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LAST EDITION.

DENIALS AND AN ALIBI.

Breckinridge Flatly Contradicts Most of Miss Pollard's Story.

HE TRIED TO AVOID SCANDAL.

Says He Did Not Change His Boarding Place to Be Where She Was.

SECOND WIFE'S WORK-BASKET.

Defendant Says He Doesn't Know How the Plaintiff Got It.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, March 30.—There was an audience awaiting the second appearance of Col. Breckinridge on the witness stand to-day, whose interest in him and what he would have to say was more intense than that of any audience he had ever faced before. Foremost in it sat the plaintiff and her elderly companion, Mrs. Ellis, back of them, in double rows, the lawyers in the case, and also Desha Breckinridge, the son to whom the defendant had referred in affectionate terms while detailing the members of his family yesterday. Further beyond were two long rows of newspaper men and sketchers waiting to transfer to paper the different attitudes of the Congressman witness, and then the ranks of spectators, most of them members of the Bar.

No time was lost in sending the witness to the stand, and then Mr. Butterworth handed up the work-basket which had belonged to his second wife and which Miss Pollard said he had given her with affectionate words. He recognized it.

"My wife was a Miss Desha. She died in July, 1892," he said. "I last saw the basket in my rooms on H street. I have no recollection when. The statement made by the plaintiff was that when I left Washington after the session of Congress I went with her in a herdic to the train; that I gave her the basket then with affectionate words. I did not go to Miss Pollard's house that night. I did not ride with her in the herdic to the depot. I did not give her the basket under any circumstances."

The voice of Col. Breckinridge as he made this denial was soft, cool and measured carefully as it had been throughout his testimony the day before. Miss Pollard was sitting very straight in her chair, wih her eyes fixed sharply upon him, but he directed his replies entirely to his questioner, who sat between Miss Pollard and the jury.

Mr. Butterworth then asked: "When did you first learn that the basket was in the possession of the plaintiff?"

Col. Breckinridge—I learned a day or two before the trial that a basket was in her possession. What basket it was I did not know, nor did I have any knowledge where the basket was until it was produced at the trial. I cannot say from personal knowledge how the basket came into her possession, nor did she receive it with any knowledge or consent or connivance on my part.

The First Appointment.

Mr. Butterworth then left the question of the basket and directed his questions to the details of the meeting between the witness and Miss Pollard, and the circumstances of the visit to the house of Sarah Guess.

"Will you would give an account, Colonel," said Mr. Butterworth, "of your trip to Lexington on the afternoon of Aug. 2, of which you spoke yesterday, when the plaintiff was on the train."

"I found the plaintiff in the car when I got into it. The car was crowded and I found the plaintiff sitting near the door at which I entered. I spoke to her and the conversation resulted in an arrangement by which we were to meet that evening in Lexington."

In answer to a further question, he stated: "An arrangement was made that we should meet at the house of Sarah Guess. The arrangement was carried out by going in the street car."

From Family to Rendezvous.

After telling how their knock at the house was unanswered on the first visit, the witness continued:

"I had supper with my family that night. There was a torchlight procession and some speeches, but I did not make a speech myself. I walked back to Sarah Guess's and found the plaintiff there. There was to be an election the next Monday."

"Had you made an arrangement to go to Sarah Guess's as the plaintiff said?"

"None whatever."

"Was there any conversation about her schooling as an inducement of help held out by you?"

"None whatever."

"Was there any resistance or protestation on her part against what was done there?"

"None whatever. We merely carried out the arrangement made on the train. She preferred to remain in the house and avoid any risk or questions which it might be inconvenient to answer. I returned the next night, Sunday, with some uncertainty whether I would find her there, as she had said if she could slip away without risk to the house of her grandfather or uncle she would do so. I found her there, however, as she said she had not dared to take the risk of going by daylight. I remained until 10 o'clock that night."

"Was there any reference to Rhodes?"

"I cannot recall any. Possibly there was in these two evenings."

"Did you see her Monday morning?"

"I did not."

"What was there in her conduct or appearance to indicate that she was not a matured young woman?"

"Nothing whatever."

Where the Alibi Comes In.

The witness said that from that time until he met her with other schoolgirls of the Sayre Institute in Lexington the next October he had not seen or heard of Miss Pollard.

"The two old ladies with whom she boarded there," he added, "were perfectly proper, 'most estimable and respected persons.' If the plaintiff received any one in her room there at nights, as she has said, I knew nothing of it. It was not I."

While Miss Pollard was absent from Lexington during the Spring of 1885, when she said her first child was born, witness declared that he had no knowledge of her whereabouts and no communication with her. If she had written him under the nom de plume of Margaret Dillon, he had not received the letters, nor any box No. 47.

"Did you pay the plaintiff anything when you parted from her at Sarah Guess's?"

"I cannot use the word pay," replied the Colonel, considerately. "I paid the expenses at Sarah Guess's and presented her with a sum not very large, but enough to pay her travelling expenses."

Denies Dictating Letters.

Continuing, he denied all knowledge of the correspondence to Rhodes alleged to have been written, dated from New Orleans and other places in the South, by Miss Pollard under his direction, nor had he ever written a letter purporting to be from her to her mother or any other person. Their handwritings were so dissimilar that it would have been out of the question.

The letters from Miss Pollard to Rhodes which were read in court he had procured from the sister of Rhodes, through Attorney Tenny, of Lexington. He had never seen Dr. Mary Street, of Cincinnati, now Mrs. Logan, and, referring to her description of him as a small man, he said, "I was no more of a pigmy then than I am now."

He described in a general way his movements in the year 1885, until he met Miss Pollard in August or September, asserting that he had no knowledge of where she had been, or the reason for her absence. In his boyhood he had been acquainted with Mr. Rhodes. Instead of being in Cincinnati on Saturday, Aug. 17, 1884, when Miss Pollard had testified they met at the Public Library, and afterwards visited an assignation house, he had been engaged in court at Winchester in the trial of Ollie Brown for murder. The next week and all that month he had been greatly engaged.

"Did you meet Miss Pollard after that first meeting, in the Fall of 1884? I mean improperly?" asked Mr. Butterworth.

The Cincinnati Meeting.

"On the 11th of October I met her in a house in Cincinnati. She came from the western part of the State, and I from the East. I met her at the Grand Central Depot in the morning, and we went to Mrs. Rose's house, where we were some time. I went out on business and returning after supper, remained several hours. I returned to Lexington in the morning, and she went there by another train."

"Did you present her any money?"

"I paid the expenses, whatever they were."

The Congressman was able to fix that date, because there was a great Republican meeting that night, at which John A. Logan spoke.

"You did not have the advantage of attending the Republican meeting?" said Mr. Butterworth.

"It might have been an advantage to me to attend a Republican meeting. I saw the plaintiff occasionally, but not frequently," continued the Colonel. "During the months of November and December, 1884, and January, 1885, I saw her both on the street and in the house I have spoken of. After the 4th of March I was in Washington several days, to introduce to the President some gentlemen who were willing to serve their country. My wife's mother was in poor health, and I returned on her account. She died on March 24.

First News of an Event.

"The first time I ever had any information from the plaintiff that she had been in a delicate condition was in the Summer of 1887. In the Fall of 1892 she desired me to obtain an office for a lady on the ground that her brother had been her physician on that occasion.

"Her information to me was that her trouble had occurred with her mother's knowledge, under her mother's supervision; that it was through her mother that loss of character had been avoided and secrecy secured."

During this passage Miss Pollard's friends had great trouble in preventing her from making an outcry.

Mr. Butterworth continued: "How often did you see the plaintiff in the Fall of 1885?"

"Occasionally, but not often. How often I cannot say."

Describing his movements in 1885 Col. Breckinridge spoke of his connection with the Morrison bill in Congress, a barbecue given him by his constituents and his attendance upon Confederate reunions.

Why He Changed Boarding-Places.

"I am unable to recall a single instance when I saw the plaintiff in the year 1886," he continued, and then telling how he had happened to stop at Miss Hoyt's, in Lexington, where Miss Pollard boarded, he said that the noise at the Phoenix Hotel kept him awake at night, and that a friend had recommended the boarding-house to him as a quiet place.

The fact that Miss Pollard was stopping there had "nothing whatever" to do with the change. He was receiving a large mail of daily papers, with some books, a part of which he turned over to the estimable old ladies, to Miss Pollard and to another young lady there. He did not advise her concerning her reading.

"During that time were there any improper relations between you?"

"None whatever. We met just as I met the other ladies. There was no suggestion, by word or syllable, that improper relations had ever existed between us."

"The plaintiff has said that it was on account of your importunities she came to Washington. How as that?"

Tried to Prevent Scandal.

"I did everything I could do to prevent her," said the Colonel, impressively, "and to prevent an open breach and scandal."

"Where did you first learn of her purpose of coming to Washington?" Mr. Butterworth inquired.

"In Lexington," replied the witness, "from the plaintiff, about the third or fourth week in August."

Continuing, witness said: "She came to me and said she had made up her mind to leave Lexington because she could get no employment there, and because she was pursued by gossip about her relations with Rhodes. She said she had consulted Senator Beck about coming to Washington, and that he had said that it was not a good plan for her to come to Washington, that it was the worst place for a young woman to come.

"I protested against her coming. She said one morning that it was absolutely necessary for me to see her, and I met her that night, when she said she feared she was in trouble—that it was not at all a matter of certainty, but that if she was so, there was nothing else left for her to do but go somewhere."

Coughing is at once stopped by Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Keep it always in the house. 25¢

BIG STRIKE BEGUN.

Men Ordered Not to Work with Brotherhood Carpenters.

Many Quit from Buildings Now Being Erected.

Echo of the Trouble Bteween Helpers and Steam-Fitters.

More than a thousand members of various building trade organizations went on strike to-day. This strike is the forerunner of a serious interference with construction of buildings in the city, as every trade is concerned.

The fight is between the Brotherhood of Carpenters, which is assisted by the steamfitters and machinery-constructors on one side, and the entire building trade organization on the other.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters has things its own way in some of the large buildings now in course of construction, while in others a Brotherhood man cannot be found.

The trouble was caused by the Board of Walking Delegates suspending John N. Halkett, delegate from the Brotherhood, for refusing to order his men out when instructed by the Board. The Board followed this by ordering delegates from other unions to withdraw their men if the Brotherhood men were retained. As the Brotherhood comprises the majority of carpenters, and is the strongest individual order among trades unions, the task became a difficult one.

The first shot in the fight was fired at the building of the Home Life Insurance Company, on Broadway, near Murray street, this morning, when all the carpenters belonging to the Brotherhood were notified to leave, and members of the Progressive, United and Amalgamated Unions took their places.

The new building of the Postal Telegraph Company came next. As the contractors are ahead of time in their work on that building they concluded that the easiest way out of the difficulty was to lay off all the carpenters regardless of what unions they affiliated with, which was done. There were about 125 of them in all.

At the Manhattan Life Building the Brotherhood refused to call its men out, and as a consequence over 200 men laid down their tools and marched out. They comprise members of the Plasterers', Electrical Wire, Painters', Tilelayers', Marble-Cutters' and Ornamental Plasterers' Unions.

The Brotherhood carpenters also refused to go out at the Mutual Reserve Insurance Company's Building, at the corner of Broadway and Duane street, and 150 men of other unions quit work.

The fight has been going on within the unions for two or three months, but it was hoped that matters would be satisfactorily adjusted. Some time ago the steamfitter's helpers employed on the new Postal Telegraph Building were the cause of trouble. As many of the helpers were about finishing their time as helpers, the steamfitters demanded that they join their union, which they refused to do. The steamfitters then refused to recognize them as a union, which resulted in a strike of the helpers.

The Board of Walking Delegates ordered a strike of the various unions, but Delegate Halkett refused to call his men out.

Mr. Halkett explained to the Board that his organization had a compact of some three years' standing, which compelled him to sustain the steamfitters and machinery constructors to the exclusion of all other unions. The Board refused to recognize any such compact as binding, and suspended the delegate.

James P. Archibald, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board of Walking Delegates, told an "Evening World" reporter to-day that the Brotherhood had no right to enter into a compact unknown to the Board. He held that all the trouble was occasioned by the Brotherhood of Carpenters refusing to obey the order of the Board. He declined to state what future action would be taken. He intimated, however, that the difficulty would lead to the amalgamation of all the local trades unions.

It is announced that the Executive Committee, in whose hands the matter has been placed, will meet this afternoon. The Carpenters were endeavoring this morning to engage a hall for the purpose of forming headquarters where they can fully explain to their members the situation. At the present time many of the members are in total ignorance of the reason why they were called out.

O. T. Mackey, contractor for the New Home Life Building, where the Brotherhood Carpenters are out, will address the Carpenters this afternoon.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters has a membership of 6,000 in the city, and the Steamfitters and Machinery Contructors, who sympathize with them, about 1,200 more.

The other side, which comprises all the unions, number 25,000, but the claim is made they are not as well organized. At the New Home Life Building many carpenters from Brooklyn and suburban towns were sent to work. In fact, they engaged all who came along providing they were members of some union other than the Brotherhood.

Extra police officers were on duty at the different buildings affected by the strike, but everything was quiet. The men gathered in knots and discussed the situation, but were very orderly.

The Brotherhood carpenters, who were discharged from the Postal Telegraph Building, were paid off by Contractor Mackey at 11.30 this morning.

At the Home Life Building about a dozen carpenters belonging to the Progressive and Amalgamated unions were put at work to fill the places of the Brotherhood men. A crowd that at times completely blocked the sidewalk in front of both buildings hooted and jeered at the men as they entered with tools in hand, and several times during the morning a clash between the Brotherhood Union and those affiliating with the walking delegates seemed imminent.

Mr. G. P. McGuire, the Secretary and Treasurer of the National Organization of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, was telegraphed to at Philadelphia this morning, and he is expected in the city this afternoon.

Weather Forecast.

The weather forecast for the thirty-six hours ending 8 P. M. to-morrow, is as follows: Fair, warmer; southwesterly winds. The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the morning hours, as indicated by the thermometer at Perry's Pharmacy:

8 A. M....24 | 6 A. M....33 | 9 A. M....37 | 12 M....41

Smoke 2-[illegible] Tobacco. 12 ounces for 4 cents.

SUMS UP FOR SAGE.

Col. James Begins the End of the Laidlaw Suit.

Diagram of the Millionaire's Office Offered in Evidence.

Reasons Given as to Why Alterations Were Made.

The trial of William R. Laidlaw's $50,000 damage suit against Russell Sage was continued to-day.

Yesterday's proceedings concluded with Clerk Frank Robinson in the witness chair. He testified on direct examination that Laidlaw had not been used by Mr. Sage as a shield against the bomb of Dynamiter Norcross. But, on cross-examination by Lawyer Joseph Choate, the young man admitted that, during a brief period, when he was not observing what was going on in the office, it was possible for Mr. Sage to have used Laidlaw as a shield without Robinson's seeing it.

Col. James, of Sage's counsel, wanted to take the broker's clerk over the course again to-day, but Justice Patterson would not permit it, saying that there was no ambiguity in the witness's story.

Then the ninth juror wanted to ask if the witness had ever told counsel for the defense just where Mr. Sage stood when the bomb was thrown, and an affirmative answer was given.

Witness Langhaar was recalled on a matter of detail, and then Charles W. Osborn, cashier in Russell Sage's office, was called to testify to the fact that Robinson was there, as he had stated.

Mr. Choate said this was admitted and Col. James withdrew the question. Mr. Choate asked Mr. Osborn how long he had been cashier for Sage. Col. James objected, as the witness had been withdrawn. Mr. Osborn said since 1883. Mr. Choate said he'd make Osborn his witness. Col. James said he closed the case for the defense.

Mr. Choate gibed him a little for so hastily closing while he had a witness on the stand.

Mr. Osborn testified that he had seen Laidlaw in the office many times as messenger for Broker Bloodgood, but, like Mr. Sage, the cashier had never heard his name till after the explosion. Mr. Osborn was laid up in the hospital by the explosion for ten days, although in another room at the time of the explosion.

Mr. Choate recalled Mr. Sage to ask: "Who was that Mr. James who was in your office at the time of the explosion?"

Mr. Sage said he was a resident of Chattanooga, Tenn.

"Where is he now?"

"He is in the city."

"Is he in court?"

"He has been. I don't know."

"Look around and see if you can discover him."

Mr. Sage looked at the big thermometer on the wall that tells how overheated the chamber in the Tweed Court-House is most of the time, but reveals nothing of the thickness of the atmosphere nor of the pneumonia-laden draught that came from every attempt to ventilate the room.

"I don't see him," said Uncle Sage, candidly. "I think he will be here, though."

Mr. Choate got Mr. Sage to hold up to the light the diagram of the Sage offices, made at Mr. Sage's direction. Then he asked Mr. Sage if the diagram did not show erasures, and an evident change in the lines. But Mr. Sage couldn't see the erased lines.

"Then I'll call Mr. Taggart," announced the imperturbable Choate, and the junior counsel for Mr. Sage took the stand.

Rush Taggart denied that he had produced the diagram as a correct diagram of the offices.

"Did Mr. Sage tell you that a Mr. James sat in his private office and through an open door saw all that passed at the time of the bomb throwing?" asked Mr. Choate softly.

Col. James was on his feet in an instant, and a flush ran up and down from his eyes till it covered him from his chin-tip to the top of his forehead, which is somewhere on the back of his well-shaped head.

He objected, as Mr. Choate had asked for a communication between lawyer and client.

Mr. Choate withdrew the question. He drew out that the diagram had been changed. There was much objection, but Mr. Choate managed to get before the jury in the form of a statement that the diagram, though not in evidence, had been prepared for use in the former trial; that it was drawn so as to indicate that James sitting in the adjoining room could not have seen what transpired in the outer office, and that it was afterwards altered so as to show that he could see. Also that James had been in court all through the trial, but had not been called.

This tatement resulted in getting the diagram in evidence, and Mr. Taggart was cross-examined by Choate, and testified that the changes in the diagram were made because in the original the desk had been located too far back in the room. At this Mr. Choate let the witness go, with that intimitable smile, which sat on Mr. Choate's face when he has "managed to show up to the jury what kind of a man the witness is, anyway; and the jury is too shrewd to be fooled by any such flimsy story as the witness has told for the other side."

That concluded the evidence on both sides, and Col. James prepared to "sum up" by moving for a dismissal of the case, because the evidence showed that Laidlaw's injuries wer caused by the unlawful act of Norcross, for which Sage was not responsible; that Sage was not guilty of any neglect of his duty to Laidlaw; that the evidence does not show that Laidlaw was moved from a place of safety to a place of danger; that it fails to show that Laidlaw would not have been just as much injured had he not been used as a buffer by Sage; that there was no wrongful intent of Sage, and for other reasons numbering twelve.

These being denied he asked that the jury be instructed to find for the defendant. Denied.

Ex-Judge Noah Davis had quietly entered and taken a seat among the lawyers.

Col. James then addressed the jury.

Justice Leslie W. Russell, of the St. Lawrence District, sat beside Justice Patterson during Col. James's speech.

Col. James said the Court and jury had spent a week in investigating a tranaction that did not occupy five minutes. He cautioned them that the decision of the Appellate Court that Justice Andrews had done wrong in dismissing the case on its first trial did not imply that the higher court thought Laidlaw entitled to damages, but only that it was a question for the jury to decide, not for Justice Andrews.

He pictured the appearance of a well-dressed gentleman in the office or business place of the juror with a bag in his hand and a threat to blow the place sky with dynamite, and asked each juror to take it to himself and determine if he could how he would act.

"Can any one of you tell me where the place of safety was in that anteroom, eight feet by sixteen in size, with a man standing in the doorway ready to drop a bag containing ten pounds of dynamite?" Col. James asked of the jury.

"Behind Laidlaw, I take it," murmured a spectator, and then there was a little laugh among the whisperer's neighbors. Col. James flushed again clear to his back hair, but the jurymen could not hear the witticism.

Col. James argued that if it was true that Sage had changed Laidlaw's position, as Laidlaw came out alive it was plain that Sage had saved his life, or at least had saved him from greater injury than he would have received had his position remained unchanged.

The pleader read the specifications of injuries set up by Laidlaw, and asked the jury to say whether his hearing would have been better to-day, his nerves in better form, his physique in a more healthful condition if he had not been moved two feet by Mr. Sage.

The room where the dynamite exploded was about as large as the jury-box, and Col. James asked which juror would have the better show in case ten pounds of dynamite were exploded in the box. The twelve good men and true took quick surveys of their quarters and smiled.

Judge Peckham, of the Court of Appeals, joined Justices Patterson and Russell on the metaphorical woolsack for a time.

Joseph H. Choate's closing speech was postponed till after recess.

NOW COMES THE GOLDEN AGE IN OUR POLITICS.

The Union League Club Chappies Turn Out to Wrestle with the Wicked.

CRISP MAY NOT BE SENATOR.

Some Leading Democrats Urge Him to Decline.

Fear the Result in the House of a Fierce Speakership Fight.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Speaker Crisp's room at the Capitol was crowded with members for an hour before the House met to-day, all tendering him their congratulations upon his appointment as Senator in place of Mr. Colquitt, but some urging him to accept and others to decline the honor. A steady stream of messenger boys were also carrying telegrams of congratulation from all parts of the country.

In considering the question of the acceptance of the Senatorship, the Speaker has felt it his duty to waive his own preferences to a certain extent, and to defer to th opinion of his collesgues in th House. Many of them, while they would deeply regret the loss of his leadership in the House, think that he should not sacrifice this opportunity to go to the Senate, it being regarded as almost certain that if he accepted the appointment now h would be elected by the Legislature of Georgia next Fall for the six years' term.

Those who are urging him to accept also point out the uncertainty of things political, and the possibility of the election of an adverse House next Fall, that would again reduce him to the ranks.

On the other hand, some of the leading Democrats of the House strongly advise him to decline. They realize htat his election to the Senate would precipitate a fierce Speakership fight, and greatly complicate matters in the House. They say it is his duty to decline, and it is regarded as almost settled that he will.

Speaker Crisp was given a rousing reception when he ascended the rostrum of the House at noon. From both sides of the hall the applause was deafening. The spectators in the galleries rose to their feet and leaned far over to get a full view of the newly honored statesman. Many of them joined in the demonstration.

The Speaker, gavel in hand, inclined his head in acknowledgement, and as he did so the applause swelled and broke into a great cheer. The demonstration lasted fully a minute.

HIS WILL PROBATED.

Surrogate Arnold Decides Lovecraft Was Not Insane.

No Evidence to Show He Was Unduly Influenced.

An Exception Taken and Notice of Appeal Given.

Surrogate Arnold this afternoon granted a decree admitting the contested will of the late Frederick A. Lovecraft to probate.

The Surrogate stated, in rendnering this decison, that the evidence adduced before him did not warrant the belief that Lovecraft was of unsound mind, or had been unduly influenced, as he had intelligently attended to his multifarious duties up to the time of his death.

Ex-Surrogate Ransom took an exception to this decision on behalf of the contestants, and gave notice that an appeal would be taken to the General Term.

Lawyer Davy, counsel for the contestants, offered in evidence two affidavits, one made by Thomas H. Smith, Oct. 30, 1893, and the other by Howell E. Clark, Oct. 3, 1893. They were excluded, as both men were witnesses to Lovecraft's will.

The first witness was William J. Glenn, a clerk in the employ of the Coney Island Jockey Club. He swore that he had known Lovecraft for several years and saw him almost every day last Summer.

He swore that during the week ending Aug. 29, 1893, Lovecraft seemed tired and worn out, physically, but mentally he seemed all right.

"There has been some talk here of Lovecraft tottering with a vacant stare in his eyes. Did you see anything of that sort?"

"I didn't see any vacant stare. I noticed, however, that he didn't seem in very robust health."

Under cross-examination, Glenn admitted having met Mrs. Salmons, Lovecraft's sister. He said he never told her that "Fred was in bad shape."

Glenn said he had met Col. Kearney a number of times. Once Col. Kearney came to the office of the Jockey Club to say that Mr. Lovecraft was not well and wouldn't be down to the office unless there was something important that required his attention. Witness said it was frequently necessary for him to go to Lovecraft's flat on business. He saw Col. Kearney there on several of his visits.

"Did you ever see May Brookyn at Mr. Lovecraft's flat?" asked Lawyer Davy.

"I did not. I don't know the lady."

"Did you ever see Helen Bancroft there?"

"I did not. I never saw any woman in the flat except Mary, the chambermaid."

James R. Keator, formerly President of the American Mutual Register Company, in which Lovecraft was a stockholder, testified that the stock of the Company was now worthless and had been so since last July.

A King, a colored servant at the Coney Island Jockey Club, where he has been thirteen years, was the next witness.

He said he saw no difference in Lovecraft's appearance at the Fall meeting than at other times.

"Did Mr. Lovecraft seem to you to be rational?"

"Yes, sir."

After all the evidence was in Lawyer Bowers asked for the probate of the will on the ground that the contestants had not proved their case.

Ex-Surrogate Ransom argued on behalf of the contestants that Lovecraft's love and solicitude for his mother and two married sisters could not be reconciled with his having deliberately disinherited them and left them dependent upon the world.

All Doubts Removed

as to the permanent cure for alcoholism by a visit to the White Plains KESLEY INSTITUTE.

WHERE IS THE EMS?

Fears for the Safety of the North German Lloyd Liner.

She Is Now Three Days Overdue at This Port.

Her Captain Warned by Cable to Lookout for Icebergs.

No small degree of alarm is being felt by those having friends or relatives on board the belated steamship Ems, of the North German Lloyd line. She left Bremen on March 17, and should have arrived here Tuesday last, making her now just three days overdue.

This is very unusual for so regular a vessel as the Ems and even her agents admit that some fear is entertained for her safety.

This feeling is somewhat accentuated by the reports of severe weather at sea brought by incoming steamers.

The Havel, of the same line, left Bremen three days after the Ems and reached port yesterday morning, although she is considered a slower vessel. She passed through a hurricane on the voyage, and had a rough time generally. The Borghese, British steamer from Barcelona, and the Dutch steamer P. Caland, from Rotterdam, both arrived with reports of exceedingly rough weather and each experienced a hurricane.

At the office of the North German Lloyd, it was stated this morning that two reasons had been advanced to account for the delay of the Ems. She had already been warned by cable, before leaving Bremen, of the location of the big icefield reported by incoming steamers and may have taken a long southerly course. Then, again, an accident may have occurred to her machinery.

The Ems is commanded by Capt. W. Reimkasten, who has been in the service for many years, and considerable reliance is placed in his ability by the Company. She has on board twenty-four cabin passengers from Bremen, four from Southampton and one hundred and twenty-four steerage.

The cabin list is as follows: C. Bonesen, E. H. Barrett, Comptc del Borghetto, Charles W. Dahlgreen and Mrs. Dahlgreen, Reinhold L. Hermann, Miss Joynt, Gustav Miller, George Nemedy, W. Loftu van Ruttan, and Miss Emma Smithson, New York; Dr. W. J. Fields, America; Miss Kathie Horsch, Philadelphia; Hermann Hausmann, Breslau; Friedrich Kohlenberg, Geestemundt; Ferd Kuesener, Waldau, Berlin; Franz Lengsfeld, Wurzeberg; Mme Henne Letsiwitz, Stuttgart; Miss Ida Nibur, Milan; Carl Pfluger, Havana; Miss Pauline Rentrup, Dusseldorf; H. W. Vahle and Mrs. Vahle, Magdeburg.

From Southampton are: Miss J. Bustmann, Erward F. Evers, Rudolph Huss and Miss Bessie Manning.

The officers of the Ems are Ed Prehn, first officer; P. Hellemann, second; F. Loesser, third, and J. Lenss fourth; Dr. Oertel, surgeon, and W. Kiehne, chief steward.

Besides the Ems, a number of other steamers are overdue at this port. The Essen, which sailed from Hamburg on March 7, and the Charles Martel, which left Marseilles March 3, should both have reached port by the 20th instant. The Roland was due from Bremen on March 24, while the England, from London, the Astrakhan, from Shields, and the Loch Etine, from Rotterdam, are each five days behind time, being due here on March 25.

The Rotterdam, from Rotterdam, and Clarilel, from Port Limon, were due on March 26, and the Furnessia, from Glasgow, the St. Romans, from Liverpool, the Italia, from Gibraltar, the Toledo, from Shields, and the America, from London, are all three days overdue.

Wife-Murder and Suicide.

(By Associated Press.)

HELENA, Mont., March 30.—H. McManus, of Livingston, shot and killed his wife yesterday at that place, and then cut his own throat with a razor. McManus was a railroad brakeman. He had been out of work for some time and had not lived happily with his wife.

LAST EDITION.

JUDGES TO TAKE ACTION.

Meeting Called to Discuss the Naturalization Frauds.

PRAISE THE EVENING WORLD.

Steps to Be Taken to Prevent the Perjurers from Continuing Their Work.

AMENDMENTS TO THE LAW.

Congress and the Legislature to Be Urged to Pass Restrictive Measures.

Judges of the State courts, irrespective of party affiliations, have taken up "The Evening World's" exposures of the naturalization frauds unearthed in this city. Within the next few weeks it is expected a meeting, the like of which has not been witnessed in years, will be held to discuss the question.

Every judge, whether he presides over a court where naturalization papers are issued or not, will be asked to attend that meeting.

To Leonard A. Giegerich, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, the credit for this proposed meeting or conference is due. Judge Giegerich after he read "The Evening World's" exposures, investigated a little on his own account and found that every charge of fraud made was true. He realized that the subject was one of the gravest kind and prompt measures were necessary to check the evil and if possible to arrest and punish the men who traffic in citizenship.

"Whether the Legislature or Congress passes any law to check the evil," said Judge Giegerich to an "Evening World" reporter this morning, "the judges must meet and do something. Undoubtedly the evil is growing daily. At present there is no means whatever of stopping it. The laws are too loose. The judges can do much. They can decide upon uniform rules governing the admission of aliens to American citizenship. They can check the frauds even under the laws, providing they receive the co-operation of other departments, which doubtless will be forthcoming in view of the startling disclosures of 'The Evening World.'

"I will begin to-day and confer with such of my brother judges as may be here. Steps will at once be taken to call the meeting, and I have no doubt of the result. The public owes a deep debt of gratitude to 'The Evening World' for the great task it undertook and so successfully carried out."

The story of the steps taken by "The Evening World" to arrest Vincenzo De Vito, padrone, liquor dealer, banker and politician, after he had procured on perjured evidence a naturalization paper, and then sold it for $15, has already been told. They were simply steps taken to demonstrate the evil. That De Vito's case was not an isolated one is well understood. It is also true that the traffic in naturalization papers is not confined to the Italian colony, nor are the padrones the only ones who buy and sell the papers.

"The Evening World" has possession of considerable evidence pointing to the guilt of parties much higher in station than Vincenzo De Vito.

Judge Giegerich's decision to have a meeting of all the judges of the State was hastened by the fact that there is at present a bill before Congress intended to remedy some of the evils complained of. There is grave danger this bill will not be passed unless its importance is brought home to Congressmen in a striking manner. A similar bill has been introduced in the Assembly at Albany. Until "The Evening World" began to expose the frauds both bills were allowed to slumber. Now, however, if the indices act with "The Evening World," they will be taken up and pushed. The decision arrived at by the judges will have a marked effect upon the result.

The bill at present before Congress was introduced by Congressman Oates and is the result of much careful study on the part of the Congressional Committee appointed to investigate the subject. Stripped of all verbiage, the bill proposes to abolish the present system of an alien taking out first papers, as under that section of the law much fraud has been committed. Instead, under the proposed law the alien makes application for full citizenship when he has lived here at least five years. The application takes the form of a petition, which he swears to, of which the following is a copy:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To the —— Court of ——:

Your petitioner, a subject of ——, avers that he is over the age of twenty-one years, and has been a bona fide resident of ——, in the United States of America, for more than five years next preceding this date; that he was born in —— in the year ——, and has since resided at ——, and now resides at (particularly describing the place of his residence); that he never has been convicted before any court of other legal tribunal of felony, infamous crime, or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, and that he is not an Anarchist, or polygamist, and that he did not immigrate to the United States in violation of any of the laws thereof; that he can read the Constitution of the United States, and that he has resided within the United States continuously for five years next preceding this date, and for the last twelve months thereof within the State, District or Territory, in which he then resided; that he makes this declaration with his purpose and intention to become a citizen of the United States of America, and to that end hereby renounces forever his allegiance to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty, and particularly to [illegible] and hereby declares this allegiance to the United States of America are