"IF YOU SEE IT IN The Sun IT'S SO."

The Sun.

THE WEATHER PREDICTION
For New York and Its Vicinity:
Generally fair; southerly winds.

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AMERICANS SCORE AGAIN.

BOSTON AND PRINCETON ATHLETES IN THE LEAD AT ATHENS.

Further Triumphs for Burke, Clark, and Curtis—Hoyt Wins the Pole Vault, and the Paine Brothers Take Shooting Honors—Great Feat of Louis, a Greek.

ATHENS, April 10.—The weather changed last night and this morning the sun rose in a cloudless sky. The atmosphere was balmy and springlike, and every condition was favorable for the carrying out of the fifth day's programme of the Olympic games, which included the final heats of the unfinished events of Monday and Tuesday.

The American competitors sustained their reputations as athletes, and carried off a goodly share of the honors. An immense crowd was present. The Stadion was packed to its utmost capacity, and the hills round about were again covered with dense masses of humanity.

The long distance race from Marathon, over the historic road followed by the messenger centuries ago bearing the news of the defeat of the Persians, was won by Louis, a Greek peasant, and his victory was greeted with thunders of applause and shouts and cries that betokened the wild enthusiasm he had awakened in the breasts of his countrymen.

This victory has done much to soothe the disappointment felt by the Greeks at the downfall of some of their champions. In this event there were twenty competitors, including Arthur Blake of the Boston Athletic Association. When the winner crossed the finishing line the spectators rose to their feet, and for a time every sound was silenced by the great roar of jubilation that ascended.

Prince Constantine, the heir apparent to the throne, was, with other members of the royal household, in the box set apart for the use of the King and his family. He left his seat and walking to the winner shook him heartily by the hand.

The enthusiasm was renewed when Vasilakos, another Greek, came in second, and Belokas, also a Greek, finished third. The result was immediately telegraphed throughout the country, and in many towns the victory was joyously celebrated.

Tricoupis, one of the Greek competitors, was exhausted by his exertions and is now prostrated. The prize, in addition to an olive wreath, is a handsome cup offered by M. Breal, a well-known French savant and writer on mythological subjects.

The time of the winner was 2 hours and 48 minutes. Vasilakos covered the distance in three hours.

Before the finish of this race other events were decided, as follows:

The hundred-metre race was won by Thomas E. Burke of Boston in 12 seconds. Hoffman, the German champion, was second.

The high jump was won by Ellery H. Clark of Harvard, a member of the Boston team, who cleared 181 centimetres.

The hurdle race of 110 metres was won by Thomas P. Curtis of Boston in 17 3-5 seconds, Goulding, the English athlete, was second.

The contests on the parallel bars were won by Flatow, a German, and Zutter, a Swiss.

The prizes for climbing the pole were won by the Greek athletes Andri, Koroulos, and Xenakis.

The pole vault was won by W. W. Hoyt of Harvard and the Boston Athletic Association, who scored 3.30 metres. A. C. Tyler of Princeton University was second, with 3.20 metres.

The Payne brothers of Boston won the rifle and revolver contests.

In the high jump James B. Connolly of the Suffolk Athletic Club of Boston and Robert Garrett, captain of the Princeton team, each scored 1.65 metres.

The city was again illuminated to-night.

Burke's victory in the sprint, after winning his heat in the fastest time made in the trials on the opening day, was anticipated by the majority of American experts, but Jerseyites counted on Lane of Princeton to do the trick.

There was little room, however, for patriotic nervousness, as three of those left in for the deciding heat were Americans. F. W. Lane, Princeton University, and P. P. Curtis, Boston A. A., won their heats in exactly the same time, 12 1-5 seconds.

Burke was timed as doing 11 4-5 seconds on Monday, and on that form his superiority seemed apparent. His time yesterday may be called smart, but nothing better. The distance in English measure was 100 yards, and the sprinter who could not cover the full 120 yards on an American track in the same time would stand a poor show in a championship nowadays. Still the chances are that Burke did not have to extend himself, but in that event Lane must have gone decidedly off, as his home reputation made him out an even timer for the level hundred.

Clark fully sustained his reputation as a high jumper. He was rated here as a shade better than 5 feet 11 inches, and his performance yesterday figures out as being equal to 5 feet 11¼ inches. This would have probably won for him over any jumper in the Old World except Ryan of Ireland, who heads the amateur list, now that M. F. Sweeney has seceded from the ranks. The Irishman's record is 6 feet 4¾ inches against Sweeney's 6 feet 5⅝ inches. The last two athletes are phenomenons, and Clark loses no prestige by failing to approach their figures. His win yesterday makes him a double victor, as he captured the running broad jump on Tuesday with about 20 feet 9 inches; Capt. Garrett, of Princeton, being second, with about 19 feet 8 inches, and Connolly, Suffolk A. C., Boston, third, with about 19 feet 2 inches.

Curtis, the Boston novice, held his own with the veterans in gallant style. The distance he had to traverse in the hurdles was equivalent to 120.30 yards, the decimal representing a trifle more than ten inches extra. He must have travelled at a lively clip to win in the time returned, although it is far below the standards set up by Stephen Chase in this country and Godfrey Shaw in England. Goulding erroneously referred to as the English champion in yesterday's bulletins, is not within yards of Shaw's class. Still, the Boston boy got there, and that is the primary consideration. For a first season man the showing of Curtis has been something to be proud of. He won a heat of the sprints on Monday and qualified in the hurdle preliminaries on Tuesday, running his heat in 18 seconds. Goulding's qualifying effort on that day took 18 2-5 seconds, and the apparent difference in favor of the American then, from the time standpoint, seems to have been accurately borne out by the result.

The actual distance traversed in the cross-country race from Marathon to Athens appears to have been 171 yards and a fraction in excess of twenty-six miles. Assuming the measurement of the course to be strictly accurate, it is easy to account for the non-appearance of Blake in the front flight at the finish. The most sanguine of his many admirers never expected him to go through at a record-breaking pace. He would have been compelled to do this in order to keep within hailing distance of the victorious Greek. Bearing in mind both the extra yards and the fact that the race was across country Louis seems to have accomplished a feat which must be regarded as a world's record under the conditions. In fact, it comes dangerously near upsetting the approximate records on the path, the best time ever credited to an amateur for twenty-six miles being 2 hours 47 minutes and 14 seconds, made by J. A. Squires, London, May 2, 1885, while the fastest time ever made by an American for twenty-six miles was 3 hours and 30 seconds, by J. Gassman, Brooklyn, Feb. 22, 1884. Where the latter's performance was so decisively eclipsed it is no wonder that young Blake failed to grasp the coveted laurels. Even Vasilakos, the second man yesterday, seems to have discounted the American figures.

The vaulting contest between the rival American experts must have been very keen. Hoyt's winning figures are within a shade of 10 feet 10 inches, and Tyler's effort represents about 10 feet 8 inches. Hoyt tied for the intercollegiate championship at Berkeley Oval last year with a vault of 11 feet 2¾ inches.

The tie between Garrett and Connolly for second honors in the running high jump yesterday was equivalent to about 5 feet 5 inches.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Probably to Own Marble House.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 10.—The report is current here since Oliver H. P. Belmont deeded much of his Newport property to Mrs. Belmont, that the latter has decided to convey to William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., when he comes of age, Marble House. When Harold Vanderbilt attains his majority he is to receive the house in New York which his mother now owns. The Vanderbilt boys are to spend the summer at Marble House, with their aunt, Miss Smith, at the head of the house. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., is now here looking to the repairs of the place.

CROWDED ELEVATOR FALLS.

Five of the Seventeen Persons On Board More or Less Injured.

Blaskopf & Co., manufacturers of white goods, occupy the five upper stories of the building at 193 and 195 Mercer street, and, among others, employ about thirty-five young women and girls. Most of them work on the sixth floor, and when they quit work at 6 o'clock last night a rush was made for the elevator. About a dozen girls got aboard and the elevator started to descend. On the way down stops were made at two lower floors and other girls were taken on until it was impossible for even one more passenger to get aboard. After the last stop the car contained, including the elevator man, about seventeen persons.

Owing to the caution of the elevator man, the car descended slowly. When it was between the second and first floors a slight shock was felt. An instant later the car stopped suddenly, as if it had struck something, and it seemed to rebound. Then there came a noise from above, as if the roof of the building had fallen in, and the elevator dropped to the bottom of the shaft.

The streets in the neighborhood at the time were filled with people homeward bound from work, and the shrieks of the girls and the noise of the crash quickly drew a large crowd to the building.

Men and boys dashed into the basement and found the occupants of the elevator trying to extricate themselves from the heap into which all were thrown by the impact. All were more or less stunned by the shock, and as quickly as they could be removed from the wrecked car they were carried up to the street and taken into the Phœnix restaurant next door.

Meanwhile news of the accident had been taken to the Mercer street police station, two blocks away, by an excited boy, who told the Sergeant at the desk that six people had been killed. Hurry calls were immediately sent to St. Vincent's and Bellevue hospitals for ambulances, and the police reserves, tumbling into the patrol wagons, hastened to the scene.

When something like order had been restored, the police ascertained that, although all the girls had received a pretty bad shaking up, only two were seriously hurt. They were Kate Curley, 15 years old, of 1,697 Third avenue, who suffered severely from shock and possible internal injuries, and Kate Collins, 18, of 2,326 Second avenue, whose left shoulder was dislocated. They were removed to St. Vincent's Hospital.

Kate Reilly of 2,250 First avenue, Marietta Brown of 31 Lewis street, and Lena Suber, who refused to give her address, also sustained severe shocks, but they refused to go to the hospital. The ambulance surgeons prescribed for them and after they had rested for a while they went home.

The elevator was a combination passenger and freight hoist. The police say that the accident was caused by its being overcrowded. No arrests were made by them, however.

THIS MURDERER A BOY.

John Smith Says the Devil Ordered Him to Kill the Stone Family.

AKRON, O., April 10.—Particulars of the confession drawn by Detectives Doran and Decelle of Cleveland from the murderer of Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Stone have been obtained. At 5 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon the detectives confronted him with the evidence they had gathered against him.

"John Smith, we are sent by the Lord to have you tell us about this crime," exclaimed Doran. Smith's jaw dropped and his face began to twitch. Then came the confession:

"The devil told me to do these murders. I went to bed at 8 o'clock on the night the Stones were murdered, and after I had lain there a little while the devil got hold of me and told me to go and kill the Stone family. I got up and dressed and went down stairs. I took an old pair of trousers, and tearing two holes in them for my eyes, made a mask that covered my face and hung down below my knees. Then I took the baseball bat that was in the woodshed and started for the Stone house. I got to the house, and, taking the ladder from the barn, placed it against the house and climbed up and looked into the room where Flora and Hattie were in bed.

"They were both asleep. I looked through the window a moment, then went down the ladder and walked around to the side door. Through this I entered Mr. and Mrs. Stone's bedroom. I hit the old man on the head twice with the bat; then I hit Mrs. Stone. When they were dead I went up to Ira Stillson's room and knocked him in the head. Then I took Stillson's jackknife from his pocket and went back to the old people's room. I cut them up because the devil urged me to do it. Then I went back up stairs and knocked Emma and Hattie in the head. I did not try to kill Flora, but I don't know why I didn't do it unless it was because I loved her."

John Smith is the assumed name of a 17-year-old slave boy. His real name is Romulus Cottell.

KILLED BY A TROLLEY CAR.

Four-year-old Melville Graham Run Down in Front of His Own Home.

Melville Graham, four years old, was killed by trolley car 441 of the Montgomery street line at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in front of his home, 98 York street, Jersey City. The boy is a son of Abraham Lincoln Graham, editor of the *Mirror*, and a nephew of City Marshal John Graham. Several lines of trolley cars run down York street to the ferry. The boy started to go across the street to his uncle James Graham's store, a few doors below his home, and ran directly in front of the motor. Motorman Henry Kupker did not see the boy until he was in the fender.

Kupker sprang to the chain to pull the fender up, but in an instant the boy had bounced out again and under the wheels of the car. The car was backed up and the motorman and some bystanders were engaged in extricating the body from under the fender when the boy's father arrived. He picked the body up in his arms and took it home. A large crowd gathered, and some excited person suggested that the motorman ought to be lynched. Eyewitnesses of the accident said that the motorman was not to blame. Peter E. Graham, an uncle of the boy, jumped on the front platform of the car and acted as though he intended to attack the motorman.

"See what you have done," he exclaimed. "You have killed my brother's child. You people are always running your cars too fast. Shame on you; aren't you ashamed of yourself?" Policemen from the Gregory street police station arrested the motorman and hustled him into a patrol wagon to get him away from the excited crowd. He cried bitterly, and could not have been more affected if the child was his own. He was locked up on a charge of manslaughter.

LITTLE GIRL KILLED.

Run Over by a Truckman Who Was Racing with Another Driver.

While Elfie Settergreen, aged 4½ years, of 316 East Twenty-fifth street, was playing with some other children at Twenty-fifth street and Second avenue, which is only a few doors from her home, yesterday afternoon, she was knocked down and run over by one of two trucks which were racing down the street. The child was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where she died about 9 o'clock.

The truck by which she was injured was a big two-horse vehicle owned by Carl Dietz, a soda-water manufacturer at 32 Avenue A. It was driven by Charles Schonof. Policeman Byrnes of the East Twenty-second street station arrested Schonof.

John Settergreen, the girl's father, who is a boss housesmith, has got statements from several witnesses as to the reckless driving of the truckman, and declares that he will push the case against Schonof to the full extent of the law.

Frankfield of This City Dead on a Train.

CLINTON, Ia., April 10.—Bernard Frankfield was found dead in a Pullman car in a Chicago and Northwestern train that reached here yesterday morning. A Coroner's jury found that he came to his death from heart failure. He was on his way to New York from San Francisco.

Bernard Frankfield was 80 years old, and a man of independent means. He was travelling for pleasure. He was a cousin of Adolf Frankfield of A. Frankfield & Co., jewellers, of this city.

The Post Office is testing Tinkham carriers. For result of test see daily papers.—*Adv.*

KOTZE WINGS HIS MAN.

HE BRINGS DOWN BARON SCHRADER IN A PISTOL DUEL.

The Latest Chapter in the Anonymous Letter Scandal at the Berlin Court—Kotze, Once Royal Chamberlain, Seeking to Punish Men Who Blackened His Name.

BERLIN, April 10.—A duel with pistols was fought this morning near Potsdam between Leberecht von Kotze, formerly Court Chamberlain, and Baron Schrader, Master of Ceremonies of the Prussian Court, in which Schrader was wounded severely. The conditions of the duel were that the principals should stand ten paces apart and shoot until one was disabled.

The combat grew out of the old scandal of the anonymous letters blackening the reputations of several persons at court. Kotze was suspected at first of having written these letters, but subsequently he was exonerated.

Baron Schrader was taken to a hospital and Dr. Bergmann was summoned to his bedside. It was found that he had been shot in the abdomen, perhaps mortally.

The history of this Kotze scandal would fill a thick book. It would be a record of such heartburnings, intrigues, jealousies, wrecked reputations, and ruined households as could not be written regarding any other present-day court than Berlin's, not even Vienna's. Moreover, at the end of this new chapter, with its tragedy, must be placed the familiar prediction of the Kentucky correspondent: "And the end is not yet."

The beginning of the scandal at court was almost contemporaneous with the young Emperor's ascent of the throne. The public first learned of it, however, several years later when Leberecht von Kotze was arrested. The facts that have leaked out slowly since the evening when, between two high Prussian officers, Kotze was hurried from his city home into a closed carriage, have not been notably coherent or complete, but, combined with rather sensational developments from time to time at court, they have sufficed to give a fair idea of the social convulsions which the scandal has caused at the old castle and the new palace.

Soon after the present William of Hohenzollern became Emperor many members of the court circle began to receive anonymous letters. Daughters were told to watch their mothers in the presence of certain diplomatists or princes. Mothers were warned that their daughters were going astray with young army officers or some of the petty princelings who afflict Berlin in winter. Husbands were informed of the indiscretions of their wives and wives were told of the gallant ventures of their husbands. All this was galling and unpleasant, but it was not new, as anonymous letter writers had been at court in Berlin before. The matter might have been passed over with a few tears and reproofs and oaths, had it not been for the one incontrovertible fact—the letter writer knew whereof he wrote. He told the truth in an alarmingly large number of cases, and when he did not tell the truth, he was still familiar enough with the minutest incidents of court life to make his accusations plausible, if not convincing. It was common talk in Berlin soon after William II. began managing court affairs, that more men and women had retired voluntarily or been exiled from the court circle than in any ten years of his grandfather's reign. Why this should be so was inexplicable until the arrest of Kotze broke the spell of silence which self-preservation had laid on the lips of members of the court circle.

The two men chiefly responsible for Kotze's arrest are supposed to have been Baron Schrader of the young Emperor's entourage and Baron Reischach, who was attached to the Empress Frederick's official circle. Their belief that he wrote the anonymous letters was based on a comparison of his handwriting with the handwriting left on a blotter by a letter which he had just dried. If they had any more convincing evidence against him, they have succeeded in keeping it from the public. At all events, they induced the Emperor to accept their belief. Kotze was arrested. He was held and guarded as if a convicted criminal. His name was blackened, for the scandal which had stirred all the hidden life of the court was designated at once the "Kotze scandal," and was charged with such in every quarter of the globe that has a newspaper and a telegraph office.

Kotze was at the centre of the cloud for months. Then relief came. He was acquitted by the court of honor named by the Emperor to try him. In view of the facts that Kotze was almost friendless at court after his arrest, that a powerful clique was determined to crush him, whether guilty or innocent, and that at the first the prejudice against him was overwhelming, his acquittal was regarded by the Berlin public as a complete vindication.

Once again free, and restored to health after his long confinement, Kotze set about exposing and punishing his persecutors. Numerous offers were made to him to place in his hands convincing proof of the identity of the anonymous letter writer for whom he had been mistaken. He spent more than half his fortune in dealing with makers of such offers, and did not give up his search for the criminal until his wife, who had stood by him loyally and had secondad all his efforts, persuaded him that he was the victim of adventurers.

His failure to expose his enemies did not shake his determination to punish them. He met Reischach with pistols last April, exchanged with him seven shots, and gave him three flesh wounds. He himself was wounded in the abdomen. In June he was well enough to bring out Baron Schrader. Each was wounded slightly, and Kotze got three months' fortress confinement for duelling. This last meeting, although his third, is not to be his last; he has other names on his list. Meantime one of the scandals has fought two duels in defence of the family honor and has come off unscathed.

Attempts have been made to drag almost every prince who frequents Berlin in winter into the conspiracy against Kotze or the anonymous letter scandal. Not even Prince Egon of Fuerstenberg, the most ponderous swell of Berlin society, has escaped, nor has Prince Aribert of Anhalt-Dessau, nor Prince Albert of Saxe-Altenburg, nor that thin-skinned, thick-headed, everlasting scalawag and imperial brother-in-law, Duke Ernst Günther of Schleswig-Holstein. The list of names already given might be multiplied by ten or a dozen and yet not exhaust the number of princelings and dukelings who have been smutched. The taint of the serpent is over them all, and others, too, whose names are mentioned less often because they are less distinguished. That even the diplomatic corps had its reluctant part in the scandal was known two years ago. The relations of M. Herbette, the French Ambassador, and his wife have grown steadily colder since the anonymous letters became an open topic at court. The result has been a rupture within the last few weeks, and Herbette and his wife are to go. Prince Henry of Prussia and his wife went some time ago; so did the Hohenlohes; so did the Fuerstenbergs; so did Duke Ernst and Prince Aribert; and there are others who went, and there are still others to go.

One other ramification of this wide-reaching affair is worth mentioning, for it illustrates the fear which the mere mention of Kotze and the letters he did not write creates in the petty capitals throughout the German States. Kotze's lawyer was Fritz Friedmann. Late in the winter Friedmann vanished from Berlin, leaving about 1,000 marks' worth of debts behind him with him his mistress and a large bundle of the anonymous letters which he had collected while defending Kotze. He was caught on French soil. He was to be taken back to Germany to be tried for fraud. Then he told about the letters he had. He gave them to a Paris publisher. They were to come out in pamphlet form. There was a scurrying about in imperial and royal and ducal circles throughout Germany, and there were rumors that a large purse had been got together to purchase Kotze's silence. However that may be—for it is beyond the possibility of proof—the pamphlet was suppressed as soon as published, and Friedmann, with his letters, has been left in France. There is no doubt that the German crowned heads regard him as a bad man to have around, worse even than Bebel or Richter or the South German Anarchist.

Administration Dinner No. 2.

From all the accounts of those who were there, the first "Administration" dinner on March 24 was a tremendous success, and there is going to be another. The rulers of the city having sampled of Metropolitan Club cookery, are this time going to move down the avenue and see what the Lotos chef can do. The following notice was sent to the various heads of departments yesterday:

NEW YORK, April 9, '96.

Mr. So and So.

DEAR SIR: The second Administration Dinner will be given at Lotos Club, 556 Fifth avenue, on Tuesday, April 21, at 7:30 P. M. Kindly send notice of acceptance to

GEORGE E. WARING, JR., 175 Second avenue.

"The New Batty,"

May Irwin's great song, in full music folio size, will be given away with next Sunday's Journal. Forty-four pages—all for 5 cents.—*Adv.*

SORE THROAT IN TAMSEN'S JAIL.

The Health Department Looking to Make Sure It Isn't Diphtheria.

It was reported yesterday that diphtheria had appeared in the Ludlow street jail. The report was traced to a letter sent to a friend by one of the prisoners there to the effect that one of the prisoners had the disease and that a number of others were suffering from sore throat. When asked about the matter yesterday Warden Roe said to a SUN reporter:

"It is entirely false that there is an epidemic of diphtheria in this jail. On Wednesday a civil prisoner, James Foye, 43 years of age, who is here under $250 bail, complained of sore throat. Dr. Hegeling examined him, and said he thought the man might have diphtheria. I immediately ordered Foye to remain in his cell, and told the other prisoners to keep away from him. Neither Foye nor the other prisoners obeyed this order, and it was not until I threatened to lock him up that the man agreed to isolate himself. As soon as I got Dr. Hegeling's report I notified the Health Department, and Dr. Lester examined Foye. He is going to make a microscopical examination of the mucus from Foye's throat and will probably let me know the result to-morrow. Personally, I think Foye simply has a severe case of tonsilitis. It would not surprise me, however, if it was diphtheria, for the closets in the prison are, and have been for a long time, in an awful condition, and an outbreak of any disease would not be remarkable. I have tried to get relief from the Public Works Department, but they will do nothing. No one but Foye has shown the slightest symptom of diphtheria."

FROM WILLIAM PENN'S OLD ELM.

Gov. Hastings Plants a Shoot from a Famous Old Tree.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—Gov. Hastings planted on the campus of the University of Pennsylvania to-day a shoot from the old elm tree under which William Penn made a treaty with the Indians. The planting was part of the Arbor Day programme. The old elm stood on the banks of the Delaware River in this city until 1810, when it was blown down. Later, the ground on which the tree had stood came into possession of the ancestors of Gen. Paul A. Oliver of Wilkesbarre. Here they found a shoot which had sprung up where the old tree stood, and this they removed to a farm at Bay Ridge, N. Y., where it grew for fifty years.

Oliver then removed the elm to his place on the Wilkesbarre mountain, and it was a shoot from this tree that Gov. Hastings planted to-day.

TO BUILD ON BROADWAY.

The Townsend Estate to Put Up a Twelve-story Structure at Twenty-fifth Street.

The Townsend estate, which owns the property on the west side of Broadway, from Twenty-fifth street up to within one door of the St. James Hotel, on which it was proposed to erect a large office building, has, it is said, been negotiating with Thomas W. Pearsall and E. P. Wheeler, trustees of the Spofford estate, for the purchase of the hotel property, the intention being to use the entire block for the new office building.

At the office of the Spofford estate, 29 Broadway, it was said yesterday that the sale had not been made yet, and that the property was not in the market, although it would be sold if a certain figure was offered. It was admitted that somebody had been negotiating for the property, and that it was the intention of the would-be purchaser to erect an office building on the ground.

From other sources it was learned that the contemplated purchase had fallen through because the Townsend estate was unable to secure the building which separates the two estates, and which is now occupied by a haberdashery firm. The Doroots have a lease of the St. James Hotel, which does not run out until 1902.

The work of tearing down the buildings on the property of the Townsend estate will begin on May 1. The new building is to be a twelve-story fireproof office building, 95 feet on Broadway and 135 feet 5 inches on West Twenty-fifth street, which takes in the old Townsend mansion at No. 9. The architect of the new structure is Cyrus L. W. Eidlitz of 160 Fifth avenue.

MARY WALKED OUT OF JAIL.

It's Small Loss, Says O'Shea, Deputy Warden of the Tombs.

Commissioner Wright has not concluded the investigation in the matter of the escape of Mary Gallagher, 28 years old, of 254 Mott street, who walked out of the Tombs on Saturday last. She was committed on Nov. 15 for six months for intoxication.

Deputy Warden O'Shea, who lives in the Tombs, assigned the woman to attend his daughter, who was ill. It is said that she stole one of Miss O'Shea's dresses and, awaiting a favorable opportunity, walked out.

"Sure, there's no need of making any fuss about the matter," said Deputy O'Shea. "She was not much of a prisoner, anyhow. I saw her going out myself, and did not think anything of it. We allow prisoners like her to go in and out when they want to. Why, there's some of the prisoners here that we'd not hesitate to trust with the keys of the prison gate. She's gone, and it's small loss."

O'Shea was appointed last July. He was the instigator of the charges against Warden Fallon and testified at the hearing that he had kept tabs on Fallon's negligence for five months.

RETAINED HIS WIFE AS COUNSEL.

She Appears in a Contested Election Case Before the House Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The unusual spectacle of a woman appearing in a contested election case was presented this morning in House Elections Committee No. 1. The committee were considering the contest of William H. Felton against John W. Maddox from the Seventh Georgia district. A dispute arose as to a statement made by Justice of the Peace Gaines, in which it appeared that he had agreed to certain things. The counsel for Mr. Maddox produced an affidavit from Gaines denying that he had made such a statement, whereupon Mrs. Felton, the wife of the contestant, arose and briefly addressed the committee.

The controverted statement appeared in Mrs. Felton's handwriting, and she asserted that she wrote it at the request of Gaines, she acting for the moment as his amanuensis. It was then developed that Mrs. Felton, who has a bright, intellectual face, and who showed by her manner and conversation that she was a woman of unusual ability, had assisted her husband in his several campaigns for Congress, and that in the present contest she has been retained as one of his counsel.

WILLIS PREPARES TO COME HOME.

Our Minister in Honolulu Sells His Household Goods at Auction.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10.—Passengers by the steamer Mariposa from Honolulu report that United States Minister Willis has sold at auction a large portion of his household effects, preparatory to leaving the island soon for home.

A registration act has nearly completed its passage through the two houses. A similar act passed the Legislature of 1892, but was lost on its way to the Queen. The present act requires that every male above 15 years of age be registered, with full description and thumb marks; also that he produce his certificate of registration whenever he moves to a new habitation. The object of this measure is to enable the Government to identify every male inhabitant, and control the great number of Asiatic vagrants in the country. It is estimated that $45,000 will be collected annually from Asiatics who hitherto have evaded taxation.

Minister Willis's Leave of Absence.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—It is said at the State Department that the return to the United States at this time of Mr. Albert T. Willis, United States Minister to Hawaii, who is expected soon in Honolulu to-day, is not significant. Mr. Willis obtained three months' leave, and, for all the department knows of the matter, he will go back to his post on its expiration.

Bicycle Number

of to-morrow's *Sunday Press*. Pages of information for cyclers. Be sure to get it.—*Adv.*

SPAIN'S SHAME IN CUBA.

A BOGUS ELECTION TO-MORROW WITH ONLY ONE PARTY VOTING.

Increasing Barbarity of the Conflict—Patriot Guns Heard Nightly in Havana While Weyler Is Guaranteeing by Cable the Tranquillity of the Whole Island.

HAVANA, April 8.—The farce of holding elections in the island of Cuba will be enacted on Sunday. The Autonomists and Reformists have defied the Government and refused to take part. The Union-Constitutional party will have a walkover. This party is made up of the extremist Spaniards who succeeded in forcing the recall of Martinez Campos and the substitution of Weyler as Captain-General.

They are the people who applauded when Weyler decreed that insurgents were bandits, and should be treated as such. They constantly urge greater severity in the enforcement of the decrees, and chafe under the restraints which the attitude of the United States Congress has made necessary. They are numerically inferior to the other parties, and generally have sought a union with the Reformist on local affairs.

The election is four days off, yet the candidates have not been named. The election inspectors were chosen yesterday. Instead of a struggle for representatives, which is usually better than a New York primary fight, the Constitutionals had no opposition. It is needless to state that betting on the result this year will be light.

The decision to hold elections was a bluff. All the world and the wise men at Washington were expected to accept elections as proof that no state of war exists in Cuba. Congress did not wait to see the bluff called. Senator Hale should come down and witness the manner in which an American people cast their ballots for representatives in the Spanish Cortes.

The island of Cuba is in the throes of such a war as only Spaniards and Spanish descendants can make against each other. Civilization must move backward almost a century to find a parallel. It is not a war of army against army, as when the North fought the South. It is not like the recent clash between Japan and China. It is not even so respectable and open a conflict as King Menelek is giving to the Italian forces. It is a reconquest of soil. A people seeking to restore power by extermination, and yet not having sufficient force to accomplish their purpose except by peacemeal.

It has no counterpart in modern times. In some respects it may be compared with the operations of the Turks against the Armenians, although in justice to the Spaniards it must be said that no such wholesale slaughter has been attempted. The restraining influences from without are undoubtedly stronger here than beyond the Bosporus.

Elections at this juncture are, however, not exactly in accord with American ideas. The insurgents, who desire no representation in the Cortes, occupy the largest part of the interior of the island. In Havana and Pinar del Rio provinces there are fully 20,000 men in arms against the crown of Spain. Martinez Campos was recalled for failing to crush them. Gen. Weyler has not won a decisive battle since his arrival, yet he has officially declared the western provinces clear of all except small bands, more highwaymen than insurgents.

He has ordered owners of estates to begin grinding, threatening them with imprisonment in case of refusal. He has cabled to Madrid guaranteeing the peace and quiet of this end of the island by the time set for the elections. He has stopped at nothing to accomplish the results which he predicted, but the insurgents are stronger in men, in arms, in discipline, and in hope than ever before. Gomez is moving leisurely through Santa Clara province with a personal escort of 6,000 men. Lecret, with 3,000 fresh men from the east, has invaded Havana province within a week. In Matanzas, Camaguey, and Santiago provinces the Cuban forces are growing constantly. The recent landing of expeditions has encouraged the patriots, and when the news of the action of both Houses of Congress is fully known many influential Cubans in the cities who have taken no part are likely to go to the field.

The Spaniards occupy all the cities and large towns. Every place occupied by troops has forts or block houses erected for the safety of the soldiers in case of attack. Of late the insurgents have become more aggressive, and not a day goes by without several reports of attacks on towns and forts. Havana, the capital and the most peaceful city, is an armed camp. There are as many men in uniform as in citizens' dress. Almost nightly firing is heard around the suburban towns of Marianao and Guanabacoa.

Under these conditions the elections of 1896 will be held in Cuba.

SHE HAS LIVED A CENTURY.

Mrs. Catherine McNeilly Comes of Good Old Continental Stock.

LAMBERTVILLE, April 10.—Mrs. Catherine McNeilly of this city celebrated the 100th anniversary of her birth to-day by giving a dinner party to her relatives and friends, who came from Wilmington, Philadelphia, Trenton, and other cities to do her honor. Mrs. McNeilly enjoys good health, possesses all her faculties, and a remarkable memory.

She was born in Stockton, N. J., a small town just above here, on April 10, 1796, and when a young girl removed to this city, where she has lived ever since, with Misses Amy and Rebecca Brittain, in Church street. Mrs. McNeilly is the daughterr of Joshua Anderson of this city, long since dead; aunt of John A. Anderson, also of this city, superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Relief Department, and grandmother of A. D. Anderson, a well-known lawyer of this city. Mrs. McNeilly's paternal grandfather, John Anderson, was several times Sheriff of Hunterdon county. He and her maternal grandfather, Cornelius Hoppock, served as Captains in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war, and won distinction.

NEWARK WOULD LIKE OUR ASHES.

But Hasn't Any Reasons to Offer Why She Should Get Them.

Some Newark officials called on Col. Waring yesterday in reference to the proposition made by that city to have the refuse of this city dumped in the Newark "meadows" as filling. The party was composed of J. C. Mundy, General Superintendent of Streets; Ernest Adam, City Surveyor, and William Stainsby, Commissioner of Streets and Water. There was a long talk, but no conclusion was reached. The Newark officials want to have the meadows filled up, as valuable land would thus be made, but they are under the impression that New York is hard pressed to find a dumping ground and want to drive a hard bargain. The best they have to offer is simply permission to dump in the meadows, and this doesn't suit Col. Waring.

"We have already a dumping place at Riker's Island," the Colonel told them, "and there we would be making our own land. Now, when you can show us that it will be cheaper to dump in Newark that it will pay this city better to do so—we shall be ready to talk business."

The Board of Estimate had another secret session yesterday to consider the garbage question.

Ballington Booths Back from Chicago.

Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth returned from Chicago yesterday. They report that they were most enthusiastically received in Chicago, and that the future of the Volunteers in Chicago is very bright. One hundred and forty Chicagoans became members of the Defenders' League.

The Chicago headquarters has been opened in the W. C. T. U. Temple, with Col. Fielding in charge. Ten posts in Chicago alone will be immediately formed.

The first number of the *Volunteers' Gazette*, the official organ of the Volunteers, is out today.

Strength Devoid of Clumsiness

A special characteristic of the Liberty Bicycle.—*Adv.*

HIGH HATS IN THEATRES.

War on Them Begun by Brooklyn Women's Protective Association.

At a regular meeting of the Women's Health Protective Association in Brooklyn yesterday the theatre high hat nuisance was the subject of a lively discussion. It was decided that the matter properly came within the province of the association, as high hats which cut off the view of the stage and platform in places of public amusement were extremely irritating to the nervous system and therefore had an injurious effect on the health. A committee was appointed to wait on the theatre managers and request them to issue notices asking that ladies having large hats remove them during the performance, and assign a place for their reception in the vestibules and lobbies. A similar request is to be made to the owners of concert and lecture halls.

GIFT TO DR. MORGAN'S CHURCH.

$5,000 to Pay Off the Debt on the Rev. D. Parker Morgan's Rectory.

An incident of the now famous Easter morning service of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, at which the rector, the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, preached the sermon of another man, was the gift of $5,000 by a wealthy woman, a member of the congregation, to be applied to the debt on the rectory. The donor is one of the most liberal members of the church, and is a great admirer of Dr. Morgan. She particularly admires the zeal which the doctor has exhibited in raising the money to pay off the debt on the church, and, knowing that there is still a debt on the rectory, she concluded that she could make no better application of her Easter offering than in the way she did.

RIFLES AT 75 YARDS.

Page, in Behalf of Congressman Linton, Accepted Phelan's Challenge.

BUTTE, April 10.—It has just been made public that when Congressman Linton declined the challenge of Capt. Thomas Phelan of Kansas City it was accepted in his behalf by Cyrus E. Page of Butte. Page selected rifles at seventy-five yards, the duel to take place in Butte within six months. Phelan replied, but contended he had now become the challenged man and wanted to name the weapons and place, but agreed to use rifles at ten paces. Page says he is the challenged one, having simply accepted the challenge for Linton.

FOUND MUD; LOST $39.

A Jersey City Druggist Regrets the Call of a Sympathetic Stranger.

Dr. W. J. Cadmus keeps a drug store at Newark avenue and Varick street, Jersey City. A well-dressed man went into the store about noon yesterday when the clerk had gone to lunch and the Doctor was alone and remarked in a tone indicating sympathy, "It's too bad."

"What's too bad?" asked Dr. Cadmus.

"Why," replied the stranger, "some dreadful boys have thrown a lot of mud upon your sidewalk and it looks awful."

Dr. Cadmus looked out, and sure enough the sidewalk was covered with mud. Seizing a broom and muttering some words which would not look nice in print, Dr. Cadmus went out and swept the mud back into the street. When he returned, tired and perspiring, the sympathetic stranger was out of sight. A few minutes afterward a child bought five cents' worth of candy, and then Dr. Cadmus discovered that $32 had been taken from the drawer. He suspects the sympathetic stranger.

SMALL FARMS FOR STUDENTS.

Gift of 600 Acres of Land to Booker Washington's School.

HARTFORD, April 10.—Mr. and Mrs. Carl Storekel of Norfolk, who recently visited the industrial school at Tuskegee, Ala., have made a gift of a plot of 600 acres of land near the school to Booker Washington and the other trustees, to be held for the institution. The conditions of the gift are that the land is to be sold in plots to deserving pupils of the school at low rates for home lots or small farms. There is heavy timber on the land that will prove valuable to the school. Mr. Storekel is well known in art and musical circles. He married, two years ago, the daughter of the late Robbins Battell of the family which has done so much for Norfolk.

SHE IS MILLINER AND MAYOR.

And She Has Four Women in the Council to Help Her Enforce Prohibition.

TOPEKA, April 10.—The enfranchised women of Ellis, Kan., have scored a sweeping victory in the municipal election. A complete ticket of women candidates was nominated and all were elected except Mrs.