FAIR
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HOUSE AND HOME

advertisements left at any World office to-day for insertion to-morrow or Sunday will be repeated in The Evening World free.

The BROOKLYN EVENING EDITION World.

SATURDAY and SUNDAY

are the people's house and home days. House-hunters find The World on these days an invaluable guide to moving-day.

FAIR
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PRICE ONE CENT. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1893. PRICE ONE CENT.

Ingalls has a Sensational Article on Blaine in Sunday's World

LAST EDITION.

EIGHT PAGES.

THINKS HE HAS A CLUE.

Policeman Callahan's Solution of the "L" Suicide Mystery.

Almost Certain He Saw the Woman Over a Week Ago.

Her Name Was "Lulu" and She Quarrelled with "Ed."

The mystery surrounding the identity of the young woman who threw herself under a Third avenue "L" train early Thursday morning is deeper than ever.

THE WOMAN AT THE MORGUE.

Policeman Callahan believes that the young woman who threw herself under a Third avenue "L" train at the Fourteenth street station early yesterday morning is a woman who lives in West Fifty-ninth street, and who attracted his attention shortly before midnight a week ago last Monday by quarrelling with her companion, a tall, heavy-set, well-dressed man of about thirty.

This information, which will be communicated to the police authorities this afternoon, may, it is thought, unravel a mystery that is puzzling all New York, as well as the city authorities.

After Mr. Herman J. Dircks declared positively that the body at the Morgue was the remains of Hannah Tenzer the police proceeded to search for that person's relatives.

It was found that one of her sisters was the wife of ex-Alderman August H. Ifjen, of Brooklyn, who lives at 23 St. Felix street, and another was Mrs. Dora Spicker, of 10 Reid avenue, Brooklyn. John F. Tenzer, a grocer, at 572 Clinton street, in the same city, was a half brother, and after a close inspection of the body neither of these three could be absolutely certain that it was or was not the corpse of their relative.

They knew that Hannah Tenzer was employed as a servant at 531 Hancock street, Brooklyn, and there the anxious policemen found her quietly engaged in her usual evening work.

The woman whom Policeman Callahan believes is the one who committed suicide was first seen by him coming out of Hollander's restaurant on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street near Seventh avenue. She and her companion continued to the southeast corner of Seventh avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, where they stopped and commenced a hot argument. The man was trying to lead the woman up Seventh avenue, but she wanted to go in the opposite direction, and jerked away from him, at the same time shouting:

"I'll kill you, Ed! I'm a married woman."

Then she grabbed at her hatpin as if to draw it and attempt to stab him, but the pin fell from her hand and the hat tumbled into the mud.

Nothing that a crowd was collecting the man called "Ed" turned down Seventh avenue and asked some men in front of a saloon to care for the woman, who was by that time greatly excited, until he could find a policeman.

Officer Callahan appeared, and, after considerable talk, pacified the people and started them on an "L" train to West Fifty-ninth street, where the woman said she lived.

"The woman told me," said Callahan to an "Evening World" reporter this morning "that the man had been coming to see her for two years. She said she was tired of him. She was dressed in nearly the same way and looked exactly like the woman who had committed suicide on the "L" road, and I am about convinced they are the same. The woman I saw wore small earrings, a round turban hat and a black coat. Her companion called her Lulu and she called him Ed. She did not give me her address and I do not know how it could be found."

At Hollender's restaurant none of the waiters could recall having seen the woman.

George Meissner made an autopsy last night on the body. He found a rupture of the right kidney, laceration of the lungs and liver, and all the ribs and sternum, as well as both clavicles, broken. One leg was torn from the body and broken near the ankle. The left arm was fractured and nearly all the joints dislocated.

Half a dozen people called at the Morgue before 10 o'clock to-day to view the body, but of these early comers none could or would identify the corpse.

One of these persons, a well-dressed woman, apparently not more than thirty-two years old, created something approaching a scene. She drew near the ice-box in which the body was kept as if she were afraid of finding a loved one there.

With an evident effort she forced herself to look into the dead face. Then she staggered back and sobbingly exclaimed:

"Thank God! it isn't Lulu!"

She looked around in a frightened way and then hurried out. To reporters who questioned her as to the identity of Lulu she refused to say a word.

Another of the callers was a man about thirty-two years old. He evidently expected to find some one he knew, but after looking into the dead girl's face he shook his head and turned away.

There was a suspicion that he might be the "Ed" with whom the woman quarrelled before throwing herself under the train, but when he was addressed by that name he drew himself up haughtily, stared at a reporter who accosted him and stalked off in high dudgeon, without saying a word.

A German woman who refused to give her name asked permission at 11 o'clock to see the body. She said she feared that it might be that of her daughter, who disappeared from home Tuesday after a quarrel with her mother.

On Wednesday, she said, she had received a letter from her daughter which said that the writer intended to destroy herself.

The mother was greatly relieved to find that the body was not that of her daughter.

A Mrs. Hines, of 304 Third avenue, also viewed the body. She had thought from the published description the dead woman was a former servant of hers. She failed to identify the body.

A man who gave his name as Engel, of 312 Palisade avenue, Jersey City Heights, called at the Morgue about noon and said he thought the dead woman was a Miss Mary Keffer, who worked as a servant in his house until nine months ago. She had been employed by him over two years and left to accept a place as chambermaid in a Coney Island hotel, which he thought was the "Union." After leaving that place, he said, she stayed around Fourteenth street a great deal of the time.

He could not identify her positively, and went to see relatives of his who live in Hoboken. He said he would return with them this afternoon.

ANTI-POOL-ROOM BILL PASSED.

112 Yeas to 7 Nays in Assembly—Now for the Governor's Act.

ALBANY, April 14.—The Saxton Anti-Pool-Room bill has passed the Assembly by a vote of yeas 112, nays 7, and the bill now goes to the Governor.

An amendment to prohibit pool-selling at race tracks was beaten, 22 ayes to 95 noes.

Assemblyman Ainsworth tried to introduce a bill repealing the Ives Pool law, but objection was made.

STATE SUPPLY BILL.

As Passed by the Senate It Calls for $2,974,714.

ALBANY, April 14.—The Senate has passed the Supply bill with its amendments.

The amount of the Assembly bill was $2,449,266. The Senate struck out items to the amount of $227,750, increasing items already in the bill by $253,036, and adding new items to the amount of $500,141. The total amount of the bill is therefore $2,974,714, of which $135,248 will not have to be raised by tax.

The total of the Supply bill as it went to the Governor last year was $2,116,168, and the Governor vetoed items amounting to $312,225.

NEW STATE CENSUS SCHEME.

Providing for an Enumeration Every Ten Years in April.

ALBANY, April 14.—Senator Erwin introduced to-day a bill providing for the appointment by the Governor every ten years of a Superintendent of Enumeration.

The superintendent shall appoint a director for each county, and supervisors shall appoint an enumerator for each Assembly district.

Every ten years, on the first Monday in April, an enumeration shall be taken.

SAVINGS BANK BILL PASSED.

That Enlarging the Scope for Municipal Bond Investments.

ALBANY, April 14.—Senator Bloodgood's bill, allowing savings banks to invest in the bonds of certain municipalities outside of this state, was passed after some debate—yeas 95, nays 10—and the bill now goes to the Governor.

Brooklyn's Columbian Bills.

ALBANY, April 14.—The Senate to-day passed Senator McCarty's two bills authorizing the auditing of the expenditures for celebrating Columbus Day in Brooklyn.

A BERTH FOR A LAMAR.

Recordership in the Land Office—New Court of Appeals, D. C.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Richard H. Alvey, of Maryland, to be Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia; Martin F. Morris, of the District of Columbia, and Seth Shepard, of Texas, to be Associate Justices of the same court.

Levi H. Manning, of Arizona, to be Surveyor-General of Arizona.

John Lafabee, of South Dakota, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Rapid City, S. D.

William Anghin, of Minnesota, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Crookston, Minn.

Lucius Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, to be Recorder of the General Land Office.

Robert K. Gillespie, of Tennessee, to be principal clerk of the public lands in the General Land Office.

John C. Geraghty, of Minnesota, to be Collector of Customs for the District of Minnesota.

Charles H. Miller, of Illinois, to be Surveyor of Customs for the port of Galena, Ill.

To be assistant surgeons in the Marine Hospital Service of the United States: John W. Branham, of Virginia; Ezra K. Sprague, New York; Emil Prochazka, of Wisconsin.

Edward Lyman Munson, of Connecticut, to be assistant surgeon in the navy.

Labor Leader Ben Tillett on Trial at the Old Bailey.

LONDON, April 14.—Benjamin Tillett, the well-known labor leader, was put on trial at the Old Bailey to-day, on the charge of having incited strikers to riot on the occasion of the labor demonstration at Bristol on the Friday night before Christmas.

Tillett was held for trial in Bristol, and in February the High Court of Justice granted a removal of the trial from Bristol to the Old Bailey.

Liverpool Dock Laborers to Wait Till Monday for an Answer.

LONDON, April 14.—The notice given yesterday by the Dock Laborers' Union at Liverpool to the Shipping Federation that unless the demands of the workmen were complied with a strike would be inaugurated, stated that the ship-owners must give an answer by Monday morning next.

If the demand were not conceded then the men would at once quit work.

My Love Is the Man in the Moon, and he is about the only man who doesn't smoke the latest craze, Old Dominion Cigarettes. Photograph in each package.

SERVIA'S REAL KING.

Alexander Proclaims His Majority at a Midnight Festal Board.

Regents and Ministers Under Guard in the Palace at Belgrade.

17-Year-Old Ruler Takes the Reins and Forms a Cabinet.

BELGRADE, April 14.—A bloodless coup d'etat was effected here last night, and King Alexander I., the youthful ruler of Servia, who has heretofore governed the country through Regents, today rules in his own name.

ALEXANDER OF SERVIA.

A grand banquet was given at the palace last night to celebrate King Alexander's success in passing the examination prescribed for Servian students. M. Ristics and Gen. Belimarkovic, the Regents, and all the Ministers of State were present, as were also a large number of the friends and supporters of the Regents.

For many months past the situation in Servia has been critical, owing to the abuse of their power by the Regents and State officials. Affairs had become so bad that the King determined to take the reins in his own hands.

In accordance with this determination plans were secretly laid by means of which the Regents and the Ministry would be ousted without opportunity for opposition.

Unsuspectingly the Regents and Ministers attended the banquet, and while they were enjoying themselves at the palace detachments of soldiers and bodies of police took possession of the Ministers' houses and occupied the Government buildings.

At midnight, while the festivities were still in progress, King Alexander proclaimed that he had obtained his majority and that he had assumed, with the Skupshtina, the government of the country.

As a matter of fact the King, according to the Servian law, does not become of age until he is eighteen years old, and as he was born Aug. 14, 1876, he will not be eighteen for considerably over a year.

When the deposed regents and ministers heard the proclamation they were dumfounded. The King and his advisers acted with great promptitude, and soldiers, who were in waiting, at once placed the regents and ministers under arrest and they were sent to rooms which had been prepared for them in the palace, where they are under guard.

The Servian army is loyal to the King. Had it not been the coup d'etat would not have been possible. After the issuing of the proclamation and long before daybreak the King proceeded to the barracks where the troops were under arms, and was received with joyous acclamations and many expressions of loyalty.

The proclamation, which will be issued everywhere in the country to-day, bears the King's signature. In it Alexander declares that the Constitution has been lately in sore jeopardy, the rights of citizens imperilled, and the constitutional position of Parliament so abused that the King must end the unhappy condition of affairs.

He, therefore, declares that he has come of age, and has assumed kingly power. Henceforth, the proclamation adds, the Servian constitution acquires its full significance. The regents have been deposed, the Cabinet dismissed, and a new Ministry appointed. M. Dokitch is the new Prime Minister.

This morning the King issued a decree dissolving the Skupshtina, and writs for new elections have been sent to the various constituencies. The new elections will be held on April 30.

At 11 o'clock this morning the King, accompanied by many military and State officials, went to the Cathedral, where a "Te Deum" was sung in celebration of His Majesty's accession to the throne.

As the royal party were proceeding to the Cathedral a salute of 101 guns was fired from the ramparts.

So far the act of Alexander appears to meet with the approval of the populace. The shops are closed in honor of the event and the streets are thronged with people discussing the situation. Upon the conclusion of the religious services at the Cathedral King Alexander returned to the palace. The people on the streets gave him an ovation, and many of them followed him to the palace.

Here they cheered until His Majesty appeared upon a balcony and thanked them for their demonstrations of loyalty. He promised to guard the Constitution and to secure to the people the full enjoyment of their rights.

VIENNA, April 14.—The receipt of the intelligence that King Alexander, of Servia, had deposed the regents and taken upon himself the full powers of a king caused a sharp fall in Servian and other European securities on the Bourse here.

POISON IN COURT.

An Expert Shows It to the Buchanan Jury.

Illustrating the Effect of Two Grains of Morphine.

One Teaspoonful of Mrs. Buchanan's Medicine Would Not Dissolve.

Ex-Justice Donohue, of the Supreme Court, sat beside Recorder Smyth in Part III. of the Court of General Sessions to-day, as a spectator at the closing scenes in the presentation of the case for the prosecution against Dr. Robert Wellsford Buchanan, on trial for his life for the alleged poisoning of his wife, Anna B. Buchanan, with morphine and atropine.

Only the ends of certain lines of evidence were to be gathered up by District-Attorney Nicoll this morning before resting the case and surrendering the floor to the defense.

Dr. Buchanan, coming down early from the Tombs, linked by bands of steel to Deputy Sheriff Lynch, was a trifle flushed, but smiling and cheerful. As usual he refused to discuss the case, or to talk for publication, repeating his declaration that he shrunk from publicity, and always had. Indeed, this is the cue on which the able lawyers, Charles W. Brooke, Charles E. Davison, Herbert W. Kright, and that phenomenal combination of chemist, physician, anatomist, theologist, toxicologist and lawyer, Wm. J. O'Sullivan, will act in explaining the doctor's skulking in disguise and under aliases when suspicion pointed towards him last June, and his otherwise incomprehensible lying about all sorts of things, material and immaterial.

But, assured that he was not to be exploited in print, Dr. Buchanan chatted openly and freely about several subjects.

He T mostly, his habits of reading, writing, eating, smoking and the like. His impressions of the men engaged in his trial and the newspapers and newspaper men. Apparently he is on very good terms with himself, life and the world in general.

This much seems clear. If the jury accepts the best medical, toxacological, chemical and pathological experts as conclusive they must agree that Anna B. Buchanan died of narcotic poisoning.

Of the forty-four witnesses summoned up to to-day thirty-five had been called to show by circumstances that Dr. Buchanan had a motive and a desire to rid himself of his old wife, and that he is all reasonable probability did administer the poison that wrought her death.

William G. Phillips, who used to launder the Buchanan family linen, was called to the stand this morning to testify that he saw Mrs. Buchanan the day before she was taken ill and that she was then in excellent health, apparently. The week following he met Dr. Buchanan, and the doctor told him his wife was dead, adding that she was one of the best women that ever lived.

"Dr. Buchanan said that on the Friday before there had been a little party of friends at breakfast to bid them God speed on their journey to Europe," testified Laundryman Phillips. "The doctor said that after breakfast she was taken suddenly ill, and fainted away and had been quite sick. The trunks were all packed at the time and on the wharf and their tickets for the passage to Europe had been purchased.

"Then Dr. Buchanan went on to tell me that his wife had left all her property to him except a $10,000 life insurance policy, which she had willed to Gertrude, his little daughter by his first wife."

Charles F. Murphy, an engineer in the Department of Street Cleaning, came next to the witness stand. He has known Dr. Buchanan six years, and he testified that he heard a conversation in September, 1891, between Liveryman John Ward, of 204 West Eleventh street, and Dr. Buchanan, in which Ward asked:

"Doctor, how are you getting along with your wife now?"

And Dr. Buchanan replied:

"I'll dump her some day; it's an easy matter for a doctor to get away with any one he doesn't like."

Chief Clerk Edward T. Flynn, of the District-Attorney's office, was called to show that there was no indictment filed in his office against Witness Richard W. Macomber for selling adulterated milk, to ward off which impending trouble, the defense had suggested, was Macomber's motive for testifying against his former boon friend, Dr. Buchanan. The Recorder ruled out this testimony.

Francis L. Wellman, recovered from his attack of grip, was in court to-day and conducted the brief examination of three witnesses, Mr. Brooke dismissing them without cross-examination.

Daniel T. Ames, pen artist and expert in handwriting, was sworn, and pronounced the signature to the certificate of a sort of Nova Scotian certificate of the marriage of Dr. Buchanan to Annie Patterson, his first wife, to have been written by the same hand that signed "Robert W. Buchanan."

Hooper Dell, a clerk in the Greenwich Bank, identified the deposit book of Mrs. Anna B. Buchanan, and testified that the balance to her credit was drawn out Aug. 25, 1892, by Charles E. Davison, as attorney for Robert W. Buchanan, as executor of the will of Mrs. Buchanan, to which Apr. 11 [illegible]

Geo. H. P. Ellison, druggist for the Post Graduate Hospital, of the New York Eye and Ear Hospital and other institutions, came next to the witness stand, armed with a bottle of a mixture of chloral and hydrogen, compound, cologne spirits of ginger and water, a glass tumbler and spoon.

The mixture was exactly like the medicine prescribed by Dr. McIntyre when he found Mrs. Buchanan the morn of April 9th, 1892, suffering with what he supposed to be simple hysteria, and which Drs. Thompson and Peabody diagnosed as hysteria due to atropine poison.

The prosecution claim that when Mrs. Brockway and Nurse Childs came suddenly upon Dr. Buchanan in the act of administering to his wife a teaspoonful of Dr. McIntyre's medicine, the doctor had just put in it a few grains of morphine in the teaspoon, and that the morphine in the spoon was bitter, causing Mrs. Buchanan to seize an orange and bite into it to take the bitter taste away.

The witness testified to Mr. Wellman's first question that the mixture had a salty taste. Then the bottle was passed among the jurors, each tasting the stuff.

"What is the taste of morphine?" asked the prosecutor.

"Very bitter."

"What is a killing dose of morphine?"

"Two grains."

"Have you any morphine about you?"

"Yes, sir; half grains."

At this point a young pharmacist drew a pill box from his vest pocket.

"Just put four grains of morphine in the teaspoon and then fill up the spoon with the mixture from the bottle," said Mr. Wellman.

As Brooke protested with all the resentment in his being.

"I protest against this performance as a piece of claptrap calculated and intended to mislead the jury into the idea that proof has been placed before them that morphine was given to the patient by the defendant. It is unfair, improper, beneath the dignity of a court of justice and irregular in every way."

But the Recorder permitted the exhibition to go on. The druggist placed four grains of morphine in the spoon, poured on the liquid from the bottle, and then the teaspoonful of mixture was passed up to the jury.

Almost instantly the powdered morphine dissolved in the liquid, but after the spoon had been emptied into a cuspidor Mr. Brooke called attention to the fact that there was still clinging to the bottom of the bowl of the spoon a part of the morphine undissolved.

Quick as thought Mr. Wellman asked:

"What would be the effect on the residue of morphine in the spoon if the teaspoon were filled up again from the bottle?"

Ellison replied: "It would dissolve the residue."

It will be recalled that Mrs. Childs and Mrs. Brockway each testified that Dr. Buchanan gave, or essayed to give, the spoon filled a second time to his wife.

Did he attempt a second teaspoonful because the first one did not dissolve the morphine?

The prosecutor got answer that one-half grain of atropine was a fatal dose, and then relinquished the witness to O'Sullivan.

The answer to O'Sullivan's very first question was a staggerer for the defense.

"What did you come here for?", demanded the cross-examiner.

"To show to the jury that four grains of morphine would not dissolve in one teaspoonful of this mixture, but that it was soluble in two teaspoonful."

But by dint of persistent questioning Mr. O'Sullivan drew out that Ellison had sworn that two grains of morphine made a fatal dose, because he, Ellison, would not put up two grains as a medical dose, and some of his other knowledge was unfortunate for the defense.

Druggist Ellison was got to admit that hydrate of chloral had a warm, pungent, slightly bitter taste, and then he was allowed to go.

"The People rest," announced District-Attorney Nicoll.

It was 1:10 o'clock this afternoon, the twenty-third day of the trial. Exactly fifty witnesses had been called and sworn by the prosecution and six or eight others with subpœnas in their hands had hung around the brownstone court-house since March 10, the day that Dr. Buchanan was called to the bar for trial.

Mr. Brooke moved that the case be taken from the jury and the accused discharged on the usual grounds of lack of evidence, failure of the evidence, &c. This was denied, and then he moved that all the testimony of Prof. Witthaus, Prof. Doremus, Drs. Loomis, Dr. Prudden, Dr. Peabody and Dr. Thompson, stricken out on the ground that their testimony contradicted that of Drs. McIntyre and Watson as to the cause of death, and under the laws of evidence the prosecution had no right to impeach their own witnesses.

Of course all these motions were denied, as well as a motion to strike out the testimony of James Smith, Macomber, Dale and others detailing conversations with the defendant, upon a legal technicality.

Brooke next asked the Recorder to instruct the jury to acquit the defendant, which the Judge declined to do.

The opening of the case for the defence by Mr. O'Sullivan was postponed till after recess.

SHEEHAN AGAIN IN WASHINGTON

Booked for a Talk with the President This Afternoon.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Lieut.-Gov. Sheehan arrived in this city this morning early. To-day being Cabinet day the President's morning hours were engaged, but he has arranged to see Lieut.-Gov. Sheehan and Senator Murphy this afternoon.

TROY STEAMBOAT AGROUND.

Saratoga, of the Citizens' Line Fast Near Plum Elbow.

KINGSTON, N. Y., April 14.—The steamer Saratoga, of the citizens' line, ran aground last night near Plum Elbow, and is now high and dry.

The passengers were transferred and went to Troy by rail. Three tugs of the Cornell Steamboat Company have been sent for and will endeavor to haul the Saratoga into deep water.

Lynched and His Body Burned.

EUFAULA, Ala., April 14.—Jeff D. Barnett, a young white storekeeper, near the line of Quitman and Clay counties in Georgia, was found dying in a pool of blood in his store yesterday. A posse of whites and blacks was organized, and after a six-mile chase, captured the murderer, a negro, who confessed his crime. The posse tied him and shot him to death, then piled fence rails on the body, saturated them with oil and burned the pile.

Stole Thirty Dozen of Eggs.

Pat McDonnell, thirty-four years old, a well-known wagon thief, was held for trial this morning for stealing thirty dozen of eggs. Thomas Farrell interfered with the officer and he was sent to the island for ten days.

THE MILLIONAIRE'S RETURN.

"Don't touch them trunks. There's nothin' in 'em but soiled clothes."

LIKE TO CIVIL WAR.

Belgium's Great Strikes Assume More Threatening Phases.

Several Towns Practically in Possession of the Strikers.

Troops Hurriedly Despatched—The Government Seriously Alarmed.

BRUSSELS, April 14.—Notwithstanding the precautions of the authorities, and the decree of the Burgomaster prohibiting parades, disorderly demonstrations were renewed in Brussels to-day.

The strikers who have left work as a protest against the action of the Chamber of Representatives in rejecting universal suffrage, paraded the streets, and twice came into conflict with the police.

The strikers threw stones and bottles at the police, and resisted the orders to disperse. Several persons were hurt.

The strike is gaining ground in the district of Mons, in the province of Hainaut, and more trouble is fermenting there.

A battalion of infantry has been sent to the town of Dour, nine miles from Mons, where there is a considerable population of workers in coal and iron, who are showing a disposition to violence.

At Quaregnon, four miles from Mons, the strikers are again becoming violent and are marching through the streets.

At Wasmes, six miles from Mons, and Paturages, four miles from Mons, both towns of industrial importance, with thousands of inhabitants engaged in coal-mining, steam-engine factories, breweries, &c., the situation has already assumed a dangerous aspect.

Strikers have been paraded in the streets armed with spades and picks and have attacked and plundered a number of houses and wrecked the works of a colliery.

At the latest advices they were threatening to cut the telegraph wires, and thus prevent the news of their depredations and outrages from being carried at once to the centre of authority.

The greatest anxiety prevails, and the Government is making active preparations to meet the crisis.

Broke Into a Freight Car.

Three men, who gave the names William Hagan, Thomas Burns and John Hagens, were arrested early this morning for breaking into and attempting to rob an Erie Railway freight car which was standing in the Jersey City freight yard loaded with dry goods.

$25 for a Wound on the Head.

L. C. Monroe, 35 St. Felix st., Brooklyn, dentist, has got $25 from The Mutual Union because he fell downstairs and was disabled four weeks.

A RARE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.—To Lease, from 10 to 30 years, building at northeast corner of Ann st. and Park Row; forty feet on Park Row, sixty feet on Ann st. Possession May 1. Address S. S. C., room 81, Pulitzer Building.

INDICTMENTS DISMISSED.

The Randall's Island Registration Cases Fall.

Judge Benedict, in the United States Circuit Court this morning, dismissed the indictment for false registration against Zachariah Jacques, one of the thirty-three men who were arrested by John I. Davenport's men for registering from Randall's Island, in the Third Election District of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District.

This was a test case, and dismisses the indictments against all the others.

Judge Benedict says the indictment is defective, inasmuch as it does not state that Jacques swore before the Inspectors of Election that he was entitled to vote.

NEW RAILROAD PROJECTED.

From Deposit, Delaware County, to a Point Near Schenectady.

The Board of Railroad Commissioners of the State of New York met at noon to-day at the Chamber of Commerce.

The stockholders of the Ackawanna, Catskill and Boston Railroad made application to the Board for a certificate of approval for a road they intend to construct from Deposit, Delaware County, through Schoharie County, to a point near Schenectady.

Director George F. Shaver and President Benjamin S. Harmon testified that the road was a public necessity.

President Samuel A. Beardsley was made in good faith, but that the names of the stockholders could not be divulged at present.

FREE FIGHT IN THE CITY COURT.

Principals and Witnesses in a Lawsuit Come to Blows.

A free fight between litigants in a case in the City Court took place in the rotunda of the City Hall this noon.

The principals and witnesses in the case of Marks vs. Leistenschnader were the participants in the row. The Marks people won the suit, but it was hard to tell who won the slugging match. Four of them engaged in it.

They were all butched, and on this occasion no top-hat was smashed. The man who started the row with a knife, and drew first blood and plenty of it.

Several bystanders separated the contestants, and the way they hurried out in the street made it apparent that they were glad to get away.

The News from Hawaii Discussed in the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The startling news from Honolulu, via San Francisco, of the hauling down of the United States flag, it is said, was the subject of animated discussion at the Cabinet meeting to-day.

Before going into the Cabinet room, Secretary Gresham said to a reporter that he had received no information whatever aside from that printed in the papers.

When questioned as to the truth of the statements contained in special despatches to Western newspapers, that Mr. Blount was consulting at the restoration of Queen Liliuokalani, and would support her return to the throne, if need be, by the forces of the U. S. S. Boston, he said he knew nothing about it, and declined to express any opinion.

Ran Over a Little Child.

Kate Wilness, four and a half years old, of 110 Madison street, was run over and seriously injured at 7 o'clock this morning by a street car passing in front of her home. The child was taken to a hospital. John O'Leary, the driver of the car, was arrested and held to await the result of the child's injuries.

Pawned a Brother Actor's Coat.

Walter Darrell, an actor, now stopping at Uncle Sam's lodging-house on the Bowery, appeared in Essex Market Court to-day as complainant against Albert Nash, twenty-eight years old, of 105 East One Hundred and Fourth street, another actor. Darrell alleged that Nash stole his $20 overcoat and pawned it. Nash was held for trial.

"Admiral"

Cigarettes are agreeable and unequalled. They are not made by the trust.

LAST EDITION.

EIGHT PAGES.

JOHN HILL HANGED.

The Boy Murderer Expiates His Crime on the Gallows.

He Died Bravely, Saying, "I Am Going to Heaven."

His Calm Demeanor Astonishes the Camden Jail Officials.

CAMDEN, N. J., April 14.—John Hill, the sixteen-year-old colored boy murderer, was hanged this morning in the Camden County Jail here.

BOY MURDERER HILL.

The drop fell at 10.32. Hill died bravely, and the last words he uttered were:

"I am going to Heaven."

Death by strangulation followed six minutes after the drop fell. There was no scene of brutality, and the execution was considered the best and most rapid that has ever occurred in the county.

Hill walked to the scaffold with a half smile on his face, and appeared to be happy over the thought that he was on the way to his death.

When Hill was awakened for his breakfast at 6.45 o'clock this morning he quickly dressed in a brand-new black cutaway suit and slippers, which Sheriff West had purchased for him.

Tickled by His New Clothes!

The new clothes tickled the lad exceedingly, and his satisfaction was intensified by the adornment of his coat with a fragrant white Catherine Mermet rose, the gift of the jailer.

Hill partook very heartily of the breakfast, and when he finished he proceeded to read the Bible, which his spiritual adviser gave him.

The death-watch at 7 o'clock was relieved by Deputy Sheriffs Sell and Porter, and they chatted with the lad, who, as his end approached, seemed to lose nothing of his remarkable nerve. Meanwhile on the outside of the jail a curious, mixed crowd of negroes and whites had collected as early as 8 o'clock, and they spent the time looking up at the grim walls of the prison.

Shortly after 9 o'clock Sheriff West arrived from his home at Gloucester. The witnesses to the execution soon followed.

At 10.20 o'clock the witnesses formed in line in the Warden's room, and five minutes later Hill appeared at the jail door between Deputy Sheriffs Porter and Shinn.

The big iron door was thrown open and the solemn procession began towards the room where the big yellow-pine scaffold stood. The room was never intended for an execution chamber, and it was necessary to light the gas to enable the executioners to see their work.

At the foot of the long row of steps leading up to the scaffold Sheriff West received the young murderer and led him up to the platform, while the witnesses took up their positions below.

The boy did not flinch at the sight of the noose and listened attentively to the reading of the death warrant. Then the two Deputy Sheriffs adjusted the black cap and noose over the boy's head, Hill murmuring, "Jesus, Jesus, Jesus."

There was no pinioning of the boy's arms because of recently enacted laws in this State on executions.

Sheriff West quickly stepped to the side of the scaffold and seized hold of the rope regulating the trap-door bars. Precisely at 10.32 o'clock the rope was pulled and the trap-doors parted.

Hill dropped five and a half feet and struggled long enough for two or three minutes. There was a nervous twitching of the muscles, which was soon followed by the rattle in the lad's throat. It was quite evident that death was near at hand.

Sheriff West stood on the platform, looking down at his suspended victim, and only abandoned his position when the physicians pronounced him dead.

It was then 10.38 o'clock, showing that Hill's death was almost instantaneous.

The body was allowed to hang twenty minutes, in compliance with the law, before it was cut down.

Hill left a written request to the Sheriff to place his body in the coffin in a reversed position, the feet being where the head should be, and to bury the coffin right feet down.

His Last Night.

The calm demeanor of Hill during his last hours astonished the jail officials as well as Rev. Mr. Scott, the condemned boy's spiritual adviser.

When Under Sheriff J. Wesley Sell went to Hill last night to see whether he wanted anything before the Sheriff retired for the night Hill greeted the Under Sheriff pleasantly and said that he didn't want anything, as he was perfectly happy. In reply to a question Hill said:

"I am all right. You needn't look so worried; you won't have no trouble with me. I'll be all right and I know the Sheriff will do it right. I ain't got no ill feelings again nobody, and I hope nobody has again me. I'm all right now and I'll be all right to-morrow."

The condemned boy, observing that the Under Sheriff was affected, continued:

"I wish you were as happy as I am. Why wouldn't he be happy with the Lord Jesus in their hearts. I am going to believe, to live with Jesus, and am just waiting for the time." Pastor Scott has told me this, and I'll be in heaven this time to-morrow."

The condemned boy was visited by Rev. Mr. Scott last night and the minister prayed with him until a late hour. Hill seemed to be anxious for the hour to arrive for his execution. This may have accounted for his being restless after he retired to sleep.

Story of Hill's Crime.

The crime for which John Hill paid the penalty with his life occurred at an

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