JOHNNY WILD'S TIN WATCH.

ALL HIS LIFE HE LONGED FOR IT; NOW HE MAY LOSE IT.

In Supplementary Proceedings the Star "Coon" at Harrigan's Protests that His Tin Timepiece With the Marvellous Tick is the Only Property, Real or Personal, to Which He Can Rightfully Lay Claim.

Ever since the days of his early childhood Johnny Wild's highest ambition has been to possess a tin watch with a loud tick. Long before his thoughts turned stageward, or he dreamed that some day he should become the star "coon" of Mr. Harrigan's company, he prayed for a tin timepiece with distinctly audible works. While his playmates spent their pennies in candy, jewsharps, firecrackers, chewing gum, putty blowers, and other innocent diversions of boyhood, Johnny hoarded his money in a little tin bank with a mansard roof.

"Chew yer darn gum," he used to say to the other boys. "I don't want any of it. Wouldn't take it if y' set me. I'm savin' my chink. Some day I'll have a tin watch, 'n then youse fellows 'll wisht you'd saved up. It'll tick. W'en I get it I'll let y' hear it tick."

It was the dominant idea of his existence. In school time he drew pictures of chronometers on his slate in lieu of doing his sums, and was roundly trounced therefor by his loving teacher. His playtime thoughts were full of that tin watch and its metallic music, and at night when his weary head pressed the bed-ticking he would dream it was the watch ticking. If ever he found anything of value, such as a piece of strap or an old knife or a dead cat, or any treasure dear to happy boyhood, did he keep it to flaunt in the faces of his less fortunate playmates? Not he. He sold it for its full market value and dropped the price through the mansard roof of his little tin bank. The other boys said that Johnny was a dum fool, but Johnny heeded not their jeers. Some day he felt that tin watch would be his, tick and all, and all hardships melted away into nothing in the sunshine of that thought.

The years went on and so did Johnny—on the stage. He was successful and saving, and finally he found that he had enough money to buy that for which he had longed so many years. Then came the difficulty of decision, for there were many tin watches in the market. The actor went from place to place, but could find no tin watch with just such a tick as he wanted. Finally concluding that that particular tick was impracticable in a ready-made chronometer, he decided to have one made to order. It was made, and no one has ever yet learned the cost thereof, but that tin watch became the apple of Johnny's eye. It was a quiet, ordinary, unassuming watch as far as appearances went, but it had a most abnormal tick. The workings of it sounded like a beller factory in full action. It used to get Johnny into trouble sometimes. He had to stop carrying it on the stage because it interfered with the orchestra, and at night other people in the flat where he lived used to send up with requests that Mr. Wild defer putting down his carpets until morning. Boys would come to his door and whistle to convey the impression that he was an agent for an automatic patent typewriter. But it saved him the expense of a gymnasium, as winding it up twice a day gave him plenty of exercise and kept him from getting too fat. Besides it was used by his musical friends who wanted a metronome to practise by. In addition to all this it kept time—when Johnny didn't forget to wind it. A peculiar feature of the contrivance was that when run down the hands would stop with the pendulum kept right on without ever stopping for breath.

It's a great watch," Johnny would tell his friends. "It's largely my own idee, and there ain't another one in the field like it." Thereupon Johnny's friends would smile and say they was glad to hear it.

But now danger threatens Johnny Wild and his tin ticker. A great fear is upon him that the timepiece may become the prey of clamoring creditors, for he has been examined in supplementary proceedings on a judgment for $150 in favor of the Morgan Litho. Co., a company for lithographs furnished to him in 1888 when he starred in a play called "Running Wild." The play didn't have a good run, and Johnny's creditors got everything except the tin watch and the pocket in which he carried it. Since then he has been managing to support existence on his salary of $151 a week which Mr. Harrigan pays him. It used to be $150, but was raised to the present figure. Johnny's friends say that he found he couldn't live on that, so he formed a salary, and that now he sends $150 of his wage home to his wife in Rensselaer, N. Y., and keeps the other dollar to spend on board, lodging, washing, cigars, champagne, theatre boxes, Sunday school picnics, and other similar expenses to which he is addicted, and that whatever is left over he puts in the bank, with a view to purchasing, one day, a diamond-studded jewel case for his tin watch with the tick. General theatrical gossip has it, however, that Mr. Wild's salary was raised to give him distinction over certain other member of the company, who receives only $150 a week.

But that as it may, the fact remains that Johnny was examined in the office of Mr. James Hamilton Cooper, attorney for the creditors, at 280 Broadway yesterday, where he was questioned concerning his property, real and personal. After stating that he once owned a farm, which, upon the failure of "Running Wild," was transferred for $1 to Jacob Freeman, his occupance of the present farm and which is now held by his wife, he was asked:

"Have you any other property, real or personal?"

"Nothing; absolutely nothing," replied the actor.

Mr. Wild," said the lawyer sternly. "You are endeavoring to deceive me. From certain sounds, impossible not to hear, I am led to believe that you have concealed about your person an automatic trip hammer."

The actor clutched the arms of his chair. He gasped for breath. A tear glistened in his eye—trembled on the lash—fell. Mingled with the insistent ticking of the tin watch in his inner pocket could be heard the rapid beating of his heart. Presently he shook with emotion he said:

"I swear I have nothing except—except—"

"Well, out with it."

"Except my tin watch. See it? Hear it? It ticks."

It did tick, loudly, defiantly, as Johnny with shaking hands took from an inner pocket his heart's treasure and laid it on his knee, he looked lovingly at it, then appealingly at the lawyer. Mr. Kean's stern face softened.

"Keep your watch for the present," said he kindly. "We will not deprive you of it."

The case was then adjourned, and Johnny, his fears dispelled for the time being, took the next train for New Haven, where Harrigan's company is playing. When the case is continued, which will be to-morrow, it is thought that Johnny's watch with its abnormal tick will not be present.

The Flight of the Peterson Boys.

The three sons of Charles E. Peterson, a real estate agent, who died in Bellevue Hospital several weeks ago, were committed temporarily to the Juvenile Asylum yesterday by Justice Ryan, in the Jefferson Market Police Court. Mr. Peterson had $4,618.14 in the West Side Bank. He left no will and made no provision for the bringing up of his children. After their father's death the boys left their home in West Thirty-fifth street and hired furnished rooms at 457 West Thirty-fourth street. They were unable to draw out any of the money in the bank, but lived for a time on $200, which had been found in Mr. Peterson's clothes after his death.

While the money lasted the boys spent it recklessly. It was over last week, and they were left penniless. The eldest is only 12 years old. The Gerry society heard of their plight, and one of its agents brought the boys to court yesterday.

Because He Was Hungry He Determined to Rob a Church.

William Miller, a picture frame maker, was arraigned yesterday in the Yorkville Police Court on a charge of burglariously entering Calvary Baptist Church, on Fifty-seventh street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Yesterday, when the janitor of the church went to look after the steam heaters, he found Miller hidden back of the silver closet, having forced open one of the basement doors. Miller frankly admitted that he intended to steal anything he could find there. He said he was out of work and starving, and having appealed in vain for aid to several ministers he had resolved to rob a church. He was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury, in default of $1,000 bail.

Another Physical Examination.

Judge Pryor has granted an order for the physical examination of Mary Oconer, who has brought suit for $2,000 damages for personal injuries sustained at the hands of some of the employees of the New York Roofing Company. The complainant alleges that on Nov. 6, 1893, while passing along Bleecker street, between West Tenth and Charles streets, she was spattered with boiling pitch from a huge boiler, which was used by the defendants. The complainant alleges that her face, hands, and left eye were severely injured and her clothing destroyed.

THE ITHACA BANQUET TRAGEDY.

Student Dingens Still Missing—A Mass Meeting of Students.

ITHACA, Feb. 26.—The investigation into the freshmen banquet tragedy is still being pushed by the civil authorities, but the mystery as to who caused the fatal chlorine gas to be generated is no nearer solution. Of course, the continued absence of Student G. L. Dingens of Buffalo makes strong the suspicion in the public mind that he is the guilty one, but his absence is the only proof against him, beyond the fact that he lives at 6 Cook street, which was the address on the jug. The Coroner said this afternoon that he thought it very funny that Dingens's father should come to Ithaca and not see him. That he was here is positive, but that he did not communicate with the police officials is equally certain.

Students to the number of 1,000 assembled in mass meeting to-day. There were many speeches made and many exciting discussions. The main fight was on the question as to whether freshmen banquets should be in the future omitted. A resolution expressing this to be the sentiment of the meeting was voted down by a close vote. The result of the meeting, other than this, was the adoption of the following:

1. We, the students of Cornell University, in mass meeting assembled, formally express our regret at the deplorable occurrence connected with the recent freshman banquet, which, allowing for falsified and highly colored statements, have nevertheless disgraced the university in the eyes of the public.

2. We disavow the acts or the acts of individuals, unauthorized by any class or body of students in the university.

3. We assure the civil authorities of our sympathy and cooperation in their efforts to bring the offenders to justice.

4. We censure the authors of the exaggerated and sensational press reports, which have placed the students of the university in a false light before the world and unjustly tarnished the name and fame of the institution.

5. We express our conviction that if the freshmen are permitted to continue their banquets they should be held under the protection of the whole student body. It is the sentiment of this meeting that they should be exempt from molestation by any individuals or class.

6. We also express our conviction that all irregular and unregulated contests between under classmen, all so-called "miking" affairs, and other forms of personal collision, are extremely detrimental in their tendency and effect to the welfare of the university, and we will use our influence toward discouraging such affairs in the future.

7. We empower the Student Committee on Discipline to execute this conviction.

8. In order that the under-class supremacy may be definitely settled, we recommend that the athletic committee annually appoint a committee, composed preferably of upper classmen, to arrange and regulate athletic contests between the sophomore and freshman classes; to make decisions as to the winners thereof, and, if deemed expedient, provide prizes for the same.

Resolved, That we do strongly condemn attacks upon President Schurman that directly or indirectly impute responsibility for these occurrences, and that we extend to him the assurance of our complete and perfect confidence in his ability and judgment, and of our hearty cooperation in his efforts to advance the interests of the university.

Immediately after the adjournment of the students' meeting the trustees held a meeting, giving out as a result the following:

Whereas, It now appears that the Coroner has not employed a special detective to ferret out the causes and the agency by which Mrs. Jackson, the student, came to her death on the occasion of the freshmen banquet, on the evening of Feb. 20; and

Whereas, It is stated that the Coroner is in doubt whether he has the right to incur any expense for that purpose; therefore

Resolved, That the Coroner be authorized to draw on the treasurer of Cornell University for any sum, not at present to exceed $500, which he may need for the employment of such detective.

In an interview President Schurman said of the resolutions: "They are in line with the policy which the university had assumed and maintained in regard to the unfortunate affair of Tuesday last. A crime was committed. The authors are unknown, and whether they are students or not the university desires that they should be discovered and punished. It is the duty of the civil authorities to conduct the investigation. By formal action the trustees of the university and the faculty, as well as myself, have assured the authorities of their strong desire to cooperate with them in detecting the guilty parties. The Coroner, it is now reported, deems that he has no right to incur expense for engaging a special detective. The university, in accordance with its policy of aiding the civil authorities in all ways in which it can aid them, puts at the disposal of the Coroner the funds necessary to enable him to secure the expert investigation called for."

The statement to the effect that the university authorities do not desire to discover the perpetrator or criminal he said was utterly false.

M'DERMOTT WON'T EAT ANYTHING.

He Is Insane Owing to Religion and Is Keeping a Strict Lenten Fast.

John McDermott, aged 22 years, who lives with a married sister at 62 Throop avenue, Williamsburgh, went into All Saints' Roman Catholic Church in Thornton street, near Broadway, Williamsburgh, on Sunday morning and fell on his knees in the middle aisle. He began to pray with such fervor that the services were interrupted. When ushers tried to eject him he struck one of them in the face. He was carried into the vestibule and detained there until Policeman Reifschneider of the Clymer street station arrived. He declared that God had commanded him to go to church and pray for sinners.

At the Lee Avenue Police Court yesterday his sister told Justice Goetting that he became insane only recently.

"He has been fasting since the beginning of Lent," she said, "and nothing will induce him to eat anything. He is crazy on religion, and believes that strict fasting only will save him from hell."

As she said she would have her brother cared for, Justice Goetting dismissed the case. McDermott was so weak from his long fast that his sister had to assist him out of the court room.

HER BUILDERS' TRIAL POSTPONED.

The Cramps Didn't Want to Test the Indiana in This Weather.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—The battle ship Indiana, which was to have left Cramps' shipyard this morning for her builders' trial trip, will not sail until to-morrow week. Everything was in readiness for the start to-day, but owing to the severe storm prevailing and the non-arrival of the big ship's anchor chains it was decided to postpone the trial. The missing anchor chains are aboard the Government steamer Fern, which left Newport last Thursday and has not arrived here yet. The trial, when it comes off, will take place at sea off the Delaware Capes, and several days will be consumed in testing the ship. No special effort will be made to get the maximum speed of the vessel out of her, but the trial will be devoted to a thorough testing of the workings of the machinery.

If the machinery runs satisfactorily, the Government will be notified that the builders are ready for the official trial trip, and that will take place as soon thereafter as the Secretary of the Navy appoints a time for it.

The Catholic Church in America.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 26.—Archbishop Ireland, in a sermon yesterday in the Cathedral of St. Paul, on "The Catholic Church in America," said the Church, under the Constitution, had all the rights she desired, and advised Catholics to ignore the enemies of the Church.

Those who refused them their rights were few, and they should not be heeded. The opposition of any existing anti-Catholic party today would soon die out if it were not noticed. The Archbishop added: "Catholics belong to all parties, and it is well that this is the case. When Americans vote, their basis of decision must be, not the religion of the candidate, but his citizenship and his personal fitness for the office. To put a man in office because he is a Protestant is wrong; to put a man in office because he is a Catholic is wrong."

Judge Gaynor in Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 26.—Judge Gaynor is becoming popular here. He holds monthly special terms in Poughkeepsie, the last one being held on Saturday. Among the motions made was one for alimony and counsel fees in the divorce suit of Mary A. Manning against Thomas Manning of Milton. The plaintiff's counsel wanted $30 a week alimony.

"How much is the defendant worth?" asked Judge Gaynor.

"About $3,000," replied the attorney.

"Six per cent. interest on that would only be $180 a year," said Judge Gaynor. "I can't give you $30 a week."

"We'll take $25," interjected the attorney, and as Judge Gaynor shook his head he added:

"Well, then, $20."

Finally $15 was agreed on.

The Mayor and Rapid Transit.

Mayor Gilroy said yesterday when questioned in regard to the proposition that the city build a rapid transit road:

"I am opposed to the city's building the road or to lending its capital to do so until it is clearly demonstrated that it is impossible to find private capital that will embark in the undertaking. Even then I will oppose the building of the road by the city until the question has been voted upon by the people."

Bill for Mrs. Howe's Idea to Pay.

Isaac O. Woodruff, the Maiden lane druggist who was recently sued by Ithamar Howe for $50,000, for the alienation of his wife's affections, has secured a judgment against Howe for $264.01, the costs of the action.

EXECUTED IN 58 SECONDS.

MATTHEW JOHNSON PUT TO DEATH BY ELECTRICITY AT SING SING.

His Coolness Surprised the Keepers—He Confessed Two Other Murders Besides That of Engineer Kuckelhorn in New York.

SING SING, Feb. 26.—Matthew Johnson, the slayer of Emil Kuckelhorn, died in the electric chair at 11:35 o'clock this morning. When he was strapped in the chair, he said: "I say good-by." His only friend, the Rev. Daniel Weisher, replied: "Good-by." Then Johnson said "God be with me." A few seconds later he was dead.

Johnson showed no sign of breaking down as the time for the execution approached. He surprised his guards and Warden Durston by his coolness. In all their experience with condemned murderers they could not recall a man who seemed so perfectly free from fear as the West Indian negro. This morning he said to Warden Durston:

"I did the deed, and I am willing to go."

A week ago he confessed the crime to the Rev. Mr. Weisher. The latter wrote down the condemned man's statement. After making the confession he seemed to be anxious to have it all over with. When told that he could have anything he wanted to eat he asked for pie, and he ate pie daily for a week.

To-day he was perfectly calm, and entered the death chamber with a firm step. He was accompanied by the prison chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Wells, and the Rev. Mr. Weisher. He took his seat in the chair and looked curiously about as the electrodes were attached to his head and right leg. He was very thin, and the electrode on the leg slid down and required readjusting. In the interval Johnson spoke his last words. He is the only man put to death by electricity here who has spoken in the death chair except Carlyle Harris. His voice was firm and even.

It was just 11:35 when the connections were all made. At a signal from Warden Durston, Electrician Davis turned on the current of 1,740 volts. The form in the chair jumped upward, straining at the straps as the current passed through it. Dr. John Wilson Gibbs, who acted as official timekeeper, nodded at the end of three seconds, and the current was reduced to 400 volts. It was kept at that for fifty-five seconds, and then shut off entirely. Dr. R. T. Irwine, the prison physician, examined the body, which was now limp in the chair, and finding no signs of life, called the other doctors up. They expressed the opinion that the man was killed by the first shock. The execution was successful in every way. Among the witnesses were Drs. Edward Carroll, M. L. Bennett, Henry Herskowitz, Frederick P. Reynolds, W. E. Lower, J. G. L. Casdeke, and John Wilson Gibbs. Dr. Gibbs is the physician who treated President Cleveland and reduced his weight a couple of years ago.

Johnson's body will be buried in quicklime in the prison cemetery. The autopsy was performed by Drs. Irvine, Gibbs, and Bennett. It showed no change in the tissues due to the mode of death.

In addition to confessing the Kuckelhorn murder, Johnson admitted that he had committed two other murders for which he was never tried, and of which, so far as he knew, he was not even suspected. He said that twelve years ago he killed his wife, married woman named Lizzie Frazen at Hackensack, in one of his visits, in the absence of her husband, he wished to get her ten-year-old daughter out of the way. He accordingly took the girl a few yards away from the house, drowned the doll, and pushed her into the water. The girl was drowned. He left Key West and went to a place on the west coast of Florida called Chokoloskee, where he worked as a charcoal burner. He got into a quarrel over a woman with Samuel Kellogg, another charcoal burner, and killed him, and then came North and never heard of the Florida murders again.

Johnson said that his father, Jeremiah Johnson, his mother, his three sisters, and his two brothers live in Key West. He wrote a letter to his father yesterday bidding him good-by and telling him that he had made his peace with God and was certain that he would go straight to heaven.

Kuckelhorn was engineer at the electrotyping establishment of Thomas & Wylie in Twenty-fourth street, New York. Johnson entered the place early on the morning of Dec. 3, 1892, for the purpose of robbery and hid in a loft until night. When the place was closed he went down into the cellar, and there met Kuckelhorn. Knowing that he would be arrested he struck Kuckelhorn on the head with an iron bar, killing him. Then he stole the dead man's gold watch and chain and week's salary. He was arrested a few days afterward and was convicted. He was sentenced to death on May 18 by Recorder Smyth.

AFTER JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Fish Commissioners Want the Fines Which Judge Earl Thinks They Should Have.

The New York Fish Commissioners proceeded yesterday against all the Justices of the Peace in the State for the purpose of recovering certain moneys retained by these Justices, which an opinion of Justice Earl of the Court of Appeals, handed down on Feb. 6, declares should have been turned over to the Commission. The particulars of this case, which is recorded as Huntington (President of the Fish Commission) agt. Crennan, and which was fought through all the courts, are as follows:

During the summer of 1892 many persons were arrested by the State Fish and Game Protector for using purse nets in the west end of Long Island Sound, within the boundaries of Westchester county, contrary to the provisions of section 135 of chapter 488 of the Laws of 1892. These persons were fined by the Justice of the Peace before whom they were taken (the defendant in this case), and paid their fines to him. These fines amounted to about $1,000. The Justice retained this money, because he was undecided whether he should turn it over to the relators or to the Treasurer of Westchester county. Demand was made upon him by the relators for the money, but the demand was refused.

In April, 1893, an order was obtained from a Justice of the Supreme Court for the defendant to show cause why a peremptory writ of mandamus should not issue against him requiring him to pay over the money. The Justice denied the motion upon the return of that order, but without prejudice to the right of the relators to renew it.

The relators renewed their motion before the same Justice, by whom it was denied on the ground that it was beyond the power of the Legislature to deprive Westchester county of the fine money to which it was entitled under the law as it stood before the amendment of 1893, on which the relators based their case. The latter thereupon appealed to the General Term, but the decision was affirmed on the ground that the amendments of 1893 could not have a retroactive effect so as to change the title to moneys in the hands of the defendant at the time the amendment was passed.

When the case came before Judge Earl, he reversed all the rulings which had been previously made, on the ground that section 238, as amended, was designed to put fines and penalties on the same footing, requiring both to be paid to the Commissioners, by whom they are to be disbursed, and that the legislative intent was plainly manifested that this section should have a retroactive effect.

This decision covers a vast number of like cases all over the State.

Five Years for Stealing an Overcoat.

BALLSTON SPA, Feb. 26.—Henry W. Heartt of Waterford pleaded guilty in the Court of Sessions to-day of grand larceny in the second degree, and was sentenced to Dannemora prison for five years. He is the only son of the late Dr. P. T. Heartt, a wealthy and respected citizen of Waterford, but in early youth developed traits that later confirmed him as a criminal. He has served terms in Illinois and Tennessee prisons.

He was suspected of having planned the robbery of the State Saratoga County Bank of Waterford in 1873, of which his father was President, but the affair was compromised by settlement with the owners of the stolen bonds. Heartt was also once saved from conviction for larceny in this State by being adjudged insane. He is 54 years old. The crime for which he is convicted in this instance is stealing a valuable overcoat during service hour from the Presbyterian church in Waterford.

Horner Still Pursued by His Customers.

E. H. Horner, who was arrested in 1891 for swindling a large number of persons by means of a premium bond scheme, was a prisoner at the Harlem Police Court yesterday. He had an office at 88 Wall street in 1891, and was doing a large business selling on the installment plan foreign securities, which it was stated entitled the holders to a check to win large cash prizes. The police put a stop to this. Mrs. Augusta Gerke of 1,755 Madison avenue, was one of those who bought bonds of Horner. She paid him $126, but now has nothing to show for it. She recently discovered that Horner was living at 334 East 118th street and caused his arrest.

Justice Welde told the prisoner yesterday that he would give him twenty-four hours in which to hand over the bonds to Mrs. Gerke or return her money.

RACE OF EXECUTION TRIALS.

A Tombs Voter, a Repeater, and a Bogus Blind Man Convicted.

Michael Cady, who was charged with falsely registering on election day, was tried before Judge Barrett yesterday in Over and Terminer. The defendant, while living in the Tombs prison, registered as a voter in the Thirty-ninth Election district of the Second Assembly district. John J. Fallon, Warden of the Tombs, testified that Cady was committed to the Tombs on Aug. 14, 1892, by Commissioner Edward C. Sheehy, and that he was in the prison on the day of registration. Cady was at liberty to go out when he wished. He acted as a messenger and was not in confinement.

Cady, who is about 60 years old, testified that for the past seven years he had made the Tombs his home, and that he thought he had a right to vote.

Justice Barrett charged the jury that the defendant had no right to register as a voter and treat the Tombs as a residence. The jury found a verdict of guilty.

Then Patrick Dougherty and Frank Aller pleaded guilty to registering from the Tombs.

"The entire system of keeping the men at the Tombs is very loose, and I cannot understand it," said Justice Barrett. "They have made the prison a boarding house, and this must be stopped. If it is only calling attention to this state of affairs, these trials will have accomplished something."

Justice Barrett said that he did not intend to inflict any heavy punishment. He simply wished to put an end to the system.

"I think the ends of the law will be satisfied," said he, "by sentencing Cody to thirty days in the penitentiary." He granted a certificate of reasonable doubt, and if the General Term reverses the verdict the pleas of guilty in the other Tombs cases will be withdrawn.

William H. Kuhle was then called. He was a poll clerk in the election district where Dunphy, who was convicted early in the month, was inspector, and he was charged with not making proper entries in his book of the causes which prevented voters from preparing their own ballots. On Mr. Wellman's motion the indictment was dismissed.

Michael J. Fay, who was an inspector in the Nineteenth Election district of the Second Assembly district, and Thomas Harrold, an inspector of the Eighteenth Election district of the Second Assembly district, were surrendered by their bondsmen. Harrold gave fresh bail. Fay was committed to the Tombs. Both are charged with a false canvass of the ballot.

A new jury was empanelled to try Joseph T. Ferris, charged with illegal voting in the Forty-seventh Election district of the Eighth Assembly district, and also in the Thirty-fourth Election district of the same Assembly district.

George Mabraison, a Republican election inspector at the Forty-seventh district, testified that he saw the defendant swear in his vote under the name of Charles Smith of 154 West Fourth street. Thomas Wallace of 154 West Fourth street swore that Ferris did not live there, but that Charles Smith, who looked much like him, did. William E. Kane, a ballot clerk in the same polling booth, could not recognize the defendant as the man who voted as Charles Smith. The defendant and Lawyer McClelland, his counsel, rushed up to court but the witness could not identify the defendant.

"Which is the man on trial?" asked Kane.

Frank Golden, Chairman of the board of election inspectors, swore that he did not know the original Charles Smith. Mr. Wellman then produced an affidavit which the witness had signed, and which contained a description of the real Charles Smith.

"Did you write this description?" thundered Mr. Wellman.

The witness hesitated a little and then replied, "I did, sir."

William Crosbie, an election inspector of the Thirty-fourth Election district, testified that Ferris voted there. Ferris denied his guilt. He was convicted, and he will be sentenced on Thursday.

Roger Jackson, colored, was tried for swearing falsely that he was totally blind when he voted in the Forty-seventh election district of the Eighth Assembly district. Witness Mairahon identified him. He said that he remonstrated with Jackson and told him he should not vote, as he was able to see. When Jackson replied that "it was all right," Frank Golden, an election inspector, testified that he administered the oath to Jackson. He said that the defendant made two or three attempts to fold the ballots, but failed, and then said he was blind. The defendant denied that he had taken any oath. He stated that he was not able to fold the ballots, and had to be assisted. Julia Jackson, his sister, testified that her brother's sight was weak. Jackson was convicted and got two years.

IT MADE THE FIREMEN WORK.

A Fierce Fire Yesterday Morning in the Millionaire District.

Fire was discovered shortly before 2 o'clock yesterday morning in the five-story brick-front building, 9, 11, and 13 on the north side of East Fifty-ninth street. On the ground floor there are three stores, and up stairs the building, which has recently been remodeled, is let for office purposes and for artists' studios. Next door, west, is Park & Tilford's seven-story stable, and beyond that the Hotel New Netherland, while across the street is the Hotel Savoy. When the alarm was given the flames had made their way from the cellar, where they started, up the elevator shaft and were shooting out of a skylight on the roof. It looked then as as if there was going to be a very big blaze, and many of the guests at the two hotels got up and dressed to be ready for emergencies.

The store at No. 9 is occupied by J. N. Hegeman's drug store. No. 11 is unoccupied, and 13 is a café kept by Patrick Duffy. Up stairs many of the offices are vacant. On the second floor are the rooms of J. D. Posner & Sons, chiropodists, and on the third, the Tyler Fireproof Construction Company's offices and those of Buchanan & Diesler, architects while under the roof are the studios and living apartments of several artists. The janitor of the building, Henry Schroder, lives in a little structure on the roof.

At ten minutes to 2 o'clock James Reilly, the bartender in Duffy's place, smelled smoke. He went down cellar to make an investigation and found Duffy's place filled with smoke. He ran up stairs and rang the janitor's bell. Schroder and his wife heard the bell and began at once to awaken the artists. The fire-escape ladder to the roof of the residence 15 East Fifty-ninth street was let down, and by way of it all escaped from the burning building. Soon after the arrival of the firemen there was a blaze visible in the drug store, and, as the fire looked dangerous, third and fourth alarms were turned in.

It took two hours of hard work on the part of the large force of engines and men brought out by the four alarms to overcome the flames, the body of the fire being in the drug store, where it seems to have begun, and around the elevator shaft. Hosemen Louis McAuliffe and John McHugh of Engine 23 were hurt by falling timbers and were taken to the Presbyterian Hospital. Richard O'Brien of Hook and Ladder 7 was also injured. The loss caused by the fire will amount to about $15,000. The building, which is owned by Henry Leidenburg of 14 West Fifty-first street, was damaged to the extent of about $7,500 and is fully insured. The exact origin of the fire is not known.

Mr. Hegeman, who owned the drug store, is not connected in any way with the Broadway druggist firm of that name that has suffered so severely by fire recently.

There was a fire in the blacksmith shop at 632 West Forty-eighth street about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and it made such a fierce blaze that a second alarm was sent out. It did $2,000 damage.

Fire in the apartments of Edward Brenton, at 152 West Twentieth street, did $1,000 damage yesterday morning.

This Peacemaker is Considered a Nuisance.

W. L. Brower of 19 Ten Eyck street, Brooklyn, went to the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon in obedience to a summons issued by Justice Ryan. Brower is Chairman of the Council of the United Shoemakers. On Saturday he went to the shoe factory of John J. Lattermann at 87, 89, and 91 South Fifth avenue, and tried to patch up the differences between Lattermann and his employees. The latter have been on a strike since Feb. 20. Lattermann complained to Justice Ryan that Brower was a nuisance, and that his presence at the factory caused increased excitement among the strikers. Justice Ryan discharged Brower and cautioned him to keep away from the scene of the strike, which is still on.

Drowned While Skating.

DUNKIRK, Feb. 26.—While skating last night on the lake Miss Mamie Sarder and August Kress were drowned. They were among a party of a hundred skaters, and as partners they had become separated from the others. All at once they were seen to disappear through the ice. Nothing could be done to save them, as they had been drawn under the ice. The bodies were recovered this morning.

Reading Road Cuts Wages.

READING, Pa., Feb. 26.—The Reading Railroad Company posted notices in its shops in this city and other points along the system today announcing that on and after March 1 the employees will work full time of ten hours a day. All mechanics will be reduced 10 per cent. The wages of laborers will remain the same as now. The shops have been working five days of eight hours each for some time.

Here go the Overcoats.

Some $30

Melton Overcoats

for $10

WE'RE gratified to know that so many people have been so decently clothed for so little money. And we're glad this store has done it. Not for the sake of the glory of it, but because we now feel assured we won't carry anything over.

If you want to know any more about why so many overcoats went out so quickly, you can see what's left of them (a good many yet) if you'll come in soon, and the sight will be the explanation.

Thirty-dollar overcoats, long, full and deep. Fancy cassimere body linings. All colors, including fine blacks and oxfords—$10.

E. O. THOMPSON,

TAILOR, CLOTHIER AND IMPORTER,

245 BROADWAY,

Between Park Place and Murray St.

CONSUMPTION IS CONTAGIOUS.

Brooklyn to Adopt the Kings County Medical Society's Suggestions to That Effect.

At the suggestion of Health Commissioner Emery of Brooklyn, the Kings County Medical Society recently considered the proposition to place consumption on the list of contagious diseases, and subject to the usual restrictions. The report of the society on the matter was presented to the Commissioner yesterday. It upholds the contagious disease feature, and makes these recommendations:

First—That posters, circulars, &c., be utilized to educate the public that pulmonary tuberculosis is an infectious disease, and that it is acquired by the direct transmission of tubercle bacilli from the phthisical to those who are in health, by means of the dried and pulverized sputum floating as dust in the air, and through infected meat and milk, and that it can be largely prevented by strict attention to popular measures of cleanliness and disinfection and by sanitary control of the meat and milk supply.

Second—That all public institutions, such as asylums, homes, hospitals, dispensaries, &c., be required to transmit to the Board of Health the names and addresses of all persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, within two days after the time that a positive diagnosis can be made.

Third—That the Health Department establish a hospital, to be known as the consumptive hospital, to be used for the exclusive care and medical treatment of this disease, and that so far as practicable all inmates of other institutions suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis be transferred to this hospital.

Fourth—That the Health Department undertake the bacteriological examination of the sputum for diagnostic purposes free of charge to poor persons of irregular character in the hospitals or private dwellings or tenement houses, when the physician in attendance desires that this be done; this procedure to be carried out with a view of obtaining definite knowledge upon which the proper sanitary surveillance of these suffering from tuberculosis can be based.

Fifth—That the Health Department has become aware of the existence of a house or premises where tuberculosis exists or recently existed (as in cases of death or removal), and shall take such specific measures as are required in each case.

Sixth—That the Health Department secure the passage of an ordinance by the Common Council of this city requiring corporations controlling public conveyance to frequently disinfect such parts of their property as are contaminated with expectoration.

Seventh—That a special laboratory be established to be known as the bureau of pathology, bacteriology, and disinfection, for the proper performance of the tests and examinations of the sputum, and for the referral, the investigation of all cases of infectious and contagious diseases that may require the attention of the Health Department.

Eighth—That the Health Department cause a frequent examination of the milch cows from which is derived the city's milk supply, and the examination of the animals killed for food in the slaughter houses of the city, and for that purpose only qualified veterinarians be employed.

Ninth—That the Commissioner determine and limit the minimum of space to be allowed to cows furnishing milk to be sold in this city.

Dr. Emery says that in the management of the department he will probably adopt regulations in conformity with the spirit of the recommendations.

WIMAN PLEADS NOT GUILTY.

At Liberty on the $25,000 Bail He Gave on Saturday.

Erastus Wiman pleaded not guilty yesterday to the two indictments charging him with forgery in the second degree. He came into Part L of the Court of General Sessions at a little after 11 A. M. with his counsel, Gen. Tracy, and his son-in-law, Norman S. Walker, Jr. Messrs. Davis, Lindsay, and Weeks appeared for the people. A minor case was first heard, and then the clerk called "Erastus Wiman."

Mr. Wiman rose and advanced to the bar where Gen. Tracy had been sitting. Gen. Tracy arose and Mr. Wiman took his place beside him. The accused kept his eyes fixed upon the ground and pushed back his hair with one hand. Gen Tracy said: "We plead not guilty."

Then he added, "I understand the prisoner is on bail and I suppose the bail is ample."

"The bail is satisfactory," replied Judge Martine.

Then the three friends left the court room together and disappeared in a cab which was waiting.

The two indictments were found last Wednesday. The forgeries are alleged to have been committed on Jan. 20 and Feb. 6, 1893, when, it is charged, Mr. Wiman endorsed the names of Orden Brower and E. W. Bullinger on the backs of two checks of R. G. Dun & Co., made out to their order, and appropriated the $10,580 so derived to his own account.

Gen. Tracy had no information to give to reporters further than to say that he felt that the accused had not been fairly treated in the matter of bail last Friday. Gen. Tracy said that before he sent Messrs. Horton, Emmons, Metcalf, Barrett, Kimball, and Chandler to the District Attorney's office he inquired over the telephone of Assistant District Attorney Lindsay whether Staten Island real estate would be accepted for bail, and was assured that it would be.

Assistant District Attorney Davis replies to this that the amount of bail required was $25,000, and the value of real estate necessary was double that sum. The gentlemen who presented themselves were all wealthy, and entirely satisfactory as bondsmen, but the character of their securities was faulty. All together they did not happen to own Staten Island real estate of more than $45,000 value. That estimate, said Mr. Davis, was open to the suspicion that all estimates of Staten Island property are open to—of an overestimate of anywhere up to 75 per cent. above the true value of the property. He said he regretted keeping Mr. Wiman locked up another day as much as anybody, but it was simply a question of obeying the law, and he had no alternative.

Trustee Potters and the Tariff.

TRENTON, Feb. 26.—The Advisory Committee of the striking potters has appointed a committee with full power to effect a settlement with the manufacturers. This morning the National Union, the organization of operative potters, sent a telegram to Senators Smith and McPherson at Washington asking them to do all in their power to secure an advance in duty on the pottery schedule of the Wilson bill and denying the statement that they want a reduction of the schedule.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF

ROBERT EMMET,

UNDER AUSPICES OF

THE CLAN-NA-GAEL,

AT TAMMANY HALL, ON SUNDAY EVENING, MARCH 4, 1894. ORATION BY

THE REV. WM. J. MACNEVIN, SHEEHAN,

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

HON. JOS. J. O'DONOHUE, CHAIRMAN.

EMINENT VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL ORCHESTRAL MUSIC BY SAYER.

See the Programme.

IN THE WORLD OF FASHION.

Pleasures Gathered Fine from New York—Pleasures Gathered Coronna's Movements.

The uproarious enthusiasm at the last of the Sunday night concerts in the Metropolitan Opera House was but the concentration of several thousand sighs, for oppressive thoughts went through the audience, especially among the occupants of the boxes, that with the close of the concert the season would lose its backbone. The ladies split their gloves in clapping because they will not need any more for a month. Now the often repeated expression that "things are socially dull in town" has meaning. The prominent spirits in society are getting away from the city. Scores of persons have gone to Lakewood, Florida, Bermuda, and Europe, and Mother Grundy has gone to sleep.

Just now Miss Anna Gould and William McC. Harriman, with Mrs. Kingdon, Mrs. George Gould's mother, as chaperon, are the centre of attraction at St. Augustine. They will go on to Cuba and Nassau. They went away quietly on a Ward line steamer two weeks ago. Mme. Hading and M. Coquelin were on the same boat. Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Kelly, Jr., are going to Mexico. Mrs. John Lyon Gardiner, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane will soon assist in keeping up the pace, and others will follow on.

The morning musicales in the ballroom at the Waldorf come regularly on Mondays as a source of delight. Yesterday about 200 ladies and gentlemen went through the snow storm to hear Miss Sigrid Wolf, the contral