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LAST EDITION.

HELD FOR THE GRAND JURY.

Vincenzo De Vito Tried to Throw the Whole Blame on Perry Canale.

HIS SCHEME DIDN'T WORK.

Report that He Will Try to Be Released Through Writ of Habeas Corpus.

MANCINI BROTHERS TESTIFY.

Police Still Searching for the Other Members of the Naturalization Gang.

Vincenzo De Vito, whom "The Evening World" exposed, was held for the Grand Jury by Justice Walsh, in the Adams Street Police Court, in Brooklyn, this morning.

It was known by all of the defendant's friends that his examination on the charge of perjury in falsely procuring a naturalization paper for Filippo Mancini was to be held at 11 o'clock this morning, and the court room was filled with denizens of Mulberry and Mott streets who spend their leisure in De Vito's bank and gambling house at 83 Mulberry street.

Just before the case of De Vito was called Deputy Clerk Thomas H. Yorke, of the County Court of Kings County, entered the court with the record of the Naturalization Bureau upon which Filippo Mancini's name had been forged. He laid the book on the table and was the first witness called.

De Vito took a seat beside his counsel. His short black hair stood up almost straight, and his face, sullen and severe, bore a look of unusual fierceness. He watched every step of the proceedings attentively, and sometimes turned his head almost around to take a look at the audience.

Lawyers Miles & Stapleton appeared for the defence, and Assistant District-Attorney Clarke represented the people. Clerk Yorke identified the naturalization paper, issued to Filippo Mancini, as the one made out in his office. He testified that he administered the oath personally to the man who represented himself to be Filippo Mancini, of 308 Hudson street, Brooklyn, when the paper was obtained, and to the witness, who represented himself to be William Saunders, of Brooklyn, and claimed he had known Mancini to have been a resident of the United States since he was eighteen years old. Clerk Yorke looked at De Vito, and said he was not one of the men who had taken the oath falsely.

The naturalization paper is signed by John Cottier, Clerk of the Court, although it was issued by Deputy Yoke.

Lawyers Stapleton and Miles attempted to make much out of this, and forced Deputy Clerk Yoke to admit there is nothing on the records of the Court to show that the oath was not administered by Clerk Cottier himself.

Mr. Yorke said that when the perjurers appeared before him County Judge Moor was behind the desk a few feet from Mr. Yorke, and saw the whole proceeding.

Filippo Mancini was called next. He identied the paper which forms part of the record of the Court as the one he received at De Vito's place of business. He described how he met a representative of "The Evening World" and was engaged to produce the naturalization paper. He then related in detail his dealings with De Vito up to the time when the paper was handed him by "Perry" Canale in De Vito's store one day last week.

He was explicit on the point that he made the bargain with De Vito himself, and that the first deposit of $10 for the paper was made to De Vito's clerk.

The defense then attempted to throw the whole responsibility for the affair on Perry Canale, De Vito's accomplice, who has not been captured. A long and searching examination of the witness was the result. The question was put to Mancini in every shape conceivable, "Who was it that handed you the paper?"

This questioning only served to bring out the fact stronger than ever that De Vito was present when Mancini received the paper and say it before it was handed to Mancini.

Mancini said that fourteen or fifteen persons were in De Vito's place of business at the time, and five or six were in immediate proximity to himself, De Vito and Perry Canale when the paper was delivered.

The clerk was behind the counter of the bank and the bartender behind the bar. Perry Canale and De Vito were also behind the counter in the bank. De Vito being a few feet from Canale. Canale asked De Vito, as he held the paper in his hand, whether Mancini was the proper man to receive it.

"Yes; all right," said De Vito, and the paper was passed to Mancini by Canale.

District-Attorney Clarke then took a hand in the examination and brought out the fact strongly that De Vito saw the paper; that his clerk examined it, and said it was a very handsome document and that De Vito's clerk, at De Vito's bidding, received the $5 which was to be paid upon its delivery and gave 50 cents, change to Mancini.

Tommaso Mancini, brother of Filippo, was the next witness called.

He recognized De Vito, and said he knew De Vito had engaged to procure a certificate of naturalization for Filippe.

Lawyer Stapleton immediately brought him to time when the paper was delivered to Filippo with the intent of showing that De Vito had nothing to do with the transaction. Tommaso Mancini remembered distinctly that it was on or about March 22, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon when he went to De Vito's bank with his brother to receive the paper. He remained outside, he said, while Filippo went into the bank.

He did not see the paper handed to his brother. All he knew was that Filippo came out of the place with the paper in his hand and said to him:

"De Vito m'ha cacciato la carta."

(De Vito has given me the paper.)

This was brought out skilfully by District-Attorney Clarke. Then the lawyers for the defense, after a brief consultation, asked to have the case dismissed.

Lawyer Sapleton made the appeal to Justice Walsh:

"There is not a particle of evidence," he said, "on which to hold this man; not a scintilla of evidence."

Justice Walsh smiled blandly and shook his head. He said that he would hold De Vito for the Grand Jury.

De Vito then waived examination.

An application to have De Vito admitted to bail was made this afternoon.

Lawyers Miles and Stapleton also applied to the Superior Court for a writ of habeas corpus to secure De Vito's release. It was said this morning that De Vito's friends had $5,000 cash bail ready to deposit for him.

Since De Vito was arrested on Saturday last, efforts have been made every day to procure his release on bail.

De Vito and his wife would have no trouble to raise any reasonable amount in New York City, for they are said to own property of much value. They own the building at 83 Mulberry street, where the bank is, and they have also several other houses.

They also have two saloons besides the one at 83 Mulberry street, and a grocery. A few weeks ago De Vito is said to have had some financial difficulties, and to have made all his property over to his wife. It now stands in her name.

In Brooklyn, however, he owns no property, and Justice Walsh refused to accept any security in New York for bail. He also refused to accept security in Brooklyn, when Pasquale Porcia, a saloon-keeper, at 86 Main street, and a relative of De Vito has offered it.

Porcia is a political follower of ex-Alderman McGarry, of Brooklyn. He is known as a padrone.

United States Deputy Marshal James Biggart was in court with a warrant for De Vito in case he should be discharged. Mr. Biggart left the warrant with the Sheriff, and it will be operative in case De Vito is able to obtain the bail demanded or gets a writ of habeas corpus.

De Vito would be tried in the United States courts on the charge of having fraudulently and feloniously procured and made use of naturalization papers, and when he pays the penalty for his offense in Kings County he will still have to answer this other charge.

SHELLS PIERCED THE PLATE.

Trials of Shell Against Armor Made at Sandy Hook.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., March 29.—A large party of distinguished persons arrived on the steamer Ordnance to-day to witness the test of deck piercing steel shells.

Among them were: Chief of Ordnance, Gen. Flager; Majors Clifton and Comly; Capts. C. Smith and Ira McNutt; representatives of the Midvale Steel Works, and the Carpenter Steel Company.

Trials of shell against armor were to be made and a large plate, 11-23 inches thick, placed in position against a heavy wooden backing and a large sand butt.

The twelve-inch breech-loading steel rifle was elected, and loaded with a carpenter shell, weighing 1,000 pounds, and a charge of 355 pounds pounds of brown prismatic powder. The charges are calculated so as to give a striking velocity of 1,2235 feet per second.

The armor was shattered badly after four shots had been fired, each of which passed through it. Capt. Frank Heath directed the firing, aided by Lieuts. Wheeler, Peck and Harmon.

WHIPPED BY WARRY CHILDS.

The Ex-Chinese Interpreter Found His Wife with a Rival.

Camie Hopper, twenty-one years old, of 179 Monroe street, Brooklyn, was arraigned in the Gates Avenue Police Court this morning, charged with petit larceny by Warry S. Charles, the Chinese grocer, of 8 Pell street, New York. At the same time Charles was accused by his wife, Mary, of assault.

Charles was for a long time Chinese interpreter in the New York Custom-House. He is married to an American and has two children. For the past two years the family relations of the couple have been unhappy. Charles accuses his wife of improper relations with Hopper.

A few days ago Charles met his wife and Hopper on the street and assaulted them. He was led to this by seeing an umbrella that was his personal property in the possession of his wife's escort.

Both parties were held under $200 bonds each to await trial.

THOUGHT IT A CHILD MURDER

Alleged Jokers with a Flayed Dog Startle Brooklyn's Police.

An attempt to create a sensation was made by some practical jokers in Brooklyn to-day.

When the newspaper men, who for the past week have been reporting the court-martial proceedings at the Navy-Yard, were about to enter the York street gate a number of small boys came running up and said that there was a dead body in a near-by alley, and that it looked like another murder of the Susie Martin order.

A close examination showed that the supposed human body was that of a good-sized dog, which had been flayed and its head and legs cut off. It was removed later.

STABBED WITH A PENKNIFE.

Because Another Negro Objected to His Style of Whitewashing.

Henry Wise, a furniture inspector, living at 16 Cornelia street, was held in $1,000 bail for trial to-day at Jefferson Market Court, charged with having stabbed George Jackson, a whitewasher of the same number, over the left eye with a penknife. Wise objected to the way Jackson was whitewashing a room in the house.

Wise has just returned from the penitentiary, where he served a term for stabbing a man in a similar manner. He is a benevolent-looking white-haired negro, nearly sixty years old. The man he stabbed is a stalwart young colored man.

GET YOUR World Almanac At the Nearest News-stand 25 Cents.

FOR GEN. HERNANDEZ.

Verdict in His Favor Ordered in Mrs. Underhill's $25,000 Suit.

Court Decides that He Was Acting for the Venezuelan Government.

Plaintiff Alleged Oppression While Her Husband Was U. S. Consul.

In the suit of Mrs. George F. Underhill against eGn. Jose Manuel Hernandez to recover $25,000 for oppressiond and injuries alleged to have been committed during the revolution in Venezuela in 1892, while her husband was the United States Consul there, the jury to-day at the direction of Judge Wheeler, in the United States Court, in Brooklyn, gave a verdict for the defendant.

The verdict was rendered without the jury leaving their seats, and was given upon a question which is said to have no precedent.

The question involves the right of American citizens to redress for injuries received in foreign countries during a revolution.

The suit of Mrs. Underhill has been going on before Judge Wheeler for several days, and the question did not rise until Lawyer Logan this morning rested the plaintiff's case.

Frederick R. Coudert then asked the Court to charge the jury to bring in a verdict for Gen. Hernandez, as he committed the acts contained in the complaint in the capacity of the Government of Venezuela, and that the Government, instead of the individual, was responsible. This fact, he said, had been established by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Lawyer Logan disputed the right of the Court to go into the question whether Gen. Hernandez was, in fact, the Government. He said the Constitution ofthe United States empowered the Executive Department alone to recognize foreign powers as governments or as belligerents.

"It has been decided by the United States courts,' he argued, "that until the Executive Department recognizes any power as a government or as a belligerent, the courts of the United States must regard the powers as individuals, bound together in lawful warfare, acting as individuals, and responsible as individuals."

Judge Wheeler adjourned the proceedings until he could decide the question.

"Th question," he said, "is whether the Court must wait for the President to decide upon the recognition of the foreign power."

"When court reconvened later Judge Wheeler said:

"I have decided to grant the motion for a direction. The Examination Department has the right to recognize governments as such for their purposes, and I think the courts have the right also to go into the question for their purposes."

The Court then directed the jury to give a verdict for Gen. Hernandez, which they did without leaving their seats.

Lawyer Logan was given sixty days in which to prepare his exceptions, and he said the case would be taken to the United States Supreme Court at Washington within ninety days.

The United States Government did not recognize Crespo and Hernandez, at the head of the revolutionists, as a Government, until Oct. 26, 1892, some time after the alleged acts were committed against Mr. Underhill and his wife.

Mrs. Underhill has served papers on Gn. Hernandez in a suit for $50,00 damages which will not be called now until the United States Supreme Court decides the case of his wife.

IN THE POLLARD CASE.

Testimony of Two Witnesses for Plaintiff Interjected.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The attorneys for Madeline Pollard began the proceedings in the great trial to-day, with a request that the regular order of proceedings might be varied by permitting two witnesses for the plaintiff, who had been waiting in the city for a week and whose private business demanded their attention at home, to testify at once.

All the lawyers retired for a conference, and on their return announced that the request had been agreed to.

The first of these witnesses was a round-faced young man, John Benckhart, of Lexington, Ky. Horace Farrell, of the same city, conducted the examination. It developed that in 1882 the witness had lived at the northeast corner of Third and Upper streets, in that town, with his brother, Matthew Benckhart, who kept a grocery and saloon there.

The witness described in detail the houses on the block fronting on Third and Upper streets, and identified a diagram of the locality. This is the block on which Lena Singleton is said to have lived, but the witness testified that at no time between April, 1882, and 1887, had such a person lived there. Except in a house owned by his brother, no white people hod lived in that locality and he was positive that Lena Singleton had not been among his brother's tenants.

The second witness was a tall, bewhiskered colored man, Stephen Dunn by name, who deals in furniture, and lives at 162 North Upper street, between Third and Fourth, in Lexington. He gave the same line of testimony regarding the people who had dwelt in the vicinity since 1879 when he moved there. He was confident that Lena Singleton had never lived there, and if she had that he would have known it.

HITS THE "L" ROAD HARD.

Justice Gaynor Awards Heavy Damages for Injuries to Property.

Justice Gaynor, of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, this morning awarded Cornelius F. Kingsland $2,000 damages against the Kings County Elevated Railroad Company.

Kingsland claimed that his building at Vanderbilt avenue and Fulton street was damaged by the tracks of the railroad, excluding light and air from the rooms of the lower floors. He also complained of the noise, smoke and dirt caused by the engines of the Company. Other suits may follow.

SAGE'S TORN VEST.

An Important Factor in Laidlaw's Suit for $50,000.

Holes in the Cloth but Not in the Lining.

The Millionaire Says He Saved the Yourg Man's Life.

In anticipation that the mischievous Joseph H. Choate would have "more fun" with the aged and respectable Russell Sage, in cross-examining him on the trial of the suit of Broker's Clerk Laidlaw for $50,000 damages, an immense crowd of people tried to get into Part II. of the Supreme Court, where the trial is in progress, this morning. Laidlaw says Sage used him as a buffer to protect himself from Dynamiter Norcross's bomb.

Mr. Choate had only just begun his cross-examination of the seventy-seven-year-old millionaire, who draws his $10 a meeting as director or trustee in a hundred corporations, when Justice Patterson adjourned the proceedings last night. This beginning had whetted the appetite for more.

Mr. Sage had been persuaded to hear whispers, although he had just testified that his hearing had been badly injured by the bomb explosion; he had owned that although his "working suit" was four years old, he had always had another suit besides his Sunday-go-to-meetin' broadcloth, but the softest palaver of Mr. Choate failed to induce Russell Sage to remember how many corporations he was interested in as stockholder.

Mr. Choate's demeanor is that of deference to age. His voice is soft, his manner gentle, but his words are not.

Before Mr. Sage resumed the witness stand Edward C. Osborn, a clerk in Mr. Sage's office, was recalled to the stand to clear up some uncertainty in the mind of the second juror as to the thickness of the beams in the building where the explosion occurred.

Then the tall, angular figure of Jay Gould's old partner and only bosom friend and confident went on the stand.

"I hope you are well, this morning, Mr. Sage," saluted Joe Choate.

"Oh, well, I'm pretty well," mumbled Sage.

"Now, Mr. Sage, without turning your head, tell me what is the nature of the curtain fastening directly behind you," demanded Mr. Choate as the opening staggerer.

Mr. Sage smiled in a sickly way and mumbled.

"I can't hear," said a juror.

"Oh, speak up, Mr. Sage. Talk just as you would if you were making a deal on the Stock Exchange."

Mr. Choate next demanded to know how, if Mr. Sage couldn't see the curtain fixture behind him, he was able to keep his eye upon Norcross when he entered with a demand for $1,200,000, and a threat to drop the satchel full of dynamite if the money was refused, and at the same time see Laidlaw, who was almost directly behind him.

Mr. Sage's only reply was, "Oh, pshaw!"

Mr. Choate asked if Mr. Sage thought Norcross was a lunatic.

"Not exactly that, but a crank, which is first cousin to it, I suppose," replied Mr. Sage.

Mr. Sage thought that two minutes might have elapsed from the time Norcross entered the office to the explosion of the bomb.

"He handed a paper to me. I opened and read it. It was a demand for $1,200,000. I read it again, and then I handed it back again and said to the man that I had an appointment with two gentlemen for 12 o'clock, made the day before, and that after that I could get it up. I thought I could get rid of them in two minutes.

"He said we could step into my private office to do business. I told him I had a gentleman in my private office, and repeated again what I had said about an appointment.

"Then he stepped back a little, and said, 'Then I understand you to refuse my demand?'

"'Oh, no,' said I. Then I repeated what I had said again, and asked him, 'Do I look like a man who would lie to you, and not do as I said I would?'

"He stepped back again, and I retreated four or five feet and to the left six or eight inches."

Mr. Choate unrolled the diagram of the offices in the Arcade Building, 71 Broadway, where the tragedy occurred, and showing the marks made by Mr. Sage to indicate where each of the actors stood, tried to get the old man to admit that he retreated to a point exactly in front of Clerk Norton, who stood leaning on the ticker, and was instantly killed by the explosion of Norcross's bomb.

Mr. Sage denied it, and indicated on the diagram that he retreated to a point which left the way clear for the dynamite to reach Clerk Norton.

Then Mr. Choate had an awful time trying to persuade Uncle Sage to own up that he felt that morning that he had a dangerous man to deal with. But one of the newspapers had quoted him as saying that on the day of the explosion, and he had said from the witness stand that the reporters were too imaginative and had not quoted him correctly, so now he couldn't be induced to say more than he thought he had a crank to deal with.

Mr Choate read a newspaper account of the bomb throwing. Mr. Sage was interviewed. The account quoted him as saying:

"While I was parleying with the madman Mr. Laidlaw came in. I opened the private door in the partition for him, he entered, and in walked the madman, following him. I was glad to see Mr. Laidlaw."

Mr Choate looked up from his reading to inquire gently: "Is that so, Mr. Sage?"

"Is that so?" parried the witness. "I didn't say that to the reporters."

"Then you were not glad to see Mr. Laidlaw?"

"No, sir, for it put one more life in danger. I opened the private door to give him a chance to escape if possible, and that let the crank in."

"Oh! Then you rather think that Laidlaw is indebted to you for saving his life!" exclaimed Mr. Choate.

"Yes."

"When the explosion came I was standing leaning on the upright desk. There was a flash and a shock. I was dazed. The desk went dow in a heap, and I was sitting on the debris. Laidlaw laid across my ankles. I stood up, and stooping took him by the head and raised him up. He wanted to out, but I said: 'Don't do that; I'm afraid you will get in danger. Go into my private office.'

"I took him by the hand and led him into my room. He could walk all right, like myself."

"So you raised Laidlaw up by the

(Continued on Second Page.)

TARIFF REFORM DELAYED AGAIN.

The Effect of Lovely Woman's Interference on the Senate.

TWO EMPERORS AT ABBAZIA.

Austrian Ruler Welcomed on His Arrival by the Kaiser.

Both Monarchs Loudly Cheered—Other European News.

(By Associated Press.)

ABBAZIA, March 29.—Emperor Francis Joseph arrived at the Matuglic Railroad Station at 9 o'clock this morning. The Emperor, who was accompanied by a small suite, was welcomed on the platform by Emperor William, who had personally superintended all the arrangements for the reception of the Emperor of Austria.

The two Emperors, upon meeting, kissed each other twice, and were driven together to Abbazia. The reception accorded to Francis Joseph was most hearty and enthusiastic. Triumphal arches were erected over the streets through which the two Emperors were to pass, the town was handsomely decorated with bunting, and enormous crowds cheered themselves hoarse as the Emperors drove by.

After arriving at the residence prepared for him, Emperor Francis Joseph changed the Prussian uniform which he had been wearing and paid a visit to the Empress of Germany. The Empress then presented the young Princes to the Austrian Emperor, and luncheon was served later in the apartments of the Empress.

Emperor William has planned to take Emperor Francis Joseph for a sail on his yacht, the Christobel, after luncheon, and later in the afternoon the two Emperors will be present at a reception on board the German warship Moltke, at anchor off Abbazia.

The reception on board the warship promises to be a very brilliant affair. The fore deck of the Moltke has been transformed into a charming tent, and the deck has been covered with Oriental carpets. Emperor William had a splendid dinner service sent from Berlin, and this will be used to-day on the war vessel.

The 100 guests will evidently not go ashore thirsty, as Emperor William has sent 200 bottles of champagne on board, in addition to a plentiful supply of other wines.

BRITISH BEHRING SEA BILL.

Introduced by the Government in the Commons To-Day.

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, March 29.—In the House of Commons, to-day, upon the motion of Sir Charles Russell, the Attorney-General, leave was given to introduce a bill providing for the enforcement of the award of the Behring Sea Fisheries Arbitration Commission.

The bill was then read for the first time. There was no debate upon it and its contents were not explained.

FRENCH OFFICIALS KILLED.

Two Said to Have Fallen Victims to Africans.

(By Associated Press.)

PARIS, March 29.—Advices received here from Grand Bassam, Western Africa, announce that M. Poulle, the administrator of that district, has been killed in an engagement with the natives.

Despatches from Senegambia say that it is reported that M. Dosmoy, the administrator of Casamanza, has been murdered by natives.

The earth moves.—Evidence, you can buy a first-class liniment, Salvation Oil, for 25c.

FUND THREAT EXCITES THEM.

Several Senators Want a Telephone Rumor Investigated.

Ire of Kilburn and O'Connor Aroused by a Statement.

(By Associated Press.)

ALBANY, March 29.—As soon as the Senate convened, to-day, Senator Kilburn rose to a question of privilege. He spoke of the introduction of the Person's-Gerst bill, reducing telephone charges throughout the State, and of the hearing on the bill. He referred to the threats of Frank S. Gardner, in the hearing of yesterday that a large sum of money was to be raised by the telephone subscribers for the purpose of defeating members of the Legislature for re-election who voted against the bil. He understood that such an attempt to influence the Legislature was a breach of the privileges of the Senate, and an indictable offense. He moved to refer the matter to the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Coggeshall said he did not think it worth while to investigate every silly charge and rumor that was made. If this was done, it would take all the time of the already over-worked Judiciary Committee.

Senator O'Connor said this was no vague rumor, but a threat openly made to a committee of the Senate. He thought the matter would probably sleep in the Committee, but it might teach people not to send thugs to represent them—men who thought they owned the State and tried to hold a whip over the Legislature. He doubted whether this money that was to be raised was for any other purpose than to keep Mr. Gadiner in funds.

The matter went to the Senate Judiciary Committee.

NO MONEY FOR FURGUESON.

Senate Strikes Out the Shore Inspector Appropriation.

(By Associated Press.)

ALBANY, March 29.—A feature of the Appropriation bill reported in the Senate to-day is the total abolition of any provision of money for the New York Shore Inspector, and the taking of $20,000 from the Agricultural Department.

The bill's total is $63,850 less than when it came from the Assembly.

MALONE ELECTED REGENT.

One Democratic Assemblyman Votes with Republicans.

(By Associated Press.)

ALBANY, March 29.—The joint session of Senate and Assembly has elected Father Malone to succeed Bishop McNierney as Regent of the University.

Assemblyman Melody, of the Democrats, voted with the Republicans.

AFTER THE ELMIRA BOARD.

Charges Filed Against Them for Keeping Brockway in Office.

ALBANY, March 29.—Charges have been formally presented to the Legislature against the managers of Elmira Reformatory.

The charges are based upon their action in retaining such an unfit man as Supt. Brockway in office.

KEARNEY SERVED IN COURT.

Lovecraft's Sister Has an Action in Partition in Wayne County.

Continuation of the Will Contest Before Surrogate Arnold.

The contest over the will of the late Frederick A. Lovecraft was resumed today before Surrogate Arnold. The case of the contestants was closed yesterday, and several witnesses were called by counsel for Col. Henry S. Kearney to prove Lovecraft was of sound mind.

The first witness called this morning was Col. Lawrence Kipp, of the Coney Island Jockey Club. He testified to knowing Mr. Lovecraft well, and that he always considered him of sound mind and fully capable of taking care of his business affairs.

"I saw Lovecraft every day during the race meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club last Summer," said Col. Kipp, "and saw nothing to indicate that his mind was failing."

"Would you be surprised if told that people who knew Lovecraft well had testified that last Summer he was in a very feeble condition, and acted very strangely?" asked counsel.

"No," said Col. Kipp. "Nothing surprises me in these days. I am never surprised at anything I hear."

Theodore Moss, one of the owners of Palmer's Theatre, told of Lovecraft's duties at the theatre, and that such had never seen anything to indicate that he was of unsound mind.

Witness said that he knew Lovecraft was worried about his business affairs last Summer, and that he had loaned Lovecraft money, but he did not think the worry over business affairs had affected Lovecraft's mind.

At the conclusion of Mr. Moss's testimony, Surrogate Arnold adjourned the hearing until 2 o'clock.

While in the court-room to-day, Col. Henry S. Kearney was served with the summons and complaint in a suit that has been begun against him in the Supreme Court in Wayne County, by Mrs. Florence L. Salmons, a sister of Lovecraft.

The action is a partition suit affecting only the real estate, and will be tried regardless of the Surrogate's decision.

SUMMONS FOR PAXTON.

Must Answer for Failing to File the Certificate.

Lawyer Steinert, counsel to the Health Department this morning procured a summons from the Seventh Judicial Court to be served on Rev. John R. Paxton, who neglected to file in the specified time with the Health Department, the marriage certificate of Col. Breckinridge and Mrs. Wing.

Judge Kean issued the summons. The counsel for the Health Department will hold the summons for execution until Dr. Paxton returns to the city.

Lawyer Steinert holds that Dr. Paxton will have to pay a $10 fine.

If he should fail to pay it a body execution will be issued.

CARLISLE IS IN THE CITY.

Believed to Be on a Mission Regarding the New Bond Issue.

Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle is in the city on a mysterious mission. Mrs. Carlisle is with him.

He left Washington last night and on arriving in the city went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. His name was not entered upon the hotel register until some time after his arrival.

It is believed that while he is here he will have a conference with the bankers representing subscribers to the new 5 per cent. bonds.

Secretary Carlisle had not put in an appearance in Wall street up to 2 o'clock.

Weather Forecast.

The weather forecast for the thirty-six hours ending 8 P. M. to-morrow is as follows: Rain and fog to-day; fair, slightly colder on Friday; easterly winds, becoming westerly on Friday.

LAST EDITION.

BLAND BILL VETOED.

President Says to Make It Law Would Be a Step in Retrogression.

WOULD RETARD PROSPERITY.

The Measure Was So Loosely Drawn that It Would Defeat Itself.

THE SEIGNIORAGE EXPLAINED.

Sherman Law Reviewed—The Intended Parity of Gold and Silver.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, March 29.—At 12.25 this afternoon Executive Clerk Pruden appeared in the House and transmitted President Cleveland's special message vetoing the Bland Seigniorage bill.

The President puts it on the ground that the bill is loosely drawn, and would rob us of our gold. He says he believes the coining of the bullion seigniorage might be safely and advantageously done, provided authority were given the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds at a low rate of interest. He expresses a hope for a comprehensive adjustment of our monetary affairs in a short time, in a way to accord to silver its proper place in our currency.

The veto message was sent to Congress within the ten days given by the Constitution. Sundays are not included in this ten days. There is no question here as to the legality of the veto.

TEXT OF THE VETO.

The President Says the Bill as Drawn Meant Retrogression.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29.—The President to-day sent to the House of Representatives the following message vetoing the Bland Silver Seigniorage bill:

THE VETO MESSAGE.

To the House of Representatives:

"I return without my approval House bill No. 4,596, entitled "An act directing the coinage of the silver bullion held in the Treasury and for other purposes."

My strong desire to avoid disagreement with those in both Houses of Congress who have supported this bill would lead me to approve it if I could believe that the public good would not be thereby endangered, and that such action on my part would b a proper discharge of official duty. Inasmuch, however, as I am unable to satisfy myself that the proposed legislation is either wise or opportune, my conception of the obligations and responsibilities attached to the great office I hold, forbids the indulgence of my personal desire, and inexorably confines me to that course which is dictated by my reason and judgment, and pointed out by a since re purpose to protect and promote the general interests of our people.

THE PANIC AND SHERMAN LAW REPEAL.

The financial disturbance which swept over the country during the last year, was unparalled in its severity and disastrous cosequences. There seemed to be almost an entire displacement of faith in our financial ability, and a loss of confidence in our fiscal policy. Among those who atempted to assign causes for our distress, it was very generally conceded that the operation of a provision of law, then in force, which required the Government to purchase monthly a large amount of silver bullion, and issue its notes in payment therefor, was either entirely, or to a large extent, responsible for our condition.

This led to the repeal, on the first day of November, 1893, of this statuary provision.

We had, however, fallen so low in the depths of depression and timidity and apprehension had so completely gained control in financial circles, that our rapid recuperation could not be reasonably expected.

FINANCIAL RECOVERY PROGRESSING.

Our recovery has, nevertheless, steadily progressed, and though less than five months have elapsed since the repeal of the mischievous silver purchase requirement, a wholesome improvement is unmistakably apparent. Confidence in our absolute solvency is to such an extent reinstated, and faith in our disposition to adhere to sound financial methods is so far restored, as to produce the most encouraging results, both at home and abroad.

The wheels of domestic industry have been slowly set in motion, and the tide of foreign investment has again started in our direction.

NOTHING SHOULD CHECK CONVALESCENCE.

Our recovery being so well underway, nothing should be done to check our convalescence, nor should we forget that a relapse at this time would almost surely reduce us to a lower stage of financial distress than that from which we are just emerging.

BLAND BILL MEANT RETROGRESSION.

I believe that if the bill under consideration should become a law it would be regarded as a retrogression from the financial intentions indicated by our recent repeal of the provision forcing sil-