palmer for the defense was Isaac N. Cox, who has an office next to that of Lawyer Keeler, at 365 Broadway. He said he had examined the windows in Mr. Keeler's private office, where other witnesses had testified that there had been some queer goings on between Mr. Keeler and the defendant. There were no curtains on the windows and never had been.

Night Clerk Mitchell, of the Park Hotel, Newark, was shown a page from the hotel register of the date of Oct. 15, 1888, which bore the name of "William A. Keeler and wife."

"Do you know Mr. Keeler?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did you see the lady with him?"

"Yes, she was a lady from Newark whom I did not then know."

"She was not either the plaintiff or defendant in this action?" pointing out the two persons to the witness.

"No, sir, she was not. She lives in Newark."

On cross-examination by Lawyer Houston, witness said that Mrs. Hassett had afterwards come to the Park Hotel and made inquiries about Mr. Keeler's visit there of Oct. 15. She looked at the register and asked a good many questions. The witness said he had never since seen Mr. Keller in company with the woman, who was his companion on that occasion.

Janitor James Drumgold, of the Manhattan Flats, swore that he had seen Mrs. Hassett call there frequently while the Keelers were living there, but that he had never seen Mr. Keeler leave the house with Mrs. Hassett, except on one occasion when he went out to assist her into a cab.

Mrs. Margaret Maloney testified that Keeler and Mrs. Hassett had called together at her house two years ago, and she and her husband executed a deed at their request.

Capt. James Lynch, the proprietor of the Long Branch Hotel, in Sands street, Brooklyn, where it has been testified that Mr. Keeler and Mrs Hassett were living together in July, 1887, swore that he had never had a woman in his hotel up to May, 1888, and that he had given his clerk instructions to allow no females to register under any circumstances.

A power of attorney, authorizing William A. Keeler to draw out $1,300 deposited in the Emigrant Savings Bank to the credit of Thomas J. Gearns, was shown to Mr. Gearns, who was called as a witness.

Gearns said he had employed Keeler as his attorney in settling up an estate, and that he had never executed the power of attorney, although his name appeared upon it. It was a forgery. He had given Keeler his bank-book.

Fireman James J. Gearns, a brother of the preceding witness, told how Keeler had drawn money belonging to him, he having given his bank-book into Keeler's charge. He had looked for Keeler, but could not find him, as he had left town. He had never authorized Keeler to draw any of his money, which was depos