Byrne called the roll. Each juror answered to his name in a subdued voice.

"Have you reached a verdict, gentlemen of the jury?" asked the clerk.

Foreman Hackett stood up, and after swallowing a lump in his throat answered:

"We have."

McKane even then gave no sign of the deep disappointment he experienced at hearing this. He fully expected a disagreement.

"What is your verdict?" continued Clerk Byrne.

Foreman Sackett swallowed another lump in his throat and then answered in a fairly loud voice:

"Guilty."

Every man in the court-room looked for some demonstration on the part of the convicted man.

He, however, remained for a moment standing by his chair, looking only crestfallen. Other than that he gave no sign of the blow he had received.

Foreman Hackett then stated that the jury recommended mercy from the Court in McKane's behalf. McKane gave one glance at the jury-box, and then turned away.

Justice Bartlett made no comment on the jury's recommendation, but ordered that the prisoner be brought before him Monday morning at 10 o'clock for sentence. The Court then thanked the jury for their services, and discharged them.

McKane was immediately surrounded by some of his more intimate friends. Foremost among them was Justice Newton, of Coney Island. They wrung McKane's hand, but could say nothing to cheer him up. With an apparent effort McKane appeared to throw off the despondency which affected him, and held up his head with some of his old-time assurance. He turned to the Deputy Sheriff and signified that he was ready to go.

Hardly had Justice Bartlett left his seat when the crowd surged through the doors into the corridors of the Court-House, crying out the verdict of the jury.

Men rushed pell mell through the court-rooms, and various officers in the building shouted out the news.

On the street the news that McKane had been found guilty spread like wildfire to the business office buildings. Such a scene has never been enacted before in the streets of Brooklyn.

Men rushed up to the entrances of strange stores on Fulton street, and, throwing open the doors, cried:

"McKane is guilty!"

As the jury arose to leave the room, Foreman Sackett produced a paper which he handed to Justice Bartlett, saying:

"Your Honor, in behalf of the other jurors, I offer you this document, and trust it will receive consideration."

"A recommendation for mercy, I suppose?" asked Justice Bartlett.

"I shall give it every consideration Monday, when the defendant will be sentenced by this Court."

Justice Bartlett then turned to Justice William J. Gaynor, who sat by his side, and whispered in a low tone.

McKane was hustled out of court in short order. Instead of going through the crowds and out of the door that is generally used, McKane, in charge of Sheriff Butting, was taken through the door on the south end of the court-room and down the middle stairway.

As the downfallen boss reached the lower hallway, he was surrounded by a crowd of his henchmen, who tried to cheer him up by hopes for a new trial.

"You aren't in prison yet, Chief," said one man.

McKane passed on through the corridor. He did not reply to her friends, and apparently too much overcome to collect his thoughts. He passed through the Sheriff's office and into Sheriff Butting's private room.

Several of Buttling's deputies were placed on guard at the outer doors to keep out the crowds. They were overzealous in their efforts to obey their superior's commands. They were very rough in their language, and gruffly ordered the newspaper reporters to leave.

Several lawyers who wished to go into the office to transact official business were compelled to stand outside in the crowd and they finally went away in disgust.

After wrangling with the deputies for over half an hour, the newspaper men finally got word into Sheriff Buttling that they would like to see him. When Buttling appeared he asked:

"Well, what do you want?"

"We would like to see Mr. McKane," was the reply.

"Well, you can't. He is in my private office, and he says he don't want to see anybody except his lawyers. He don't want to see his friends, and particularly wishes the reporters to be kept away from him."

"How long do you intend to keep him in your office?"

"He will be allowed to remain here until he has concluded his conference with his lawyers, for whom he has sent."

"What will be done with him after the conference?"

"He will be removed to Raymond Street Jail. And he will remain there, too."

After giving this information Buttling disappeared inside his office again.

After the excitement had somewhat subsided, the politicians gathered in knots near the Sheriff's office and gave vent to their surprise at the verdict. At 9 o'clock this morning, several bets at 20 to 1 were taken on a disagreement.

Everybody believed in the authenticity of th rumor that the jury stood 10 to 2 in favor of conviction.

Lawyer Roderick, counsel for McKane, was about the Court-House early, and told an "Evening World" reporter that he was sure o fa disagreement, and hoped" for an acquittal. Ex-Judge Troy, his associate, was of the same opinion as was also Lawyer Bachus.

When the verdict was rendered, Mr. Backus clutched a chair near where he was standing and seemed almost ready to faint. Lawyer Glendenning caught hold of Mr. Backus for support.

Special Assistant District-Attorney Edward M. Shepard and Col. Lamb, who, with Gen. Tracy and Jerry A. Wernberg, prosecuted McKane, left the Court-House and went to the Clarendon Hotel, where they received the congratulations of their friends.

An "Evening World" reporter met Juror Reardon in front of the Court-House after he had been discharged by the court, and asked how many votes had been taken on the ballot and upon what points the jury arrived at the verdict.

Mr. Reardon refused to talk upon the subject. He said the twelve men agreed not to divulge what transpired in the room.

Prosecutor Edward M. Shepard said he had not heard how many ballots had

JOHN Y. M'KANE.

been taken, or how the jury stood on the first ballot.

"Those are matters that I will leave for you, gentlemen of the press, to learn," he said, "and I will watch to see what success you have, for I am very anxious to be enlightened on those subjects myself."

Mr. Shepard added that he had received no intimation as to what course the defense would pursue. They had a choice of two motions. They could apply for an arrest of judgment pending appeal, or they might ask for a new trial.

HISTORY OF THE TRIAL.

Some Tall Swearing Done by Witnesses for the Defense.

John Y. McKane was called to the bar before Justice Bartlett on Jan. 22, to answer six indictments, charging him with aiding and abetting the inspectors in the six election districts of Gravesend in violating the law.

The specific charge was that of refusing to permit W. J. Gaynor or his agents to obtain a copy of the registry lists in each of the six districts. Although McKane was not a registry officer, it was asserted that he exercised such authority over his inspectors that they refused to permit any one to copy the lists without his permission.

Scores of witnesses testified to the dictatorial policy of McKane and the facts that went to show that there had been a conspiracy, of which he was at the head, to prevent the exposure of alleged fraud in the registry lists.

There were many exciting scenes during the trial, and some very fertile swearing of an imaginative nature by witnesses for the defense.

The climax of inconsistency was reached on Feb. 3, when McKane testified that he had not examined the Gravesend registry lists. Then Gen. Tracy recalled an affidavit made by McKane for use in court a few weeks before, in which he declared he had examined the registry lists, and that they were correct.

The defense of McKane was that the copyists sent to Gravesend by Mr. Gaynor were loafers and drunkards. There was a great deal of testimony on this point offered by both sides, and it was dwelt upon at length by ex-Justice James Troy, who, with Yawyer George W. Roderick, conducted the defense.

The prosecution was conducted by Edward M. Shepard and Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, the Special Deputy Attorney-Generals and Assistant District-Attorneys appointed by Gov. Flower.

During the trial they produced evidence to show that McKane was absolute Czar of Gravesend and that in addition he personally took part in driving away the copyists.

Justice Barrett in his charge reviewed the evidence, but said nothing that could make the indictments the verdict he believed should be rendered.

He called attention to the fact that the maximum punishment for the offense charged is ten years in State prison, and the minimum punishment two years.

HAD GOOD TIMES ON HER MONEY.

Now Annie Karowsky Sues Baron C. Kelt for $450.

Annie Karowsky has begun a suit in the City Court, before Judge McCarthy, to recover $450 from Baron C. Kelt.

She says she drew the money from a savings bank and gave it to Kelt, and that it was spent by them between Nov. 1, 1891, and Sept. 25, 1893, on pleasure trips to the seashore and other places.

She alleges that Kelt agreed to repay her the money on demand, but that he has failed to keep his promise. Lawyer Abraham Levy, of the Pulitzer Building, has filed an answer on behalf of Kelt, denying the charges.

Bridgeport Strikers Weakening.

(By Associated Press.)

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 15.—The street car strikers are beginning to show signs of weakening. Five members of the Surface Railway Association have deserted and others have been expelled for betraying the affairs of the Association. Those who have left the Association will go back to their old places.

Peacemaker Whipped.

Patrick Marryn was in the Harlem Police Court this morning held for the Grand Jury charged with assaulting Morris D. O'Connell with a piece of lead pipe. O'Connell tried to protect Mrs. Marryn from her husband, from whom she has been separated five years.

Postmaster Dayton Returns.

Postmaster Dayton has returned from Washington, where he appeared before the House Committee to ask for appropriations for the New York Post-Office.

A Good Manager.

(From Puck.)

Cook (7 A. M.)—Please, ma'am, the dog got hold of the steak that was for breakfast. Shall I go out and get another?

Mistress—Is there any news in the morning paper?

"Yes, indeed, ma'am—big accidents and horrid murders, an' bomb explosions an' rumors of another war!"

"Very well. Warm over something left from supper, and place the paper by my husband's plate."

Reaping Where He Had Sown.

(From Life.)

Widow—I want a stone for my husband's grave exactly like the other one in the lot.

Agent—But isn't it a trifle small for a man of your husband's prominence?

Widow—No, sir! If Thomas thought a stone like that was good enough for his first wife, I guess it's plenty good enough for Thomas.

THROWN OUT OF THEIR HOMES.

Striking Cigar-Makers Forced Out by Landlord Employers.

Fifteen families moved out into the slush and rain this morning from Cigar-Manufacturers Bondy & Lederer's tenement-houses, 1294 and 1296 First avenue, pursuant to the warrants of dispossess served upon them last week, after than submit to being put out by the City Marshal the tenants all moved voluntarily.

Much suffering was entailed upon the evicted families, and although only four out of the whole number are union laborers, the Cigar-Makers' International Union has guaranteed assistance to all who promised to become members of the union as soon as their present difficulties are ended.

The families evicted by E. Welgner & Co., Who have a cigar factory on the ground floor of the double-decker tenement, 502 East Seventy-third street, will not be assisted by the Union, because they worked partly in tenements, which is against the Union rule.

The trouble between the landlords and their tenants arose because the latter refused to continue to work for $4 to $5 yards per week, while their rents ranged all the way from $11.50 to $14 a month.

Mr. Pauper, of E. Welgner & Co., said this morning that they would not have evicted their tenants had the building belonged to the firm. They only leased it. Both firms claim that the strike is over.

Investigating Richmond County Frauds.

The Richmond County Grand Jury reconvened at Richmond this morning and continued the investigation of the alleged election frauds in the Fourth District of Southfield. It is also expected that Judge Stephens will to-day give his decision in the matter of appointing a special District-Attorney to present to the Grand Jury the case of District-Attorney Thomas W. Fitzgerald, who is charged with having violated the election laws at a primary meeting at Port Richmond a year ago.

Exonerated After Six Years.

(By Associated Press.)

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—Orrington M. Hanscom, who was deposed from his office of Chief Inspector of the Boston Police six years ago, has after this long wait been declared not guilty by the Police Board. The charge on which he was found guilty at the first hearing was that he had given to reporters for Boston papers certain information, which was printed, to the detriment of the Police Department.

Virtue Taken to Springfield.

William Virtue, alias King, who was arrested in this city last week on a charge of stealing $15,000 worth of jewelry from H. C. Barnum, a salesman for Shaefer & Douglas, wholesale jewelers, in Springfield, Mass., was taken back to that place to-day by Detective W. J. Quilty, on requisition papers. Virtue has served two years in the Elmira Reformatory.

Briefs in the Czar's Suit Submitted.

Counsel in the case of Alexander III., Czar of all the Russias, against Patrick Ronan, owner of the tug T. B. Haviland, and others, which are alleged to have run down the launch of the Russian warship Dimitri Donskoi in the North River last Summer, have submitted their briefs to Judge Brown.

Children Narrowly Escape Fire.

(By Associated Press.)

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 15.—One of the dormitories at the Rosebud Indian agency in South Dakota burned yesterday, causing a loss of $50,000. The building was erected in 1889, and accommodated 200 children, some of whom narrowly escaped with their lives.

MR. FRANK NICHOLS,
Chittenango Falls, N. Y.

GAINED 20 POUNDS.

Cured of Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Dizziness.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Gentlemen—I wish to add my praise to that of the great army of friends who have been restored to good health by Hood's Sarsaparilla. I can say to all who have suffered as I have, that if you want a medicine that cures, try Hood's Sarsaparilla; it cured me of waterbrash, indigestion, dizziness and dyspepsia.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

Since I began to take it my weight has increased twenty pounds, and I can now enjoy my meals and eat with comfort. I am glad to confirm this statement to any one who inquires of me."
FRANK NICHOLS, Chittenango Falls, N. Y.

N. B. If you have decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic, gentle and effective. Try a box. 25 cents.

CAME IN RAIN TO GET FOOD.

(Continued from First Page.)

with him, and by way of encouragement offered his trucks on demand, to go any where and haul any donations free and with dispatch.

Before noon No. 90 Murray street was choked with provisions. There was one "small lot" of potatoes, comprising thirty bags; there were six cases of eggs that were in the hen houses fifty hours ago, and many applicants received thirteen, one for luck; there was a little garden of celery for stewing, done up in bouquets the size of a sugar bowl; there were twenty-five huge bunches of bananas from Casablanca; 100 pounds of coffee with the compliments of Evans, Smith, Wiennis & Co.; ten barrels of sweet potatoes from cigar manufacturer Heart, and bloaters from some unknown. The sweet oranges and fresh lemons walled one side of the room.

The Mutual Gas Company very generously volunteered to put in a meter and give "The Evening World" all the light needed these dark mornings.

One of his helpers to-day was the distinguished Mr. "Blue" Hall. Mr. Hall flits every door he enters.

The crowd was immense. There were four officers and a roundsman on the sidewalk, and whenever the room was threatened with congestion, Mr. "Blue" Hall went to the door and quietly took the air.

This gigantic humanitarian has agreed to tend store for one week without pay, provided a notice is printed to the effect that he does not weigh a ton and has no desire for a museum engagement.

Inspector of Incumbrances Schlessinger, who was in the valentine crowd Wednesday afternoon, laments the loss of a souvenir watch charm. The finder will receive a choice a choice lot of salmds for its return to the Free-Food Commission, 90 Murray street.

Mr. Peters and Mr. Centermann are planning to give a gigantic "Evening World" dinner party Saturday afternoon. Pigeons, chickens, squabs, snipe, rabbits, ducks, little turkeys and geese, with apples, prunes, bacon and chestnuts for dressing, have been and are being solicited. Meat is not wanted. Too common. Tons of garden greens and Winter vegetables are already promised.

The desire is to give every ticket holder a good-sized piece of poultry or enough birds to make a jolly, toothsome Sunday dinner.

Was there ever a sweeter way of "keeping holy the Sabbath?"

NELL NELSON.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF MONEY.

Sent by Those Who Are Interested in "The Evening World's" Work.

A representative of Seeman Bros., grocers, has been watching the progress of "The Evening World's" Free Food Commission with great interest. As a result the firm sent word this morning for a collection wagon to come often and they would keep the Commission supplied with groceries.

The following two letters will explain themselves:

FLUSHING, L. I., Feb. 14.

To the Editor:

We, the undersigned, have collected among the pupils and teachers of the Flushing High School the sum of $5, which we trust will help your Fund. Yours truly,

BESSIE VAN NOSTRAND,
MINA A. MORRELL,
INDEPENDENCE FOWLER.

To the Editor:

Inclosed find $5 for car fare for children and old people. Mrs. THOMAS WALTON,
245 Eighth avenue.

Two cash contributions of $10 each came from Lewis Sylvester & Son and R. A. Dubis, and $5 from J. G. Layer. All were intended for car fare for those who lived at a distance.

J. W. Terry, the truckman, watched the crowd congregating and the loads of provisions going in. He immediately sent word that all of his trucks were at the disposal of the Commission for the collection of provisions.

Policeman "1,104," or "Eleven-Four," as James Quigley, of the Second Precinct, is known, was on hand bright and early, and not only helped to rush things generally, but actually made up 100 half-pound packages of tea and coffee.

Policemen Wm. J. Curran, Daniel Shaw, Michael Lane and Roundsman Wm. Butler kept the crowd in line and rendered other valuable assistance.

Here are to-day's additions to "The Evening World's" Free-Food Commission's roll of honor:

EPPENS, SMITH & WIEMANN COMPANY, coffee and teas, 285-289 Washington street, 102-104 Warren street, and 87 Front street, 100 pounds extra fine coffee.

POPE & KIRKE, general produce and fruit merchants, 1 barrel sweet potatoes, 1 bag Scotch potatoes, delivered direct from the boat.

SEEMAN BROS., wholesale grocers and commission merchants, 233 Greenwich street, 1 barrel of flour.

BENEDICT BROS., wholesale dealers in fruits and produce, 190 Greenwich street, 1 load of cabbage.

GERMANIA MILLS, JOHN W. HAULENBEEK, teas and coffees, 270 Duane street, 50 pounds of coffee.

CHARLES F. MATTLAGE, wholesale dealers in provisions, dry and salt, 335 and 337 Greenwich street, 10 boxes fish, 10 tongues and hams.

F. BUHLMAN & CO., jobbers in foreign and domestic fruits, 204 Washington street, and 97 Murray street, second contribution, 2 boxes oranges.

H. H. REMMERT, wines and liquors, 239 Washington street, corner Park place, with best wishes to "The Evening World" and the poor, 2 barrels Russian turnips, 1 barrel onions, 1 barrel of potatoes, 2 barrels spinach, 1 barrel of sweet greens, 1 barrel of carrots and 1 barrel of cabbage.

HENRY H. HEERT, Knickerbocker Cigar Factory, 164, 165, 166 and 167 West street, sent 320 with which the Commission bought 10 barrels potatoes.

GORDON & WILSON, wholesale commission merchants, 269 Washington street, paid for 25 extra bunches of bananas, the best that could be purchased in the market. Also 3 barrels kale and 1 barrel of onions.

J. J. McCLUSKEY, paper warehouse, 248 and 250 Greenwich street, 1,000 paper bags.

MERCHANTS' STENCIL WORKS, rubber stamps, 273 Greenwich street, furnished rubber stamps for use in the commission.

EIGHE & OTTS, produce commission merchants, West Washington Market and 139 Reade street, 25 boxes wild ducks.

O. W. HIRIG SON, of Fulton Market, 15 bags of potatoes.

JAFFA ORANGES IN FAVOR.

Eighteen Years Ago They Were Only Known in Asia.

It is only of late years that Jaffa oranges have obtained a world-wide reputation, says the Planters' Gazette, for eighteen years since they were scarcely known save at Beyrout, Alexandria and Constantinople. A special feature of the Jaffa orange is that it will keep thirty or forty days, and, if properly packed, for two and sometimes even three months. The port of Jaffa is surrounded on the land side by orange groves, covering an area of 1,780 acres.

New orange groves are constantly being planted, and there are now double as many as there were fifteen years ago. Each orange garden contains about 2,000 square feet of planted area, equal to about 1,300 trees to two and a half acres. The trees begin to bear the fourth year after planting, but it is estimated that it takes seven and sometimes eight years before an orange orchard yields a paying crop.

During all this time, and even afterwards the orchards have to be watered continually, and this irrigation is the most difficult and laborious part of the work, the water having to be drawn by means of primitive water wheels from wells dug in the gardens ninety feet and even 100 feet deep.

An improved and cheaper system of irrigation is of paramount importance, as it would lend to extensive and fertile plains round Jaffa becoming in a short space of time extensive orange groves, would cheapen the production, and would enable the growers and the exporters to compete with the oranges of other countries in European markets.

Banker Marino's Trial Day.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 15.—The trial of Raimondo C. Marino, the Italian banker who last November alleged he had been robbed of $1,500 by Emene Gildi Paladini, of 167 Madison avenue, New York, Adolphus Cohen, of 101 Berkeley place, Brooklyn, and two other men, was put off down for March 7 in the Newark Court of Quarter Sessions. Marino is to be tried for perjury alleged to have been committed in the complaints.

JUROR FRANKLIN EXCUSED.

Lawyers in the Blaut Trial Agree to Let Him Go.

Defense Rapidly Exhausting Its Peremptory Challenges.

There is no sign of anxiety in the face of Joseph F. Blaut, his life attuned to wealth and good living, but now on trial for a felony alleged to have been committed in his capacity of President of the Madison Square Bank.

The charge is perjury in having submitted a false statement to the State Superintendent of Banks June 1, 1893, regarding the financial condition of the bank.

President Blaut's alleged perjured statement was, that the assets of the bank were $2,705,173.94, and the liabilities the same; that the outstanding loans and discounts, less the amount due, were $1,495,186.62; and that the amount due from directors was $167,459.16, which is alleged to have been false in regard to outstanding loans, and as to the amount due from directors. The indictment also charges that the declaration that the $500,000 capital stock was all paid in was untrue as was the statement that the aggregate loans made, indorsed or accepted by the directors, did not amount to more than $184,659.70.

The first move made to-day was to excuse the ninth juror, Louis Frankdin, of 1441 Lexington avenue. Assistant District-Attorney Vernon M. Davis, who is conducting the prosecution, and Messrs. Edward Lauterbach, Jacob Fromme and Isaac Cohen, counsel for the defense, agreeing. Neither of the lawyers could say why Juror Franklin had been excused. They did say, however, that the reason bore no imputation against Mr. Franklin.

Jacob Fromme examined citizens "tried" as to their qualifications for duty as jurors to try the bank President, and peremptorily challenged Benjamin W. Pippey, a dry-goods man, at 46 Leonard street, and Isaiah Hamel, a builder, at 31 West Fifty-fifth street, who, so far as a spectator could judge, were fair-minded, intelligent men. These were challenges 13 and 14, and left but six peremptory challenges for the defense. The prosecution had extended its peremptory challenge to but three citizens, Mr. Davis seeming willing to accept almost any fairly intelligent citizen.

The defense used its fifteenth challenge in excluding from the box Joseph Finnerty, a liquor dealer at 13 Horatio street.

Charles W. Wilmot, of 20 West Eighty-fourth street, a retired merchant, was accepted for the ninth seat, made vacant by the excuse of Mr. Franklin.

WHO SMOKED CIGARETTES?

Woodruff Bought Some the Night He Took Mrs. Howe to Niblo's.

The Defendant and His Wife Both Testify in His Behalf.

To-day finished the first week of the sensational suit brought in the Supreme Court by Ithamar Howe against Isaac O. Woodruff, who, he alleges, alienated his pretty wife's affections, valued monetarily at $50,000.

When the case began last Thursday, Justice Ingraham asked Lawyer Taylor how long the trial would last. "An hour and a half," smilingly answered Mr. Taylor. From appearances the trial will take at least two more days.

Most of the time yesterday was taken up by the defense in showing the good character and high moral standing of the defendant.

Emma Coburn, a sister-in-law of Mrs. Howe, was the last witness, and she told in detail of Mrs. Howe's visit to Woodruff's home, at 288 Willis avenue, in January, 1891. She never saw any improper relations between the two.

On cross-examination Lawyer Murphy drew out the fact that both women had been absent from their home the same night, Mrs. Howe saying that she was going to her sister-in-law's home.

Woodruff and Mrs. Howe went to the theatre together on a number of occasions, and they had adjoining rooms in his house. There was a door between them.

Mrs. Howe was more like a girl in her actions than a married woman, the witness declared.

Minnie Coburn, a sister of the previous witness, was called this morning. She told practically the same story as her sister on direct examination.

On cross-examination, Lawyer Murphy failed to shake Miss Coburn's testimony.

The next witness was Sarah J. Lynch, a domestic in Woodruff's home at the time of Mrs. Howe's visit. She said that the only one in the house that Mrs. Howe ever called by their first name was Fred Gilbert. At this the latter, who was sitting with the plaintiff's counsel, blushed and moved about nervously. Woodruff had never addressed Mrs. Howe as "You jolly little girl," the witness said.

Although Miss Lynch became very nervous, and often hesitated during her cross-examination, her testimony was unshaken.

There was quite a stir in the courtroom when Woodruff's wife took the stand. Although she said she was forty-three years old, and was married to Woodruff Aug. 6, 1881, she does not look a day over twenty-five.

She said that Woodruff called on her Jan. 8, 1891, in New Haven, and stayed in the city until 11.30 o'clock that night. She remembered the date well because that was the night they became engaged. This fixed the night that Woodruff's family said he was away from home. She was not cross-examined.

The next witness was Woodruff himself, and everybody settled back comfortably to hear the alleged gay old man tell his side of the story, and about the "I'no" letter he is alleged to have written.

He first told in detail of meeting Mr. and Mrs. Howe at the Megantic Club. He denied any undue intimacy with Mrs. Howe. He then told of Mrs. Howe's advent into his home, and her attentions to his boy "Jo." Lawyer Taylor then began to take him slowly over the ground during Mrs. Howe's visit. Jan. 8, after lunch, they went to the Casino. A pocket expense account showing expenditures. The items were written so finely that Woodruff himself could not read all of them. He had kept them for over thirty years, and all were on pieces of paper.

Juror No. 3 wished to see an account of Mr. Woodruff's expenses to New Haven, Jan. 8, and was accommodated.

Jan. 5 he took Mrs. Howe to Niblo's. There are quite a number of charges for cigarettes in this account.

HAD THE ACTRESS ARRESTED

Then Eva Elliot Paid Her Board Bill and Was Released.

Miss Eva Elliot, a specialty performer, was a prisoner in Jefferson Market Police Court this morning, charged by Proprietor Pierson, of the Coleman House, with evading the payment of her board bill, amounting to $33.21. Miss Elliott wished to leave the hotel Monday, and objected to paying a week's board when she had only spent one day of the week.

A warrant for her arrest was obtained, and in court this morning she paid the bill, and the complaint was withdrawn.

TRYING GREEN FOR HIS LIFE.

Former Street-Cleaning Foreman Charged with Murder.

Killed James Halstead in a Quarrel Over a Canary Bird.

Matthew Green, fifty-four years old, of 213 East Twenty-ninth street, who, until his arrest, was a foreman in the Street-Cleaning Department, was placed on trial before Judge Martine in Part I. of the General Session to-day, on an indictment charging him with murder in the first degree.

He is alleged to have caused the death of James Halstead, on July 25 last. Halstead lost his life in a fight resulting from a dispute over the merits of a canary bird. He was an Englishman and a lover of pets of all kinds.

On the day of his death he went into John Kief's bird store at 595 First avenue, to buy a pair of rabbits. While William Hummel, a clerk, was boxing up the animals Halstead got talking with the proprietor about birds in general, and finally the two men went into an adjoining saloon for a drink.

Soon after they returned to the bird store Green entered. At that moment Halstead was criticising a certain canary that Green had previously decided to purchase. Halstead made a remark about the singing qualities of the bird and Green replied, and a quarrel followed.

It is alleged that after a war of words Halstead struck Green in the eye. Green, it is said, grabbed him and bent him over the counter. After the men had been separated they renewed the quarrel in the street. Green says that Halstead called him a vile name, and tried to hit him again. He warded off the blow and hit Halstead in the face.

Halstead fell to the sidewalk and died before an ambulance arrived. The deceased kept a dying establishment in One Hundred and Thirtieth street, near Tenth avenue. He was fifty-three years old, married and lived at 327 West One Hundred and Twentyninth street.

After the inquest over Halstead's body Green was released in $1,500 bail by Coroner Schultz. He enjoyed his liberty for several months until the matter was brought to the attention of Recorder Smyth. He issued a bench warrant for Green, and he was arrested and lodged in the Tombs, where he has since been confined.

Recorder Smyth at that time proclaimed it an outrage that a man charged with murder in the first degree should be allowed to walk the streets.

Assistant District-Attorney Weeks is prosecuting, and William F. Howe, of Howe & Hummel, is counsel for Green.

SNAKE SWALLOWS A LAMP.

Cobra Interferes with an Electrician's Experiment in India.

In India there is a common superstition to the effect that the jewelled cobra, a most poisonous reptile, can never be found without its precious stone, says the Electrical Review. The natives assert that as soon as a cobra loses its stone or has it taken away it eventually dies a lingering death or commits suicide.

These snakes are rather rare, otherwise this superstition would have ceased to exist; however, an entomologist of an inquiring turn of mind and a dabbler in electricity, recently returned from India, tells the following incident, showing how electricity can even serve the double purpose of exploding mines and false theories.

It appears that he was anxious to catch a number of Indian fireflies, and as a decoy he used a half-candle-power incandescent lamp, current being furnished by a small sulphate of mercury primary battery. The battery and lamp he deposited upon the ground in a neighboring thicket or jungle and awaited developments. It should here be mentioned that only the male fly is provided with the brilliant light, while the female gives but a faint glow and does not leave the ground.

The first night that the lamp remained on the ground very few of the male flies came near it. This he surmised to be due to the fact of the light being so intense; so the next night he set the decoy again, dimming the lamp, however, by covering it with some tissue paper. He laid this down by a tree and, net in hand, awaited the coming of the male flies.

They came, too, in short order, and in quite a little while he had secured a lot of specimens. Suddenly, however, the air was free from flies; they disappeared as if by magic. Just then the entomologist, thinking that the cause of their sudden departure must be due to something unusual, looked down to see if the lamp was still burning. It had gone out. Stooping down in the darkness he placed his hand where he thought the lamp ought to be, and to his great horror he found that he had touched the moist skin of a living cobra. The reptile had swallowed the lamp, thinking it to be a cobra's jewel.

It is almost needless to say that there was a mutual surprise, but it was comparatively easy to tell which was the more frightened. The snake slurred off, and, as the battery was a little too heavy for him to drag along, the wires were severed and the lamp was forcibly removed from his mouth.

This incident led to an investigation, and it was found that the cobra while young makes a search for a phosphorescent pebble, composed probably of barium sulphide, which, upon being slightly heated, produces a light which resembles that emanating from the female firefly. This he lays upon the ground immediately in front of his mouth, and as the winged insects approach they become an easy prey to this most venomous reptile.

WHY SHE WAS PENSIVE.

Had Just Married and Not Quarrelled with Her Love.

The young woman sat by the window, looking out into the snowy air dreamily when her reverie was disturbed by an elderly woman coming in.

"Oh," said the visitor, relates the Detroit Free Press, "excuse me, I didn't know you were absorbed."

"Come in," responded the dreamer, extending her hand. "I am glad to see you."

"But why are you so pensive? You look as if your best friend had died. What is the matter, ?"

The young woman drew her handkerchief hastily across her eyes.

"Ah!" she sighed. "Harry and I"—

The older woman dropped her hands in her lap in a helpless, despairing fashion.

"Don't tell me," she interrupted, "that you and Harry have quarrelled."

The girl sighed again.

"The end has come," she said, "to all our moonlight drives, to the tender whisperings beneath the magnolia trees, to the boxes of caramels and the baskets of flowers to the sweet nothings in the conservatory as the dancers whirl in the ballroom, to the verses he wrote to me, to the rivalries and jealousies of sweetheart days, to the"—

"Say no more!" exclaimed the older woman, determined to set matters right. "What have you done? Tell me everything."

The girl came over and laid her head on the other's shoulder.

"We were married this morning at 10 o'clock," she whispered and the older woman's hand fell helpless once more.

Undergraduate Honors.

(From Judge.)

"Studying for college, eh?" said the old gentleman approvingly, as the lad looked up from the diagram before him.

"I'm onto it nard," responded the boy.

"And what particular branch of study are you 'onto?'"

"Tackle, centre and quarter-back," answered the coming hero.

Still Life.

(From Puck.)

"What is a smiling landscape, father?"

"A field of Kentucky rye, my boy."

BIG SLUMP IN SUGAR STOCK.

Washington Advices Report Unfavorable Legislation.

Large Sales Attended with Excitement—General List Strong.

There were only two distinct features to speculation at the Stock Exchange this morning, namely, Sugar and Chicago Gas. The former declined 3 1-8, to 77 7-8, under a perfect flood of sales on despatches from Washington that the Trust had lost its fight in the Senate Sub-Committee for a protective duty.

Nothing definite is known in regard to the matter.

Chicago Gas bounded up 2 1-2, to 66, on the veto of the ordinance granting rights to an opposition gas company, which veto was sustained by the Chicago Aldermen. The stock subsequently receded to 64 1-2.

The general list was not influenced in the least by these exceptional movements, and displayed a firm undertone, without, however, much activity. Quotations from London came higher and this fact encouraged the local traders, but otherwise there was nothing in the general situation to occasion any material change in the speculative outlook.

St. Paul rose 1-2, to 56 1-2; New York Central, 3-4 to 99, and Burlington & Quincy 3-8 to 75. Distillers fell 1-2 to 28 5-8, and Wheeling & Lake Erie, preferred, 1-2 to 48 5-8. In the specialties, Lackawanna dropped 2 1-2 to 166 1-2, and Linseed Oil, 2 1-4 to 17.

The Quotations.

	Open.	High.	Low.
Amer. Sugar Ref.	81¼	81¼	78⅛
Amer. Sugar Ref. pref.	83	83	81¼
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe	12⅛	12⅛	11⅝
Canada Southern	50	50	50
Chicago Gas	65¼	66	64½
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	74⅝	75⅛	74⅝
Chicago & Northwest	101⅞	102	101⅞
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul	55¼	56⅝	54½
Chic., Rock Is. & Pac.	66	66	65
C., C., C. & St. L.	36¼	36¾	36¼
Col. & Hock. Coal	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
Del., Lack. & West	166¼	166½	166½
Del. & Hudson	135¾	135¾	135¾
Den. & Rio Grande	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
Den. & Rio Grande pref.	30⅝	31	30½
Dis. & Cattle Feed	29½	29½	25⅝
General Electric	35½	36	35¼
Lake Shore	126½	126½	126½
Louis. & Nashville	45¾	46½	45⅝
Missouri Pacific	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
Nat. Cord. Co.	14¾	14¾	14¾
Nat. Lead Co. pf.	75	75	75
Nat. Lin. Oil	18½	18½	17
New York Central	98½	99	98¾
N. Y. & New England	10⅞	11¼	10⅞
N. Y., L. E. & W.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
Norfolk & Western pf.	20	20	20
North American	4¼	4¼	4¼
Ontario & Western	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
Phila. & Reading	21⅝	22	21⅝
Quicksilver	2⅞	2⅞	2⅝
Southern Pacific	22½	22½	22½
Texas Pacific	8¼	8¼	8¼
Tenn. Coal & Iron	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
Union Pacific	18	18	18
West. Union Tel.	83½	83½	83¼
Wheel. & L. E.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝

A full account of Wall street affairs will be found in the 4 O'Clock edition of "The Evening World."

BONDS NOT YET READY.

They Will Probably Be Forwarded from Washington on Feb. 20.

The new treasury 5 per cent. bonds were not ready for distribution to-day, as was expected, and it was stated at the Sub-Treasury this morning that the Government Printing Office would not be able to finish its work upon them until next week.

The bonds will not be sent to the Sub-Treasury for distribution, but will be forwarded directly to subscribers from Washington. They will probably be received here by the banks and trust companies on Feb. 20.

Cashier Muhlemann, of the Sub-Treasury, said this morning that all the New York subscriptions had been paid up, with the exception of about $945,000. Subscribers are allowed until March 2 to pay their final instalments.

WARNS COMMISSION CUTTERS.

Stock Exchange Offers $2,000 Reward for Conviction of Offenders.

The President of the Stock Exchange this morning read the rules to the members in regard to cutting commissions, and offered a reward of $2,000 for the conviction of any individual or firm not conforming to the same.

It is argued from this that the governers have a suspicion that certain members have been quietly violating the law.

DIGGING FOR A FORTUNE.

Over a Million Dollars Buried in a Steel Chest.

Near the town of La Plata, in the Argentine Republic, there is a fortune of some $1,800,000, securely bound in a steel chest, buried in the ground outside the city, says Science Siftings.

This treasure is somewhat on the order of the supposed Capt. Kidd treasure, but the money is in Bank of England notes, and the following is the way in which this enormous amount of cash was hidden from a large party who are on the hunt for it:

When the civil war broke out in Chili President Balmaceda, feeling the necessity for several men-of-war, commissioned Col. Pinto, one of his most trusted friends, with the amount of money above mentioned, to purchase vessels in England.

Col. Pinto embarked on one of the steamers plying between Valparaiso and Liverpool, but the time required for him to get to England was so long that before he reached port Balmaceda had telegraphed him to return without purchasing the ship.

Col. Pinto changed the bills of exchange which the President had given him into Bank of England notes, put them into a steel chest and returned to Valparaiso. En route he learned of the downfall of Balmaceda, and he concluded that the Argentine Republic would be a more agreeable country for him to live in.

He cons