

RICHNESS OF TECK COUSIN OF THE QUEEN, DIES SUDDENLY.



The Late Duchess of Teck.

RICHMOND, England, Oct. 27.—The Duchess of Teck, cousin of Queen Victoria, sister of the Duke of Cambridge and mother-in-law of the Duke of York, died at the White Lodge here at 3 o'clock this morning. She was born November 27, 1833, and was married on June 12, 1868, to Prince Francis, Duke of Teck, eldest son of Prince Alexander of Wurtemberg. Her death has caused a sensation throughout the country, as it was not known that she was ill. On the contrary, it was supposed that the Duchess had entirely recovered from a previous complaint, which caused her considerable suffering. During several days past active preparations have been on foot for the opening of a charity bazaar at Richmond, the Duchess having promised to be present at the ceremony. The streets have been in process of decoration and the bazaar itself was approaching completion. Everything possible was being done to make the bazaar a memorable one and to do honor in every way possible to Her Royal Highness. Inquiries made to-day at the White Lodge, the residence here of the Duke and Duchess of Teck, show that it was only when the Duchess returned from the north ten days ago that there was slight symptoms of a recurrence of the ailment upon which she was operated upon in July last;

but it was not expected that any serious consequences would ensue. On Monday, however, the Duchess became really ill, though even then no serious symptoms were observed. On Tuesday the Duchess became worse, and the London specialists who had previously operated upon her were summoned to Richmond. They held a consultation and decided yesterday evening that the life of Her Royal Highness could not be sustained without another operation. This was successfully performed, but the Duchess gradually sank, and died of heart failure at 3 o'clock this morning, two hours after the operation. The Duke of Teck is prostrated with grief at the death of his wife. The Duchess of York was the only other member of the family present at the death of the Duchess. The distress of Queen Victoria when she heard the news of the death of the Duchess of Teck was very painful. The Prince of Wales was at Newmarket, intending to be present at the race for the Cambridge Stakes to-day, when he was informed of the death of the Duchess of Teck. His Royal Highness immediately left Newmarket for a speedy train. The funeral will probably take place at Windsor. Alexander of Teck, son of the Duchess, was to visit Lenox, Mass., this Fall, and rumor also had it that the Prince might marry Miss Golet, daughter of the late Ogdun Golet, the New York millionaire.

TWO HUSBANDS APPEAR TO CLAIM THE ESTATE LEFT BY THIS WOMAN.

Playwright Ellis—Came Back as Did Enoch Arden, but He Also Wedded—His Wife Introduced Him as Williams, and Maher Named Him as Co-respondent in a Suit for Divorce.



Florence Ellis, the Playwright's Daughter.

H. Wayne Ellis, the playwright, will appear in the Surrogate's Court, Brooklyn, this morning as a claimant to the estate of Rachel Ellis, who died at No. 148 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, on August 24. He asserts that he is the long lost husband of the dead woman. Terrence P. Mahon, another claimant. He says that he and she alone is the rightful husband. The contest for the dead woman's estate, worth about \$40,000, has brought to light a strange story. Henry Wayne Ellis was an actor. He travelled through the English provinces with companies that were not exactly first class, but he had a wife to support and had to take what engagements he could get. The wife, too, acted, and together they managed to keep the wolf from the door. They had two daughters, who were put on the stage almost as soon as they were able to toddle. Early in the sixties the family crossed the Atlantic. Father and mother soon obtained engagements and everything went well with them. Then came a period in the family history that is shrouded in mystery. Ellis and the younger daughter, Florence, crossed back to their former home, the father having some business there. Time passed, and Mrs. Ellis heard nothing of her husband. For many months she hoped against hope and then wrote to friends in England and received what purported to be a certificate of the burial of Henry Wayne Ellis. Considering herself a widow, she forsook the stage and went to Boston, where she had three sisters and a brother in comfortable circumstances. She began business as a dressmaker and prospered. In 1874 she returned to this city, continuing her business here. But Ellis had not died in England as his wife supposed. He returned to this country with his daughter, Florence, and Mrs. Ellis had become a beautiful girl of sixteen, with fine figure, beautiful auburn hair, and a good voice. The daughter's elopement. But the girl turned a deaf ear to them all. Her father stood like a dragon guard to his love. Love will find a way, however, and one day Gotham was assailed by the girl's first husband as co-respondent in a divorce suit. The finale of this interesting play will begin this morning in the Surrogate's Court, Brooklyn. The matter will probably be sent to a referee.

By a stray bullet. From that moment Mrs. Ellis was a changed woman. She became morose and retiring. For a time she appeared incoherently, then a new love came into her life, and on November 14, 1874, she became the wife of Terrence P. Mahon, a wealthy Philadelphia contractor. They were married at the Little Church Around the Corner, by the Rev. Dr. Houghton. They lived happily and contented in various parts of this city until about three years ago. Then a stranger came into the household. Mrs. Mahon introduced him to her husband as "Mr. Williams," and said he was an old friend of her husband's and had a great interest in the affairs of the Mahon household, and soon made himself obnoxious to the husband and the management. Mahon left his wife and instituted divorce proceedings in Jersey City, naming the "Mr. Williams" as co-respondent. Mrs. Mahon brought a counter suit on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment. Her interests were looked after by "Mr. Williams." But Ellis had not died in England as his wife supposed. He returned to this country with his daughter, Florence, and Mrs. Ellis had become a beautiful girl of sixteen, with fine figure, beautiful auburn hair, and a good voice. The daughter's elopement. But the girl turned a deaf ear to them all. Her father stood like a dragon guard to his love. Love will find a way, however, and one day Gotham was assailed by the girl's first husband as co-respondent in a divorce suit. The finale of this interesting play will begin this morning in the Surrogate's Court, Brooklyn. The matter will probably be sent to a referee.

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SIXTY DIVORCE CASES ON ONE DAY'S COURT CALENDAR.



Love's Follies Burden Justice.

Divorce Calendar for Wednesday, October 27, Supreme Court, Special Term, Part III, Before Beckman, J. Friedrich vs. Epikow—H. Coleman for plaintiff. Bogart vs. Bogart—M. J. Henry for plaintiff. Nassar vs. Nassar—M. J. Henry for plaintiff. Bolinger vs. Bolinger—K. O. Kennedy for plaintiff. Farrell vs. Farrell—A. W. for plaintiff. Tice vs. Tice—J. W. for plaintiff. Davis vs. Davis—S. Campbell for plaintiff. Hinman vs. Hinman—H. B. Weisman for plaintiff. Brown vs. Brown—D. W. for plaintiff. Albrecht vs. Albrecht—M. Meyer for plaintiff. Kline vs. Kline—J. W. for plaintiff. Thompson vs. Thompson—J. B. Simpson for plaintiff. Harrell vs. Harrell—J. R. Bennett for plaintiff. Hall vs. Hall—W. O'Reilly for plaintiff. Armijo vs. Armijo—Purdy & S. for plaintiff. C. F. Mooney vs. Goldman—Z. Kurman for plaintiff. A. Lehman for plaintiff. Maher vs. Maher—M. H. Gottlieb for plaintiff. Chapman vs. Chapman—J. L. Brewer for plaintiff. Kline vs. Kline—J. W. for plaintiff. Oke vs. Oke—Manhattan & C. for plaintiff. Porter vs. Porter—S. C. Fraser for plaintiff. Hill vs. Hill—Leeds & I. for plaintiff. Matz vs. Matz—M. J. for plaintiff. Mosley vs. Mosley—W. C. Hill for plaintiff. Kate vs. Kate—J. W. for plaintiff. Leopold vs. Leopold—A. Rosenzweig for plaintiff. Young vs. Young—Grossman & V. for plaintiff. Verzes vs. Verzes—A. Periman for plaintiff. Takowitch vs. Rakonowitch—M. J. Gretsch for plaintiff. Shaw vs. Shaw—H. S. Stern for plaintiff. Henschel vs. Henschel—G. G. for plaintiff. Mytinger vs. Mytinger—A. M. Reagle for plaintiff. Rosenzweig vs. Rosenzweig—S. S. for plaintiff. Schrammer vs. Schrammer—W. J. for plaintiff. Richard vs. Richard—A. D. Papp for plaintiff. Cahill vs. Cahill—S. G. Depina for plaintiff. Boser vs. Boser—D. Kemp for plaintiff. Rospeke vs. Rospeke—S. G. Depina for plaintiff. Karchewitz vs. Karchewitz—F. F. Lehman for plaintiff. Santangelo vs. Santangelo—M. G. Roberts for plaintiff. Valer vs. Valer—A. Hyman for plaintiff. Garvie vs. Garvie—R. H. Himmell for plaintiff. Helms vs. Helms—M. H. Himmell for plaintiff. Zell vs. Zell—A. F. Wagner for plaintiff. Lavines vs. Lavines—G. B. for plaintiff. Corral vs. Corral—E. O'Connell for plaintiff. Stevens vs. Stevens—J. F. Moss for plaintiff. Shovel vs. Shovel—W. L. Moorehouse for plaintiff. Sixty divorce cases on the calendar for one day was the record for yesterday, before Judge Beckman, of the Supreme Court. It was the largest number ever put on the calendar for a single day in the history of this city of State. In the mighty array of cases, passionate philologists might have sought for an answer to the oft-repeated question: "Is marriage a failure?" The Judge heard a sign, as if he felt "that tired feeling," and then resignedly motioned to the clerk to open court. It was surprising then, how quickly much of the mass of cases melted away. Lawyers who were more than prepared to dissect hearts, that distinguished dissecting rooms of another kind. A spade was seldom called an spade, and a witness was seldom called a witness. The men who were asking for freedom from their wives had a sombre cast of countenance, and most of them were visibly nervous. There was much the air about them that there is about men who are about to die. The women, on the other side and are awaiting the news of the result of a race or an election. In all these sixty cases no decree of divorce was actually granted. The Judge, perhaps, weary of his decision, just as, perhaps, many of the wives had done when they were asked to enter into the field that led to divorce.

that the investment will yield a profit. The building contains 1,564 rooms, and will be ready for occupancy in twenty days. Each man can have a private bedroom, and for ten cents and upward he may secure a meal in the building. There is every appliance for cleanliness, light, heat and comfort, with library, smoking and reading rooms. The great library, and Bishop Potter offered prayer, and then spoke briefly of the great good that the work would accomplish. D. O. Mills made an address, outlining his plan and policy. He said, in part: "This is the first time in the history of this city that a man has proposed to support himself and want to do it in cleanliness, comfort and contentment. It is also the first time that a man has proposed to do it in a way that is something toward sustaining an industry. It is in no sense a charitable concern. It would be affection on my part to do it, but it is a business. It is a very real desire to benefit my fellow-men. But I seek to do this in a strictly business way, without offending the pride or the vanity of any of those whom I strive to serve." Hon. Abram S. Hewitt then made a brief address, in which he said: "Mr. Mills has set an example for other wealthy men. His work will raise the standard of self-respect throughout the entire community. It will be a perpetual reminder to the rich men of New York of their duty." Chanancy M. Depew said in a brief address: "To young men coming to this city, and all portions of the country, their chief object should be to get along without it. The work of Mr. Mills is that a man gets the very best that can be had, and yet is dependent on no one but himself. He may feel like the old farmer's wife, who, after working and pinching for a lifetime, was taken in her old age by a scoundrel. As she watched the boundless ocean roll in its waves she said, 'Thank Heaven, boys, I've seen something of the sea, and I'm independent in taking all there is.' The two most potent agencies of civilization are the scrubbing brush and the bathtub. Here cleanliness is absolutely necessary, for men can't stay here who try to get along without it." More applications have already been made than there are rooms in the building. They have come from low-salaried clerks, attorneys with poor practice, agents, mechanics and all classes of moderate-earning men. There will be many who will be come regular boarders, but there will always be sufficient rooms for transients. The applications already made. Superintendent Thomas says, with regard to those only will be considered that are made to-day or later.

GOVERNOR ADVISES LEGISLATORS Georgia's Executive Points Out a Remedy for Mob Violence.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 27.—Governor W. Y. Atkinson's annual message to the Legislature, which was read to-day, devoted much space to the lynching question, and the opinions which the Governor advances are about the most vigorous that have ever come from a Southern executive. Following are some of the more striking passages from the message: "In a free government like ours there is no excuse for lynching. If there is evidence to convict, the courts will punish; if there is not, punishment should not be inflicted. The courts of our State can be trusted to punish the guilty and protect our property, our persons, and the honor and virtue of our women. I am deeply concerned for a remedy for the evil, that we may save from the wrong man—an innocent man. "Responsibility for the crime of lynching rests not only upon the actors, but upon the community which allows it to exist. It is the duty of the Legislature to enact laws to suppress it. It can and will be stopped when the better element who denounce mob law, aggressively condemn and determine to suppress the practice. It is no excuse to say that the Northern people, who have less to provoke them to it, Lynch. Let us not take them as a standard; but rather show a higher type of civilization in our State, and erect here a standard to which they may aspire. "Lynch law has not been restricted to cases where the charge was an outrage upon a female. In Texas a man was lynched simply to suppress his evidence; in Kentucky, because he was objectionable to the neighborhood; and in Indiana, five men were lynched for burglary. In our State, in the last three years, seven men have been lynched for murder and one man and one woman because they were suspected of arson. "Delay cannot be given as a reason nor a fear that justice will be defeated. At

Monticello and Columbus the men were taken out of the courtroom during the trial and lynched. In most cases they are taken from the custody of officers of the law when they know that court will convene and give a speedy trial. "The arresting officer is now clothed with authority to take the life of the assailant when resisting their efforts to take a prisoner from his custody, and it is his duty to take life if necessary to protect the prisoner and retain him in custody. This being the case, it is the duty of the officer to take his own life or the life of the prisoner should he resist, armed, and given an opportunity to defend himself. "The knowledge on the part of the mob that this would be done would deter it from pursuing its lawless purpose, and the law would be permitted to protect the innocent and punish the guilty. That it may be ascertained whether or not the officer making the arrests is in custody, his full duty in every instance, I recommend the passage of a law requiring a thorough investigation in every case and providing adequate punishment should he be found guilty of the full measure of his duty in protecting his prisoner."

KILLED BY A POLICEMAN. Intoxicated Man Fires at an Officer, Resenting His Interference, and is Shot Dead. Providence, R. I., Oct. 27.—Thomas Hull was shot and killed by Patrolman Frank M. Luby, of the mountain squad of the second police district, this morning. Hull was an abject employer. Last night he drank heavily and just before 2 o'clock this morning Patrolman Luby met him wandering aimlessly about on Eaton street. The officer told him the way to reach his home. Without giving the slightest warning Hull drew a revolver and fired at the officer. The bullet made a slight wound in the back and Hull ran into the woods near by, followed by Luby. The fugitive took refuge behind a tree and fired two more shots at the officer, one of which effected. At the point Officer Luby fired one shot, at Hull, the bullet penetrating the abdomen. Hull died in a short time. He leaves a wife and five children.

MRS. TINGLEY TO RETIRE. Opposing Faction in the Theosophical Society Said to be Contemplating Submission. Onset Bay, Mass., Oct. 27.—A recent addition to the Foulke-Dixie Bar theosophical colony at Onset Bay camp is Miss Rosa Moore, of New York, the Secretary of the Countess D'Arz, an intimate friend of the Countess Wachtmeister, Annie Besant and others of the leaders of the theosophical movement. Miss Moore has taken up permanent quarters at Onset Bay, and is devoted to the reception of guests of the leaders here. Mr. Foulke says that Miss Moore is a most valuable acquisition, and her presence at this time is taken to mean that she comes on a mission to bring the opposing factions in the theosophical movement together. "Mr. Foulke also says that Miss Moore brings the information that the actual retirement of Mrs. Katherine Tingley and her body of official supporters is now under contemplation in New York. "Organist to Have a Pension. Dr. Walter B. Gilbert will play the organ in Trinity Chapel, in West Twenty-fifth street, for the last time next Sunday. He has been the organist of the chapel since February, 1870, and is now to be retired on a pension. He will sail for Europe next Wednesday.

FREDERICK'S MEMORY IS TREACHEROUS.

Milch Forgets His First Conspiracy to Profit by Arson. The trial of George W. Holt, the wealthy man, the friend of Henry Ward Beecher and prominent member of his church, for aiding in the escape of Samuel Milch, a self-confessed arson plotter, under indictment for arson, was resumed in General Sessions, before Judge Fitzgerald, yesterday. "Throughout the day Milch, who is testifying as an informer, and who is trying to show that Holt was connected with a firebug gang, was on the stand. "On direct examination by Assistant District Attorney Milliken, Milch coolly told of case after case in which, he said, he and Holt, who were both insurance adjusters, had defrauded both the companies and those who had been burned out. He said it was arranged between them to induce the loser to accept as small a sum as possible and at the same time to get as large sums as possible from the insurance companies. The difference, he says, he and Holt would share. "He told of a fire at No. 754, Columbia street, by which they made \$150; of one at No. 224 East Thirty-third street, by which they made \$427; of others by which they made and divided between them \$750, \$225, \$200, \$300 and similar sums. Papers showing proofs of the loss were handed him, and he declared that they were in the handwriting of George W. Holt. "His evidence was direct, his memory clear. He testified without hesitation. With his narrow eyes gleaming furiously he combed straight back from his square forehead, his broad mouth and thin lips set as if adjusted to an expression of calm unconcern, he looked forward in the witness chair, and, with his hands clasped on his knees, looked at his questioner. "Then Milch's memory began to fail, and he seldom glanced at Holt. He seldom glanced at him. Well dressed, dignified, as calm as if he were as disinterested as any one in the court, Holt listened to the evidence and made copious notes. After the noon recess, Milch was taken in hand by De Lancey Nicolli, attorney for the defence. "Then Milch's memory began to fail, and at times he sneeringly evaded the question with such remarks as: "I don't know, that he knows as much about it as I do." "He testified that he was a native of Ropozey, in Austria, and that he was a clerk of a firm, when he was engaged in the 'Cohen fire' the first conspiracy to burn in which you were engaged." "What! Where there so many conspiracies of that kind that you can't say which was the first?" "The witness admitted, without the slightest change of countenance, that there had been several, and that he did not remember which was the first. "When asked if he had any other information as to the first fire, he said: "I have always been good till he met Holt. He de-

clared that he had ever been arrested in his native country, whereupon Mr. Nicolli produced half a dozen copies of court records showing that a certain Samuel Milcher had been sentenced to short terms of imprisonment for petit larceny, pettyfogging, assault and battery, slander, libel and the giving of false testimony. Milch denied that his name had ever been given as Milcher, and denied the minor charges. But as to having been arrested for slander and giving false evidence, he very coolly "did not remember." "At the time at which, as he declares, he was arrested, he was in the employ of a prosecution declares, he was beginning his career of crime, he was not more than sixteen years old, he was then a student. "He did not know when he left his native town, but said it was in either 1882 or 1883. Neither did he know at what season of the year it was, whether a night or day, whether he said good-by to his father or mother, by what line of steamers he travelled or from what port he sailed. He will be on the stand when the case is taken up again this morning.

LEE WILL STAY TO VOTE. Will Prove His Loyalty to the Democratic State Ticket Before He Sails for Cuba. Richmond, Va., Oct. 27.—Consul-General Lee will not sail for Cuba as early as he expected. Political conditions in Virginia are such that it is now highly important for the General to remain until after he has cast his vote for the Democratic State ticket. His eyes are fixed earnestly upon the Senatorship, and to leave now on a mission given him by a Republican would greatly imperil his chances of election.