YALE MEDICAL SCHOOL.

A College on Which the Sick and Feeble Heap Their Blessings.

Yale has good reason to be proud that America's greatest physician was one of her first graduates in medicine.

Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL. D., to whom, it has been well said, the world owes longer life and more freedom from sickness than to any other man or school of men, had studied with Prof. Nathan Smith of New Haven and graduated in medicine at Yale only a few years before he began to be known as one of the most remarkable men in his profession.

In maturer years, after his researches abroad, his brilliant professorship at Dartmouth and his wonderful discovery of what has come to be known as Paine's celery compound, the remedy that makes people well, the remedy that in this spring season is in greater demand than any other medicine in the world—in his maturer years Prof. Phelps often expressed his high estimate of the value of the school-day training he had received. His early instructors were men of even temper, healthy, strong, clear brained, hard working.

Our school teachers to-day are every now and then accused by parents of being irritable and even unjust toward their pupils.

"If this were so, is it at all wonderful," asked Prof. F. W. Draper in his lecture before the school teachers, "when we consider the fearful strain on body and brain to which they are subjected, with hardly a let-up during the day?"

The ordinary conditions of the unrenewed air, forty or fifty children crowded into the average public schoolroom, are enough to astonish one. The sudden opening of windows, and the violent changes in temperature, the hard work of modern discipline, the worry of constant examinations, visits of parents, the scanty pay and the disheartening efforts to urge the slow and careless along the tedious road to knowledge—is it strange that teachers seem at times petulant, nervous, even unreasonable?

It is roughly estimated by a careful physician that in fully four-fifths of the schools of this country, including village, district, and city high schools, Paine's celery compound is doing a world of good, enabling a vast number of teachers and scholars to stand the strain and stress of their hard work.

Prof. Phelps was for years himself a hard working instructor at Dartmouth College. His experience showed him the peculiar dangers that menace a teacher's health. His whole life was devoted to this very question of the nerves and their relation to diseases of the body until he discovered Paine's celery compound, the greatest nerve regulator and blood purifier the medical world has yet known and recognized.

The small beginnings of nervousness, pale, thin blood, growing irritability, and depression are speedily checked by Paine's celery compound.

A woman is normally less full blooded than man she is relatively in more danger of becoming thin blooded than he. Paine's celery compound is prescribed by medical men throughout the country as peculiarly capable of giving new, rich blood, increased weight and a feeling of returning health to just such pale, thin blooded, discouraged women and young girls whose rapid growth is making too great demands upon their vitality and store of nervous energy.

Paine's celery compound purifies the blood of every taint and poisonous humor, and quickly cures diseases of the kidneys, biliousness, and more serious liver diseases, as well as all troubles due to disordered nerves, as dyspepsia, neuralgia, rheumatism, inability to sleep, and all forms of nervous weakness. It cures where everything else fails.

From the first the formula of Paine's celery compound was furnished to all reputable physicians. They found the wonderful remedy to be exactly what was claimed for it, a great nerve and brain strengthener and restorer. It was demonstrated beyond doubt that Paine's celery compound would cure nervous debility and exhaustion, neuralgia, sleeplessness, dyspepsia, and all blood diseases.

It was as harmless as it was good, and it was the universal advice of the medical profession that the compound be placed where the general public could secure it, and thousands of people have again this year proven the wisdom of this good advice.

The recent advice of Commodore Howell to use this compound, which the Commodore publicly said had saved his own life, and the published testimonials of Mayor McShane of Montreal, the Poet-Author Hardy, George Wright, Marie Tempest, Councillor Morse, Mabel Jenness, ex-Minister to Austria John M. Francis, and other men and women of national reputation, has brought the compound into special notice. As a well-known physician says: "Paine's celery compound is not a patent medicine; it is not a sarsaparilla; it is not a mere tonic; it is not an ordinary nervine—it is as far beyond them all as the diamond is superior to cheap glass."—*Adv.*

MANY WOMEN CAMPAIGNERS.

THE SUFFRAGISTS AND THE ANTIS NOW WORKING LIKE BEAVERS.

A Peep Into the Rival Headquarters at Sherry's and the Waldorf—Both Camps Very Much in Earnest About the Work.

The atmosphere at the woman suffrage headquarters at Sherry's continues serene and bright, in spite of the fact that "the antis" have set up a rival camp at the Waldorf, only a few blocks away. A sort of universal good humor pervades the place. Yesterday morning, while a SUN reporter was there, a fine-looking man walked in, and in a courteous, yet matter-of-course tone, said:

"If you please, I would like to sign the petition."

He did so, and as he rose to go Miss Field asked him if he would care to take a petition to his business office.

"I would be very glad to," said the gentleman, and, taking the envelope, he bowed and went out.

Miss Field looked at the name in order to add it to the list of those who have taken petitions. It was John M. Cornell, 20 East Thirty-seventh street. Mr. Cornell is a prominent Methodist and a man of large wealth, having one of the largest iron foundries in the State.

"How do you feel about the protesting women?" the reporter asked Miss Field.

"Oh, in every movement," she said, "there must be two sides. I think they will only help our cause. I am sure they will not injure it."

Down at the Waldorf, three ladies who didn't want their names mentioned were in charge of the protest. This document was lying on the desk when the reporter arrived, but was quickly turned face downward lest any of the names should get into the papers. The New York woman who assisted at the organization of the Brooklyn committee at Mrs. Putnam's, and who started the movement in New York, was in charge this morning, but she exacted a promise that her name should not be printed. She said that they had thousands of signatures and that things were going on wonderfully. Protests are given out to any one desiring them.

"We take only women's names on this protest," said the woman in charge, "for this is a woman's movement. We assume that most of the men are with us."

"Do the women in favor of suffrage come down here and try to convert you?"

"Oh, no! I have received a number of anonymous letters and tracts and things, however. They say all sorts of things. In one of these letters I was asked if I had ever read about the—what do you call it?—the age of consent. The writer said that she thought if I knew about that I would change my stand on the subject."

"Do you know about it?"

"Oh, yes, I am thoroughly informed about it. The ladies who have taken up this protest are all well posted."

"But about this age of consent. Is it that you think women couldn't do anything to better the law, or is it that you think the law is all right?"

"I don't think women could do anything to help the law. We have good laws as it is. The laws are more favorable to women than to men, and it is simply because women do not vote. See what the position of women is now compared with what it was thirty years ago."

"Isn't that because these women who want woman suffrage have struggled and fought to advance the position of women?"

"That just shows," said the anti-suffrage champion triumphantly, "what women can do without the ballot. See?"

"But these women say that they would prefer to accomplish these things by the quiet means of the ballot, without going around making speeches and beseeching Legislatures. That is what Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton said the other day."

At this point another reporter appeared.

"They come in shoals," said the woman in charge despairingly.

"And they all ask questions," said one of the others plaintively.

The new reporter had not heard.

"Have you any arguments?" he demanded. "It has been said in the papers that you decline to argue."

"We have plenty of arguments," said the lady in charge, with some spirit, "but we do not choose to bring them forward."

And she turned her back.

SIGNING THE COUNTER PETITION.

Copies Ready for Distribution at the Headquarters in the Waldorf.

The machinery of the anti-woman suffrage movement in this city was started yesterday morning. At the headquarters in the Hotel Waldorf counter petitions were displayed for the callers who desired to distribute them. The lady in charge said that the committee did not wish to give out the names of the signers, but that the petition had been signed by ladies prominent in fashionable circles.

The morning mail brought letters of encouragement from all over the State. The anti-suffragists were particularly gratified by receiving a letter from Rochester, which said that "the work of the anti-suffragists in this city, the hotbed of the suffragists in this State, had been unexpectedly successful."

The popularity of the anti-suffrage movement among working girls was shown by the fact that wage-earning women had called for petitions. One lady of the committee received a letter from a woman she had never seen, saying: "I have been a wage earner for years, and I am convinced that woman suffrage will be to the benefit of the laboring woman."

The Anti-Woman Suffrage League will not hold public meetings. The work will be carried on through committee conferences. Efforts will be constantly made until May 8 to carry the question before working women. The counter petition will be open for signatures at the Waldorf on weekdays from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M., and on Sundays from 1 P. M. to 6 P. M. until May 8.

MEETING THE ANTIS' OBJECTIONS.

Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi Takes Them Up in Order and Answers Each One.

The following circular has been issued by Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi in reply to the objections to woman suffrage offered by the Brooklyn anti-suffragists. The numbered paragraphs contain the arguments of the objectors to woman suffrage, and each paragraph is followed by Mrs. Jacobi's reply:

1. Because suffrage is to be regarded not as a privilege to be enjoyed, but as a duty to be performed.

Suffrage is certainly a duty to be performed to the State as well as a privilege to be enjoyed. And that is precisely why the hitherto apathetic half of the population should be aroused to a sense of their duty.

2. Because therefore the women of this State have enjoyed exemption from this burdensome duty, and no adequate reason has been assigned for depriving them of that immunity.

If the population of a free State generally considered the franchise a burdensome duty, there would soon be an end of freedom. To the extent that women can be made to swallow this statement, when presented in a gilded pill by their advisers, so many will remain a serious menace to the permanence of democratic institutions in a free State.

3. Because conferring suffrage upon the women who claim it would impose suffrage upon the many women who neither desire it as a privilege nor regard it as their duty.

Suffrage is imposed upon no one, not even on the man who possess this privilege, dearbought with the struggles for liberty of countless generations. At present those who choose can always neglect it, and would do so if they were women. It is doubtful, however, if women would so often neglect this high privilege did they once possess it.

4. Because the need of America is not an increased quantity, but an improved quality, of the vote, and there is adequate reason to believe that woman suffrage, by doubling the vote, will improve its quality.

Unquestionably the need of America is an improved quality of the vote. In the constant evolution of society the immediate new resource at hand for improving that quality is to enlist the interest, sympathies, and conscience of women in public affairs, and to arouse and quicken an intelligence whose force has been hitherto largely latent. It is a myth to suppose that women judiciously influence the vote of their husbands, brothers, or sons. They cannot influence in concerns of which they know nothing and can know nothing, because with them they have nothing to do, and their influence, if attempted, would naturally be rejected as an attempt at meddling by ignorance with matters of which they necessarily know nothing.

5. Because the household, not the individual, is the unit of the State, and the vast majority of women are represented by household suffrage.

The household is not the unit of the State, and is not so considered by either law or custom. It has been proposed in Belgium to give the masculine head of a house an extra representation for the women of his family, analogous to the famous two-fifths extra representation once enjoyed by the Southern slaveholders. But no such system exists now in the United States.

6. Because the women not so represented suffer no practical injustice which giving the suffrage will remedy.

Opinions differ as to what constitutes "practical injustice." To those sensitive to the large motives that appeal to free citizens in a free State, submission to Government, where others, not more qualified, share in the Government, is a very practical injustice. Never, until the establishment of universal suffrage, did it happen that all the women in a community, no matter how well born, how intelligent, how well educated, how virtuous, how wealthy, were counted the political inferiors of all the men, no matter how base born, how stupid, how ignorant, how brutal, how poverty-stricken. This anomaly is the real innovation. Men have personally ruled the women of their families; the law has annihilated the separate existence of women; but women have never been subjected to the political sovereignty of all men simply in virtue of their sex. Never, that is, since the days of the ancient republics.

7. Because equality in character does not imply similarity in function, and the duties and life of men and women are divinely ordered to be different in the State as in the home.

The duties of men and women would continue to differ in many respects in State as in the home if women voted. Thus men would have to continue to fight when there was a war, and women to nurse the wounded and help pay the war taxes. But at present women have no duties in the State at all, and the State, therefore, is not as it should be—a true mirror of home, but only a frontier mining camp.

8. Because the energies of women are engrossed by their present duties and interests, from which men cannot relieve them, and it is better for the community that they devote their energies to the more efficient performance of their present work than to divert them to new fields of activity.

The legitimate duties and private interests of women at present are not more engrossing than are the correlative private interests of men. On the contrary, there are thousands of women—the unmarried, those whose children have left the nursery, the childless, who have only too little to do, while their husbands are absolutely immersed in exciting business. The leisure of such women, now often wasted, could often be most nobly utilized in the service of the State.

9. Because political equality will deprive woman of special privileges hitherto accorded her by the law.

No special privileges accorded by law are mentioned, and it is doubtful whether any could be. The dower right of women only exists for real estate, and is a set-off against the tenancy by courtesy of men. Any privileges which are just are accorded in consideration of women's position as mothers, and women would not cease to be mothers if they had the suffrage.

10. Because suffrage logically involves the holding of public office, and officeholding is inconsistent with the duties of most women.

The answer to this is embraced in those given to the eighth reason.

WOMAN SUFFRAGIST MEETINGS.

A Large One to Be Held at the Headquarters of the Movement This Week.

The woman suffrage meeting to be held at Sherry's this week promises to be a most interesting one. The following is the form of the invitations which will be sent out:

You are invited to attend a meeting for the consideration of the question of equal suffrage at Sherry's, Thursday, May 3, at 8:30 P. M.

Mrs. Francis G. Shaw, Mrs. William H. Draper, Mrs. Arthur Brooks, Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi, Miss May Callender, Mrs. Charles A. Runkle, Mrs. W. S. Rainsford, Mrs. Robert Abbe, Mrs. Robert R. Minturn, Mrs. Winthrop Chanler, Mrs. H. M. Sanders, Mrs. Edward Curtis, Mrs. Ben Ali Haggin, Mrs. George Haven Putnam, Mrs. Charles Russell Lowell, Miss De Forest.

R. S. V. P. to Mrs. H. M. SANDERS, Sherry's, Fifth avenue.

The programme is as follows:

Chairman, Charles Stuart Smith, Esq. Addresses by Mrs. Charles Russell Lowell, "The Working Woman's Need of Protection;" William H. Draper, M. D., "What are Likely to Be the Effects of Equal Suffrage on the Family;" the Rev. W. S. Rainsford, D. D., "The Illiterate Vote;" Felix Adler, Ph. D., "Minority Representation;" the Rev. Arthur Brooks, D. D., "Woman Suffrage a Step in the Progress of Christian Civilization."

A meeting at the house of Mrs. John D. Rockefeller will be held on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The Rev. Henry M. Sanders will preside. A meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the home of Miss Harris, 56 East Fifty-seventh street.

A Way to Decide the Question.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Permit me to contribute a suggestion to the present controversy on the question of woman suffrage. Various reasons have been discussed in your valuable paper pro and con. As human nature is constituted, and particularly as female nature is constituted, I, with many others, feel skeptical that a decision on this question can be reached by weighing reasons. There is one way in which the question could be determined satisfactorily to every one. Let all women who would be entitled to vote if the right were granted them—say women from 21 years of age upward—be recorded by census takers in the entire State before an election is held determining the issue of female suffrage. Let it be understood that at least a clear majority of all the women so entitled to vote shall determine the issue. If a majority of them shall decide that they desire the franchise, by all means let them have it. In every democratic or republican form of government the first principle of government is, that the majority shall rule. Justice requires that this majority shall be of all those entitled to vote, and, based on this principle, the question of woman suffrage should be decided by the women for themselves. Is it the female agitators for woman suffrage are in favor of obtaining it in this way, the only just way; or whether they desire to obtain it by the crafty and unscrupulous ways of politicians, who would count the one-sided plurality only, and ignore the silent, negative vote.

The manner of voting proposed is particularly fitting to the female nature, which, unlike the male nature, does not ordinarily protest by loud vociferation against any public question with which it may not be in sympathy.

If the aggressive women organize and agitate for the question, it should not follow therefrom that the women dissenting from them should be put to the (to themselves) very novel and annoying infliction of also organizing against the question. It is not right that out of a million women in this State a few thousand should by their votes impose a right, with a corresponding duty, on all the rest. We hear a great deal of preaching and shouting about rights nowadays, from everywhere, but very little about duties.

If the majority of the women, however, want the right, and they may so by their votes, by all means let them have it. If the female agitators should not, on the other hand, be able to get the majority of the women to the polls on the very first question concerning them so deeply, how could they claim to represent the women of the State on this or on any other public question? G. L.

NEW YORK, April 28, 1894.

Brooklyn Headquarters of the Antis.

The Brooklyn headquarters for receiving the signatures for the protest against woman suffrage will be opened at the St. George Hotel to-morrow morning.

BEAT HIS SONS' MUSIC TEACHER.

Mr. Kahn's Love of Punctuality Brings Him Into a Police Court.

Mrs. Lena Lockwood is a music teacher, living at 19 Bethune street. She gives lessons on the piano to many of the children in the neighborhood, and is highly thought of by their parents. Among her pupils are Otto and Abraham Kahn, the eldest two sons of Barach Kahn, a real estate agent at 784 Greenwich street. Though the boys have made rapid progress since Mrs. Lockwood began to teach them their father has never been on good terms with her. She is not punctual and Mr. Kahn abhors tardiness. Mrs. Lockwood has so many pupils that she says she is not able to get around exactly on time. Mr. Kahn has never accepted this as an excuse.

On Thursday evening Mr. Kahn came home to dinner in rather an unpleasant mood. The children were to have a music lesson that night at 7 o'clock. Their father hurried them through with their dinner so that they would not be late. At 7 o'clock Mrs. Lockwood had not arrived, and Mr. Kahn glanced at his watch nervously and frowned. Fifteen minutes went by, and there was still no teacher. The boys drummed on the piano, and their father paced the hall and spoke unkindly of Mrs. Lockwood. At 7:30 the situation had not changed materially. Shortly before 8 o'clock the music teacher tripped into the house with many apologies. Before the lesson had progressed far Mr. Kahn entered the music room, looking as black as a thunder cloud. He greeted the teacher coldly.

"Ah, I see that you are here at last," he said.

Mrs. Lockwood did not reply, and her silence seemed to irritate Mr. Kahn.

"I am not going to stand this any longer," he shouted, shaking his finger at the teacher. "You tell my children to keep time on the piano, but I notice that you're always behind time yourself in beginning the lessons. It's a bad example, and there's got to be a change."

Mrs. Lockwood was too amazed to speak.

"I'm going to get a new teacher, do you hear that?" yelled Mr. Kahn.

Mrs. Lockwood arose and put on her bonnet preparatory to leaving the house.

"Are you going without finishing this lesson?" asked the father.

Mrs. Lockwood said that she was and moved toward the door.

"Well, I guess not; you won't leave this house until the hour is up—not if I know it."

Mr. Kahn seized the teacher roughly and pushed her back into her seat. She began to scream for help, and he then placed his hand around her throat and partly stifled her cries. His wife and sister-in-law rushed into the room at this moment and pulled him away. He acted like a madman, and could not be controlled. He shouted and swore, until many of the neighbors ran into the house to learn the cause of the disturbance. Mrs. Lockwood finally made her escape. On the following day she obtained a warrant from Judge Bram, and Kahn was arrested yesterday morning and arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court.

He admitted that he had a bad temper, and was at times hasty. He said that the teacher was never punctual, and had come to the house intoxicated. This statement was shown to be false. Kahn was held for trial in $300 bail.

KILLED BY A RUNAWAY.

AN EXCITING TEN MINUTES IN UPPER THIRD AVENUE.

A Breakneck Speed an Unmanageable Horse Dashes Upon the Sidewalk, Killing a Man and Seriously Injuring a Child—Two Others Hurt by a Reckless Driver.

A big brown horse, running at breakneck speed, dashed into a group of people on Third avenue, near Ninety-third street, yesterday morning, drove the shaft of a delivery wagon against a man's head, fracturing his skull so that he died a few minutes later, and then trampled over a girl, whose escape from death was little short of miraculous. Up the avenue the animal ran, then through a cross street to Fifth avenue, and down again to Ninety-second street, where he overturned a sand wagon and was caught. It was the liveliest ten minutes in the life of young Julius Pitcher of 219 East Thirty-eighth street, who drove the horse.

In the six months Pitcher has been driving the animal he never had any trouble with him until yesterday morning, when he unexpectedly shied at a pile of empty barrels at the corner of Madison avenue and Ninety-second street, pulling one of the reins from Pitcher's hands. Then he turned and jumped forward, snatching away the other rein and nearly throwing Pitcher over the dashboard. The boy fell back in the bottom of the wagon, and the horse started at full speed down the hill toward Third avenue. At the corner the wagon struck another grocery wagon, taking off one wheel of the latter as clean as a whistle. Then the horse ran upon the sidewalk, heading up Third avenue. Near Ninety-third street there was a group of men and boys, some of whom ran into the street, thinking that the horse would be turned off toward the opposite corner by the others and could then be stopped. The horse kept straight on, however, and those in his path got out of the way as best they could. All escaped but one man. He was in the centre of the group, and before he could reach the roadway the horse was upon him. As he ducked his head, he was struck behind the left ear by one of the wagon shafts and thrown senseless into the street.

At Ninety-third street the horse left the sidewalk and ran up the west side of the avenue to the southwest corner of Ninety-fourth street. There little Emilie Franze of 1,655 Third avenue started to cross the street, and when half way over the runaway suddenly turned to the left, and in an instant she was under the animal's feet. She was picked up unconscious and taken home. There was a wound on her head and a contusion on her body, but it is not thought that her injuries are serious. After running through Ninety-fifth street and down Fifth avenue the horse was stopped at Ninety-second street by a collision with a sand wagon. The delivery wagon was overturned and Pitcher was thrown to the ground.

The man who was struck by the wagon shaft died soon after the arrival of an ambulance. He did not recover consciousness. The body was taken to the East Eighty-eighth street police station. It was that of a man apparently about 50 years old. The clothing seemed to indicate that he was a workingman. Pitcher was arrested.

A large gray horse, attached to a butcher's wagon and driven at a reckless rate of speed, ran down and severely injured two persons at the corner of Canal and Mulberry streets. The driver kept on without stopping and made his escape. The injured persons are: Nathan Eigenfeldt, 21 years old, of 111 Eldridge street, and Yetta Friedman, 21 years old, of 115 Essex street. The girl was taken to the Chambers Street Hospital, and Eigenfeldt was sent home in a carriage. Eigenfeldt is employed as a foreman by Burt & Co. at 92 Centre street, and the girl works in the same building.

They were crossing Mulberry street on the north side of Canal and saw the rapidly approaching cart too late to avoid it. The first wheel of the wagon passed over Eigenfeldt's left foot, crushing it. His companion fell under the horses' hoofs and was trampled upon. The girl's injuries are serious.

The police ascertained that the wagon belonged to Antonio Pacplera of 127 Mulberry street. He said the man who drove it bore the same name. It is said that the driver is a lounger in Mulberry street who is unused to driving. He will be arrested.

AN ITALIAN CONFIDENCE MAN.

How Cravagh Swindled a Confiding Fellow Countryman Out of $200.

Lorenzo Cravagh of 130 Macdougal street, whose photograph is 1,952 in the Rogues' Gallery, was remanded in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, accused of swindling one Luke Cappio out of $200. Cravagh met Cappio about three weeks ago. The latter had engaged his passage to Europe. Cravagh invited him to his house shortly before the day of sailing, and told him that he had an important commission for him.

"I have a trunk here," he said, "in which there is $40,000 in gold. I want to send it to some friends in Italy, and I want you to take charge of it. My friends in Italy will pay you handsomely when you deliver the trunk to them."

Cappio said that he would be pleased to do his friend a favor and at the same time make some money. Cravagh then said that it would be necessary for Cappio to leave a deposit of $200 with him as security for the $40,000. Cappio thought this was reasonable and gave his acquaintance the money. On April 20, the day before he was to sail, Cappio received the trunk. It was very heavy, and took four men to lift it. Cappio had a strong desire to see what $40,000 in gold looked like. So great was the temptation that he finally broke open the trunk, and to his astonishment found that it was filled with bricks.

He notified the Charles street police of the fraud, and Cravagh was arrested at his home on Friday night. He denied that he had received $200 from Cappio.

TWO BROOKLYN DIVORCES.

Horton's Fondness for Boasting—Johnstone's Girl Who Died.

Justice Bartlett in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn took testimony yesterday in the suit of Elizabeth G. Horton against W. E. Horton for absolute divorce. Henry A. Gosman, a brother of the plaintiff, was the principal witness. He repeated confessions alleged to have been made by his brother-in-law, and said that the defendant was constantly boasting about his relations with other women. George E. Gosman, father of the plaintiff, testified that the defendant and a woman registered at the Murray Hill Hotel one night in January, 1893, under the names of "W. E. Hammond and wife." Justice Bartlett said that the divorce would be granted.

The suit of Sadie G. Johnstone against Charles Johnstone for absolute divorce was also on trial before Justice Bartlett. Benjamin Hyde, a shoe dealer, testified that he and Johnstone drove to Coney Island one day in the summer of 1893. On their return they stopped at a house in Schermerhorn street, near Dr. Talmage's old Tabernacle. There Johnstone introduced him to a woman he called Kate. This woman died subsequently under suspicious circumstances. After the woman's funeral Johnstone said to the witness:

"I'm in bad luck. My girl's dead, and it came near causing me trouble. The detectives came to my house to investigate the matter."

The decree will be granted.

Father and Son Overcome by Coal Gas.

Michael Kenny, 65 years old, and his son Edward keep a small tailor shop at 152 West Fourth st. Both live in apartments on Greenwich street, but for some reason they slept in the store on Friday night. Yesterday morning when one of the journeymen tailors reached the shop he found Kenny and his son lying unconscious on the floor and the place full of coal gas. The Kennys were removed to St. Vincent's Hospital, where it was said last night that they would recover.

Eunice Devoe Released on Bail.

Eunice Devoe, the pretty young cashier who had been in the Tombs prison for several days, awaiting trial on a charge of larceny preferred by her late employers, Truesdell, Spreter & Co. of Eighth avenue, was released on bail yesterday. The Rev. Stephen Merritt of 210 Eighth avenue appeared before Justice Martine yesterday, and announced that he would give bonds in $1,000 for the girl's appearance. He was accepted and the girl was released.

D. O. Mills Gets a Dividend from the St. Nicholas Bank.

Judge Lawrence signed an order yesterday directing Hugh J. Grant, as receiver of the St. Nicholas Bank, to pay to Darius O. Mills 40 per cent. of $9,021.35, the amount of his deposit in the bank at the time it collapsed. Mr. Mills makes a claim also for the interest upon this dividend since the bank was wrecked.

The Religious Services Not Enjoined.

The injunction granted last week by Judge Gildersleeve in the fight between rival Boards of Trustees for control of the Central Park Baptist Church was modified yesterday by Judge Dugro, Judge Gildersleeve being out of town, so that religious services may be held in the church to-day as usual.

Irresistibly amusing is George Grossmith's "Diary of a Nobody," of which Lovell, Coryell & Co. have just published a cheaper illustrated edition. Ask your bookseller for it.—*Adv.*

STORY OF A STOWAWAY.

He Says He Leaped Overboard Because He was Threatened with Murder.

Charles Clement, a Cuban, 27 years old, who escaped from the tramp steamer High Fields of Liverpool by leaping from the stern of the vessel into Hell Gate while the steamer was outward bound on Thursday evening, recovered sufficiently from his injuries yesterday to leave the Second precinct police station in Astoria, where he was taken after his rescue. Clement was a stowaway from Barbadoes, West Indies, and he told his rescuers that he fled from the vessel to escape being murdered. He was covered with wounds which he said were inflicted by officers of the steamer.

The High Fields was taking on a cargo at Barbadoes when Clement said he smuggled himself on board. Shortly after leaving port he emerged from concealment and was put at work. When the vessel arrived in Brooklyn he was not accounted for on the ship's papers, and the authorities gave the Captain the option of taking him along or paying his way back to the West Indies. Clement said he was kept at Ellis Island until the steamer was ready to sail.

Upon being returned on board, he said, he was set upon by two officers of the steamer, who beat him unmercifully. He was then locked up in the brig. While incarcerated there one of the officers told him that as soon as the vessel was well out he would be done away with and thrown overboard. While the vessel was going through Hell Gate, and the officers and crew were absorbed with their duties, he seized the opportunity to make a break for liberty. Wrenching an iron bar from the side of his cell he pried the door open. Then darting to the stern of the vessel he plunged overboard head first. He was a powerful swimmer, and on coming to the surface he struck out boldly for the Astoria shore.

A swift ebb tide was running and despite his struggles he was borne rapidly toward the west channel, near the New York shore. His strength was fast giving out when he was picked up by a rowboat containing Arthur Donnelly, keeper of the Hell Gate lighthouse, and a man named Wood. They had seen the daring leap and put out in a boat from the Astoria shore to the rescue. When hauled aboard Clement was so exhausted that he sank unconscious in the boat. He was permitted to remain at the station house until he regained his strength.

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POLLARD-BRECKINRIDGE CASE.

The Motion for a New Trial Overruled by Judge Bradley.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The motion for a new trial in the case of Pollard agt. Breckinridge was overruled in Judge Bradley's court this morning. The defendant was present in person, and was also represented by Major Shelby and W. M. McKenney of his counsel. The plaintiff was not present, but was represented by her attorneys, Jeremiah M. Wilson and Calderon Carlisle. Mr. McKenney said that, unless there was something in the exceptions on which the Judge desired to hear argument, the defendant would submit to a formal overruling and would request an extension of thirty days in which to file exceptions.

Judge Bradley said that the trial had been a fair one, and every question of law had been settled to his satisfaction, and the new trial, if there was to be one, should be in the Court of Appeals. He therefore overruled the motion for a new trial. He said he doubted the Court's power to allow a thirty days' extension in which to file a bill of exceptions, and he would have to hear arguments on that point. Argument was then made on this question and the Court allowed the thirty days asked for. Judgment for the amount awarded was then formally entered as of to-day's date.

Breckinridge to Open His Campaign on Saturday Next.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky expects to leave for his home in Lexington on Thursday night. He has accepted an invitation to speak there on Saturday evening next, and it will be his first address in public since his breach of promise trial. The invitation was tendered him by some of his personal and political friends, and the address will be virtually the opening of his campaign for reelection to Congress. He understands that there is opposition to his renomination by members of his own party at home, but he thinks that it will disappear in a comparatively short time. The meeting he expects to partake largely of the nature of a public reception, but he will confine himself as nearly as possible in his address to political issues.

MOSTLY CENTS, NOT HALF CENTS.

A Mistake About the 1,500 Pounds of Coins Sent to the Sub-Treasury.

The newspapers were misinformed on Friday about the number of half cents that had been received at the Sub-Treasury for redemption. The $530 was not all half cents. In consequence of the statement that it was, the daily burdens of Assistant Treasurer Jordan, Cashier Muhleman, Assistant Cashier Marlor, and Deputy Assistant Treasurer Hale were mightily increased. Hundreds of curio hunters and coin collectors besieged these officials asking for a chance at the coins. The consignment turned out to include only forty half cents, and the remainder consisted of the old copper cents familiar to even most of the present generation. The consignment amounted to $534.16. Cashier Muhleman explained that the coins had been gone over by numismatists before they were received at the Sub-Treasury.

The correct history of the whole matter was told by Thomas White of the firm of T. & S. White, dealers in sulphur, at 28 Burling slip, who sent the coins to the Sub-Treasury for redemption. The coins were hoarded by Aaron White, a brother of Thomas, who was a coin collector and who lived at Quinnebaug, Conn. Aaron died in 1886. All over his place were found coins stowed away in odd corners. Three jars of coins altogether were discovered. They included the large copper cents, two-cent pieces, two-cent pieces, and half cents. There were also silver and gold coins. The estate placed the mass of coins in the hands of Prof. Frossard, an expert on such subjects. All the rare coins were carefully picked out, and some of the finest were sold at public auction in New York city a few years ago.

Deputy Coroner Conway's Successor.

Dr. William E. Cuff of 240 West Thirty-sixth street has been appointed to fill the vacancy in the Coroners' office caused by the death of Deputy Coroner Conway. Dr. Cuff will act as physician to Coroner Shea. Dr. Cuff is 29 years of age and was born in this city. He is a graduate of St. Francis Xavier's College, and in 1890 was graduated from the New York University Medical College. He is a member of the New York Athletic Club, the Catholic Club, and of the Union Boat Club. He is also a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Fifteenth Assembly district. He will begin his official duties on May 1.

Lawyer Burnett Held for Examination.

William B. Burnett, formerly United States District Attorney of Cincinnati, who was arrested in this city for contempt of court in failing to deposit $9,000 in bonds, the property of one of his clients with the Clerk of the Court in Cincinnati, applied for a writ of habeas corpus to Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court. Mr. Burnett alleged that the court had no authority to order the return of the bonds while the question of their rightful ownership was in litigation. The writ was denied, and the charge on which Mr. Burnett was arrested was sent down for a hearing before United States Commissioner Shields to-morrow. Bail was fixed at $10,000.

Complaint Against the Park Board's Crematory.

Complaints have reached the Park Board recently from persons who live near 110th street and Eighth avenue that the smoke which arises from the Board's crematory at that point is annoying and injurious to health. The Secretary of the Board said yesterday that the department applied to the Board of Estimate for money to build a proper crematory in Central Park for the consumption of dead leaves and decayed limbs of trees, but it had not got the appropriation. "As soon as we get the money," said the Secretary, "we will build a crematory in the Park which will give no offence."

HENRY SENTENCED TO DEATH

ANOTHER PARIS DYNAMITER WILD MEET VAILLANT'S FATE.

He Talks to the Jury for a Half Hour Justifying His Deed—Objects to Having His Mother Testify—Of Course He Shouts "Vive l'Anarchie" When Sentenced.

PARIS, April 28.—The second day of the trial of the Anarchist, Emile Henry, began this morning in a crowded court room. The prisoner preserved the cynical demeanor which characterized him yesterday, and frequently interjected into the examination of witnesses scraps of information concerning himself and his acts which conspicuously accentuated his egotism.

Magistrate Meyer, who, with Judge Espinas, conducted the examination of a large number of Anarchists in the early part of March, was called to the witness stand. He said he had made inquiries in the provinces concerning Henry which proved that he was concerned in a number of robberies which had been committed some months ago.

A decorator named Dupuy testified that on Nov. 2, 1892, the date of the explosion at the police station in Rue des Bons-Enfants, Henry was in his employ. He had absented himself from his work on that day, but he was absent only from 10:30 A. M. until noon. In the hour and a half he was away he could not have gone to the Rue des Bons-Enfants police station and back, the journey requiring much more time than that.

Henry here interrupted the examination of M. Dupuy by declaring that it was he who carried the bomb to the office of the Carmaux Mining Company, 11 Avenue de l'Opéra, and placed it where it was found on Nov. 2, 1892.

M. Ferron, a manufacturer, testified that he sold four kilos of chlorate of potash to Henry four days before the explosion. Though Henry desires to make it appear that the bomb was manufactured by him, M. Girard, chief of the Municipal Laboratory, and other officials of that institution do not believe it was.

Several witnesses testified to the previous good character of the prisoner, who was described as having been good, diligent, and talented. Dr. Goupil testified as to Henry's sanity. He declared that he regarded the prisoner's mind as unbalanced. Henry here interrupted the Doctor and said in a loud tone:

"I thank you, Doctor, for trying to save my head, but it does not need saving. I am perfectly answerable for what I have done."

When the name of the prisoner's mother was called, Henry protested against being compelled to see his mother faint, and she was therefore not put on the witness stand.

Procureur Bulot began his speech at 3:10 P. M. Henry frequently interrupted him with such ejaculations as, "That's false," "That's a lie," &c. Later he stopped M. Bulot, and said in an angry tone: "I forbid you to refer to my mother."

Henry spoke for a half hour. With remarkable coolness and eloquence he explained to the jury his reasons for throwing the bomb.

The jury retired at 6:40 and returned at 7:30. The verdict was that the prisoner was guilty on all counts. Henry, who had been led from the court room, was brought back. His manner was unconstrained, and he smiled as he faced the court officers. In response to the inquiry whether he had anything to say he remarked nonchalantly:

"I accept the verdict, whatever it may be."

The Judges, who had gone out, consulted but a few minutes before returning to pronounce sentence. The presiding Judge then declared that Henry must suffer the death penalty. He then turned from the dock without giving a sign of nervousness, and walked with a sprightly step from the room.

When sentence was pronounced Henry shouted: "Comrades, courage! Vive l'Anarchie!"

$25,000 FOR HIS WIFE'S LOVE.

Frederick Frick Sues William E. Seitz for Damages for Alienation.

After ten years of married life Frederick Frick and his wife, Mary, have quarrelled and separated, and a suit for $25,000 damages has been begun in the Court of Common Pleas by Mr. Frick against William E. Seitz, manufacturer of mineral waters, of 310 East Eighty-second street, for the alienation of Mrs. Frick's affections. The papers in the action were served yesterday by Lawyer Julius Lehman of 237 Broadway, representing Mr. Frick.