LAKE IN THE DEATH CHAIR

EMMA HUNT'S MURDERER KILLED BY ELECTRICITY IN AUBURN.

1,740 Volts Were Sent Through His Body and Death Was Almost Instantaneous—He Left a Statement with His Spiritual Adviser, Giving the Story of His Life, Confessing His Crime, and Forgiving All.

AUBURN, N. Y., April 4.—William Lake, the Albion murderer, retired at 10 o'clock last night with the full knowledge that he was to die in the chair during the noon hour to-day. Warden Stout had just left him after reading the death warrant. Lake listened attentively to his doom without comment. After asking to be awakened at 4 o'clock in the morning he retired and slept soundly. Upon being aroused this morning he dressed himself for the last time and remained quiet until his breakfast was brought to him. He ate as heartily as at any time during his confinement of pork chops, fried eggs, warm biscuit, and coffee. The Warden asked him if he cared to answer any questions or make any statement for the press, and he replied in the negative. At 10 o'clock his photograph was taken, and half an hour later he was visited by the Rev. George T. Webb of the Second Baptist Church, who baptized him yesterday.

It was 12:38 when the witnesses were asked to follow the Warden to the death chamber. Electrician Davis was found at his old post beside the electrical cabinet, and he conducted the usual test of the apparatus. The victim was then conducted into the room, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Webb, who immediately began reading a selection from Psalms. Lake looked neither to the right nor the left, and gave the impression of a somewhat embarrassed country boy. He walked to the chair and seated himself without once elevating his downcast eyes. He submitted to the buckling and pinioning in a dazed sort of way. As the preacher was in the midst of a comforting passage the deadly current was turned on. The voltage reached the 1,740 notch, and was almost instantly reduced gradually to 150 volts. It was the unanimous opinion that death was instantaneous. Upon removing the mask the eyes were found closed, the lips slightly apart, and the face ashen pale. The autopsy was announced to take place two hours later, and the burial will be in the prison cemetery.

Lake left a statement with his spiritual adviser confessing the crime and forgiving everybody, even his unknown parents.

The crime for which William Lake was indicted was attended with circumstances of unusual brutality. On the evening of Thursday, Oct. 18, 1894, the body of Emma Hunt, a domestic employed in the household of Joseph Van Camp, a farmer living about eight miles northeast of Albion, in the town of Carlton, was found by Van Camp and his sister, Miss Percy Van Camp, stretched at full length upon the floor of their sitting room in a pool of blood, which ran from a horrible gash in her throat. The walls and furniture in the room were spattered with blood. The girl was lying on her back, with her hands by her side and her clothes undisturbed, except her skirt, which was drawn up to her knees. The alarm was given, and messengers were sent to Albion to summon the Sheriff and the Coroner. Suspicion at once rested upon Lake, a farm hand employed by Van Camp, as the author of the crime. Van Camp and his sister had left him and Miss Hunt together that afternoon while they went to visit friends at Sawyer. When they returned, at about 7 o'clock, Lake was missing, and a letter was found in Lake's room which changed suspicion to certainty. It cursed his parents and, in addition to other matters, declared that Miss Hunt had trifled with his affections, and that for this reason he had decided to kill her.

The Coroner's examination developed the fact that the murdered girl had first been struck with a hammer on the left temple, and then her throat cut. The Coroner also found that the murderer had slashed the girl's abdomen in the form of a cross. The following Sunday Lake was found hiding in the barn of Mrs. J. Hoag, near Clark's mill, in Carlton. John Horner, while feeding stock, discovered him nearly concealed under the hay. Officer B. M. Handy entered the barn armed with a revolver, and Lake surrendered. He subsequently made a full confession of his cowardly crime.

Lake's last statement was dictated to his spiritual adviser, and embodied a sketch of his life so far as he knew it, and the causes that led to the commission of the crime. At ten years of age he was taken from a foulling asylum and placed in the family of John Ross of Waterport, N. Y., which was ever afterward regarded as his home. They were kind to him, but he was possessed of an intense longing to know definitely about his origin and the names of his unnatural parents. This question weighed so heavily upon his mind, and he was so often twitted about it, that he became very despondent, but he hoped that when he reached 21 years of age he would be informed and know with certainty whatever the worst might be. The uncertainty and suspense were crushing him. With great longing he awaited the day of his majority with alternating hope and fear. But when the time came when he hoped that the cloud might be removed from his life, he was informed by Mr. Ross that he knew nothing of his life before he came to his home. Sensing himself for the task, he began an investigation, which, though continued by his attorneys, brought no light. All the time life was becoming darker to him, and those who befriended him and treated him kindly seemed fewer. On April 1, 1894, he went to work on the farm of Joseph Van Camp, where Miss Hunt was employed, and as Mr. Van Camp and his sister were old people, he and Miss Hunt were in each other's company considerably and became fast friends, but nothing more. He says there were no improper advances and they had no quarrel. His mystery continued, and to end it he often thought of suicide. He tried to put the thought away, but it grew upon him until it gained supremacy over his self-control, and suddenly the impulse came to kill Miss Hunt first and then kill himself. From that moment is a blank in his recollection. He said in conclusion:

"I acknowledge that I killed her, but why I cannot explain. There was no love affair, no jealousy, nothing but an impulse which I couldn't control. My God has forgiven me. I forgive all who have thoughtlessly but unkindly made life heavy to me. I forgive my unknown father and mother who brought me into the world to end my life like this. I crave forgiveness of all men whom I have injured and to whom I have brought sorrow. I have the pardon of God, and I go out of this life confidently hoping for a better, through the mercy of Jesus Christ in His death."

When the Rev. Mr. Webb took his Bible from Lake's cell after his death he found this note between the leaves where it had been placed by Lake:

I wish to thank you for your kindness to me and tell you that there has been many who have told me about God's love, but none has made it so plain as you. May God's blessing rest on you and yours. I would like to have you write to my foster parents and tell them of my last days. It would please them so much. W. L.

The autopsy was performed by Prison Physician Sawyer, Dr. Zimmer of Rochester, and Dr. P. A. Fish of Cornell University. All the organs were found in a normal condition, with the exception of the left lung, the posterior surface of the upper lobe showing a patch 3 by 6 inches, characterized as sub-acute pleuro-pneumonia. It was generally believed the man was partially demented, on account of his insane freak, but there was nothing in the brain to show any abnormal conditions. In the early evening the remains were buried in quicklime in the State lot.

LA FOLLETTE'S PROTESTED NOTE.

Judgment Against an Endorser—Mr. La Follette Bargains for the Mercury.

The Germania Bank obtained yesterday a judgment for $5,096 against Edward Records of 32 Liberty street, the New England Milling and Manufacturing Company, and the United States Oil and Tallow Company, of which concerns Mr. Records was President. The claim is on a note made by Harvey M. La Follette for $5,000, dated Aug. 10, 1894, payable five months from date at 54 Wall street, to the order of the New England Milling and Manufacturing Company. The note was endorsed by that company, by the United States Oil and Tallow Company, and by Mr. Records. When presented for payment the note was protested. The suit was brought against Mr. Follette also, but his name does not appear on the judgment. Mr. Records made an assignment in June last, with liabilities of $26,000.

Mr. La Follette is President of the La Follette Coal and Iron Company, in which Major Pilmley, Commissioner of Jurors, is interested. Some of the checks issued by its local manager and cashed recently by one of Mr. Pilmley's subordinates were returned by the Franklin National Bank marked no good.

It is stated that Mr. La Follette has signed a contract to buy the *Daily Mercury*, and has paid down $5,000 to bind the bargain.

Tramps Raid Little Ferry.

There was a raid of tramps upon the borough of Little Ferry, on the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad, Wednesday afternoon. Five of them were arrested and locked up, but others soon took their places. The men established themselves in empty freight cars near the depot, from which they were driven toward evening.

Yesterday morning it was found that the office of Brewster & Son, coal and lumber dealers, had been robbed. The building is only about 200 feet from the station, where an operator is on duty all night, but nothing was heard of the thieves. The safe was wrecked by dynamite placed in a hole drilled through the door. The robbers got little for their trouble, as there was only about $50 in the safe.

TOO MANY HUSBANDS.

May Chatterton's Last Marriage to be Annulled—Mrs. Mott Gets No Alimony.

Henry Levy, a lawyer, 26 years old, who lives with his mother, at 70 West 104th street, was married on Oct. 3 last to May Chatterton, and was seeking before Judge Gildersleeve of the Superior Court yesterday to have the marriage annulled. He says that May was the wife of William Henry Horan of West Orange when the ceremony was performed by Justice McCarthy of the City Court. After the marriage the pair went up to Riccadonna's. Levy says that May drank much champagne, and that when they were leaving she said: "If one man was dead I would be the happiest woman alive." He thought little of the remark, but it was recalled when one day in a tailor's shop a man told him that May had another husband. He sought out Horan, and had Horan in court yesterday.

Horan testified that he married the woman on Jan. 20, 1889. They lived at Orange. He was making money at the time, but he did not make enough to keep up the pace she set and she left him. He said the troubles she had caused him had made him prematurely gray. She was 18 years old when he married her. May has sued Levy's mother for $50,000 for alienating the affections of Levy, but that case has been discontinued. She put in no evidence yesterday, and the marriage to Levy will be annulled.

Margarita Mott asked Justice Beekman of the Supreme Court yesterday to give her counsel fee and alimony in her suit for a separation from Alexander Mott. They were married in Newark, N. J., at Easter, and have one child. They separated last summer, and she says that Mott allowed her $125 a month until last November. She charges him with cruelty and abandonment, and declares that he is well able to care for her, as he has a large income from the estate of his father.

Mott replies that he is not her husband, and that at the time of their marriage she was the wife of Louis Cohn, a diamond broker of Chicago. She married Cohn in Mississippi in 1890, and separated from him a year later in Chicago, where they had gone to live. A decree of divorce granted to Cohn against her in Chicago in October, 1893, was submitted to the court yesterday, but Louis J. Morrison, counsel for the plaintiff, said that the decree had been tampered with, as his client had read in the newspapers in 1892 that Cohn had then obtained a divorce from his wife. He said the year must be wrong in the Chicago decree. Fullerton & Sharpe, counsel for the defendant, declared that the decree was correct.

Mrs. Mott said that she had told Mott about her prior marriage and that she had heard of the divorce and told him to look it up. She declares that his mother, Mrs. David Wallace, alienated Mott from her.

Justice Beekman said that the Chicago decree would have to be attacked in the Chicago courts, not here, and that as it stood it was sufficient ground for him to deny the motion. The counsel on both sides refused to speak of the case.

VERMILYE CHAPEL OPENING.

Soon to Become an Active Centre of Christian Work on the West Side.

A private view was given on Wednesday evening, by the Society for Christian Work of the Forty-eighth Street Collegiate Church and the Church Society of the West End Avenue Collegiate Church, of the rooms occupied by the Vermilye Chapel in the Memorial Building of the Helping Hand Association at 416 West Fifty-fourth street. The handsome and commodious apartments, which will soon become an active centre of Christian work on the west side of the town, were filled with guests.

The basement is occupied by the Boys' Club, the Girls' Club, the gymnasium, the bath rooms, the armory for the Vermilye Cadets, and the bowling alley. The first floor is occupied by the chapel, the auditorium of which will seat nearly 500 persons. On the north side of the second floor are the play rooms for boys, sewing school rooms, Sunday school rooms, and mothers' meeting rooms; on the west are the library of the Boys' Club, the Sunday school library, and the visitors' office, while on the east side are dressing rooms and the office of the Penny Provident Fund. On the third floor are the kitchen and the social room of the Girls' Club and its library.

After the inspection had been completed, a brief service was held in the auditorium, with addresses by the Rev. Dr. Coe, the Rev. Walter Laidlaw, and others, with music by the choirs of the two churches.

The staff of the new building consists of Frank M. Paret, superintendent; Charles H. Williamson, assistant superintendent; Sumner Salter, musical director; M. Austin, evangelist, in charge of the work of the chapel, and Miss Woodburn, in charge of mission work among the women.

Vermilye Chapel parish is bounded by Forty-second street, Fifty-ninth street, Ninth avenue, and the Hudson River. It has an estimated population of 70,000. There are 525 families in the block in which the chapel stands. The entire frontage of church property in the parish is 450 feet; church and public school property, 350 feet; institution property, 150 feet, and saloon property, 6,700 feet.

SAILOR HOLZHEUR ARRAIGNED.

Doesn't Remember Anything About Shooting Capt. McNeil, He Says.

William Holzheur was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday afternoon in extradition proceedings, charged on complaint of the British Consul, Percy Sanderson, with having feloniously assaulted Capt. Roderick McNeil of the bark J. H. Marsters by firing five shots at him from a revolver on board the vessel while on a voyage from this port to Demerara on March 25.

Charles Fox appeared as counsel for the British Consul and Assistant United States District Attorney Ball for the Government.

Holzheur was brought from Staten Island, where he has been in custody since Monday night, by Deputy United States Marshals Bostwick and McCarty. If he is held he will have to stand trial in Canada.

Capt. McNeil, who is at present in St. Vincent's Hospital, was unable to appear, and the prisoner was remanded until to-day.

Commissioner Shields assigned Lawyer Lewis L. Rolland as counsel for the prisoner.

Holzheur told his counsel that he knew nothing whatever about the shooting, and that his mind was a perfect blank on the subject.

To a reporter he said that he had never had any quarrel or trouble of any kind with Capt. McNeil or any one else. He said that he had always found the Captain a very nice man, and had got along well with him. He said also that some years ago he had had his head cut open clear across the forehead, since which time he had frequently suffered from severe pains in the head and complete lapses of memory.

MORTALLY HURT BY A CAVE-IN.

Mylarg's Back Was Broken by a Boulder Which Fell on Him.

A number of workmen employed by Henry Olsen, a plumber of 396 Classon avenue, were at work yesterday making a house connection with the water main in front of 45 Cumberland street, Brooklyn. Late in the afternoon the men had completed a tunnel under the sidewalk connecting with the main, and Harry Mylarg, an apprentice, 20 years old, crawled through the tunnel to assist in the work. When he had reached a point about midway under the sidewalk the earth above him caved in and he was buried.

He shouted for assistance, and Policeman Conway of the Flushing avenue station assisted the other workmen in digging him out. They found that a huge boulder had fallen in on him, crushing his spine. He was conscious, but paralyzed, when they succeeded in raising him out of the excavation, but he died almost immediately. Mylarg lived with his widowed mother on Bergen street, near Third avenue. He was her only support, and it is said was a model son.

TOOK FIRE FROM THE GRATE.

Mrs. Thompson Ran Down Stairs with Her Clothing in Flames.

Alice Thompson, a boarding house keeper at 216 East 128th street, was perhaps mortally burned yesterday afternoon by her clothing taking fire from a grate in her room. She is 40 years old and weighs more than 300 pounds. She went to her room on the first floor at 3 P. M., and a moment later ran down stairs to the basement with her clothing ablaze. John Lynch and Henry Steinberger, who were visiting the house, ran to her rescue, and two painters, who were working in 127th street, jumped over the fence and helped.

Mrs. Drummond, a boarder, who tried to tear the blazing clothing from the woman, burned her right arm and hand severely. The men finally managed to extinguish the flames with water and blankets, but not until Mrs. Thompson was burned from head to feet.

The Rev. Mr. Glover's Pocket Picked.

While on his way through Long Island City on Wednesday the Rev. H. C. Glover of Catchogue was robbed by a pickpocket of his pocketbook containing $50 in cash, $94 in checks, and his return ticket. The theft was not discovered until the clergyman entered the Long Island Railroad station and began a search for his return ticket. It was gone, and so was the pocketbook. Mr. Glover's suspicion fell on a person in the crowded station, and he accused the man of the theft. No one apparently paid any heed to the accusation, and the suspected man was permitted to depart unmolested. Friends came to Mr. Glover's assistance and he succeeded in reaching his home in Catchogue.

MISS SHIRLEY DEFEATED.

JUSTICE SIMMS DISCHARGES MANAGER KRAUS.

The Actress Had Him Arrested for Saying She Was Dismissed from the Imperial for Being Drunk—No Libel Proved

The examination of George J. Kraus, owner and manager of the Imperial Music Hall, who was arrested on Tuesday on a warrant charging him with libel, was held yesterday afternoon before Justice Simms at the Jefferson Market Police Court. The warrant for the arrest of Kraus had been obtained by Madeline Shirley, an actress, who, until two weeks ago, played the leading character in the burlesque now running at the music hall. She charged Kraus with making a libellous statement to a reporter, which was published in a morning newspaper. The statement set forth that the actress had been discharged not only because she was incompetent but because she was always intoxicated, and, on that account, unable to do her work properly.

ACTRESS MADELINE SHIRLEY.

Miss Shirley said the latter part of the statement was untrue, while the question of her incompetency was merely a matter of opinion. The court room was well crowded with chorus girls and the attaches of the music hall long before Justice Simms was ready to hear the case. Kraus was represented by Emanuel Friend, while Alexander Cameron looked after Miss Shirley's interests.

Albert Strassman, the reporter to whom Kraus made the statement, was the first witness. He testified that he had asked Kraus on the evening of March 17 why he had discharged the actress. He was informed that she was incompetent and that most of the time she was drunk. He had written what Kraus told him, and the next day it was printed.

The complainant, when sworn, gave her occupation as an actress. She is an Englishwoman, and was employed for eight years at the Drury Lane Theatre and in other London theatres. She said she had played many rôles, and once had the pleasure of singing before her Majesty the Queen. Kraus, she continued, asked her for the libretto and music of a burlesque she had written called "Robber Roy," in which she took the leading part at the music hall. She gave the manuscript of the burlesque to Kraus, and it was produced after a few changes had been made. She, meantime, had signed a contract to play the leading role. She was to play at matinées, and also to do a turn at the sacred concerts on Sunday evenings. For this she was to receive $50 a week.

Miss Shirley denied that she was ever drunk while employed at the Imperial. She said she had been employed at the Casino for a short time as understudy to Lillian Russell. She also been employed at the Lyceum, a vaudeville house in Philadelphia.

"Weren't you discharged from the Lyceum for drunkenness?" asked Lawyer Friend.

"I certainly was not," replied the actress.

"How many times a day do you drink?"

"Two or three times a day only."

"What's your drink?"

"Sherry and egg, generally."

"Ever drink anything else?"

"Yes, beer sometimes."

Here Lawyer Friend pointed to a man in the room and asked:

"Do you recognize that man as the one who brought a plank to you in your dressing room one night, so you could lie on it, as you were too intoxicated to stand up?"

"No, I don't, and he certainly had no occasion to do such," replied the actress.

Alice Grant, a negress, employed in the music hall as a dresser, was called. She said she was in Miss Shirley's dressing room one night about three weeks ago. The actress was drunk and had a bottle of whiskey in her hand. When asked how she knew it was whiskey, she corrected herself, and said it was a bottle of cocktails. There was but one drink left in the bottle. Miss Shirley emptied the bottle, and then asked the witness to get her some more. The witness refused and cautioned the actress about having any one seeing her in that condition.

"That's all right," the actress answered. "Us English girls are able to take care of ourselves."

Manager Kraus testified that he saw the complainant have a flask of whiskey one night on the stage.

"How do you know it was whiskey?" asked Lawyer Cameron.

"Because I'm a good judge of whiskey," was the reply.

He added that when Miss Shirley's dressing room was cleaned, six empty flasks had been found in it. He was sure she was under the influence of liquor at least twelve times while she was in his employ.

John G. Jermon, the manager of the Lyceum vaudeville theatre of Philadelphia, said his theatre was patronized by most of the best people in Philadelphia. He knew Miss Shirley, as he had employed her about five months ago for one week. She was discharged for intoxication. He denied that she had been dismissed because she didn't wear shorter tights than she was in the habit of wearing.

Several of the men employed in the Imperial testified that the actress was several times under the influence of liquor while on the stage.

Some of the chorus girls were then placed on the stand. The girl who plays the second leading part said her name was May Lawrie. In the burlesque she was supposed to kiss Miss Shirley, and often, she said, her breath was strong enough to knock one down.

"She fell all over me," the witness concluded.

Grace Randall, a chorus girl, said she met Miss Shirley on the stage one night before the performance had begun.

"She complained of having a headache, and I said: 'What is it, whiskey?' 'No; cocktails,' she answered."

Miss Shirley kept interrupting the last few witnesses by crying "Shame!" Justice Simms warned her several times, and finally told her he would order her out of the room if she didn't keep quiet. She again took the witness chair and denied all the preceding witnesses had testified to.

Mrs. Catherine Nugent, who keeps a theatrical boarding house at 117 East Fourteenth street, was sworn. She knew Miss Shirley and was positive she was never intoxicated at her house. The old woman became excited when she was asked if the house she kept was a disorderly house.

Her daughter, Grace Nugent, who said she was 18 years old, admitted drinking a glass of beer and a sherry and egg with Miss Shirley.

Two reporters testified that they knew Miss Shirley well, and never knew her to be intoxicated. One of them admitted he had met her late on Wednesday night in a Turkish coffee place on Broadway, near Thirteenth street.

Justice Simms, after hearing arguments from both sides, discharged Kraus, saying that, if a libel had been committed, it had not been proved.

Embezzler Carmignani Brought Back from Holland.

Detective Krauch of Superintendent Byrnes's staff arrived in Hoboken yesterday on the steamship Obdam, having in custody Curzis L. Carmignani, whom he arrested in Woerden, Holland. Carmignani is accused of having embezzled $2,000 from Raymond & Whitcomb of 51 East Fourteenth street, this city, by whom he was employed as bookkeeper. He ran away on Sept. 14, and was traced to Europe by the detective.

There is no discomfort, no disturbance of business or pleasure, no loss of sleep, after taking Hood's Pills. They assist the natural functions of the digestive organs, so that satisfactory results are effected in perfectly natural manner. Hood's Pills are silent in operation, but reliable and thorough.

"Hood's Vegetable Pills act like a charm. I could not do without them. Hood's Pills have cured me of headaches and indigestion." MRS. H. J. GREAFF, Northumberland, Pa.

HOOD'S PILLS Cure LIVER ILLS

TROUBLE FOR GALILEANS.

Sister Nancy Clay Accused by Brother Sinclair of Stealing the Charter.

Women's rights have invaded the peaceful precincts of Chapter 4 of the Galilean Fishermen in Jersey City. The Galilean Fishermen is a fraternal and beneficial organization of colored people, and its object is to increase brotherly and sisterly feeling among its members. Up to within a few weeks the Jersey City chapter has prospered, and in its meeting house, at Jackson and Kearney avenues, many pleasant evenings have been spent by the members. That was while the sisters kept in their proper places, or what the brothers considered their proper places. But when they began asserting what they termed their rights there was trouble, and now Chapter 4 of the Galilean Fishermen has an engagement at the police court, where one of the sisters will appear as prisoner, one of the brothers as complainant, and the remainder of the chapter as witnesses.

In the very centre of the battle stands Miss Nancy Clay. Miss Clay is a new woman, and as such she wants her rights. She has emphasized this fact at the meetings so much of late that she has been recognized as a leader by the other sisters, who also want their rights. Just what these rights are they don't quite know, but they want them, and want them badly. For one thing they have been of the opinion for some time that the brothers assumed too much preponderance in the management of the affairs of the chapter, but when some of the bolder ones asserted this they met with rebuke. One brother was so ungallant as to state in unparliamentary language his belief that certain of the ladies of the organization talked too much. This caused bad feeling. At length an attempt was made to suspend Miss Nancy Clay, on the ground that she was in arrears for her dues. The other sisters rallied around her, and the chapter split in two, some of the younger sisters drawing over to their side certain of the brothers over whom they held sway. Affairs got so bad that the factions wouldn't recognize each other, and so things went on, until one day it transpired that the charter had disappeared from the meeting house. Simultaneously with this discovery came a rumor that the Women's Rights faction was holding meetings secretly at the house of one of the members. No chapter can hold sessions without a charter.

It came to the ears of Charles Sinclair of 95 Jackson avenue, one of the officers of the chapter, that Nancy Clay had taken the charter, and he got out a warrant for her arrest. She was arrested on Wednesday night and bailed, and in the police court yesterday morning asked for a postponement until Thursday, saying that she wanted to get a number of witnesses. Meantime both factions are preserving a gloomy and ominous silence upon the subject, indulging only in dark hints that when the case comes up there will be trouble for somebody.

QUEER LETTER TO A JUDGE.

Mrs. Mulligan Says It's a Forgery and Concludes to See Byrnes About It.

Mrs. Agnes K. Mulligan, born Murphy, called to see District Attorney Fellows yesterday about what she says is an attempt to forge her name. She is the wife of W. F. Mulligan, a lawyer, who has an office in the Postal Telegraph building and 177th street and Third avenue, and is a graduate of the University Law School herself. Recently she had before Judge Giegerich in the Common Pleas an injunction proceeding to prevent Carlos Cook, her neighbor on Fulton avenue, Tremont, from tearing down a fence on her property. The motion for a permanent injunction was argued before Judge Giegerich on March 28. Mrs. Mulligan was represented by her husband, while Thompson & Koss of 256 Broadway appeared for Cook. Judge Giegerich reserved decision.

Some time prior to the arguing of the motion Judge Giegerich was surprised to receive anonymously a silver-mounted mallet handsomely engraved. He was even more surprised last Wednesday when he received a letter postmarked "Station T, 7 A. M., April 3," which read as follows:

APRIL 2, 1895.

JUDGE GIEGERICH: Were pleased you liked your gavel. If you will stop Mr. Cook building I will pay you well. I want this piece of land, and I will close, knowing you will. If will largely oblige A. K. Murphy. I well know you will favor me.

The letter was signed "Mulligan," and the writer had prefixed the signature with "Mr." or "Mrs.," and had afterward obliterated it. The envelope was marked "Private," and was mailed in Tremont.

Judge Giegerich sent for the attorneys representing both sides, and they appeared before him yesterday morning. He read the letter from the bench. Mr. and Mrs. Mulligan denied that they had written the letter. On motion of Mr. Mulligan, the motion for a permanent injunction was transferred to argument before Judge Bookstaver. Mrs. Mulligan got the letter from Judge Giegerich and pronounced it a forgery. She was unable to see District Attorney Fellows, and decided to take the case to Superintendent Byrnes. She says she has an idea who wrote the letter.

WATER FOR JERSEY CITY.

The East Jersey Company Has a Plan for Delivery by Gravity.

In reply to an inquiry of the Jersey City Street and Water Board, the East Jersey Water Company, through Engineer Clemens Herschel, informed the Board at an adjourned meeting yesterday that the company can furnish a supply of water without the use of the pumping plant at Belleville.

"In answer to your resolution of April 1," Mr. Herschell writes, "we beg to state that after investigation we find that this company can, if desired, connect its proposed main from Great Notch to Belleville with the auxiliary main called for under specification A in such a manner as to deliver the water by gravity from our reservoir at Great Notch directly into the reservoirs on Bergen Heights, and at a sufficient head to supply the most elevated portions of Jersey City, through a proper stand pipe, without the use of the present or any pumping station on Bergen Heights."

Mr. Herschel goes on to explain that the water will pass through a hydraulic engine, which, working automatically, will lift the water in the stand pipe to a height of 210 feet above the tide level. The expense of maintaining such an engine is nominal. A short branch pipe from the main to the Belleville reservoir would keep that reservoir full all the time, either for use or for storage purposes. In order to insure proper results the company would expect to be authorized to construct the auxiliary main contemplated in the specifications. The additional expense of this plan, which was not contemplated when the company submitted its bid for the work, will be $100,000. The company will also require that the pumping plant at Bergen Heights be turned over to it to be operated and maintained during the continuance of the contract. The company will be prepared to furnish the city with a temporary supply within six months after the contract is made. The communication was ordered filed.

RED PEPPER TO BREAK A CHARM.

It Worked So Well that Boyd Hasn't Been Seen Since.

An alleged "Voudoo" doctor, who lives in the neighborhood of the Kings county penitentiary, is being blamed for the disappearance of Henry Boyd, a young negro who boarded with Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor at 85 Rochester avenue, Brooklyn. The young man went away two weeks ago, after getting out a warrant against Mrs. Taylor for throwing red pepper in his eyes.

Mrs. Taylor is more than eighty years old and lives with her daughter Mary. Boyd boarded with them for several years. One night Mrs. Taylor heard a noise in the hall and opened the kitchen door to see what caused it. She saw Boyd making rings of black pepper on the stairs. As Boyd appeared to be drunk, Mrs. Taylor quietly closed the door and went to bed. She had forgotten all about the incident when she got up in the morning, but on putting her foot on the steps where Boyd had made the pepper rings she received what she was sure was an electric shock. She hunted up a "Voudoo" doctor and he told her that she had been "voudooed," and that the only way to break the charm was to put Cayenne pepper over the black pepper rings and then hunt up Boyd and throw a pinch of the red pepper at him.

Mrs. Thomas was carrying out the doctor's instructions the next morning when Boyd appeared, and she threw all the Cayenne pepper that was left, nearly a handful, into his eyes. Boyd was nearly blinded. After going to a hospital, he called on the Gates Avenue Police Court and got a warrant. Mrs. Taylor was arraigned before Justice Harriman yesterday, and because Boyd was not on hand the case was adjourned until Monday. Mrs. Taylor told the Justice that nothing had been seen of Boyd since he got the warrant.

Lawyer Marrin Not Found.

Frank C. Marrin, the Brooklyn lawyer who is accused of swindling Mrs. Caroline Barry out of over $30,000 by means of bogus mortgages, was not arrested on Wednesday, as was reported yesterday. Michael Clinton, a private detective, rushed into the District Attorney's office late on Wednesday afternoon and told Detective Reilly that he had located Marrin. Detective Rynders was sent to Brooklyn with Clinton, and the latter pointed out a man who afterward proved to be Samuel A. Farron, a real estate dealer. Mr. Farron had no difficulty in establishing his identity, and Rynders returned to this city very much disgusted.

SPRECKELS AND HIS BOYS.

THE HARD THINGS HE SAYS ABOUT TWO OF HIS CHILDREN.

Gus Spreckels Brings a Suit for Slander Against His Father—He Wants Vindication from the Charge that He Is a Spendthrift, Embezzler, and Blackmailer.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.—There is a prospect that troubles in Millionaire Spreckels's family will be aired in court, as to-day his son, C. A. Spreckels, better known as Gus Spreckels, began a slander suit for nominal damages against his father. Gus declares that he doesn't want money, but yearns for vindication, as his father has denounced him as a spendthrift and blackmailer. The public first learned of the trouble when the suit of Rudolph and Gus Spreckels was brought against their father and two other brothers over Hawaiian Commercial Company stock. Claus compromised this case and declared that he had done with these two sons.

A fortnight ago Gus brought a new suit, asking that the Oceanic steamship directors be compelled to call a meeting for the election of officers. He holds over one-eighth of the shares, and intimated that his brothers were managing the company extravagantly, since it had paid no dividends for two years. He charged that they froze him out and then ran the company to suit themselves. Mr. Claus Spreckels was interviewed concerning this suit, and it was then that he made the charges against his son which now form the basis of the slander suit.

In the action filed to-day Gus alleges that from June, 1889, to December, 1891, he was Vice-President and general manager of the Spreckels Sugar Refining Company of Pennsylvania. His father was the largest stockholder, owning a controlling interest. The plaintiff's salary was $24,000 a year. He handled all the funds and managed the company's finances, holding his father's power of attorney. On March 23, he declares, Claus Spreckels made the following false and defamatory statement to a reporter:

"I gave that boy $25,000 a year in Philadelphia and then he drew out $250,000 of my money. I will tell the whole story one of these days. Then the public will see these sons in their true light."

He says his father meant to imply that he had embezzled $250,000, and he would some day tell the whole story of the embezzlement. Another cause of action is based on the following language used in reference to the suit against the Oceanic Steamship Company:

"This is a piece of blackmail; that is what it is. He and his younger brother are trying to beat me out of $2,000,000."

Gus alleged that his father intended to give the idea that the plaintiff was trying to extort $2,000,000 from him by putting him in fear. Claus Spreckels also said his son would soon be bankrupt, which Gus says is false.

Still another cause of action is based upon the assertion of the father that his son had "wasted money," meaning that he had wasted money belonging to the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company. Altogether, the plaintiff says, he has been damaged by the slander to the extent of $2,000,000, but all he asks in coin is $300 to cover the costs of the suit.

When old Claus takes takes the witness stand in this suit he will supply the public with some interesting reading.

BALLOT-BOX STUFFERS UP AGAIN.

Jersey City Men Rearrested for the Frauds of 1889.

District Attorney Winfield communicated with Chief of Police Murphy of Jersey City about noon yesterday, and asked him to have his detectives pick up William E. Reen, Nathaniel Fowler, and James Jordan, three of the ballot-box stuffers who were convicted of frauds committed at the fall election of 1889. An appeal was taken from the conviction and sentence. In the summer of 1891 the Supreme Court dismissed the appeal, and nearly all the convicted election officers went either to State prison or the Snake Hill penitentiary. Those who went to State prison were paroled in the following December. The cases of Reen, Fowler, and Jordan were carried up to the Court of Appeals.

It has just been discovered that their lawyers failed to submit any brief on the appeal, and that consequently the cases have never been properly before the court. A branch of the Supreme Court, consisting of Justices Lippincott, Dixon, and Magie, is to meet in Jersey City to-day, and Prosecutor Winfield will ask to have the application for an error dismissed. If the request is granted, the defendants will have to go to State prison unless the court will permit a renewal of the application. In anticipation of an adverse decision, Mr. Winfield thought it advisable to have the defendants on hand. Chief Murphy sent detectives McNally found Fowler and Reen and took them up to court. Jordan was not found. Bail was renewed in the cases of Fowler and Reen and they were released until this morning.

FIRE IN AN APARTMENT HOUSE.

The Owner, with Her Daughter and a Tenant, Nearly Overcome by Smoke.

Herman Koff, janitor at 156 West 105th street, while passing a brown-stone apartment house at 150 West 105th street at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, saw smoke pouring out of the cellar windows and doors. When he ran into the cellar to ascertain the cause, he found a storeroom in the cellar blazing furiously, and Mrs. George Sieber, wife of the janitor of the house, standing near by, wringing her hands and crying helplessly.

Koff rushed out and rang an alarm, which brought the firemen. When they arrived two more alarms were rung. Meantime the fire had found its way to the dumb-waiter shaft in the rear, and, burning through the doors leading to the shaft, had filled the apartments with smoke.

Mrs. Sieber ran over the house and lived on the first floor. She and her daughter were nearly overcome by smoke when taken to the street by the firemen. Mr. J. S. McGuire, who lived on the second floor, was half smothered by the smoke, and had to be led to the street. The other tenants managed to grope their way through the smoke-filled halls without assistance.

The fire was confined mainly to the cellar and the dumb-waiter shaft. The damage to the building is estimated at $3,000. The tenants' loss on furniture, mainly by water, is as much more.

PATRICK GAVIN ACQUITTED.

The Murder of Howard L. Abbott in Rochester Still a Mystery.

ROCHESTER, April 4.—The jury in the case of Patrick Gavin, on trial for the murder of Howard L. Abbott at Charlotte last summer, brought in a verdict of not guilty at 10 o'clock to-night. The murdered man was a well-known cigar dealer of this city, and his murder at Rochester's pleasure resort created a great sensation at the time. Abbott went to a hotel injured by a blow on the head, and was afterward found dead. His watch was gone, but he still had his money. It was shown that Gavin had been seen with him early on the night of the tragedy, and a few days afterward Gavin pawned the murdered man's watch with a saloon keeper. The prisoner admitted pawning the timepiece, but said that he found it on the street on the night of the murder. The evidence connecting Gavin with the murder was entirely circumstantial, and after four hours' deliberation the jury decided that it was not sufficient to warrant conviction.

At the time of the tragedy it was believed that Abbott was killed by some one who was jealous of Abbott's attentions to his wife. The acquittal of Gavin has renewed the old theory, but there seems to be nothing upon which to base it.

A Flatbush Young Man Missing.

Louis Wells, 22 years old, a son of the Rev. Dr. D. L. Wells, pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church of Flatbush, has been missing from his home for several days. The young man is well known in Flatbush society, and is a prominent member of the Knickerbocker Field Club. He was employed in a real estate office in Flatbush. It is known that he has no business troubles.

Wiegele Gets Marshal Bernhard Arrested.

Deputy United States Marshal Bernhard was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Henning in a suit that has been brought against him for $25,000 by Henry Wiegele for alienating the affections of Mrs. Wiegele. The bail was fixed at $5,000, which Bernhard furnished and was released.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE.

FIRST CHOICE CAN NOW BE HAD OF OUR SPECIALLY DESIGNED STYLES FOR THE SEASON'S TRADE.

EVERY PIECE PLAINLY MARKED AT COST AS IT COMES FROM OUR FACTORY, WITHOUT THE MIDDLEMAN'S MARGIN, AND SO WELL MADE AS NEVER TO WARP, SPLIT, OR CRACK.

OUR EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS ARE MOST ARTISTIC AND CAN NEVER BECOME COMMONPLACE.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

The F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Co.'s

Bock Beer

On Draught at All Customers'.

Bottled at the Brewery

for Family, Hotel and Export Trade.

Park Ave., 30th to 31st St., New York.

SHARP TALK AT A CONFERENCE.

The Rev. Dr. Roche Says the Rev. Dr. Mains Has Wronged Him.

STAMFORD, Conn., April 4.—Soon after the New York East Conference began work this morning the Rev. Dr. John Roche, formerly in charge of the Washington street church, Brooklyn, appealed to the Conference to appoint an investigating committee to examine into the differences existing between him and the Rev. Dr. George P. Mains, superintendent of the Brooklyn Church