

Weather Indications—Fair; Warmer Friday.
A NOVELETTE
BY
FRANK R. STOCKTON
IN
NEXT SUNDAY'S WORLD.
PRICE ONE CENT.

Weather Indications—Fair; Warmer Friday.
2,250 ADVTs.
APPEARED IN
The World
YESTERDAY, AGAINST 1,297 FOR THE
CORRESPONDING DAY ONE YEAR AGO.
PRICE ONE CENT.

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LAST EDITION
TANGLING THE JURY.

That Is the Effort Now of Dr. Meyer's Counsel.

A Suggestion that Brandt Was Admitted to Arsenic.

Testimony of Experts Continued in the Trial To-Day.

The case of the people against Dr. Henry C. F. Meyer, on trial for killing Ludwig Brandt, alias Baum, by arsenical and arsenic poisoning, has come down to the dry-as-dust testimony of the medical, pathological and chemical scientists.

The lay witnesses have established a complete chain of proof of the preliminary movements of the alleged murderer, and the steps taken by him after the death of the alleged victim to gather in the profit gained by the death of Brandt.

Dr. George L. Peabody, of Columbia College, was on the witness-stand when the proceedings were resumed to-day. District-Attorney Nicoll propounded to Dr. Peabody a hypothetical question, in which all the facts obtained from the witness Muller as to the illness and death of Ludwig Brandt, alias Baum, were stated, together with the findings of the medical, pathological and chemical scientists.

"This description of the illness and death of the patient being true, what, in your opinion, was the cause of death?"

Mr. Peabody, who never lets a legal point escape him, objected to this question on the ground that it was based wholly on the testimony of the accomplice, uncorroborated, and that the law forbade the conviction of an accused person on the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice. He declared that while the testimony of Muller as to the existence of a conspiracy to defraud the insurance companies was corroborated, that part of his story regarding the sickness and death of Brandt was wholly uncorroborated.

"The substance of this charge now rests on the testimony of Muller alone," said Mr. Peabody. "It is still wholly a matter of speculation, so far as the rules of evidence are concerned, who administered the arsenic here on trial, or the accomplice, Muller."

"In my opinion the cause of death was due to the arsenic found in the viscera of the dead man."

To other questions Dr. Peabody said that information regarding the natural result of such doses of arsenic was abundant.

Cross-examining Dr. O'Sullivan asked him an arsenic eater for a long period before his death.

"This opened up a new line of defense, for if it could be established that Brandt took arsenic habitually, so that he was arsenical, it would account for the 'maturation' of his body, and the condition described by Prof. Doremus."

Dr. Peabody said that a medicinal dose of arsenic for a long period would produce the same effect on the organs as that described by Prof. Doremus as found in the body of Brandt.

"Doctor, what is the largest dose of arsenic you have ever known a person to take and recover from?"

"As much as 150 grains of arsenic, and as much as 100 grains of antimony, replied the witness."

Then, turning to the assistant juror John E. Russell, who asked Prof. Peabody what he thought of the arsenic found in the body of Brandt, the witness replied:

"The juror nodded assent, but Dr. Peabody added to say that Dr. Nicoll might kill the tenth man."

To another question Dr. Peabody said that in the case of arsenical poisoning, arsenic produces acute poisoning in the patient in an hour would experience heavy pains in the abdomen, accompanied by vomiting, perhaps by diarrhoea, perhaps by both. In the case of heavy arsenical poisoning, the patient would pass up to largely through the alimentary canal and by vomiting, so that the patient would die.

It will be recalled that Muller and Dr. Nicoll have told how Brandt vomited and suffered production in court of the arsenic found in the body of Brandt, and that the witness admitted that he would be unable to determine the arsenic poisoning of the patient alone. He said there were no other symptoms of arsenical poisoning, and if the patient did not tell the truth about his symptoms to the physician, the physician could not determine what ailed him."

"Sullivan pegged away at the expert till after long discussions of the characteristics of dysentery and then of arsenical poisoning, he got Dr. Peabody to admit that he had treated a dozen cases of dysentery, but was unable to say whether they might not have been cases of arsenical poisoning, every one of them."

Dr. Nicoll, on the redirect examination, got Dr. Peabody to say that it was the size of the dose, but the amount of the poison absorbed by the patient that produced death, and that he had known of a case in which two grains of arsenic were quickly absorbed and produced death. He said the arsenical poisoning symptoms were like those of cholera, while those of arsenical poisoning were more like dysentery.

Mr. Nicoll found an excuse for reading from a toxicological text book a description by Prof. Wood of the "Castro case," in which, for the purpose of effecting insurance companies' Castros used arsenic to produce arsenical poisoning, and then the effect of the arsenic (arsenic) to effect the killing of the victim. The accused purchased both poisons at the same time.

The questions based on this reading were of no account, the point being to impress the jury with the fact that Dr. Meyer had acquainted himself with the methods of arsenical poisoning in the Castro case.

Prof. Horatio C. Wood, of Philadelphia, Professor of Nervous Diseases in the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, followed Dr. Peabody as a witness.

Prof. Wood was a witness for the defense in the trial of Carlyle W. Harris. He is an author and an established authority on poisons from a medical standpoint.

Prof. Wood told of a score of scientific societies of which he was a member, and testified that he was a witness in the famous Wharton trial in Maryland, which was an insurance case; the trial of an antimony and arsenic poisoning case in Pennsylvania, and many other cases. He had been called as an expert in five or six cases of arsenical poisoning and in two of antimony poisoning, the latter kind being rare of late years, its popularity dropping off after the trial of Palmer as described by Prof. Taylor.

The examination of Prof. Wood went on after recess.

SILVER BILL BY VOORHEES.

Providing for an Eventual Resumption of Silver Purchases.

Seigniorage on Stock Now in the Treasury to Be Coined.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Senator Voorhees, Chairman of the Finance Committee, has introduced a bill for the coinage of seigniorage on the Treasury stock of silver at the rate of \$2,000,000 a month.

After this seigniorage fund is all coined monthly silver purchase are to be resumed sufficient to coin \$2,000,000 a month.

Provision is made for the appointment of commissioners to another international monetary conference.

The bill was referred to the Finance Committee.

The bill provides for the retirement of the smaller denominations of paper money and of gold coins of less than \$10.

TO MAKE TWO MORE STATES.
House Programme for the Time Before the Holiday Recess.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The Democratic leaders of the House to-day decided to occupy the few days before the tariff debate begins, or so much time as is necessary, for the consideration and passage of the bills for the admission of the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico.

The Committee on Rules had a meeting and formally prepared a special order to be held in reserve and brought forward should the Republicans inaugurate a filibuster to prevent their consideration.

The holiday adjournment was discussed by the Committee, but no date fixed. It is believed that the adjournment will be taken Dec. 22, a week from to-morrow.

FEDERAL ELECTIONS REPEAL.
House Bill Reported to the Senate Without Amendment.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Mr. Vance (Dem., N. C.) reported from the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day the House bill to repeal the Federal Election laws, with the recommendation that it be passed without amendment.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., New Hampshire) said the bill would apply to Gen. Schofield and Gen. Howard.

AFTER ELECTION FRAUDS.
Extraordinary Grand Jury Full of Business To-Day.

The extraordinary Grand Jury this morning began their investigation into the alleged frauds committed at the last election. Chief of the Bureau of Elections Rodenbough, accompanied by a clerk from the County Clerk's Office, appeared before that body and were examined. The registry lists from the following districts were submitted:

The Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Elections, of the Third Assembly District; the Eighth and Twenty-sixth Elections, of the Fourth Assembly; the Fifteenth and Twenty-ninth Elections, of the Third Assembly; the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Elections, of the Third, Twelfth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Elections, of the Second Assembly District.

It was expected that at the conclusion of to-day's session a large batch of indictments will be filed.

HE WANTS \$25,000 DAMAGES.
Marina Says He Was Maltreated in His Own Store.

An action has been brought in the Supreme Court by R. C. Marling, who does business in Fourteenth avenue, Newark, to recover \$25,000 damages from E. Paladina, Herman Copello, Adolphus Cohen and Felice Malferati.

The addresses of the defendants does not appear in the selection by the Collector Kilbreth of Edward H. Carey to be Deputy Collector of Customs at New York, vice Charles A. Burr, resigned. The place is worth \$3,000.

A Costly Lehigh Wreck.
MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., Dec. 14.—Two freight trains collided on the Lehigh Valley Railroad at the Mauch Chunk depot this morning. The locomotive was demolished and five cars wrecked. Several persons were killed and a fire broke out in a car in charge of a non-union crew.

Mrs. Mackintosh's Body Taken Home.
The body of Mrs. Angus Mackintosh, who died from apoplexy at the Astor House at 11 o'clock last evening, was to-day taken to her husband's home at Elizabeth N. J. Mrs. Mackintosh was buried in a private funeral at the Astor House, and died last night, as stated.

Twenty-nine Horses Burned.
BUFFALO, Dec. 14.—At 2:15 o'clock this morning the large livery barn of Bert Lobell, on Hazard street, was destroyed by fire, and twenty-nine horses were cremated.

GRUGER'S CLOSE CALL

Just Escaped in Time from His Burning Country Home.

Family Plate, Jewels and Paintings Destroyed.

No Firemen at Bayville—His Loss Over \$200,000.

The handsome country residence of Col. S. V. R. Gruger, at Bayville, L. I., was completely destroyed by fire at 7 o'clock this morning, entailing a loss of over \$200,000. The fire originated from the grate in Col Gruger's sleeping apartment.

He awoke to find the room in flames, and had great difficulty in escaping with his life.

There is no fire department at Bayville. A messenger was sent for the Glen Cove Department, but the distance between the two places is so great that the firemen did not attempt to cover it.

Col. Gruger's residence was in many respects an ideal country abode, and one of the most complete in America. It commands a magnificent view of Long Island Sound, and was situated on a bluff some sixty feet above the water line.

The house was erected simply with a view of comfort. It was two stories high, with a frontage of 200 feet, and a depth of 100 feet. It occupied the center of a tract of land of sixty acres, surrounded by trees.

Most of the family paintings were there, and all were destroyed. They included portraits of Mayor Gruger, Philip Livingston, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

The family plate, jewelry and furniture, together with Col. Gruger's vast collection of curios and relics, were all destroyed.

RANK OF LIEUT.-GENERAL.
Senator Hawley Would Revive It for Gen. Schofield.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Referring to his bill for the revival of the rank of lieutenant-general of the Army, Senator Hawley said to-day it was in the interest of Gen. Schofield.

"The veteran general," said Senator Hawley, "who commanded armies or even corps are reduced to a small number. Gen. Schofield is one of the most learned men in all military matters, and won renown as an able and successful general in the field. The Army generally, and a multitude of ex-volunteers, would be glad to have a lieutenant-general of his rank and short time that he has before reaching retirement."

Senator Hawley further said that he was of the opinion that the General commanding the army should hold superior rank to other army officers in the service.

While there is no limitation in the bill as to the rank which shall be conferred, it is believed that under the provision making it available only to those who have commanded armies in the field in war, it would only apply to Gen. Schofield and Gen. Howard.

BEATEN AND ROBBED.
Judge Bookstaver Assaulted by a Bold Highwayman.

Was Returning Home from a Dinner at the Hotel Gerlach.

His Face Badly Disfigured, but His Injuries Not Serious.

Judge Henry W. Bookstaver, of the Court of Common Pleas, is confined to his home at 14 East Sixty-seventh street to-day.

He is suffering from a badly cut nose, a badly bruised face and general shock. Police returns to Headquarters this morning say that Judge Bookstaver, while intoxicated at the corner of Forty-sixth street and Fifth avenue early this morning, fell and thus received the bruises.

The indications are, however, that Judge Bookstaver received his bruises at the hands of a highway robber.

Policeman Carlin, of the East Fifty-first street station, found Judge Bookstaver wandering about in a dazed condition, and took him to the Hotel Gerlach, near Forty-sixth street, at 1:30 o'clock this morning.

He questioned him, but the jurist was dazed and could give the policeman no information.

The officer saw blood streaming from a cut on Judge Bookstaver's nose, and led him to the station.

THE HAWAIIAN SITUATION EXPLAINED.

It Is Said that Queen Lili Is Really Not Eager to Return to the Throne.

Her Wife Proved False.

Poor Chances for Skating.

Title for a New York Girl.

Lucien Decezen d'Audiffret Obtains a Divorce.

The Decree Granted on the Statutory Ground.

Mercury This Morning Touched 13, Lowest Point This Season.

Archdeacon Farrar Officially Sullivans at the Organ.

(By Associated Press.)
LONDON, Dec. 14.—The marriage of Miss Adele Grant of New York, to George Devereaux De Vere Capell, Earl of Essex, took place this afternoon at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster.

The Archdeacon of Westminster, Frederick William Farrar, assisted by the private chaplain of the Earl of Essex, officiated.

The church was crowded and included among the congregation were nearly all the best known Americans in London, as well as representatives of the aristocracy of the United Kingdom.

Among those present were United States Ambassador Bayard and all the members of the United States Embassy.

The marriage ceremony took place at 1:30 P. M., and was followed by a reception at Mrs. Grant's house on Great Cumberland place.

The best man was Baron Detuyne; the bridesmaids were—Miss Edythe Grant, Miss Alberta Paget, daughter of Lady Alfred Paget; Miss Diana Stuart, daughter of Lady Florence Stuart; Miss Mary Colebrooke, daughter of Lady Colebrooke; Miss Gwendia Williams, daughter of Mrs. H. W. Williams, and Misses Dorothy and Belta Dawny, daughters of the Hon. Eustace Dawny.

The bridesmaids wore white Norman satin dresses bordered with mink and blue velvet, with Charles I. capes and velvet toques, ornamented with fur. They carried Louis XV. sticks, surmounted by tiny gold coronets, the gift of the bridegroom.

The bride, who was given away by her uncle, Mrs. S. Grant, wore a cream satin dress embroidered with silver and trimmed with Point de Alencon lace and a veil of the same lace; upon her head was a diamond tiara, the gift of her bridegroom.

The service was fully choral, and Sir Arthur Sullivan officiated at the organ.

The Earl of Essex was born in 1857. He was first married to the daughter of W. H. Harford, esq. He has been a widower since 1882. The Earl was formerly a lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards, and is the patron of three livings.

LABOR AND THE TARIFF.
American Federation Declines to Commit Itself at Chicago.

(By Associated Press.)
CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—The delegates to the American Federation of Labor Convention to-day refused to take any communication touching upon the question of the tariff.

The matter came up in the form of a communication from the push-workers of Bridgeport, Conn., declaring that after the passage of the McKinley bill the employer would reduce the tariff and employers threaten a further reduction in the event of the passage of the Wilson bill.

A Civil Service Change.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Charles Lyman has resigned the Presidency of the Civil Service Commission, but retains his membership in the Board. Commissioner John R. Proctor, of Kentucky, recently appointed Secretary of the day action and last been elected President of the Commission. The change is made in order to place some one at the head who is in sympathy with the policy of the Administration.

Johnstown Money for Waltham.
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An ambulance call was sent to Flower Hospital, and ambulance responded in a few minutes with senior House Surgeon W. A. Stewart in charge.

Judge Bookstaver at that time had sufficiently recovered to give his name and address.

He had attended the dinner of the Fish Commissioners at the Hotel Gerlach. It was nearly 2 o'clock this morning when he left the hotel. He had been drinking, but not enough to intoxicate him.

He appeared to be in a dazed condition and the police could not get a coherent statement from him. He said that his watch and chain were stolen, but he does not remember whether he had lost anything else.

Dr. Stewart dressed Judge Bookstaver's wound, which was found to be a deep cut on the bridge of the nose, and then conveyed him to his home in an ambulance.

The morning an "Evening World" reporter, calling on Judge Bookstaver's residence, found the judge in a dazed condition. The maid who answered the reporter's inquiries said that Judge Bookstaver was ill and could not be seen. Mrs. Bookstaver was engaged, and could not see the reporter.

A note was written and sent up, conveying a question as to whether the judge was in a dazed condition, but the note was not returned.

Word was sent down that the report was untrue. No further information was vouchsafed.

The reporter then saw House Surgeon Stewart at the Flower Hospital. He had answered the call this morning.

"In my opinion," said the surgeon, "Judge Bookstaver was in a dazed condition. He had been at the Fish Commission dinner at the Hotel Gerlach, and remembering leaving the hotel at 2 o'clock, he was as if two or three hours had been lost from his mind."

"Were his injuries the result of a fall?" asked the reporter.

"No," said the surgeon. "The judge's nose was cut straight down the center. To get such a cut he would have to take a blow in the air and strike on a sharp edge."

"It is a peculiar cut, and, in my opinion, was struck in the face. I am positive he could not have received such a blow by falling."

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