

260,598 was the TIMES' circulation for last week.
The STAR's circulation for last week was 194,022.

The Evening Times

EXCLUSIVE all-day service of the United Press, the New England Associated Press, the Southern Associated Press, the New York State Associated Press, supplemented by the exclusive right to publish in Washington the New York Herald copy-right Cable Service.

VOL. 1, NO. 176. WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 25, 1896. ONE CENT.

TAKEN AS FILIBUSTERS

British Steamer Bermuda Seized in New York Harbor.

GEN. GARCIA ARRESTED

About 200 Men, Mostly Cubans, Captured by the United States Marshal—Large Cargo of Cannon, Small Arms and Ammunition on Board. Some Exciting Incidents.

New York, Feb. 25.—The largest filibustering expedition that has yet been fitted out in the interest of the Cuban revolutionists came to grief shortly before midnight last night by the seizure, in the harbor, of the steamer Bermuda, flying the British flag.

The steam lighter J. S. T. Stranahan, which was loaded with arms and ammunition, was also seized, as were the tugs McCaldin Brothers and William J. McCaldin, which had carried about sixty Cuban filibusters aboard the Bermuda. United States marshals and Pinkerton detectives, the latter in the employ of the Spanish government, aided in the seizure and took the filibusters ashore. Marshals have been placed aboard the Bermuda, which is lying off Bedloe's Island, and her engines have been disconnected, thus rendering her hors du combat for the time being.

WATCHED BY THE SPANISH SPIES.

The Bermuda had been under surveillance by Spanish spies for some time. The vessel of English build and formerly ran in the Outerbridge line. Recently she was purchased by a firm suspected of being in league with the Cuban revolutionary party, and thereafter a close watch was kept upon her by the spies.

Last Saturday the steamer was taken to Port Liberty, where she cooled. On Saturday last she went to the Bedloe Island anchorage. Clearance papers were taken out yesterday for the Bermuda to sail to Santa Marta, United States of Columbia. A crew was then shipped and everything made ready for departure. The spies watched all this and made arrangements for her seizure.

Early last night the tugs McCaldin Brothers and William J. McCaldin lay at a pier near the Battery, with steam up. This was noticed by the Spanish spies, and also that men, singly, in twos and in small groups, went aboard them. The tugs, after taking aboard about sixty men, left the pier.

On receipt of the news of the gathering of the filibusters United States Marshal McCarty, with Deputy Marshal Kennedy and fifteen other officers from the marshal's office, together with fifteen Pinkerton men, all heavily armed, were quickly taken aboard a swift tug, which the Spanish consul general, Senor Topick, had ready for the emergency.

GETTING READY TO LEAVE.

Down the bay the revenue cutter Hudson had been watching the Bermuda for several days. Capt. Bradley, commanding the vessel, behind a huge coal bulk, and not a light was visible aboard. The tug ran cautiously alongside the revenue cutter Hudson, and the officers were taken aboard. In half an hour a tug was seen creeping up to the Bermuda, and the anchor chain was heard. Black smoke poured out of the steamer's funnel, and there was every indication of her hasty departure.

The tug, which proved to be the W. J. McCaldin, threw out her lines to the Bermuda and the anchor chain was hauled. Then Capt. Bradley gave the command to go ahead full speed, and the Hudson shot out from her concealment. She was barely 200 yards from the suspected steamer. The crew of the tug saw her coming, and, casting off lines with all haste, the tug started down the bay, with a stream of fire pouring out of her funnel.

The revenue cutter paid no attention to the tug, but ranged alongside of the Bermuda. As soon as she was fast the marshals and Pinkerton men swarmed aboard. No resistance was offered by the frightened crew and Cubans, who had just come aboard. Every man was seized.

The marshals had their revolvers in hand and ran through the ship from bridge to hold. The Cubans did not say a word, but there were loud wails from the crew. The captain begged for mercy. The prisoners, with the exception of a few members of the crew, were taken on board the Spanish consul's tug and brought to New York.

A number of marshals were left in charge of the Bermuda, and the Hudson then started down the bay in pursuit of the tugs which had carried the filibusters. The cutter Chandler also joined in the chase. The tugs, the McCaldin Brothers and the William J. McCaldin, and the steam lighter J. S. T. Stranahan, which it was known had left the foot of King street, Brooklyn, loaded with arms and ammunition. The revenue cutters soon overhauled the tugs and lighters, and brought them to this city early this morning.

MINISTER DE LOME.

While Minister Dupuy de Lome declines to speak about the Bermuda seizure, holding that his connection with the affair on account of his relations with the State Department in the matter are necessarily confidential, he would, therefore, not discuss the seizure of the Spanish authorities here attach more importance to last night's results than anything yet accomplished.

For at least a month they have spared no efforts to circumvent the departure of filibusters or the shipment of arms to Cuba and every man who escaped from the construction of the Hawkins off Long Island has been unnecessarily "spotted" by the Pinkertons.

SHADOWED THE CAPTAIN.

It was known that Capt. Hughes of the Laurada had been chosen to command the Bermuda, and he was shadowed when, under the assumed name of Capt. Smith, he signed the papers of the Bermuda clearing her in ballast for Santa Marta, Colombia. When she took on 300 tons of coal last Saturday and proceeded to an anchorage near the statue of Liberty, to await the men and arms at that place, the United States government was for the first time

DISTRICT IN CONGRESS

Reassessment Bill Passed in the House.

SALE OF TITLE AUTHORIZED

Chairman Babcock Promises That a Measure Regulating Gas, Electric Light and Telephone Charges Will Shortly Be Reported—John J. Shipman Claim Favorably Reported.

The District Committee obtained the right of way in the House, upon the passage of the bill to protect safe life in Bering Sea, and Chairman Babcock called up the bill providing for the sale of title of the United States to certain tracts of land, being a portion of the grounds pertaining to the Washington aqueduct to Margaret Shugrue, Caroline Leichter and John R. Scott.

In response to questions from Mr. Dockery, Mr. Babcock said that less than a half acre of land was involved in the three parcels. The bill was approved by the Secretary of War and the engineer in charge of the aqueduct.

Without discussion the bill was passed. The bill to authorize reassessments for improvement and general uses of the District was taken up and the report ordered printed.

MR. ABBOTT'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Abbott offered an amendment to strike out the word "hereafter" as applied to exemptions from reassessments. He said that the mere fact that the assessment was held by the courts to be irregular should not release the property from taxation.

Mr. Richardson opposed the amendment, saying it would make the law go back indefinitely and work endless harm to innocent purchasers.

Mr. Terry supported the amendment and said there was no objection to the innocent purchaser, as the operation of the law had been a matter of record and if anyone suffered it was the result of his own carelessness.

FULL TEXT OF THE BILL.

"That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, by and they are hereby, authorized and directed, in all cases where general taxes or assessments for local improvements in the District of Columbia, hereafter be quashed, set aside, or declared void by the supreme court of said District, by reason of an imperfect or erroneous description of the lot or parcel of ground against which the same shall have been levied by the said commissioners, or assessment not having been authenticated by the proper officer, or of a defective return of service of notice, or for any technical reason other than the right of the public authorities to levy the tax or make the improvement in respect of which the assessment was levied, to reassess the lot or parcel of ground in respect of such general taxes or the improvement mentioned in such defective assessment, with power to collect the same according to existing laws relating to the collection of assessments and taxes:

"Provided, That in cases where such taxes or assessments shall be quashed or declared void by said court, for the reasons hereinbefore stated, the reassessment here provided for shall be made within ninety days after the judgment or decree of said court quashing or setting aside such taxes or assessment:

"And, provided, further, That the reassessments herein provided for shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the date of the original tax or assessment should have been paid, had it not been quashed or set aside."

Mr. Minor, from the Committee on Claims, has favorably reported the bill introduced by Mr. Meredith, to pay John J. Shipman \$15,000, the amount of a claim against him by the Court of Claims. This sum is in payment to Mr. Shipman for stores furnished the United States and used in the construction of a lock on the Big Sandy River, near Louisa, Ky.

AGAINST THE GARBAGE PLANT.

Senator Stewart today presented to the Senate a strong protest of the South Washington Citizens' Association against the location or operation of garbage reduction plants in the cities of Washington or Georgetown, and praying that Congress "carefully consider this matter at your earliest convenience, and pass a law requiring that no garbage reduction or reduction plant, or other like institution, shall be located or operated within the cities of Washington or Georgetown or their more densely populated suburbs."

This is signed by E. C. C. Winter, president; Henry Stimson, secretary; John H. Crout, John Quinn, James Martindale, J. S. Shov, Maurice Fitzgerald, Bernard Leonard, and Charles Schaffer, executive committee.

He also presented from the same association preamble and resolutions protesting against the proposed change of route of the Capital Railroad Company so as to allow it to enter the city by the Anacostia bridge, and approving and urging the construction of the proposed bridge across the Eastern Branch at the foot of South Capitol street.

ARREST OF A CORRESPONDENT.

Put in a Spanish Prison for Going Outside the Lines.

Havana, Feb. 25.—Charles Michelson, correspondent of the New York Journal, was arrested in his room at his hotel at an early hour this morning. The reason for his arrest has not been made public, but it is supposed that he is charged with having gone outside the Spanish lines.

BURNED TO DEATH IN HAZING NAPHTHA.

New York, Feb. 25.—William Walters, a colored boy, was burned to death this morning at the office of the Knickerbocker Cigar Company, 413 Broadway. Walters had put naphtha on a fire to make it burn quickly, when an explosion occurred and Walters was enveloped in flames, and before assistance reached him he was burned to death.

TURKEY OBJECTS TO AMERICAN CRITICISM.

London, Feb. 25.—The United Press correspondent in Constantinople telegraphs as follows: The unavailing of the American press in compiling the Red Cross Society with their denunciations of the Sultan in making Miss Clara Barton's work difficult and perhaps impossible. This is the general opinion here.

GREATER NEW YORK BILL INTRODUCED.

Albany, Feb. 25.—The Greater New York bill, as prepared by Benjamin F. Lewis, was submitted in the Senate and made a special order for Feb. 27.

SMITH TOWNSHEND DEAD

Former Health Officer Expired After a Long and Painful Illness.

He Was a Major in the Union Army and a Mason of High Rank.

Dr. Smith Townshend, for over fourteen years health officer of the District, died about 3 o'clock this morning at the home of his niece, Mrs. Ferguson, No. 468 Sixth street northwest.

He had been ill for over three years as the result of a stroke of paralysis received in September, 1892. For the greater part of the time he has been practically helpless and under the care of a nurse. Early this morning he called his niece, and, after some conversation, turned over in bed, as though to go to sleep. Several persons later on roused the nurse, who found Dr. Townshend much worse.

Dr. Townshend and Peole were hastily summoned, but the dying man passed away within a few minutes.

Dr. Townshend leaves no family. He married some years ago, but his wife died suddenly from a stroke of apoplexy. Charles Townshend, a nephew, and Mrs. Ferguson, a niece, with whom he resided, are the only relatives who survive him.

Dr. Townshend was born in Prince George County, Md., December 13, 1838, and while he was yet in his teens his parents moved to Washington. In 1856 he went to Illinois and there drifted in 1857 to Colorado. The declaration of war in 1861 brought him back and he enlisted in the First Kansas Regiment at Leavenworth, Kas., May 29, 1861. He received a serious wound at the first battle of the war at Wilson's Creek, Miss., where Gen. Lyon was killed.

On account of his wound Major Townshend was honorably discharged, but before the wound healed he went to Illinois and raised the Thirty-second Illinois Infantry. In the first engagement at Shiloh he was shot entirely through the body.

After leaving his regiment for a short while, he rejoined it, and was again wounded at Little Hatchie, Miss., and also at Kenesaw Mountain, Vicksburg and at Bentonville, the last battle of the war.

He was made major at the battle of Atlanta, and served with Gen. Gressham, Giles A. Smith and Belknap.

After leaving the army he completed his education at Shurtleff College, and later graduated from the National Medical College in this city. He was appointed health officer in July, 1878, and held that office for over fourteen years. Upon his retirement he continued the practice of his profession until he was stricken.

Dr. Townshend was a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, and a member of the Royal Lodge.

MURDERED BY THE MAFIA.

An Italian's Mutilated Body Found Floating in Hangman's Creek.

Spokane, Wash., Feb. 25.—The body of Domenico Perri, a wealthy Italian merchant of this city, was found floating in Hangman's Creek, just beyond the city, yesterday afternoon. The skull was fractured and the corpse bore every evidence of foul play. Perri was last seen on Saturday night, when he was known to have a large sum of money in his possession.

But \$10 was found in his clothing. It is supposed that he was murdered, robbed and thrown into the creek. The murdered man was the acknowledged leader of the Italian colony here, and his friends claim that the Mafia has a hand in the crime. No arrests have been made.

MORE TROOPS GOING TO CUBA.

Fifteen Thousand Spanish Soldiers to Be Sent There This Month.

Madrid, Feb. 25.—It is announced that 6,000 fresh troops from Spain will reach Cuba by the end of the present month, and 9,000 more will arrive there at the beginning of March.

The Herald publishes a dispatch from its correspondent in Havana denying the truth of the reports of the death of the rebel leader Maceo. The dispatch also says that the rebel leader El Indio, who has been captured by the Spaniards, is claiming to be an American citizen in order to escape being tried and condemned by court-martial.

HER PLEA OF GUILTY.

Judge Cox replied in the affirmative to Mr. Birney's remark as to the formal calling of court. After calling Judge Wilson arose and said:

"Your honor, I wish to call your attention to indictment No. 20,433, United States vs. Elizabeth M. Flagler.

"In view of the circumstances surrounding this case and matters which I think your honor will appreciate, the defendant has concluded to enter a plea of involuntary manslaughter.

"I suppose it is hardly necessary for me to say that this is one of those unfortunate occurrences which we all have met at intervals in life, and the case is one that does not call for any but the lightest penalty that is in the power of the court. I do not desire to make any further statement than to ask for the minimum sentence.

"Mr. Birney," said Judge Cox, "do you for the government accept this plea?"

"I am willing to accept it, your honor," was the reply.

"Shall I pass sentence now?" asked the judge.

His honor directed his question to the attorneys on both sides.

With a murmur of assent, Mr. Perry arose, and Miss Flagler with him. She has a tall figure, and stood squarely and firmly by her attorney.

Judge Wilson's voice had betrayed considerable emotion as he spoke, and Mr. Perry's subdued manner indicated his appreciation of the situation.

Miss Flagler's face shone with suppressed nervous excitement, but there was

MISS FLAGLER WAS IN JAIL

Plead Guilty of Involuntary Action in Killing Green.

A LIGHT SENTENCE GIVEN

It Was That She Be Confined Three Hours and Pay a Fine of \$500—Proceedings Were Short and Almost Secret—The Prisoner Arranged Before the Usual Time for Opening.

Miss Elizabeth M. Flagler, daughter of Gen. Daniel W. Flagler, chief of ordnance, United States Army, spent a few hours this morning in jail as a penalty for killing young Ernest Green on August 2 last, while she was formally set at liberty by the same court, when Miss Flagler, at the coroner's inquest the curious public could be kept out, but when she came to meet her accusers before the bar of justice it must be in open court, and all who cared to come must be admitted to the limits of the courtroom.

It is nearly seven months since Ernest Green was shot dead in his tracks as he was passing along California avenue near Gen. Flagler's residence on Columbia Heights, at the head of Connecticut avenue, and four months since Miss Flagler was indicted for the killing. Nearly every day since that time some one has inquired of the coroner, when will Miss Flagler be arraigned? In her arrest and at the coroner's inquest the curious public could be kept out, but when she came to meet her accusers before the bar of justice it must be in open court, and all who cared to come must be admitted to the limits of the courtroom.

THE ORDINARY RULE.

It is usual to arraign persons indicted within a few days after the indictment, but in this case this formality was deferred from day to day, and none could discover when it would occur. Moreover, there has been much inquiry as to the date of the trial, and just as much uncertainty as to that. Then, a few days it would be necessary for the lady to face the crowd.

This morning, without a moment's warning to anybody from the government officers in charge of the prosecution, as to what was about to happen, Miss Flagler was arraigned, her attorney made her plea, and she was awaiting trial. The whole transaction did not occupy ten minutes.

It was plainly hoped by the family and her attorneys, with the acquiescence of the people's representatives, that not even the newspapers would be represented. In this they were disappointed.

Ever before the judge ascended the bench or any other person was in the courtroom, a Times representative was in the seat provided for him. How he knew it was well to be there at that time is another story.

It was 9:30 a. m. sharp when District Attorney Birney, accompanied by Assistant Attorney Harry Given, came into the large court room at the east front of the courthouse, the same where the famous Jireckinridge case was heard. They had not taken the seats when Judge Wilson, followed by the same duo, the north entrance, and took his place on the bench. The usual time for calling court is 10 a. m. It was plain some unusual work was on hand.

MISS FLAGLER CAME IN.

Hardly a moment had elapsed after the judge had taken his seat when Judge Jerome M. Wilson, one of the attorneys for the defense, came in. He was followed by Miss Flagler, at the side of Mr. E. Ross Perry, the other attorney, and Mrs. Winthrop, an intimate personal friend of the family, accompanied by the tall, massive form of Gen. Flagler himself. Clerk Carroll Downs of the court, criminal No. 2, had come in just ahead of Judge Cox, and a deputy marshal was with Judge Wilson and his party. Miss Flagler, however, was not in custody, being on bail.

"The crime will be unnecessary, I suppose," said Mr. Birney, in a low tone, to Judge Cox, while Miss Flagler took a seat next Mr. Perry on her left, and Mrs. Winthrop on her right, and Gen. Flagler next Mrs. Winthrop on the right.

The only other persons in the room were Crier Shoes, two court clerks, two or three bailiffs, and one or two colored men employed about the courthouse as laborers.

Miss Flagler was quickly dressed as for a morning drive in some rich, dark stuff, with a loose cloak or mantle rather longer than is usually worn now. Her hat was well-proportioned to a rather large head of fashionable shape, without a single touch of color. It pleased with a number of jet ornaments and had a small veil upon it. A piece of jewelry flashed here and there from her attire.

Miss Flagler's strong features were entirely unshaded and while she appeared a little nervous by her movements her face at this time was calm and resolute. Her companion, Mrs. Winthrop, was dressed in conventional manner. Her gray hair, nearly white, and kindly features gave a softening touch to the group.

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TARIFF BILL UNDER FIRE

Senate Rejects a Motion to Take Up the House Measure.

SHERMAN ANSWERS HARRIS

The Tennesseean Asked the Ohio Senator About Counting the Seigniorage. The Reply Was That the House Had Denounced the Foolish and Dangerous Fallacy.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the senate yesterday passed the House bill extending for five years the time for beginning suits to annual railroad land patents was today made by Mr. Davis, the member under existing law expiring next Monday. Mr. Davis subsequently withdrew the motion, and the bill now goes to the President.

During the course of the morning business a resolution was offered by Mr. Allen for the appointment of James H. Lloyd of North Carolina as second assistant deskkeeper of the Senate.

Some objections were made by Senator Chandler and Sherman, the former stating that he would not consent either to the displacement of an employe or to the creation of a new office.

THE HOUSE TARIFF BILL.

A motion was made later by Mr. Morrill, chairman of the Finance Committee, to take up for consideration the tariff bill. He called attention to the deficiencies of revenue under the existing tariff law, and said that something should be done to relieve the Treasury Department and to revive the business interests of the country.

The yeas and nays were demanded by Senators Stewart and Teller, and the motion was rejected—Yeas, 22; nays, 33, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Aldrich, Allison, Baker, Barrows, Cameron, Clark, Cullum, Davis, Ellinger, Gear, Hale, Hansbrock, Hawley, Lodge, Mitchell of Oregon, Morrill, Nelson, Perkins, Proctor, Quay, Sherman and Shoop—22.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Bacon, Bate, Berry, Butler, Caffery, Call, Cannon, Carter, Child, Cook, Coker, Cramer, George, Gilchrist, Gray, Harris, Hill, Jones, Theodor, Nelson, Lindsay, Mante, Martin, Morgan, Puller, Pasco, Peffer, Roach, Stevens, Teller, Turpie, Vest, Walhall and White—33.

When the vote was announced Mr. Morrill stated that he did not think it would be becoming him to ask the Senate for any further consumption of time on the bill. He added that it was perfectly obvious that the Republican party was in a majority in the Senate.

TELLER TOOK OFFENSE.

Mr. Teller took offense at what he read was the attempt of Mr. Morrill to read the silver Republican out of the party. He notified the Senate that he and his colleagues who believed in the cause of silver had been as zealous and worked as long in the Republican party as the Senator from Vermont or his colleagues.

The silver Republicans did not propose to be read out of the party; they would only go when they saw that the people had secured the Senate, get along as well without the party as the party could without them.

Mr. Sherman said that every day since the passage of the present law the country had been running in debt, and there was no occasion for it. The Treasury had issued \$263,000,000 of bonds by this administration. The great body of it was for deficiencies of revenue.

Speaking of the tariff bill, Mr. Sherman said: "Let us take this bill up, and if it is not a perfect bill, let us amend it. Let us give the government revenue. Our duty is not yet performed. If the chairman of the committee will not move to take up this bill again, I will. I will make the motion at the proper time."

Mr. Harris asked Mr. Sherman why he did not advise the Senate that he and his colleagues who believed in the cause of silver had been as zealous and worked as long in the Republican party as the Senator from Vermont or his colleagues.

A DANGEROUS FALLACY.

Mr. Sherman, in reply, said that question had been tried and tested. The House of Representatives had pronounced their denunciation of that most foolish and dangerous fallacy by a vote of almost two to one. The right of the people to be heard in their own country, and Mr. Sherman called attention to the fact that more than ten votes cast in the Senate came from States whose aggregate of population did not equal one-third that of the State of New York.

Mr. Sherman warned Mr. Harris that the cause of free silver would never be so strong in the future as it had been in the past. The sober second thought of the people of this country, as expressed by their representatives in the popular branch of Congress, was for some time ago against free coinage, and the sentiment in that direction was rapidly and surely growing.

Mr. Sherman said he would not consider the duty of this Congress discharged during this session until some measure had been passed to give the Treasury the relief it needed. If Congress failed to do this, the men responsible for representing the people severely responsible when they went home to face their constituents.

In closing up the debate in respect to the House tariff bill, Mr. Frye made an impassioned speech, declaring that he had been writing to his constituents for months that that bill was dead, and the votes taken today and two weeks ago showed that he was right and that the bill was dead as Julius Caesar.

He trusted that the bill would not be heard from again, and that no Republican Senator, no friend of protection, would ask the Senate to give it any further consideration. "Let it," he exclaimed, "be dead; and let the responsibility lie where it belongs."

REVOLUTION IN NICARAGUA

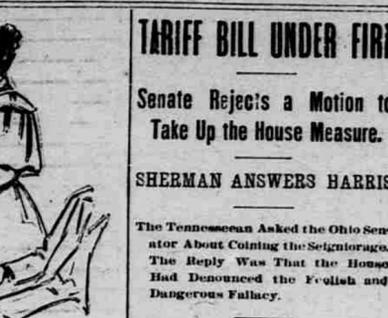
Liberal Departments Determined Upon the Overthrow of Zelaya.

New York, Feb. 25.—The officials of the Central and Southern Telegraph Company have received the following dispatch about the revolution in Nicaragua from the manager of that company's office at San Juan del Sur:

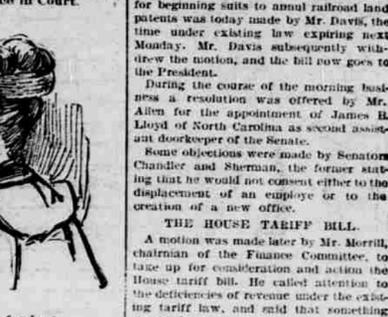
"Revolution broke out at Leon. Liberal departments Leon and Chinandega determined to overthrow Zelaya. Trouble threatening some time. Extent movement unknown, but believed serious."

Belgian to Be Extradited.

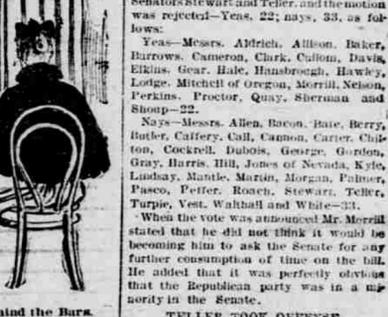
The President today issued his warrants for the extradition of Henri Augustin, charged with forgery and the embezzlement of public moneys in Belgium. Augustin was a Belgian postal employe. He is held in New York city.



Her Appearance in Court.



The Fair Defendant.



Her Short Stay Behind the Bars.

No sign of tears as she looked at the judge while he passed sentence.

Judge Cox said, without the usual legal form and phrase: "I sentence you to pay fine of \$500, and to be imprisoned in the county jail for three hours."

Miss Flagler started nervously as he ceased speaking and without waiting further moved toward the courtroom door accompanied by her friends.

Clerk Downs quickly made the proper note upon the indictment, prepared the papers and passed into Marshal Wilson's private office, where Miss Flagler, with her father, Mrs. Winthrop and Mr. Perry were waiting, accompanied by a deputy marshal. Then Gen. Flagler paid over to Deputy Marshal Beale the fine imposed, in ten crisp \$50 bills.

There was a delay of ten minutes here, while Miss Flagler recovered from the intense excitement and restraint of the scene in the court room.

SHE LEFT THE COURT HOUSE.

Then accompanied by her friends, who were in the court room, including Judge Wilson, who had rejoined them after a short conference with Mr. Birney, Miss Flagler passed by a private door of the marshal's office into the corridor, and down the north stairs of the courthouse to the sidewalk in front.

There stood two carriages, facing each other in the shadow of the Lincoln monument. The sun was brightly shining. One team was a gray and a bay, drawing Gen. Flagler's private carriage; the other was a pair of finely matched white horses that looked much like those driven by Judge Wilson. The carriage attached seemed unusually well kept. It was generally believed to be a lively equipage.

After a few moments' talk among the party, Gen. Flagler stood hand-in-hand with Judge Wilson, assisted the ladies into the carriage, when they were followed by Baliff Cook, who had come from the marshal's office with them.

Gen. Flagler stepped into his own carriage with Mr. Perry as a companion, and the two vehicles rolled slowly down Indiana avenue toward the jail.

AT THE JAIL.

The carriage containing Miss Flagler made a quick passage to the jail, that grim-looking building being reached shortly after 10 o'clock.

As the carriage stopped at the door the deputy marshal assisted the ladies to alight. The party proceeded up the steps, the huge iron door swung open and closed again, and Miss Elizabeth Flagler was an inmate of the city jail. The daughter of a brigadier general of the United States Army was serving a sentence the same as her less noted sisters.

In the jail office Warden Leonard received the ladies and invited them to be seated while he glanced over the papers handed him by the deputy marshal.

The first document read as follows: "United States vs. Elizabeth M. Flagler."

"The defendant, having been found guilty of involuntary manslaughter, has been sentenced to be imprisoned in the common jail of the District of Columbia for the period of three hours, from 4:30 o'clock a. m., and to pay a fine of \$500, in default of payment of said fine and costs to stand committed further until paid."

"J. R. YOUNG, Clerk."
"N. C. DOWNS, Asst. Clerk."
"ALBERT A. WILSON, Marshal."

In the lower left-hand corner was written the following: "Fine paid February 25, 1896."

The contents of the second paper were brief reading:

"J. R. Leonard, Warden United States Jail: "Receive into your custody the following named prisoner for safe keeping, viz., Elizabeth M. Flagler."
"ALBERT A. WILSON, Marshal."
"SHE WAS CALM AND SMILING."

During the reading of the papers, and while the other necessary preliminaries were being fulfilled, Miss Flagler remained silent. She was perfectly calm, and a smile played about her lips as she was

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