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LAST EDITION.

SAY M'CLAVE MADE PROMISES.

Granger Told Lawyer Stillwell He Was to Get Back Wife and Children.

NICOLL HINTS AT BLACKMAIL.

His Remarks to the Lexow Committee Brought the Mount Vernon Lawyer to Town.

COMMISSIONER SAID TO BE ILL.

Doubtful If He Will Be Present at To-Day's Hearing.

When the Lexow Committee on Police Investigation resumed its hearing in Part II. of the Superior Court this morning, De Lancey Nicoll arose and said that before any witness was called he had some information which he thought ought to be imparted to the Committee, with regard to the witness Granger. He was allowed to go on and after recalling the circumstances of Granger's testimony and his failure to appear on the day after he had made his statements reflecting upon Mr. McClave, remarked:

"It was said that I had said something which had alarmed the witness and kept him away. In fact, that I intimidated him. This is not so and I have evidence to prove it."

Mr. Nicoll held up two cards on which something was written, and said in spite of the objections of Mr. Goff, that there was one chapter to be added to the disgraceful traits already brought out in regard to Granger, and that was that he was now engaged in the business of blackmail.

He started to tell of a call that had been made upon him at his office on Friday last by Stephen J. Stillwell, a Mount Vernon lawyer, who had sent in his card, asking for an interview in regard to the "McClave matter."

Senator Lexow interrupted Mr. Nicoll at this point, when Mr. Goff protested, and said he thought that such statements as were being made would have the effect of still further intimidating the witness and keeping him away.

"This matter can just as well go over till next Friday," said Chairman Lexow. "You can impart the information to the Committee in executive session. It ought not to be given to the public at this time.

"Besides, it is not fair to Mr. Stillwell, who ought to be here if any of his actions as a lawyer are to be questioned. Meanwhile the Committee is going to make a supreme effort to bring Granger here before the next session."

Lawyer Stillwell Appears.

When the Committee took a recess about 1 o'clock, Lawyer Stillwell appeared in the court-room. It had been rumored that he had been served with a subpoena, but this was denied, both by Senator Lexow and Mr. Goff.

"I came down entirely of my own accord," said Stillwell to an "Evening World" man who met him in the corridor. "I understand that Mr. Nicoll has intimated that I was engaged in some blackmailing scheme with Granger, but I wish to deny that most emphatically.

"I never met Granger till last week, when he was introduced to me by a mutual friend after he had testified before the Committee. He seemed to be in a state of great excitement when I first saw him.

"He told me that Mr. McClave had made some promises to him, and he believed that he could get back both his wife and children, and also get enough money to go abroad with them for a year.

"He wanted me to go to New York and see Mr. McClave's lawyer and see what arrangements could be made for carrying out their promises.

"I went to see Mr. Nicoll on Friday and sent in my card, as he states, also writing on another that I was authorized by Granger to act as his attorney in any steps which might be taken to carry out the promises which Granger gave me to understand his father-in-law had made to him.

"I saw Mr. Nicoll and told him what Granger had told me, and I was assured that no such promises had ever been made by Mr. McClace or any one representing him, so far as Mr. Nicoll knew.

"I was greatly surprised, for Granger had been very positive in his statements to me. I apologized to Mr. Nicoll for troubling him about the matter and went away, and that was all that occurred at the interview.

Granger Insists Promises Were Made.

"I saw Granger on my return and had another talk with him. I really don't know what to believe. Granger made a very strong point about getting back his wife and children. He declared over and over again that this promise had been made to him."

"Do you know where Granger is now?"

"Well, I don't think it would be very hard for me to find him if I wanted to see him," replied Lawyer Stillwell.

"Will you tell where he is?"

"No, I cannot do that."

Mr. Stillwell said he never promised to produce Granger before the Committee this morning, and that nothing had been said about his doing so. He was still acting as Granger's counsel.

McClave Reported Ill.

It was learned early this afternoon that Commissioner McClave had gone to his lumber yard office this morning, but had returned to his house shortly afterwards and gone to his room, saying that he was feeling very ill. He afterwards received a visit from his physician, and it was reported that he would probably be unable to appear before the Committee to-day.

Lawyer Stillwell said that he would not make a statement before the Committee unless he was asked to do so. He said that from what he had seen of

(Continued on Third Page.)

MORE SOLDIERS OUT.

West Virginia Troops to Protect Senator Camden's Mines.

Cripple Creek Strikers Have Real Military Leaders.

Arms for Illinois Citizens—The Situation About Houtzdale.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., May 29.—Companies I and G of the State militia, of this city, were ordered out by Gov. MacCorkle this morning to proceed to the Camden mines to protect the men at work there from Ohio strikers. The soldiers were on a train within forty minutes after orders came.

POMEROY, O., May 29.—Senator Camden's mines in Spillman, W. Va., eight miles below here, are being moved on by 600 strikers, who went there by boat this morning. The works are guarded by a Sheriff and ten deputies with a Gatling gun. These are the only mines in operation in the district, and a determined effort is being made to close them. The hills surrounding the works are thronged with persons watching the movements of the strikers. All say there will be no trouble unless precipitated by the authorities.

Arms for Illinois Citizens.

LA SALLE, Ill., May 29.—One hundred Winchester repeating rifles and several thousands of rounds of ammunition arrived to-day for the Citizens' Protective Association.

Col. Bennett received orders to send two companies of militia to Wenona to-day. While the troops were boarding a special train a telegram was received that the rioters had word of the movement and had fled.

The police have found the missing Pole, Birkowski, supposed to have been murdered as a spy. He was concealed in a neighbor's house, badly injured, but will recover.

Miners Led by Military Men.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., May 29.—It is learned that the strikers in Cripple Creek are under command of J. J. Johnson, who has taken a course of military instruction in West Point, N. Y., and three or four German military officers. One German officer is staid to have planned the fort on Bull Mountain, which is so well located.

No Kyle Plant Raid To-Day.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., May 29.—The threatened raid on the Kyle plant did not take place to-day. Despatches report everything quiet through the region, and many of the plants working with increased forces. At the Murphy mine near here last night the strikers cut loose a number of loaded and empty cars, and they were badly wrecked. A large section of track was also torn up, but there was no other damage.

Sympathy for Houtzdale Miners.

HOUTZDALE, Pa., May 29.—Since the operators have refused the proffered arbitration by Gov. Pattison, the miners in this district and at Osceola Mills are more determined than ever, and public sentiment which was about equally divided has turned in favor of the strikers.

Houtzdale miners are of the opinion that the first attempt to introduce new men will be made by Beerwind, White & Company, at their mines near Punxsawtawney, where the Company has, it is said, made preparations to resume operations.

Everything is quiet here, but the miners are watching every move of the operators very closely.

Miners Warned to Take Their Tools

LONACONING, Md., May 29.—A bombshell was thrown into the camp of the coal-mine strikers yesterday by the Presidents of the American, George's Creek and new Central coal companies posting notices advising their miners and employees to take their tools from the mines to-day. This will be followed by the companies paying off their employees and discharging them. Every indication now points to one of two things—a resumption of work at the old rate or the closing of the mines for the season

COTTON EXCHANGE MEETING.

In Good Financial Condition, According to Annual Reports.

The annual meeting of the members of the Cotton Exchange was held at 11 o'clock to-day. The report of President James O. Bloss showed that there had been seven deaths during the year, which is less than the average for several years past. The deceased members were: Henry D. Jones, Charles Munzinger, G. H. Rountree, W. N. Patteson, J. T. Murray, George B. Earle and J. H. F. Mayo.

The Trustees of the Gratuity Fund reported assets of $103,332.90, and liabilities of $18,812.50, leaving a balance to the credit of the fund of $84,520.40, showing a gain of about $6,000 per year.

From May 1, 1893, to April 30, 1894, there were inspected 123,313 bales of cotton and certificates of grade issued for 113,332 bales.

The net profits on the building for the year were $6,133.34. Payments on the building account of rthe year were $61,769.91, and receipts $67,903.25. During the year $22,650 were collected for annual dues. The running expenses of the Exchange for salaries, telegraphic service, &c., amounted to $27,729.31. The expenses of conducting the Exchange during the year exceeded the income by $1,228.13, against a deficit last year of $7,842.43.

CHARTER MAY BE REVOKED.

Hoffman House Corporation Seems to Be Guilty of Contempt.

NEWARK, N. J., May 29.—Vice-Chancellor Green this morning granted a rule to show cause why the charter of the Hoffman House corporation should not be forfeited under the provisions of the statutes, because the books of the concern were never brought to this city as the Chancellor had ordered.

An order was made by the Vice-Chancellor on Jan. 3 directing the production of the books, and when on Jan. 9 they had not been brought to Newark an order to show cause why the corporation should not be adjudged guilty of contempt of Court was made.

No person appeared in the corporation's behalf, and the rule was made returnable at Jersey City next Friday.

FIND HER NOT GUILTY.

Mrs. Fitzgerald Acquitted of Carrie Pearsall's Murder.

Jury Out Seven Minutes and Only One Ballot Taken.

Remanded to the Tombs Pending Decision as to Her Custodian.

Mrs. Catherine M. Fitzgerald was acquitted of the murder of Mrs. Carrie Pearsall to-day at 1.07 o'clock in the Court of General Sessions, the jury having been out just seven minutes.

There was only one ballot.

When Foreman Abrahams announced the verdict in a loud voice, "Not guilty," there was applause by handclapping, in which everybody in court seemed to join.

John J. Fitzgerald, the husband, whose years of neglect and unfaithful conduct have been alleged as the cause of her insanity, came into court in time to hear the verdict.

Mrs. Fitzgerald fell back in her chair, her sister, Mrs. McGowan, wept on her shoulder and Fitzgerald patted her on the shoulder soothingly, while Judge Cowing discharged the jury, thanking them and telling them that he didn't see how they could have arrived at any other verdict on the evidence presented.

Mr. House asked for the immediate discharge of his client, but Judge Cowing declined to grant the request. He said: "In view of the testimony of Dr. Jacobi and Dr. Gray that Mrs. Fitzgerald is liable to have another violent attack under certain circumstances, I feel it my duty to commit her to some asylum. But, under the circumstances, I will commit her to the Tombs until Monday next, when I will listen to such motions as you may offer."

Dr. Dana and Dr. Hamilton testified that they believed that Mrs. Fitzgerald had so far recovered as to make a relapse improbable. Mr. House will have her examined again carefully and will try to secure her release.

Scores of friends crowded about Mrs. Fitzgerald and congratulated her on her escape, but she received it all without any show of emotion. She shook hands and received the embraces of her female friends, but returned none of their enthusiasm.

She was taken back to the Tombs.

There were 200 members about the Chambers street exit to the Court-House, but Deputy Sheriff Brown and Mrs. Fitzgerald made this exit by the north door and passed through the park into Centre street without being observed. The crowd lingered awhile and then dispersed.

The court-room was crowded when Lawyer House began his opening address this morning. Mrs. Fitzgerald's fifteen-year-old boy, Raymond, sat beside her, while her husband, for the greater part of the time, walked about the corridors outside, as if afraid to enter.

Mr. House said he was at a loss to know what argument Prosecutor Vernon M. Davis would advance for the conviction of Mrs. Fitzgerald in the face of the overwhelming evidence gathered from the lips of every witness both for the prosecution and for the defense that "the woman was mad, stark mad."

"Can it be made plain, your honor," asked Mr. House impressively, "that when this poor woman fired the shot that ushered Carrie Pearsall into another world and before another judge, to answer for her wrong deeds here on earth, her reason was clouded, her mind a chaos and she was unaccountable and irresponsible for her act?

"Can there be any doubt that when she fired that shot she was incapable of judging between right and wrong, or the quality and consequence of her act? The then prosecuting officer of the county, De Lancey Nicoll himself, we asked the same question, and we engaged one of the greatest experts in the world, Allen McLane Hamilton, to examine her and decide for us. He did so within twenty-four hours after the shooting and as a result we frankly answered that our defense would be that of insanity. Not emotional insanity, but a diseased condition of mind of long standing."

After telling how the prosecutor's own experts also proved Mrs. Fitzgerald to have been insane, Mr. House spoke of Mrs. Pearsall.

"She now sleeps in the silent city of the dead," he said. "Her lips are sealed forever, and it would be unkind, cruel and cowardly of me to say one word against her, but she had achieved the insane hatred of this poor wife, and she comes prominently into this case. Carrie Pearsall went to her death, and this poor woman is here to answer for it, and the great science says that she was mad, and the explosion came on Oct. 2, 1893.

"To declare this woman guilty, you, Gentlemen of the Jury, must say that these great medical men, MacDonald, Flint, Hamilton, Jacobi, Gray and Dana, have not spoken the truth under oath on the witness stand."

"Had Catherine M. Fitzgerald, been other than what she is," said Mr. Howe, "had she not been the sister of one of the highest police officials of the city, she would never have been put on trial before a high official, and hte prosecutor did not dare to risk the accusation of having favored her because of that conviction."

Assistant District-Attorney Davis followed for the prosecution in a carefully prepared speech in which he pointed out that the murder did not at all seem the work of an insane woman.

Then Judge Cowing charged the jury.

IS THIS A MURDER?

Body of a Man with a Rope Around His Neck Found at New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., May 29.—An unknown man was found drowned in the river here. He had a rope about his neck and there was a large gash in the back of his throat. The case looks like murder, but all efforts, so far as investigation is concerned, have proved futile.

The man was dressed in ordinary clothing, but the remains were badly decomposed. The body is now at Davis's Morgue, and Coroner Mixsell has been asked to hold an inquest.

PASSED WORTHLESS CHECK.

Private Detective Palmer Held for Examination on This Charge.

Frederick Palmer, forty-five years old, was held for examination in Jefferson Market Court to-day on the charge of passing a worthless check for $25, drawn on the German Exchange Bank and signed "W. B. Wheeler," on Alex. McKeever, a saloon-keeper at Sixth avenue and Fourteenth street.

Palmer claimed to be a private detective. He has been living at the St. Nicholas under the name of Stevens. Detective Trainor, of the Central Office, arrested him last night on Broadway.

HER HOOD OF DEATH.

Miss Hoff Covered Her Head with a Gossamer and Inhaled Gas.

Found by Her Sister Dying in a Rocking-Chair.

Ill-Health and Adversity Led an Educated Woman to Suicide.

Miss Bernardina D. Hoff, a highly educated Swedish woman, thirty-six years old and formerly an instructress to the blind in the asylum at Thirty-fourth street and Ninth avenue, killed herself by inhaling illuminating gas at her home, 2118 Madison avenue, early this morning. She accomplished her purpose by attaching a rubber tube to a gas jet and placing the free end in her mouth.

The cause of her act was despondency, arising from ill-health and adversity.

She lived with her married sister, Mrs. Caroline Peterson, who is separated from her husband. They occupied furnished rooms on the second floor of the house.

Miss Hoff a short time ago was attacked by kidney trouble. Yesterday her physician, Dr. Mary Jacobi, of 110 West Thirty-fourth street, told her that symptoms of cancer in the stomach were developing. She went home almost prostrated.

"It's no use, sister," she said to Mrs. Peterson. "There is no hope for me. I am going to look for another room. It will not do to kill myself in this house."

Mrs. Peterson did her best to dissuade her sister from so rash a step, and tried to cheer her. "I shall watch you," she said.

Miss Hoff, however, would not be consoled. "If I cannot do it to-day I will do it to-morrow or next day," she said.

Last night Miss Hoff went to see her physician again, and returned home at 9 o'clock more despondent than ever. At 10 o'clock the sisters kissed each other good night and retired to their respective rooms.

Mrs. Peterson slept in the front bedroom and her sister in the rear room on the same floor. At midnight Mrs. Peterson was awakened by a strong odor of gas. She became suspicious and ran into her sister's room, and found her bed unoccupied.

Just off Miss Hoff's bedroom is a small alcove, used as a dressing-room. A faint moaning came from that place. Drawing the curtains aside Mrs. Peterson found her sister sitting upright in a rocking-chair, with the tube between her teeth.

She had wrapped the cape of a gossamer cloak about her head to prevent the gas from escaping. She was not dead when discovered, but before an ambulance surgeon from the Harlem Hospital could be summoned she expired.

Miss Hoff was of an excellent Swedish family. She was a graduate of the Royal Conservatory of Sweden, near Stockholm. She and her sister came to this country ten years ago, and Miss Hoff began to teach music. She soon got a position in the Hagerstown (Md.) female college, where she taught music and the modern languages.

Desiring to be near her sister, who lived in New York, she gave up her position at Hagerstown and went to teach in the Institute for the Blind, on Thirty-fourth street, this city.

She employed a method of her own, for the invention of which she had received a medal from King Oscar of Sweden.

Miss Hoff is said to have possessed many eccentricities which jarred with those with whom she came in contact. The asylum management put up with a great deal rather than lose the benefits of the Hoff method, but finally was compelled to dispense with her services.

Two years ago Mr. and Mrs. Peterson separated. The neighbors said that the parting was caused by Miss Hoff, whose actions were of such a decidedly strange character that Peterson refused to live with the woman. But Mrs. Peterson refused to leave her sister.

A dozen positions she had were lost because of her peevishness and domineering nature. At last, during the past year she had been reduced to giving music lessons to children. Of this she complained bitterly, and was often despondent.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN VAIN.

Coal Trimmer Shoots Himself, but the Wound Isn't Mortal.

John Neibaue., twenty-five years of age, a decorative painter by trade, but recently employed as a coal trimmer on the Bremen line steamer Havel, docked at Hoboken, shot himself in the left breast while lying in his bunk this morning. He was removed to St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken, and will recover.

Neibauer, who was born in Austria, left a rambling letter in German, saying that he had to work from 5 P. M. in the afternoon, until 5 o'clock the next morning without any rest and that he could not stand it. He said he tried to get work at his trade, but being unsuccessful, had to take work as a coal trimmer.

NO FEARS FOR LANCASTER.

Admiral Gherardi Thinks She Is Making a Southern Passage.

"Anxious about the Lancaster?" said Rear Admiral Gherardi, at the Navy-Yard, to-day. "No, sir, and I shall not be if she is not heard from for twenty-five days yet."

The Lancaster is one of the few relics of the old navy of the auxiliary class; that is, she is a full-rigged ship, and is also equipped with steam power. She passed Gibraltar May 2, homeward bound, from the China station, where she was relieved by the cruiser Baltimore. She is commanded by Capt. A. H. McCormick, and is now twenty-seven days out.

Rear Admiral Gherardi stated that the Lancaster is probably coming by the southern route, which would take her nearly down to the West Indies. This would allow her to make her northing with the N. E. trades.

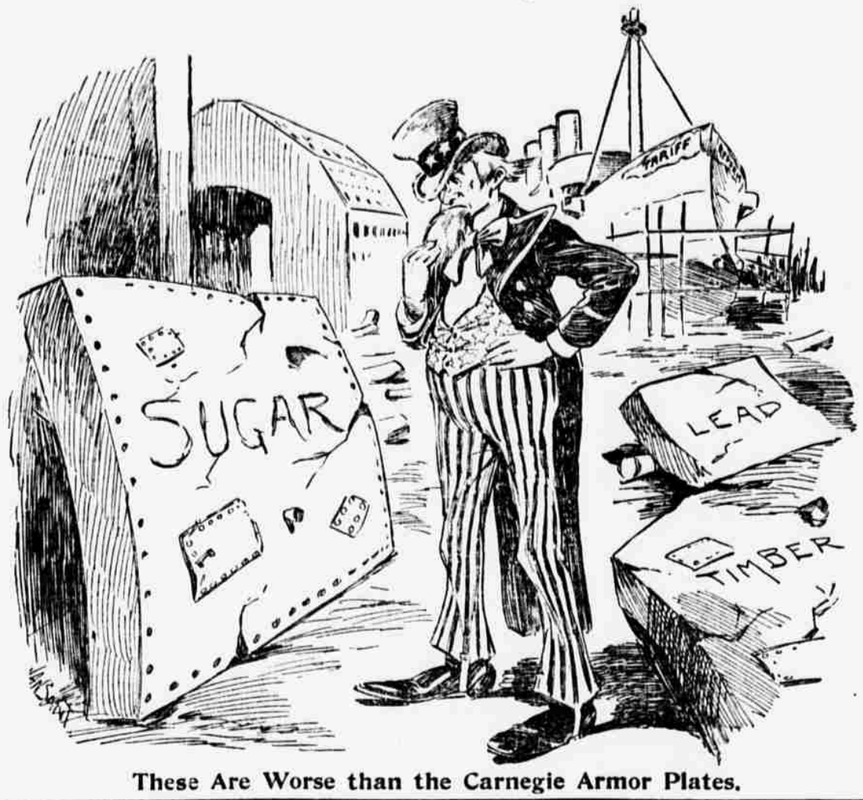
He thought she would make most of the run under sail, as she can, under favorable conditions, sail from ten to twelve knots, while under steam her greatest speed is eight knots.

The Rear Admiral said, however, that he had no means of knowing what her orders are, and will not expect her until the newspapers announce her off Fire Island.

"Her career as a cruiser is over," he concluded. "I believe it has been decided to equip her with modern armament and use her for a gunnery training ship; but I can't say what station she will be attached to."

The Lancaster was launched in 1859 and was considered the most formidable warship afloat at the time.

BUILDING THE TARIFF SHIP.



These Are Worse than the Carnegie Armor Plates.

PLAYED BALL WITH A BABY.

Dorney and Mrs. Madison Tossed It To and Fro.

He Says It Is His Child and the Mother Denies It in Court.

Mrs. William Madison and George Dorney were arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court to-day on a charge of abandoning a ten-months-old infant. The evidence showed that a somewhat remarkable state of affairs existed.

Last March Dorney, who lives at 342 East Thirty sixth street, called on Mrs. Madison at her home, First avenue, between Eighth and Ninth streets. Her husband is a slipper cutter by occupation, but owing to the hard times a few months ago was thrown out of work and has been unable to procure any since. Dorney had with him a baby, which he desired to leave with Mrs. Madison as a boarder. She was to care for the child for a certain length of time for the sum of $10.

Dorney claimed that the child was his, and that the mother of the child was a Mrs. Annie Burke, of 422 Tenth avenue.

Dorney only paid Mrs. Madison $4.50 of the stipulated sum. She did not see Dorney for a long time. Last night while she was out walking with the child she met him at the corner of First avenue and Twenty-seventh street. She told him if he did not pay her she would not keep the child any longer, and at the same time placed the baby in his arms. Dorney immediately tossed it back.

Several times the child passed between them, the distance growing greater every time. The last toss which ended the scene was made by Dorney. The infant fell short of Mrs. Madison and struck the sidewalk. Luckily the child was uninjured.

There were several witnesses of the occurrence, among whom was Officer Schoell, of the East Twenty-second street station. He arrested both. A little boy, named Thomas Murray, of 406 East Twenty-third street, picked up the child.

In police court this morning Dorney claimed he was the father of the child, and that he had given it out to board because the mother, Mrs. Burke, was out of work, his intention being to let the child remain a boarder until the mother was properly situated to care for it.

Mrs. Burke, who was in court, denied that Dorney was the father of the child, and said that her husband was its father.

Mrs. Madison said she was willing to still keep the child if she was paid.

Dorney was held for trial in bonds of $1,000 and Mrs. Madison was discharged. The child was turned over to the Gerry Society.

Mrs. Burke, the mother of the child, told an "Evening World" reporter that she was formerly a Miss Annie O'Brien, and married a man named Burke, who deserted her. She had known Dorney, and he volunteered to procure board for the child.

She could not understand Dorney's object in claiming to be father of the child. Her brother, who accompanied her, substantiated her statement.

FAILED TO SAVE HER LIFE.

McCarthy Jumps Overboard After a Woman, and Is Arrested.

Benjamin McCarthy, of 418 First avenue, who was found under rather peculiar circumstances clinging to the dress of an unknown drowned woman at the foot of East Twenty-second street, last night, was discharged in Yorkville Court this morning.

According to McCarthy, the woman, who appeared to be intoxicated, walked off the pier at about 9 o'clock last night. McCarthy says he jumped in after her from the canal boat William B. Gallagher, and succeeded in grasping her clothing and then, after catching hold of a log near the canal boat, shouted for help. George F. Sager, of the Gallagher, came to his aid, and two men pulled the woman from the water. The body of the woman is at the Morgue. She is about forty years old and weighs 130 pounds. She has dark brown hair and gray eyes. Her upper front teeth are missing. She wore a blue and white sateen dress and black underskirt, black and gray cotton stockings and laced shoes.

NEW TARIFF BEFORE JULY.

Unless Present Calculations at Washington Are Wrong.

Ten Days Expected to Bring a House and Senate Agreement.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The Tariff leaders of the House do not expect to have another long tariff fight in that body when the bill comes back from the Senate. On the contrary, the belief is that ten days will be ample to settle all differences between the House and Senate. The calculation is that the Senate will get through with the bill by June 15 to 18, so that the ten days allowed for reconciling differences would permit the bill to go to the President for his signature before June closes.

The programme of action in the House has been pretty fully outlined, although no formal action has been taken by the Ways and Means Committee. As soon as the bill comes back to the House Chairman Wilson will move a disagreement to the Senate amendments and a reference to a conference committee. This disagreement is a formality, and is not indicative of any line of policy by Mr. Wilson or his associates.

In selecting the conferees it is expected that the usual rule giving preference to chairmen of committees and sub-committees of Ways and Means are those on customs, on internal revenue and on income tax. The Sub-Committee on Customs has Mr. Wilson as Chairman and Mr. Breckinridge (Ark.) next. Mr. Wilson will certainly be chosen, and in view of the importance of the customs branch of the bill, Mr. Breckinridge is also likely to be named as a conferee.

There is an additional reason for this from the fact that Mr. Wilson's ill-health and recent absence from Washington has made him rely much on the close attention Mr. Breckenridge has given to the bill during its Senate stages. Representative McMillin (Tenn.) is Chairman of the sub-committee on income tax, and Representative Turner (Ga.) Chairman of the sub-committee on internal revenue.

Messrs. Reed and Burrows will undoubtedly be the Republican conferees, with, perhaps, one additional Republican member.

FOUGHT OUTSIDE A COURT.

Lawyer Roesch Attacked by Prison Van Driver Cassidy.

All Because Raymond Street Jail Secrets Leaked Out.

As the result of a severe lecture by Justice Watson in the Williamsburg Police Court to-day there was a free fight outside the court-room between Lawyer John Roesch and Prison Van Driver James Cassidy.

One week ago Justice Watson sentenced a policy dealer named Philip Schultheis, of 14 Thames street, to the penitentiary for four months. This morning the magistrate learned that Schultheis is still in Raymond Street Jail, so he called Van Driver James Cassidy to the bar.

He told the latter that if prisoners were not transferred more promptly by the Sheriff in the future he would send them direct to the penitentiary.

Cassidy believed that Lawyer Roesch had given the magistrate the information, and, going to his office next door, he accused him of it. Roesch denied the charge, and after an angry exchange of words Cassidy struck Roesch.

The lawyer went next door to complain, and it is said that a warrant will be issued for the van driver's arrest.

Crook Arrested on an "L" Train.

James Hill alias "Hall," alias "Kid Hawley," a notorious pickpocket, whose portrait is No. 745 in the Rogues' Gallery, was arrested by Detectives Alonzo and Formosa, of the Central Office, on a Third avenue "L" train. He was remanded when arraigned in Jefferson Market Court to-day.

REFRACTORY TARS TRICKED.

Mutinous Sailors of the Lydgate Reshipped on the Scottish Isles.

Thought They Were Going Ashore, but Are Bound for Java.

The shipping agents, who furnished the crew for the British bark Lydgate, about which so much talk of unseaworthiness has been indulged in for a week past, played a clever trick upon the mutinous portion of the crew late last night.

Upon the Lydgate's arrival here thirteen of her foremast hands ran away, and thirteen new men were shipped in their places.

Next the hue and cry went up on board that the Lydgate was top-heavy, and that she was not properly laden and would capsize as soon as sail was made on her.

So these thirteen men refused to go to sea in her. Late last night the shipping agents, who had advanced $40 in wages to each man, went alongside with a tugboat, ostensibly to bring the refractory sailors ashore. Meanwhile the British ship Scottish Isles dropped down from her dock and anchored within a few hundred yards of the Lydgate.

The sailors threw their luggage aboard the tug, and gayly went over the side of the "Jonah" ship, with visions of a night's frolic dancing before their eyes.

The tug lines were cast off and she very soon made fast to the Scottish Isles, and the men were ordered to tumble aboard. There they found the shipping agents, accompanied by the British Vice-Consul, with the shipping articles of the Scottish Isles spread out before him. The men were offered a chance to sign in the Scottish Isles for Java or go ashore in irons and sail in the Lydgate for Shanghai.

They were completely taken by surprise, and as the only reason they gave for not carrying out their contract on the Lydgate was that they considered her unseaworthy, they inscribed their names on the Scottish Isles' articles.

The Lydgate has a full crew on board and will sail to-morrow morning if the wind serves, her new crew express perfect confidence in her seaworthiness.

ANOTHER SMUGGLER CAUGHT

This Time a Cabin Passenger Had Jewelry Worth $400.

Attempts at smuggling have become so numerous that scarcely a transatlantic steamer carrying passengers comes into port without some one endeavoring to pass the Custom-House officials with dutiable goods in his possession.

When the North German-Lloyd steamship Saale reached her dock at Hoboken this morning Albert Reinthaler, a cabin passenger tried to get off the dock with some valuable jewelry in his possession, but was unsuccessful. When Reinthaler made his declaration to the staff officer on the dock he was asked expressly if he had any presents for friends with him.

Inspectors Brown and Donohue, who were on duty at the time, had been watching him, however, and had seen him remove a package from his inner pocket and place it in his overcoat pocket. They took possession of the package, and it was found to contain a valuable heavy cased gold watch, fully jewelled, of foreign manufacture, with the initials W. S. engraved on the case. They also found two gold brooches set with diamonds, rubies, emeralds and sapphires, and each contained a hand painted portrait on porcelain.

Reinthaler then admitted that they were presents for friends in Cleveland, O., where he lived. The value of the seizure will probably not be less than $400.

Weather Forecast.

The weather forecast for the thirty-six hours ending 8 P. M. to-morrow is as follows: Fair; stationary temperature; westerly winds.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the morning hours, as indicated by the thermometer at Perry's pharmacy:

3 A. M., 47; 6 A. M., 46; 9 A. M., 52; 12 M., 57

Drink Magic IRON-TONE, the great system vitalizer, at all soda fountains; 5c. glass.

LAST EDITION.

SUTHERLAND SENTENCED.

A Year in Crow Hill, $500 Fine; Then a Year and 8 Months in Sing Sing.

HE CONFESSED HIS CRIME.

Admitted Stuffing Ballot-Boxes in the Second Gravesend District.

COURT SHOWS HIM LENIENCY.

Must Serve at Crow Hill Before Going to Sing Sing—Other Indictments Quashed.

Kenneth F. Sutherland, the Gravesend conspirator, who returned to Brooklyn yesterday from Montreal and surrendered to Sheriff Buttling, pleaded guilty, this morning, in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer, to an indictment charging him with procuring a false canvass of votes in the Second Election District of Gravesend, at last Fall's election.

On this plea he was sentenced to imprisonment in Sing Sing for a period of one year and eight months, the sentence to begin at the expiration of the sentence of one year in the penitentiary and $500 fine, imposed by Justice Brown.

This will keep Sutherland behind the bars for two years and eight months. The convict will probably be removed from Raymond Street Jail this afternoon or to-morrow morning.

Sutherland was taken into court by Sheriff Buttling. Before Justice Bartlett arrived the prisoner chatted with Lawyer Wernberg and a few friends.

Immediately after court was opened Deputy Attorney-General Shepard moved that Sutherland be arraigned to plead to the new indictments. Mr. Shepard selected the second indictment to be read first.

He Pleads Guilty.

"How do you plead?" asked Clerk Byrne.

"Guilty," said Sutherland.

"Do you waive your right to having sentence postponed?"

"Yes; I prefer to hear it now."

Mr. Shepard then arose and, addressing the Court, said:

"In moving sentence upon Kenneth F. Sutherland on the plea of guilty, which he has just entered, it is proper that I state to the Court, for its approval, the assurance I feel justified in giving the prisoner.

"In additon to the indictment to which he has now pleaded guilty, he is under an indictment found against him in January last for conspiracy to procure the casting of fraudulent votes in Gravesend and under seven other indictments found against him last week.

"Of these seven indictments three are for procuring, aiding and abetting the election inspectors in the First, Second and Third districts of Gravesend to conceal the registration lists, being indictments of the same character as those upon which John Y. McKane was convicted.

"The fourth is for procuring the inspectors of the Third District to make a false canvass of the votes, and is the counterpart of the indictment upon which the plea of guilty has been entered. The fifth and sixth are for procuring the inspectors in the Second and Third districts respectively to make false statements of canvass, and the last of the indictments is for inducing the inspectors to omit to enter opposite Sutherland's name on the registration list the numbers of the several hundred ballots which were fraudulently delivered to him in the Second District.

"A portion of the means by which the false canvass was procured, for which the prisoner is now to be punished, was the actual insertion into the ballot-box of several hundred ballots, prepared for that fraudulent purpose by the hands of the prisoner himself, and placed in the box by his procurement and with the assent of the inspectors.

"I have from the inspectors of the Second District, and from this prisoner, an account in detail of the transaction. The prisoner has made to me a statement at length and in detail of his entire participation in the crime at Gravesend, but the people do not propose to use that statement, or require the prisoner to testify to facts unless in the contingency that testimony about these matters must again be produced upon a criminal trial in court.

"In addition to this account in detail, the prisoner has made and signed a statement touching the general features of the Gravesend crime which, with his approval, I now read to the Court as follows:

Sutherland's Startling Confession.

"'From my knowledge of the election of 1893, held at Gravesend, including the direct knowledge I had and the knowledge which came to me indirectly, I estimate the number of fictitious votes cast at that election in the Second Election District, to have been between eight and nine hundred; the total number of fictitious votes on that day cast in all of the districts to have been between fourteen and fifteen hundred.

"'The actual votes cast at that election were about 2,100 or 2,200 in number. The actual number of votes cast in the year 1892 at the election in Gravesend was 2,000 or 2,100; and there were cast in 1893 about 1,000 or 1,100 fictitious ballots. In both years the fictitious ballots cast were what is known as the straight Democratic ticket.

"'In Gravesend the Democrats and Republicans were united. There thus has been practically no difference in Gravesend between Democrats and Republicans. In the elections of 1888, 1889, 1890 and 1891 the vote of Gravesend was cast for the Re-

(Continued on Third Page.)