GERMAN PILGRIMS IN ROME.

A Formal Address to the Pope, and the Reply of his Holiness.

ROME, May 8.—On the night of April 29 the halls of Altemps Palace were crowded. The Germans of Rome were welcoming 400 German pilgrims who arrived on that day.

Since 1873 these German pilgrimages have been frequent and always increasing in numbers and importance. The Culturkampf has contributed more than anything else to foster the attachment which German Catholics have for Rome.

The Begrüssung speech was made by the President of the Catholic Deutsch Vereins in Rome, Mgr. de Waal, rector of the Church of Campo Santo. The Catholic Germans who have their hospices in Rome, where every man, rich or poor, is equally welcome and to receive gratuitous hospitalities. Mgr. de Waal is a fine speaker and he did the honors gracefully. He reminded the pilgrims that every Catholic is Rome is at home, and that representing, as they do, the unity of the great Fatherland, they ought to draw in Rome new courage to fight the battle against the Culturkampf, whose days are numbered. The Monsignor's address was enthusiastically received. From the surrounding streets you could hear cheers for Leo XIII., and the strophes of a beautiful Papal hymn chanted by the Germans. One strophe might have provoked a note from Signor Mancini to Bismarck. Here it is:

Papst und König welche Krone
Ist wie deines Ruhmesreich?
Welcher Fürst auf stolzem Throne
Du auf Petri Stuhle gleich?
Kronen fallen, Scepter brechen,
Herrscher kommen und vergehen,
Hin Dir, Leo, deine Macht
Wird durch alle Zeit bestehen.

Signor Mancini was perhaps too busy in writing to President Cleveland about Mr. Keiley to mind the Germans and their allusions to the Pope as a spiritual and temporal king.

Among the pilgrims were the Prince of Löwenstein, Count von Schönberg, Count Hahn, Baron de Bodman, Baron de Brenken and his four handsome daughters, the two Counts Twiste von Wischering, nephews of the Archbishop of Cologne; Count Waldersdorff from Würtemberg, Count Hahn, Herr Evers, the historian, Dr. Galland, and Baron Hoehow and Deputy Lingens from Hasgen. Many meetings have been held this week. In one of them Count Löwenstein described the origin of these German pilgrimages. He organized the Catholic congresses of Germany. He was the first to propose at a Catholic meeting in Amberg that every two years a Catholic pilgrimage to Rome be made. Lowenstein was loudly cheered. He is wealthy, and is very much attached to the Pope. He is a fluent speaker, concise and clear.

At another meeting Dr. Enses spoke of the attachment of German Bishops to Rome. He reviewed the field from the days of St. Boniface down to the Culturkampf. His description of the persecution and the sacrifices of the German Catholics was most vivid.

Among the many receptions given at Palazzo Altemps to welcome the German visitors none was so solemn as that on the evening of April 30. It was attended by the Prince Bishop of Brixen, the new Bishop of Basel, and Mgr. Dwenger, the Bishop of Fort Wayne, Ind. Mgr. Dwenger made a brilliant speech, comparing the liberty enjoyed by the Germans in the United States to that which they have in the German empire. His auditors were Germans from all parts of Italy, which included German from Asia, from Africa, from America, and even from Oceanica, and yet they seemed to have lived all the time together in the same home. It was a cohesion of a race which is cut asunder neither by religious nor political contests, climate, meridian, or space.

Among the speeches which aroused the attention was one delivered by the eminent historian, Dr. Galland. He belongs to the galaxy of Westphalian names that has shed glory on the Church and on the German Fatherland. He is one of the school of Tansson, a school which makes short work of the accumulated calumnies of three centuries against the Catholic Church. Dr. Galland, in analyzing the ruins of Rome, demonstrated in a masterly way the thesis of the greatness and everlasting prestige of the Papacy. He sketched a series of beautiful historical tableaux. Having raised his auditory to the pitch of enthusiasm, he affirmed that the day is not far distant when the flag of the Pope will wave over the Quirinal.

For several days the 400 pilgrims lottered in Rome. Their headquarters were at the Minerva, where many of the visitors affiliated with the Irish Bishops. Count Löwenstein, the Counts Wischering, and many others stopped at the Minerva. The feasts of St. Paul of the Cross, of St. Catharine of Siena, of the Apostles St. Philip and James, of St. Athanasius the Greek Father, of St. Pius V., and of St. John the Evangelist at the Latin gate, were held this week. They afforded a rich treat in the various old ceremony, in the chanting, in the splendor of an Oriental high mass in the Greek College Church. The presence of the pilgrims on the Janiculum on April 30, the anniversary of the fight of Garibaldi against the French at Porta San Pancrazio, coincided with the presence of several thousand Garibaldians on the square of St. Peter in Montoro, where the city of Rome has put a commemorative stone for those who died on that day thirty-six years ago. When the pilgrims entered the church and the yard of the present Academia de Belle Arti, formerly a French convent, the Garibaldians had just gathered around Signor Cairoli, who was delivering a speech. A terrible wind and a passing storm forced both believers and freethinkers into the Church of San Pietro, in Montoni. When the storm had passed and the pilgrims had paid their vows, they joined the Garibaldians who crowded around Cairoli to hear what he had to say. Some radicals started a hiss, but the fearless attitude and behavior of the blond sons of Arminius compelled the sons of *Jung Italian* to behave themselves. The rowdies with the Garibaldian survivors would have soundly thrashed the wrong passengers if they had attacked the Germans, who are all tall, square-shouldered fellows, and many of whom have served on the battle field, and belong to the Prussian army.

On Sunday the Holy Father was to receive the pilgrims in a public audience. Early in the morning they received holy communion from his Eminence Cardinal Monaco Della Valletta, in the Chapel of the Cathedra, in St. Peter's. At noon they all gathered in the Vatican Palace for an audience with the Pope. The German and Austro-Hungarian colonies of Rome and many of the Irish who had followed their Bishops to Rome joined them there. The Consistory Hall was not large enough for the crowd, and the audience was held in the Sala Ducale. The Papal throne was erected on the platform. The upper part of the hall was filled with Cardinals and prelates. The sixteen Irish and four German Bishops and Cardinals Sacconi, Ledochowski, Merioli, Jacobini, Pecci, Hohenlohe, Oreglia, Bianchi, Randi, Laurenzi, Martinelli, Franzelin, Hergenroether, Massoto, and Zigliara surrounded the throne. When the Pope arrived he was saluted by the students of the German college, who sang "Tu es Petrus," written by the celebrated musician Father Doss, S. J. After the singing Prince Löwenstein approached the throne, addressed a few words to the Pope, and then introduced Baron Bodman, the director of the pilgrimage, who read the following address in Latin:

MOST HOLY FATHER: While the faithful come from the most distant parts of the world to the sacred See of Peter, which remains firm while human Governments totter around it, the Catholics of Germany deem it most fitting for them to come here, because they wish inspiration in the struggle in which they are engaged, and because they desire to draw courage and constancy from your paternal blessing. We, the faithful, resolved in the last German meeting of Catholics in Amberg, blessed by your Holiness, that pilgrimages to the tombs of the apostles and to the chair of Peter should be made from time to time, to get spiritual consolation for ourselves and to thank our most beloved and wise Father and supreme Doctor, whom we see with admiration every day providing more and more for the welfare of his own children.

A new proof of this provident care was afforded by the last encyclical letter of your Holiness (*Humanum Genus*) concerning with apostolic vigor the sect of secret societies. Taught by our own experience the dangers which we have to fear from that source, we promise in our own name and in the name of the nation to studiously avoid that most impious sect. With the same obedience we shall try to accept and to practise the advice and the pious works which your Holiness proposed in the encyclical letter (*quod apostolici muneris*) directed toward lessening the misery of the poor and of the workingmen, so that under your care human society may be guided according to the principles of the Christian faith.

We gratefully remember, most Holy Father, how much you have done to secure to your flock in our country religious liberty. Following your paternal advice and of our Bishops, whom we recognize as established by divine Providence, we shall endeavor to defend the rights of our religion. It is necessary that our Bishops freely exercise the jurisdiction which was given them by God for the salvation of souls; that clergymen called to the sanctuary should be educated by the maternal and experienced hand of the Church; that religious orders should be recognized as the proper ones to instruct youth and protect the morals of a Christian people.

We deeply feel the tribulations of the Church, our mother. The freedom of the Sovereign Pontiff is restrained, and the Apostolic authority daily insulted. The country of the Propaganda is spoliated, and there are many other aggressions. We deeply sympathize with our venerable chief, and we shall not cease to pray God that he may place Peter in the full liberty of his ministry, after breaking his chains and delivering him from the prison of Herod.

Therefore kneeling at your feet, most Holy Father, we humbly implore the Apostolic benediction for us, for our Bishops, for the clergy, for our families, for all German Catholics, that we all by united efforts may reach the desired goal.

The Germans, it will be seen, have called Humbert Herod and the jailer of the Pope, and have given vent to their wishes that he may be driven from the Quirinal, and that the flag of St. Peter may again float over that palace. At any other time the liberal press, fed by Palazzo Braschi, would have thundered anathemas. But the opposition is just now shielding the Ministry on the colonial question, and Bismarck cannot be bothered with impunity by Signor Mancini. This is the key of the silence of the anti-Papal press over this address, which was printed and read by all. His Holiness replied thus:

MY BELOVED CHILDREN: The joy of your presence is filled and increased by this declaration of the sentiments which brought you to venerate this Apostolic See. Having embraced you with paternal benevolence, we approve your common resolution, and rest our hope in God, trusting that from this city, the first of Christianity, which St. Peter consecrated with his blood, and from the Pontifical See you will draw an encouragement for every Christian work. We watch attentively the Church in Germany and admire the illustrious and noble exertions of so many excellent men in defending the religion of their fathers; the order of the great multitude in preserving piety and their firm reliance on the Roman Pontiff; their readiness to obey their Bishops, and their industry, associated with liberality in many acts of charity. We shall not overlook that very best bond of security, the union of mind and will. This is shown by many things, but mainly by your annual meetings, in which you unitedly strive to promote those things most apt to favor the religious and public welfare.

We had hardly begun our Pontificate when we took steps to restore peace and freedom to the Catholics of Germany. We made the first step toward peace, and we are still inspired by the desire to restore it. With dignity and mildness we have tried to do our duty. We are yet governed by the same will, and, please God, we may yet establish a firm record, and bring back that peace so long desired—a peace not only for the Church, but also for the empire of Germany.

Meantime, as we attend to this serious and important business, beloved children, we wish that all who love Christianity should work with great ardor with us in another direction which concerns everybody. I mean that perseverance with which we must resist those who fight against public order and religion, and especially the unlawful societies condemned by the Church, whose machinations and wicked aims are sufficiently known. You must deserve well of society by uniting in your studies and efforts to stop the progress of socialism, which strives to sap the very foundations of society. The safest remedies for this evil come from the Christian religion. Let Christians draw help from this source, that they may, as far as they can, avert the greatest of impending dangers. Mindful of charity and of beneficence, let them strive to improve the condition of the workingmen and of the poor; and know ye that you are always well employed when your time, work, and brain are set in procuring such persons comforts, because they are slightly relieving consolation, and their life is more open to the seductions and temptations of sinners. By practising these virtues, you furnish evidence that in every state those are the best citizens who best faithful the precepts of Christian religion.

We meantime pray to God that he may strengthen you in all your duties, and with great affection impart the apostolic benediction, the pledge of heavenly blessings and a token of our particular benevolence to you, to your families, and to the Catholics of Germany.

The speech was delivered in excellent Latin. The benediction was given, and then all in the hall approached the throne and kissed the Pope's foot and hand. Each man was introduced by his Bishop or Prince, by Mgr. De Waal. Eighty thousand francs were presented to the Pope by the 400 pilgrims alone, not reckoning what the Bishops had sent or presented. The Pope, after an hour and a half, retired, but did not look fatigued, as he generally does on such occasions. The pilgrims were delighted with his behavior and kindness.

During the audience the students of the German College sang several melodies, and when the Pope arose to go back to his apartment the pilgrims sang in a chorus the beautiful Te Deum of Haydn:

Grosser Gott, wir loben Dich,
Herr, wir preisen Deine Stärke,
Vor dir neigt die Erde sich
Und bewundert deine Werke.
Wie Du warst vor aller Zeit,
So bleibst Du in Ewigkeit.

The effect was grand. Most of the pilgrims left Rome on Wednesday. Yesterday morning fifty of them assisted at the mass of the Pope and received communion from his own hands.

PERSUADED TO DRINK AND MURDER.

A Temperance Lecture from the Gallows in Barnwell, S. C.

BARNWELL, S. C., May 29.—John Terry, colored, was hanged in the jail here at noon to-day for the murder of the Rev. John G. Sessions, white. Terry said on the scaffold:

This ends my career in the first trouble I have ever been in, and I warn all men of my color, especially the young, to let whiskey and bad white men alone. I was not hired, but was persuaded to drink, and in this condition induced to take the life of a man I had nothing against. I have made my peace with my God, and am ready to die. He has pardoned my sin, and I pray that my sad fate may be a warning that will keep the young men of my race from following my example.

Terry met his fate calmly and unflinchingly. His neck was broken, and his death was apparently painless.

On May 20 Mr. Sessions received a letter from S. A. Wood, a merchant doing business near Ellenton, Barnwell county, offering him a place as bookkeeper. John Terry, who was employed by Wood, was the bearer of the letter. Mr. Sessions started with Terry that night for Ellenton, leaving at his home in Kershaw county B. H. Carson, his brother-in-law. It is definitely known that Sessions reached Ellenton and got off the train at that station with Terry. There every trace of him was lost. About a month afterward John Terry was arrested in Beaufort for complicity in an attempted murder, and while under arrest he voluntarily said to another prisoner that Sessions had been murdered, that he knew where the body was buried, and that S. A. Wood knew all about it. He also asserted that Sessions's brother-in-law, Carson, had a hand in the murder, as did also Ed Easley and Stephney Robinson, two colored men, who lived on Wood's place. All these parties were therefore arrested, except Carson, who fled the State.

On July 2 the mutilated body of Mr. Sessions was found, as indicated by Terry, in a pine thicket back of Wood's house. Dogs had dragged it from the shallow grave in which it had been buried. The head was cut off and one side of the skull was crushed in. In the grave was an iron car-coupling pin, one end of which exactly fitted the indentation in the skull. The body was identified by the clothing.

The Grand Jury indicted S. A. Wood and John Terry, but found "no bill" in the case of Easley and Robinson. Wood was tried and found guilty of being an accessory after the fact. As the evidence was almost entirely circumstantial, the jury recommended him to the mercy of the Court, and he was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment in the penitentiary. An appeal was taken, and the case is now pending in the Supreme Court. Wood meantime being out on bail. At the last (March) term of court Terry's case came up for trial. Stephney Robinson, one of the principal witnesses for the State, testified that on a Sunday morning, four days after the mysterious disappearance of Mr. Sessions, John Terry came to his house and told him to get a spade and go to Mr. Wood, who was out in the pine thicket in the rear of Wood's house. Robinson got the spade and followed Terry to the place indicated. Wood and Carson were waiting there. As soon as he came up he heard Carson say, "There he is!" and looking in the direction pointed out by Carson he saw a white man's body lying on the ground with the head off, and near by was an iron car-coupling pin. Carson and Terry then dug a hole, into which they threw the body and the coupling pin. Robinson was warned by Wood, Carson, and Terry never to mention the matter to any one. Other strong circumstantial evidence left no doubt in the minds of the jury that Terry was the principal actor in the tragedy, and he was promptly found guilty and sentenced to be hanged to-day.

Neither in the trial of Wood, nor in that of Terry, was any evidence adduced showing a motive for the murder, which is still enshrouded in mystery. Terry, who was with a view to the possible action of this in his mystery that the Governor was appealed to last week to commute Terry's sentence to imprisonment for life, but, after a thorough investigation of the case, he declined to interfere with the sentence of the court. When the decision of the Governor was made known to Terry, on Saturday last, he confessed that he murdered Mr. Sessions with the car-coupling pin, and then cut his head off with a razor; that whiskey and the persuasion of B. A. Carson was the cause of it; that Samuel A. Wood, who was convicted as an accessory after the fact, had no hand in the murder, and knew nothing about it until after it had been committed, and that no other person was with him when he did the killing. Carson never made known to him his reason for having his brother-in-law murdered. Nothing is known regarding Carson's whereabouts, or how any steps as yet been taken to capture him.

SULLIVAN AGAIN A WINNER.

Judge Allen Decides that his Wife is Not Entitled to a Divorce.

BOSTON, May 29.—Judge Allen announced his decision in the Sullivan divorce case today. He said:

I do not think that the charge of gross and confirmed habits of intoxication has been sustained. No doubt Sullivan drank to excess, but his habit cannot be called "gross and confirmed." The acts at Helena and at Leadville are not proved here. Besides, there are general charges of cruelty on Aug. 31, 1884, and on Sept. 29, Oct. 6, and Dec. 6. The first act would have been a good cause for divorce if Mrs. Sullivan had left her husband after this, but her conduct showed that there was condonation. The question is whether there were any acts by him after word which were so cruel as to annul the condonation. She relies on the act on Sept. 29, at Natick, and on Oct. 6, at Boston, and on Dec. 6, at Boston. On the first occasion, she said, he kicked her the first time; that his sister was present, and that she showed her the mark. Mrs. and Miss Adams saw the mark, but they did not know how it was caused, and Sullivan denied kicking. They came to Boston, and lived together. On Oct. 6, it is stated, he came in sober, when she asked him not to go out, and he turned and struck her with an umbrella. She is, however, not corroborated, and he denies it, and this stands only on her assertion. The next time was Dec. 6, when she left home. He went home to change his shirt, and she asked him what he wanted to do that for at that time, and then he used bad language. She left the house that night, and he has not seen her since until she was in court. It appears from the evidence of Mrs. Durgin that he slapped her at the door, but she showed no marks of violence. Then the tearing of her clothes took place after she had left. Mrs. Durgin further says she did not see Sullivan abuse his wife at any time. This does not show anything but that he did not abuse her habitually.

The fact to be decided is, Did he use personal violence to her on these occasions? The accuracy of her statements has been considerable shaken, and the circumstances of her relations to him are so peculiar as to put the case out of the ordinary condition. I do not say that his conduct has been gentlemanly, but after Aug. 31 there does not seem to have been any specially cruel treatment such as might annul what was done then. The circumstances are peculiar. It is not like the case where an honest girl is deceived by a man. This woman was of mature years, and had probably lived with a man whom she described as her husband, and then she seems to have sustained the position of a wife to this man after she had known him only two days. He gave her considerable money and no doubt some ill-treatment. But I cannot apply the same standard in this case as in others. Still, a man must not ill treat his mistress if he marries her, and this woman is entitled and shall receive proper protection from the Court. But all the circumstances must be looked at, and in this case no public interest calls for a divorce. On the best reflection I can give to the case, it does not seem to me that Mrs. Sullivan has received such treatment as entitles her to divorce. The libel is dismissed.

Bianca America and her Romance.

The woman who expected a public reception from the United States and didn't get it. See to-morrow's *Sunday Mercury*.—*Adv.*

REBUKING PARTISAN INJUSTICE.

Gov. Pattison's Vetoes of the Congress and Legislative Apportionment Bills.

HARRISBURG, May 29.—Gov. Pattison today vetoed both the Congress and Legislative Apportionment bills recently passed by the Legislature. The third regular session of the Legislature since the decennial census is drawing to a close, and one special session lasting six months has been held for the exclusive purpose of considering apportionment bills, and yet there is no prospect of the State being reapportioned for at least two years more, and that will leave only one Congress and Legislative election to be held before the next census makes another apportionment necessary.

The Governor's objections to the Congress Apportionment bill are its obvious partisan unfairness and apparent violation of the spirit and letter of the act of Congress. The districts are not composed of contiguous territory and the injunction that they contain as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants is violated in the grossest manner. For example, one district extends from the Maryland line to the west branch of the Susquehanna, covering a distance of 200 miles, and the people of one end of it are compelled to pass through another district to visit their associates at the other end. Another district has one border on the west side of the Allegheny River, and extends over a narrow strip of adjacent territory on the side of the Alleghany Mountains. The smallest district has only 114,000 inhabitants, while the largest has nearly 200,000. If these incidents were the result of accident, the Governor says, there would be no ground for complaint, but they are clearly the fruit of a deep partisan plan to disfranchise thousands of citizens of Democratic faith. The Governor says:

To such a bill I am asked to give my approval. Anxious as I am to see the law obeyed by an apportionment of the State, I will not sanction a measure which transgresses the law and attempts to fix a staring and indefensible injustice upon a large part of the people. The Republican party in the State does not need such a measure as this to secure to it whatever preponderance it is entitled to in the Federal Congress. It has no need to call to its aid injustice and defiance of the law to give it its due. The great body of citizens belonging to that party I am sure do not ask and would not countenance such a wrong. On the other hand, I feel it to be my duty, as the Executive of the whole people and in support of the rights of all of them, to prevent, so far as I can, an act of injustice which at this time is aimed at the citizens of Democratic faith. Should this wrongdoer succeed, it is not unlikely that in the inevitable revolutions that are constantly occurring in political history, it may be in the future used as an argument and example for inflicting a like injury and injustice upon the party whose representatives in the Legislature seek to perpetuate this wrong. In the interest, therefore, of the dearest rights of all citizens, and because this bill violates the plainest principles of common justice and the clear command of the law, I withhold my approval.

The Governor's objections to the Legislative bill are on constitutional grounds. In the effort to accomplish partisan ends the organic law of the State is violated in every section of the bill. The districts are badly framed. They do not comprise homogeneous populations, and they are not equal in population.

Two vetoes messages were laid on the table of the President of the Senate, but were not read. They will be considered on Tuesday, and a strong effort will be made to pass the bills, notwithstanding the objections.

DEFENDING THE ARCADE ROAD.

Only Seven Vaults to be Cut Off—A Little Spat with Col. Hazard.

The sub-committee of the Real Estate Exchange Legislation Committee heard arguments yesterday in behalf of the proposed arcade railway under Broadway. At the previous hearing on Wednesday last Mr. O. B. Potter and Mr. A. P. Man had spoken against the project, arguing that it was unsupported by capital, that it would ruin the entire system of underground pipes in Broadway, threaten the security of buildings, interrupt traffic, and interfere with vaults. Yesterday was the turn of the supporters of the railway enterprise. President Melville C. Smith, as a preliminary, wished to know if the committee proposed to report objections to the scheme only, and was informed by the Chairman that the committee would report in full on the merits of the case.

Mr. T. J. Carpenter then took up several of the points that had been raised against the road. As to the damage to vaults, he said that there were just seven vaults that extended beyond the curb in Broadway between the Battery and Fourteenth street. These were the only ones that would be affected by the road. For property owners whose vaults extended only to the curb the masonry of the railway would act as an outer wall—the most expensive part of a vault to build. As to blocking the streets, Potter had blocked three streets around his new building for over a year. The same principle that enabled him to do this applied in the case of the railway. Bridges over the points where work was going on, however, would prevent blockade.

"The only letters to the papers that have appeared in opposition to the enterprise," said President Smith, "emanated from Col. Hazard."

"You do me proud," said Mr. Hazard.

"Having read the letters," said Mr. Smith, "I don't think I do. Mr. Hazard's interest," he continued, "is selfish one. He has certain patents he wants adopted."

While Mr. Smith was explaining a diagram representing the arcade, Mr. Hazard invited him, heatedly, to "tell the truth," which stirred things up for a moment, and led the Chair to decide that the rights to the floor restored with President Smith. Baron Blanc, an engineer of the company, explained a diagram, showing how it is proposed to dispose of the pipes in the side walls and under the tracks.

Mr. S. E. Church spoke in behalf of the proposed road. Mr. Potter rose several times to interrupt him. The chairman decided that he had not got fairly into the merits of their argument when the committee adjourned. It will meet at 3 o'clock on Monday to decide on its report.

SHE WAS KILLED BY STRYCHNINE.

Druggist Ferdinand F. Scherpich of Williamsburgh Arrested.

Mrs. Catherine Miner died two weeks ago, soon after swallowing a pill prescribed by Dr. Hager and made by Ferdinand F. Scherpich, a druggist in South Fourth and Ninth streets, Williamsburgh. Mrs. Miner, who was 56 years old, lived with her married daughter, Mrs. Meyer, opposite the drug store. Dr. Hager said yesterday that he prescribed the pills for Mrs. Meyer, and on her telling him that her mother was troubled with nervous headache he told her to give one of the pills to her. Mrs. Meyer says the druggist sent the pills to the house. After her mother took one she went into convulsions, and soon died, after declaring that the pill had poisoned her. Druggist Sherpich says he took the drug of which he made the pills from a jar labelled with the words "camphor monobrom.," meaning monobromate of camphor. He has made up many prescriptions from it, but he never heard any complaint.

Dr. Otto Grothe, a chemist for the Board of Health, told Coroner Hesse yesterday that there was enough strychnine in the jar to kill a hundred people. He had made an analysis of the contents, and found 95 per cent. of strychnine with only 5 per cent. of the medicine it was supposed to contain in it. Each of the pills compounded contained more than two grains of strychnine. There was just enough monobromate of camphor in the bottle to give the mixture its smell.

Drs. Valentine and Murphy told the jury that death was caused by strychnine. The jury returned a verdict of strychnine poisoning, and added that Mr. Scherpich was guilty of culpable negligence. They also recommended that the Legislature be requested to pass a law compelling druggists to keep all poisonous medicines under lock and key. Mr. Scherpich was placed under arrest.

Bills Signed by the Governor.

ALBANY, May 29.—The Governor has signed the following bills:

Incorporating the Board of Underwriters of New York.

Authorizing the clerk of the Surrogate of Kings county to administer oaths.

Incorporating the National Board of Marine Underwriters.

Mr. Robb's bill amending the act authorizing the formation of companies for operating and owning railroads in foreign countries, providing that purchases, sales, &c., shall be made only by a majority of the entire Board of Directors, with the concurrence in writing of the holders of two-thirds of the capital stock.

Establishing a New York Fire Department relief fund. For repaving Fifth avenue.

Amending the charter of the New York and Canada Bridge Company, and authorizing the construction of a bridge over the St. Lawrence River.

Authorizing Middletown to establish and maintain a public art gallery and museum.

Exempting from taxation the property of the Free German School, New York.

Providing for the payment of wages to employees, operatives, and laborers of domestic corporations, other than insurance and moneyed corporations, for which a receiver shall be appointed. This act prefers wages to every other claim or debt, to be paid by the receiver from moneys first coming in his hands.

Enclosed bill in favor of Henry Spicer and others, property in New York.

Regarding membership in the Medical Society of New York State, empowering it to regulate and control its own membership.

Conferring additional powers upon the Supreme Court of New York and Justices thereof.

Signor Fatsia Walsh Honored.

Alderman Thomas P. Walsh has been chosen an Honorable Vice-President to serve at the eighteenth annual celebration of the Italian National Festival of the Statute, to be given under the auspices of the Italian Rifle Association Colombo Guard, at Jones's Wood, on Monday next.

Race Ball at Ridgewood To-day.

Ridgewood vs. Arlington, 10:30 A. M. Ridgewood vs. Williamsburgh Athletic Club, 4 P. M. Inc.—*Adv.*

Spring underwear, fancy neckwear, dress shirts; popular prices. J. W. Johnston, 200 Grand st., N. Y.—*Adv.*

ETTA LEWIS HAS FUN.

She Writes a Love Letter to a Girl and then Meets her in a Man's Garb.

Etta Lewis, who was caught wearing a man's clothes in Newark on Thursday night, was arraigned yesterday on a charge of obtaining a type writer from Barnes & Co. with intent to defraud. She wore in court a long brown coat which reached almost to her feet and covered all but the hem of a dark woollen dress which was furnished to her by one of the detectives. She made a much better appearance as a girl than she did earlier in the day in her $10 suit of Chatham street clothes. Her short hair was brushed neatly, and her large blue eyes roamed over the faces of the crowd. She said she was 21 years old, and that she was an orphan at 9. Her grandmother took care of her until she was able to go to work. She said that at one time she was a forewoman in a corset factory in Bridgeport. She bought the type writer, she protested, with the intention of learning to write and of earning her living as a copyist. The subsequent pawning of it was not premeditated. She pawned it to get money to have fun with. She had told an intimate friend among the girls in a shop where she worked that she was a man, and had written her a letter full of love and piety. To further carry on the deception she procured male attire and surprised the girl by saluting her in the street on Wednesday night.

The girl went home at once and informed her sister. The sister found Miss Lewis, and was told by her that a detective (Lewis) was a detective attached to an agency in this city.

She was remanded to jail. James Booth of this city, who says he is her half brother, called on her yesterday. He said he desired to help her, although she was not on friendly terms with him. He said she had supported herself for four years. Her family name is well known in Southford, Conn., and was highly respectable.

Miss Lewis said yesterday that her full name was Esther Mabel Lewis, and that she was educated in the Mapletree Seminary in Southbury, Conn.

YOUNG MR. QUINN BLUSHES.

He Never Even Thought of Eloping with a Millionaire's Daughter.

As young William Quinn took down the shutters of his employer's confectionery store in New Rochelle yesterday morning, a bevy of working girls who were passing looked at him and giggled. One of them remarked:

"There's the boy that ran off with Mr. Sickles's daughter, Miss Pera."

Young Mr. Quinn thought the girls were making fun of him, and so he giggled politely in return, and went into the store. He hadn't been there long before some other girls came along, stopped in front of the store, looked in at him, said something he didn't hear, and giggled just like the first lot of girls. Other girls, and many boys going to school, came and bought candy, and asked him how he liked married life, how his wife was, and how much he expected to get from his millionaire father-in-law. In response to these questions he blushed, and protested, what was the truth, that he was entirely in the dark as to what was meant. Then he was told to look at several of the morning papers. He did so, and he was surprised to read of his elopement with Miss Pera Sickles, the 17-year-old daughter of the aged millionaire, Mr. George G. Sickles, and half-sister of Gen. Daniel E. Sickles.

He immediately said he could whip the man who wrote the story. The only sweet things that ever passed between him and Miss Pera Sickles, he said, were chocolate creams that his friends received from the young lady's father.

Mr. George G. Sickles and his wife both read the newspaper paragraph announcing their daughter's elopement. Miss Pera was away from the New Rochelle mansion visiting her cousins in this city. Mrs. Sickles says she did not think for a moment that the story was true, but she was anxious to find her daughter in the city and see Miss Pera. Mrs. Sickles's eldest daughter, Miss Roma ran off and got married while she was visiting friends in Brooklyn about a year ago. Mrs. Sickles found yesterday that Miss Pera had been with her cousins ever since Monday, and that she had not even seen young Mr. Quinn. She flatly expressed a desire to know who circulated the story of the elopement.

IN FAVOR OF THE STRIKERS.

Justice Bartlett Holds that the Yonkers Prisoners May Have a Jury Trial.

The cases against Mary Cary, Lizzie Wilson, Ellen Tracy, Margaret Carey, Bridget Flynn, and Margaret Flynn, the strikers who were accused of walking up and down in front of the Smith carpet mills, were adjourned for a week yesterday, in Yonkers, by Justice Pentz, because he had not yet received Justice Bartlett's decision as to whether he (Justice Pentz) had acted in accordance with law in awarding the prisoners a trial by jury. The decision was rendered yesterday by Justice Bartlett, who said:

When any one charged with being a disorderly person under the charter of the city is brought before the City Judge of Yonkers, he is expressly authorized by the charter to proceed forthwith to hear, try, and determine the complaint or charge upon which said person has been arrested. The charter defines thirteen classes of offenders as disorderly persons. Among them are persons who sell or give away intoxicating or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer within the limits of the city, contrary to law. Such defendants, at all events, are entitled to a trial by jury. It is apparent, therefore, that when the charter says the City Judge shall proceed forthwith to hear, try, and determine charges against parties for being disorderly persons, it does not mean that he may try all such cases without a jury. The most that can be said is that when a defendant charged with being a disorderly person is brought before him it becomes the duty of the City Judge to decide whether, under the law, he should try the particular charge with or without the aid of a jury. His decision of that question is a strictly judicial determination, which it is not the office of a writ of mandamus to review. For these reasons the motion for the writ must be denied with costs.

Police Transfers.

Roundsmen James Campbell, from Twenty-second street to the steamboat squad; Thos. McGee, from Forty-seventh street to Twenty-second street. Policemen Philip Havey, from Forty-seventh street to 152d street; Hugh J. McCauley, from Leonard street to Prince street; W. W. Putnam, from Prince street to Forty-seventh street; John Oakley, from Fifth street to the Broadway squad; Richard Burke, from Prince street to the steamboat squad; John Farley, from the steamboat squad to Prince street; John Malley from the Grand Central Depot to the steamboat squad.

Policeman Harrison Wilson of the Fifty-first street squad was remanded, and Policeman Geo. A. Castle of the same squad was detailed to look after violators of corporation ordinances.

Policeman William D. Terry of the West 126th street squad was assigned as roundsman. Policeman Charles Miner of the same squad was placed on a pension of $600. Policeman Robert Potter of the Prince street squad was dismissed for intoxication. Seventeen P. Bs. were made regular policemen.

Mulcahey's Suit Against the Dynamiters.

The suit of Dennis Mulcahey against O'Donovan Rossa, representing the Irish skirmishing fund, came up before Judge McAdam in the City Court yesterday morning. The suit grew out of the removal of Col. John O'Mahony's body from here to Ireland in 1877. Mulcahey says that Rossa agreed to pay him $1,000 out of the skirmishing fund if he would go over with the remains, and that, to bind the bargain, he paid him $300 down. After taking the body to Ireland Mulcahey says Rossa paid him $227 more, and refused to pay him the balance still due on the $1,000.

Rossa's lawyer yesterday admitted the $300 payment but denied the alleged second payment of $227. Mulcahey, in his own behalf, moved to dismiss defendant's answer, on the ground of fraud and perjury, saying that there was a distinct contract, which Rossa had broken. Judge McAdam will decide on Monday.

Speaking of the matter yesterday, Rossa said:

"Mulcahey is showing himself up finely. He made believe he was doing everything from loyalty, and now he is telling everybody he was doing it for money."

In the West Side Driving Park.

Yesterday was the second day of the spring meeting of the West Side Driving Park of Jersey City, the pool sellers did a brisk business. The first event was for the 2:38 class, for a purse of $200 divided, mile heats, best three in five, in harness. There were five starters—J. Hart's b. m. Lady Finch; C. E. Murray's b. m. Mollie W.; H. G. Smith's br. g. Rowdy Boy; J. O'Neil's b. g. Montgomery; and T. Moore's b. m. Bessie H. In the first heat Lady Finch was the favorite, and won as she pleased by two lengths in front of Mollie W., in 2:40; Rowdy Boy third. Rowdy Boy won the second and third heats, through fouls, in 2:41¾, 2:37¼. Then, to the surprise of the crowd, Mollie W., by steady trotting, won three success-ive heats and the trot, after a hard struggle with Rowdy Boy, in 2:40¾, 2:40¾, 2:47¼. Rowdy Boy got second money, Lady Finch third, Bessie H. collided with Lady Finch in the fourth heat, threw her driver out, and ran three miles before she was caught by William H. Thorp. Both driver and horse got off with a few bruises.

The next event was the for the 2:45 class, for a purse of $200, mile heats, best three in five, in harness. The starters were H. G. Smith's br. g. Captain Jeffers, A. Williams's b. g. Jack Wilkes, A. W. Cowan's b. m. Bergen Belle, and Windsor's b. g. David Buckle, and Wm. S. Lane's ch. m. Queen Victoria. Captain Jeffers was the favorite at $25 to $15 over the field. Captain Jeffers won the first two heats easily from Jack Wilkes in 2:38¾, 2:31¾. The second heat was distanced through a bad second heat. Then Jack Wilkes won the third and fourth heats in 2:37, 2:37¼. In the fifth and deciding heat, Jack Wilkes rushed away to the lead, and held his advantage nearly three-quarters of a mile, when he broke and ran for over thirty yards, finishing first over the score by four lengths, but the judges gave the heat and the trot to Captain Jeffries amid great cheering.

The Latonia Jockey Club Races.

CINCINNATI, May 29.—The first race to-day, a selling race, six furlongs, was won by Avery by a neck, Hellanthus second, Charley Lucas a close third. Time, 1:18¾. Avery paid $90.70 straight, $24.40 place; Hellanthus $9.90.

Second Race—Harold Stakes, for two-year-olds, five furlongs. Bankrupt was never headed, winning in a gallop by five lengths, Tartar second, five lengths in front of Phil Lee, third. Time, 1:04¾. Bankrupt paid $55.50 straight, $20 place; Tartar, $5.80.

Third Race—Hidella Stakes, for three-year-old fillies, one and one-quarter miles. Lizzie Dwyer won handily in three lengths; Lady Wayward second, Ultimatum a poor third. Time, 2:12. Lizzie Dwyer paid $6.70 straight and $6.40 place; Lady Wayward, $9.40.

A drenching rain fell after the third race and the fourth race—the Latonia Derby—was run in mud and water. Clay Pate won by two lengths. Compensation second, Tenbooker (favorite) third. Time, 2:47¼. Mutuals: Clay Pate, straight, $67.60 place, $18.20; Compensation, $17.50.

Racing in England.

LONDON, May 29.—At the Manchester Whitsuntide meeting to-day the race for the Whitsuntide Plate of 3,000 sov., for two-year olds, was won by R. Peck's bay filly Philosophy. Mr. Lefevre's bay colt Caiais was second, and Mr. Taylor's bay colt Gray Hermit third.

Trotting at Point Breeze Park.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.—The trotting meeting at Point Breeze Park closed to-day with two well-contested trots. In the 2:50 class Merry Thought won in straight heats, Nettie Thorne second, and Lady Pathfinder third. Time, 2:31, 2:30, 2:27.

2:10 class, purse $500:

Zoe B.	6	1	2	6	3 1 1
Frank	1	2	6	4	1 2 3
Thomas	5	5	1	1	6 3 2

Time, 2:22¼, 2:23¼, 2:24, 2:25¼, 2:28¾, 2:29¾, 2:30.

Backing His Decision Graeco-Roman Fashion.

CHICAGO, May 29.—Last night, after the referee had decided the Faulkner-Christol wrestling match in favor of Faulkner, "French" Leon, Christol's