RING THE END.

the Testimony in the Buchanan Case Is In.

Wellman Calls His Experts in Rebuttal.

Arguments and the Recorder's Charge Set Down for Monday.

District-Attorney Nicoll, fully recovered from his severe attack of grip, reappeared this morning before Recorder Smyth in the Buchanan trial, evidently ready for the final combat of oratory.

The lawyers for the defense and the District-Attorney tried to agree on a plan of battle, with a view to concluding the trial to-day, but failed, and at 11.40 the trial was resumed with Dr. Mark H. Williams, of 247 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street, on the stand.

Dr. Williams, who is an old practitioner, testified that he was called in consultation by Mr. Buchanan at 9 o'clock in the evening of Friday, April 22, 1892, in the case of Mrs. Buchanan, lying ill at her home, 225 West Twenty-fifth street.

It was the night before Mrs. Buchanan died, and Prosecutor Osborne in his opening had made much bitter and cry on the heartlessness of Buchanan, who, he said, had left his wife's side while she was in a dangerous coma. Witnesses were sworn who testified that Buchanan was carousing among the saloons that night, while his wife was dying at his side, presumably of poison administered by her own husband.

Dr. Williams was asked to say that Dr. Buchanan told him that his wife was very ill, and asked him, Dr. Williams, to go and see if he could not assist Drs. McIntyre and Watson in attendance upon her.

This was ruled out by the Recorder.

The Defense Rests.

At this point Mr. Brooke said the case for the defense would rest.

Mr. Wellman recalled Mrs. Ida D. Brockway, the wife of the dentist who had leased Mr. Buchanan house, 267 West Eleventh street, and was preparing the upper chambers for the removal when Mrs. Buchanan was taken ill.

Buchanan had testified that the reason why he was administering a second spoonful of Dr. McIntyre's prescription to his wife when Mrs. Brockway and Mrs. Childs entered the sick chamber was that the spoon was a big spoon, and held not more than half an ordinary teaspoonful, which was the prescribed dose.

Mrs. Brockway was shown an ordinary teaspoon and testified that the spoon from which Buchanan was dosing his wife was about the same size.

Prof. Doremus was recalled to rebut some of the testimony of Profs. Vaughan and Scheele.

He said that Prof. Scheele's statement that in cases of alkaloidal poisoning one-fifth of the stomach, kidneys and other organs should be taken for satisfactory analysis, was not correct. He said the chemist should take the whole organ.

In this case there were three analyses. One of the entire stomach and its contents, another of the whole intestines and their contents, and a third of the spleen and all the other organs.

He said analyses showed an unequal distribution of poisons in the organs.

He stated that Prof. Vaughan's statement that it was absolutely necessary to isolate the morphine in order to positively identify it was not in accordance with his experience. Generally it was not possible to isolate it.

"Impossible for whom?" demanded Dr. Lawyer Sullivan.

"Impossible for this particular chemist, perhaps, but not for all chemists," he continued.

Prof. Doremus replied: "According to my experience," and this gave O'Sullivan the chance to repeat with much show of satisfaction:

"Exactly! In the experience of this chemist," with a heavy emphasis on the word "this."

Still Positive About the Poison.

Prof. Doremus said he was positive that what was found in Mrs. Buchanan's viscera was morphine. Then Mr. Brooke, after the manner of Mr. Wellman, got Prof. Doremus to admit that he should put in a bill to the District-Attorney for his services in the trial, but the Recorder would not let him tell how much more than $5,000 that bill would be.

Prof. Witthaus, recalled, reiterated in like manner his testimony on the direct case.

O'Sullivan had frequently interrupted or interpolated so to voice comments on the questions and answers, bringing down the quiet wrath of the Recorder.

The imperturbable young Irish lawyer-doctor would arise and beg Your Honor's pardon," or say "I humbly apologize, sir," to the Court each time.

The Recorder's patience was getting exhausted, and finally he said: "Well, you are old enough by this time to know better than to do so. Don't do it, and you will not be under the necessity of apologizing all the time."

Love is being wasted between O'Sullivan and Wellman, for O'Sullivan has been a thorn in the side of the successful prosecutor all through the trial, and when once again there came a half audible comment from the junior counsel, Mr. Wellman retaliated in kind and drew the attention of the whole court to O'Sullivan by saying:

"Don't pay any attention to him. He isn't responsible this morning. He was at the Lower Club dinner last night."

O'Sullivan laughed and subsided gracefully.

Prof. Witthaus said that there was no poison yet discovered, although chemists have been searching for it for fifteen years, which ptomaines and vegetable alkaloids had been separated, as Prof. Vaughan said, by heat in order to make a sure test for morphine. He said the process described by Vaughan was impossible, and he declared that if he had followed the methods described by Vaughan to the finding of morphine that would have been unable to find atropine, and that the process would have reduced the percentage of morphine considerably.

Prof. Witthaus gave a lot of reasons for believing that he was right and Vaughan was wrong.

Another Laboratory Set Up.

A photograph of some of the alleged morphine found in Mrs. Buchanan and reduced to ashes was put in evidence and then the table on which Prof. Vaughan performed many tests the other day was brought in.

Prof. Witthaus set up a laboratory.

Mr. Wellman asked:

"Prof. Vaughan testified that he knew of no other substance—indeed that would give all the color reactions given by morphine in the six tests employed by you in this case. Is it true?"

"No, indol will not give the color reactions in several of the tests."

When Prof. Witthaus proceeded to demonstrate his statement on the witness stand, after recess the prosecutor was perpetually on his feet to interrupt the cross-examination of Prof. Witthaus to recall Mrs. Childs, the nurse, and Mrs. Childs testified that the medicine spoon with which Buchanan dosed his wife was not a toy spoon, as Buchanan had sworn, but was an ordinary teaspoon. Then she contradicted Buchanan's statement that the spoon was used because all the other dishes had been packed up, by stating that there were probably a half-dozen spoons and as many tablespoons in the kitchen.

In cross-examination Mr. O'Sullivan tried to obtain from Prof. Witthaus that he returned to the stand that he had given the tests before the jury this morning on skatol and not indol, and asking, he asked if the indol used was extracted from decaying animal tissue or was an artificial preparation, but Prof. Witthaus didn't know.

"Is there any difference between indol prepared from vegetable indigo and indol extracted from decomposing animal matter?" asked the lawyer.

"There can be no difference in two samples of the same thing," replied the witness.

To a number of questions as to what he used in the tests, he replied that it was a substance obtained from Eimer & Amend, bore the label "indol," had all the properties of indol, and was an original package.

"What would be the effect of an injection of indol into the body of a frog?" "I don't know."

Prof. Witthaus was induced to say that the orders of phenol and carbolic acid were exactly alike, and O'Sullivan dismissed him with a derisive laugh.

Henry H. Savage, druggist of the outdoor patient department, Bellevue Hospital, was called to testify that in thirteen years' charge of this department he had never filled a prescription signed by Prof. Janeway. He said they kept a register of names of patients, and the name of Mrs. Anna B. Buchanan nor any other Buchanan, does not appear on the books for 1890, 1891, or 1892.

Brooke asked but one question:

"Did you ever know of a patient coming to you for medicine and giving a false name?"

"Yes, sir."

"That's all."

Hammond Lammers, who attended Buchanan's furnace in April, 1892, swore that Mrs. Buchanan had not been ill at any time during the five months before she died.

To Mr. Brooke he said that he took up the carpets, Mrs. Buchanan telling him that she and her husband were going to Europe. And then Lammers added more joy to the defense by saying that Dr. Buchanan took his breakfasts at home every day. This corroborated the Doctor and disputed Macomber.

The people rested here.

Mr. O'Sullivan recalled Prof. Vaughan "to do up the apology offered by Prof. Witthaus," he said.

Prof. Vaughan told the jury that, quite evidently, the indol used by Prof. Witthaus in this morning's experiments was not a ptomaine, but was vegetable indol, obtained from indigo; that no color reaction could have been expected; that the indol he had used himself the other day was real indol, extracted from ptomaines obtained by him from decomposing animal matter, and that, had such indol been used by Prof. Witthaus, he would have obtained color results that would be exactly like the morphine reactions.

District-Attorney Nicoll said he had no question, and at that Mr. Burke said quickly:

"That's our case."

And so the evidence for and against Dr. Buchanan was complete and ready for the jury.

On Mr. Brooke's motion, Mr. Nicoll elected to abandon the first count of the indictment, charging Buchanan with killing his wife with five grains of morphine, and go to the jury on the second count, which says the killing was with "some unknown poison."

Mr. Brooke thereupon moved that all of the testimony of Witthaus and Doremus be stricken out, but Recorder Smyth denied the motion.

There were the usual motions for a discharge, &c., and then the trial was adjourned till Monday, when Mr. Brooke and Mr. Nicoll will deliver their pleas, the Recorder will deliver his charge, and the case will go to the jury.

SPANISH CARAVELS ARRIVE.

They Get a Tremendous Reception To-Day in Hampton Roads.

FORT MONROE, April 21.—A Spanish man-o'-war is in sight in the offing.

She has in tow a caravel. They passed in by Cape Henry at 8 o'clock last night and anchored until daylight in Linn Haven Bay.

They should be at anchor in Hampton Roads by 11 o'clock.

LATER.—The Spanish caravels safely arrived at Hampton Roads at 10.30 and had a tremendous reception.

At the head of the fleet was the unprotected cruiser Infanta Isabel, towing the flagship Santa Maria, which displayed the flag of an admiral. Behind, and a mile astern, came the torpedo vessel Nouva Espana, with the Nina as her charge, and in the latter's wake was the big black protected cruiser Reina Regenta, with the Pinta.

The caravels were towed by at least a quarter of a mile of hawser and looked like so many ducks setting on the water.

STEEL COMPANIES IN TROUBLE.

Receivers Appointed for Pennsylvania and Maryland Concerns.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—The Pennsylvania Steel Company has gone into the hands of receivers.

Luther S. Bent, President of the Company said the appointment of receivers was not the result of any want of profitable work at both Steelton and Sparrows Point.

The Company had been for some time past large borrowers for the purpose of completing their Sparrows Point work and also for the extensive alterations and improvements at Steelton, and owing to the existing distrust in financial circles it became apparent that many of their maturing obligations could not be renewed.

While the Company was unquestionably unable to pay its debts in cash to-day, it has very large assets in excess of its debts, and its powers of earning were never greater. It simply requires time to tide through the present crisis.

BALTIMORE, April 21.—A receiver for the Maryland Steel Company was appointed by Judge Wickes to-day. F. W. Wood, President of the Company, was named, and immediately filed a bond for $500,000.

A letter from President Wood to the creditors of the Company says:

"The assets of the Company are believed to be more than ample to pay the creditors in full. There will be no interruption of the Company's business.

TO HONOR SPEAKER SULZER.

Tammany Braves Preparing to Give a Big Reception.

A committee, of which Alderman John T. Oakley is Chairman, is making arrangements for a reception to Speaker Sulzer by the Tammany organization of the Tenth District, at its club-house, Second avenue and Fourteenth street, next Monday night.

M. F. Blake, Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, is preparing the resolutions for the occasion. ex-Assemblyman John E. Donnelly is making preparations for the reception; ex-Assemblyman L. J. Conlan will deliver the address of welcome and Leader John Reilly is seeing to it that the reception will be a success.

Site for Nathan Hale's Statue.

At a conference this afternoon between Park Commissioners Dana, Tappen and Gray and the officers of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, permission was given the latter to erect the statue of Nathan Hale on a site in the northwest corner of City Hall Park.

HOUSE AND HOME DAYS.

Saturdays and Sundays are House and Home days. House and Home advertisements inserted in "The Morning World" these days are repeated FREE in "The Evening World."

HOW DO YOU DO

when you buy shoes or clothing? Don't you go to the place (if you can find it) where they tell you that you may wear the articles out, and then, if you're not satisfied, they'll refund the money? Why not do the same when you buy medicine?

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is sold on that plan. It's the only blood-purifier so certain and effective that it can be *guaranteed* to benefit or cure, in every case, or you have your money back.

It's not like the ordinary spring medicines. The year round, it builds up and invigorates the system. If you're bilious, run-down, or dyspeptic, nothing can equal it as a remedy.

MUST DECEIVE PATIENTS.

Tricks of Doctors to Disguise Certain Drugs in Medicines.

Harmless Coloring Used to Assist the Imagination.

"It is entirely the fault of the public themselves," said a West End physician to a London Tid-Bit reporter, "and the fads that so many of them will insist on giving way to compel us in many cases to adopt some simple expedient with the object of deceiving our patients as to the exact composition of the mixture, pill, or bolus, as the case may be, that is to be the means of combating whatever disease we may be called upon to treat; and I consider that as long as the main principle of the treatment which in our opinion is most suitable is not interfered with, some illusory measure to conceal certain constituents of the prescription is often not only justifiable, but, if we are to accord to the patient fair and judicious treatment, absolutely essential.

"Let me particularize a few examples. How many people, specially those belonging to what is sometimes described as the 'old school,' have such a deeply rooted antipathy to swallow opium, or anything containing that most useful of drugs, in any quantity, however minute, that to prevail upon them to do so we are compelled to disguise the presence of that ingredient from their perception.

"For in many cases opium is the main, the essential, often the only, course of treatment we can hope to see followed by good results. Then who is there that will say in these cases—where to humor the whims of ignorance or caprice would be to endanger it may be the very life of him or her who has committed him or herself to our care—mistaken ideas, or it may be—nay often is—wilful obstinacy is to be allowed to bar the use of the agent that experience and science points to as the proper antagonist of some most fatal diseases?

"Then let us glance at those cases," pursued the M. D., "where it is the interest of the prescriber that demands the use of some mild and harmless deception. It is a universally understood fact among doctors, and one that the necessity of in some degree catering to the individual tastes, likes and dislikes of our various patients forbids us to refuse to overlook, that while some will refuse point blank to touch a dose possessing anything approaching a bitter or unpleasant taste, others, on the other hand, if what we send has in the innocence of well-meant kindness been sweetened or flavored delicately, will plainly propound for our edification and future guidance the opinion that the too pleasant combination is children's medicine.

"Then, again," he continued, "supposing the drug ordered is, as so many are, naturally devoid of color, how well we know the weight the addition of a few drops of cochineal or a little burnt sugar carries with its insinuating hue to nine-tenth of the average public.

"No," concluded this defender of professional deception, "I tell you if it were only to insure to our treatment the immense assistance that confidence is so well known to carry with it, and the absence of which constitutes a grave difficulty in our way, we are positively bound, in our patient's interest, and in a far less degree in that of ourselves, to call upon the aid of such harmless (yet in the highest degree useful) expedients of which those few I have mentioned are every-day examples."

AND THEY WALKED.

A Sad Story About a Dime, Two Women and Tommy.

"Two ladies of my acquaintance, living—not to be too exact—somewhere within the neighborhood of Grand avenue, started downtown to attend service at the Cathedral, said a bank clerk to a St. Louis Republic reporter.

"They had the usual squabble between themselves as to who should pay car fare for the other, in the midst of which they discovered that one had in her purse two nickels and the other a dime. The lady with the two nickels paid the fair for both, with the understanding that the other should pay the return fare.

"They thought this a very clever interchange of courtesies, and they fairly beamed with mutual satisfaction.

"Well, when the services were over, the lady who had no money decided she would go by another line of cars, in order to take dinner with a friend, and suggested that the other's dime be changed, so that she might have a nickel of it, as agreed upon.

"'Why, certainly, my dear,' said the other, 'we can walk a block or two, and get the change at some drug store or cigar shop.'

"But, alas, they forgot it was Sunday, and after 12 o'clock, at that. However, they walked and walked, only to find the cigar shops closed and no drug store in sight. They were at last growing nervous and discouraged. They were afraid to accost the well-dressed gentlemen who passed them, lest they might be misunderstood, and yet nothing but saloons appeared to be in waiting.

"Finally, aftermuch debate, they determined to ask for change of the first man they met who looked as though he might be honest and good natured.

"This personage chanced to be a sort of Willian Tatters or Tommy Tired. Of course, Tommy was anxious to oblige the ladies, and explained, with a profusion of apologies, that he hadn't anything less than a $5 bill, but if the ladies would wait on the corner he would enter a saloon in the neighborhood and secure the coveted two nickels from the bartender.

"They watched him shuffle down street and saw him disappear between the swinging doors of the saloon. Then they waited. The Lord only knows how long they did wait, but eventually Tommy Tired stepped out upon the pavement and—what do you think—held up two fingers. Then he ran around the corner and was gone.

"The ladies didn't understand that Tommy meant to telegraph them that their dime had gone for two beers, but it did gradually dawn upon them that their money had taken unto itself wings.

"There was only one thing left to do—walk home. And they walked."

NEW BUILDINGS DEMOLISHED.

Houses in Mount Vernon Blown from Their Foundations.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., April 21.—During the severe storm this morning chimneys were blown down and roofs taken off. The new residence of Christopher Canulty, on Terrace avenue, was lifted from its foundation and damaged about $3,000 worth. At East Chester the creek overflowed and carried away many boats.

At Sixth avenue and Fifth street an unoccupied building was lifted from its foundation and hurled against another house, making a damage of $4,000. Telephone communication is suspended.

IDENTIFIED SPERETTO.

Palazzo's Alleged Murderer Held to Await the Grand Jury.

The inquest into the death of Sebastian Palazzo, the Italian who was shot and killed at the corner of Bowery and Grand street on Sunday night last, was held this afternoon before Coroner Schultze.

The witnesses to the shooting retold their stories, as printed in "The Evening World."

John W. Dwill, a grocer of 841 Flushing avenue, Brooklyn, said he could identify the man who did the shooting, remarking that he saw him throw the pistol away. A juryman asked if he could identify the man, and Grocer Diehl replied that he could and pointed to Speretto.

The jury found that Palazzo came to his death from a pistol shot wound at the hands of Speretto the accused, who was held for the action of the Grand Jury.

STOCKS BOB UP AND DOWN.

A Day of Big Declines and Big Rallies on the Exchange.

Money at 12 Per Cent. for a Short Time—Wall Street Affairs.

WALL STREET, Friday, April 21.—The Stock Exchange failed to reflect any of the troubles to often dwelt upon by the bears of late. There was much talk, but little or no excitement, and matters went along almost as smoothly as usual.

In fact, prices opened higher, and even London quotations for Americans came strong. This latter fact gave local traders no little confidence, and the shorts were disposed to cover. The advance at the start was equal to ¼ a ⅝, the latter in Rock Island.

Very soon thereafter the bears jumped on the industrials and a decline of ⅛ to 1¼ per cent. followed. At about 10.30 A. M. the shorts started in to cover again and a rise of about the same proportions ensued, only to be succeeded by another reaction later on.

The dealings during the first hour were 103,000 shares, a total often exceeded when there are no events of startling importance.

As the day wore along and the money market showed indications of increasing stringency, the unsatisfactory condition of the finances made a deeper impression on the minds of the traders.

The rate for call loans was suddenly bid up from 5 to 12 per cent., which was the signal for a great raid on the market.

After the wild rush to sell stocks around 1 o'clock, Wall street was startled by a rumor that President Cleveland had given instructions to the Treasury Department to meet all obligations of the Government in gold, without distinction.

On this the rush to buy was even greater than the previous pressure to sell, and prices rallied 1-2 to 3 1-2 per cent., but the rumor referred to was denied, and a reaction immediately set in.

General Electric, which had risen from 98 to 102 broke to 97 1-4, but other stocks did not lose their entire advance.

Towards the close the demand for stocks became quite urgent again on reports that the Cabinet was in session, and that an important order would be promulgated this afternoon.

Money was easier. The highest rate of the day was 12, but loans were afterwards made at 4 a 5.

The Treasury Department purchased 170,000 ounces of silver at .8340 a .8360. The amount offered was 550,000 ounces.

The sales of stocks to-day were 446,400 shares. In the unlisted department 56,600 Sugar and 15,300 Lead were traded in.

The Closing Quotations.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Tob.	88	88	88	88
American Sugar Ref.	101¾	101¾	98¾	101¾
Amer. Sugar Ref. pref.	96¾	96¾	96	96
American Cotton Oil	45	45	42¾	44¾
American Cotton Oil pfd	79½	79½	78	79
Atch., Top. & S. Fe	32	32¼	31⅛	31⅞
Balt. & Ohio	86¾	86¾	86	86
Canadian Pacific	83	83¾	83	83¾
Canada Southern	55	55¾	54¾	55¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	2¾	2¾	2½	2¾
Chicago Gas	8½	8¾	8⅛	8⅛
C., B. & Quincy	92¾	93¾	91¾	93¾
Chicago & Northwest	111	111¾	110¾	111¾
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul	76¼	77¼	75½	77
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pref.	119¾	120	119¾	120
Chic., Rock I. & Pacific	81⅝	81⅝	80⅝	81⅝
Chic. & East. Ill. pref.	99	99	99	99
Clev., C., C. & St. L.	49¾	49¾	49	49¾
Col. & Hock. Valley	27½	27½	27	27½
Col. & Hock. Coal	16¾	16¾	16	16
Col. Fuel	63¾	64	63¾	64
Consolidated Gas	127	127¾	126¾	127¾
Del., Lack. & West.	141¾	142¾	140¾	142¾
Delaware & Hudson	127⅝	127⅝	126¾	127⅝
Denver & Rio Grande pf	54	56¾	53¾	56¾
D. & R. G. & Ft. Worth	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
Edison Electric Ill.	121	122	121	122
E. Tenn., Va. & Ga.	3	3	3	3
E. T., Va. & Ga. 2d pf	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Evansville & Terre Haute	144¾	144¾	143¾	144¾
Gen. Elec.	99¾	99	97¾	98¾
Green Bay & Winona	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Illinois Central	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
Iowa Central	4¾	4¾	4	4
Laclede Gas	20	20	20	20
Lake Shore	127¾	129	127¾	129
Lake Erie & Western	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
Lake Erie & West. pf.	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾
Louisville & Nash	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
Leath., N. Alb. & Chi.	21	21	19¾	20
L., N. A. & St. L.	25	25	25	25
Manhattan Consol	145	147	144	146¾
Mary. and Coal	27	27	27	27
Missouri Pacific	46¾	49	46	48¾
Mobile & Ohio	28	28¾	28	28¾
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	17¾	18¾	17¾	18¾
Morris & Essex	140	140	140	140
Nash., Chatt. & St. L.	89	89	89	89
Nat. Lead Co.	60	60¾	58	60¾
Nat. Lead Co. pref.	101	101	102	104
Nat. Lead Co.	37¾	38⅛	37¾	38¼
Nat. Lead Co. pref.	80¾	82	79¾	82
Nat. Cordage Co.	2¾	2¾	2	2
New Jersey Central	114¾	116¾	115	115¾
New York Central	106	106	104¾	105
N. Y. & New England	34¾	34¾	33	33¾
N. Y., Lake Erie & W.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
N. Y., Susq. & W.	1¾	1¾	1½	1½
N. Y., Susq. & W. pf.	17¾	67¾	67	67
Northern Pacific	1	1	1	1
Northern Pacific pref.	39¾	39¾	37¾	39¾
Norfolk & Western	9¾	9¾	9	9¾
Ohio & Mississippi	18¾	18¾	17¾	18¾
Ontario & West	16¾	16¾	17¾	16¾
Or. Railway & Navig.	71	71	71	71
Pacific Mail	20¼	20¼	20	20
Phila. & Reading	24	24	23¾	23¾
Pullman Palace Car Co.	153¾	153¾	153¾	153¾
Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	19	19	19	19
Rich. & West Pt. Ter.	6¾	6¾	5¾	6¾
Pullman Palace Car Co.	197¾	197¾	197¾	197¾
Rich. & West Point Ter. pf.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Rock Island	80	80	79¾	80
St. Paul & Omaha	57¾	59¾	57¾	59¾
St. Paul & Duluth	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
St. L. Southwestern	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
St. L. Southwestern pf.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
St. Louis & San Francisco	31¾	31¾	30¾	31¾
St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf.	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
Texas Pacific	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Tenn. Coal & Iron	21¾	22	21¾	21¾
Tenn. Coal & Iron pref.	90	90	90	90
Tol., A. Arbor & N. M.	37¾	38⅛	37¾	38¼
Union Pacific	35¾	36	34¾	35¾
Union Pac., Den. & Gulf	14	14	14	14
United States Rubber	57	57	55¾	55¾
United States Rub. pf.	90	90	90	90
Wabash	9¾	10¼	9¼	10¼
Wabash pref.	21¾	21¾	20¾	21¾
West. Union Telegraph	91¾	91¾	89¾	90¾
Wheeling & Lake Erie	17	17	17	17
Wheeling & Lake E. pref.	85	85¾	84	85¾
Wis. Central	12	12	12	12

*Ex div.

Mining Stocks.

The following are the closing quotations of mining stocks at the Consolidated Exchange to-day

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
American	—	—	Horn Silver	3.05	—
Alice	.65	.70	Iron Silver	.50	—
Adamantine	.10	—	Iron Hill	.10	—
Aspen M. & D.	—	—	Kingston & Pemb.	.10	—
Belcher	1.00	—	La Cronse	.01	.05
Best & Belcher	1.00	—	Lead Con.	.15	.19
Bodie	.20	—	Little Chief	.19	—
Barcelona	.50	—	Mexican	1.60	—
Breese	—	.40	Moulton	.25	—
Brunswick	.07	—	Mono	.20	—
Belmont	.15	.20	Monitor	.01	—
Caledonia	—	—	Monte Cristo	3.15	—
B. Hill	.80	—	Ontario	14.50	—
Choiar	.60	—	Ophir	2.40	—
Crown Point	.75	—	O. & Miller	—	.08
Chrysolite	.15	—	Plymouth	.50	—
Col. Con.	—	1.00	Phoenix	.05	—
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.40	—	Plumas Ariz.	.10	.15
Cemetock Block	.01	—	Col. Con.	—	.50
Bonds	10.00	—	Savage	1.10	—
Scrip	10.00	—	Sierra Nev.	1.30	—
Dunkin	.12	—	Standard	1.30	—
Eureka Con.	.75	—	Stormont	—	.08
Eureka Mo.	.30	—	Utah	—	.50
Father De Smet	.18	.25	Bar Beaver	—	—
Gould & Curry	.60	—	Hamilton	—	.16
Hale & Norcross	.90	—	Emerald	—	—
Homestake	11.50	—	Daly's Silver Min.	.60	—
			Leadville	.05	—
			Shoshone	—	.05
			Tioga	—	.50
			Union con.	1.10	—
			Wardner	.14	—
			Yellowjacket	.10	—

NEW YORK HOTEL SOLD.

William Jay Purchases the Hostelry at Auction for $1,300,000.

The New York Hotel was sold at auction to-day at 111 Broadway by Peter F. Meyer in Supreme Court partition proceedings, for $1,300,000 to William Jay, who was reported to have been acting for his wife, Eleanor K. Jay, the plaintiff in the partition suit.

BLOUNT IS HEARD FROM.

But Secretary Gresham Has No Hawaiian News to Tell.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Secretary Gresham has received a report from Commissioner Blount of his action in Honolulu, but states that he has nothing to give out about it.

Held for Stealing Stationery.

Pincus Finch, twenty-six years old, of 119 Sheriff street, and who says he comes from Australia, was held in Essex Market Court this morning, charged with stealing stationery valued at $60 from Leopold Gottlieb, of 175 Stanton street.

Daniell and Sons,

BROADWAY,

(The Block) 8th & 9th St.

Umbrella Sale.

FOR LESS MONEY THAN IT WOULD COST TO REPAIR YOUR DAMAGED UMBRELLAS YOU CAN BUY A NEW ONE.

Will offer on Saturday

ONE LOT 26-INCH GLORIA SILK UMBRELLAS AT

$1.20 & $1.98 EACH.

ONE LOT 28-INCH GLORIA SILK UMBRELLAS AT

$1.40 & $2.25 EACH.

WITH GOOD SELECTION OF NATURAL STICKS.

THE HYGIENE OF BEAUTY.

Good Digestion the Foundation of Good Looks.

A Doctor Prescribes Common Place Things for a Sick Actress.

The girl who has an ambition to be beautiful should select her diet from the simplest, most nutritious and easily digested articles of foods.

As the stomach requires rest as well as any other organ of the body, it is a mistake to be continually putting food into it. Three or even four meals at regular intervals is better than the "bites between." It is true that man is the only animal in creation that has regular hours for meals. The dogs, birds, cats and wild animals eat when they are hungry, but they are not obliged to work for their daily bread. Nor are they victims of civilization. Nature is adaptable; she is also systematic, and unless order is maintained there is apt to be trouble.

A mixed diet of meat and vegetables is the best. Starch foods are not generally good, and pastries and sweet meats tend to produce acidity of the stomach. Mastication is absolutely essential to perfect digestion. People who have poor teeth, few teeth or no teeth should subsist largely on soups, strong meat extracts, meat-jellies, spoon foods, such as cream toasts, gruels, cereals, nourishing beverages and juicy fruits.

Sour stomach and indigestion are the result of too much or unwholesome food. It is a mistake to eat until there is a sensation of oppressive fulness. It is not the quantity eaten, but the good digestion that makes health and strength. Sour stomach and heartburn may be corrected by moderate eating. Temporary relief can be had by half-teaspoonful doses of aromatic spirits of ammonia taken in a wine-glassful of water, or a bicarbonate of potash pellet. If the tablet of bicarbonate of potash is taken half an hour before eating it will correct the acidity that causes the heartburn.

Proper attention to diet, exercise and a walk in the open air will invariably insure good digestion. If they do not a remedy should be found within forty-eight hours. Pastry, puddings, hot and fresh white bread, potatoes, beans, peas, rice, dried and salt meats and fish, veal, pork, spices, pickles and poultry should be avoided. Among the foods that correct constipation are soft eggs, cracked wheat, oaten meal, graham bread a day old, spinach, onions, tomatoes, asparagus, celery, ripe green fruits, dried stewed fruits, figs, fresh fish, broiled beef and mutton, clear meat soups, raw oysters and sour lemonade, hot or cold.

An orange or half a grape fruit before breakfast is better than a medicine or tonic for a delicate or weak stomach. There is, however, a great deal of fibrous tissue in these fruits of the most indigestible character, the consumption of which will offset the value of the juicy aperient.

In the hospitals a stomach that gets into bad habits is regulated by fasts. The patient gets nothing to eat for twenty-four hours. Hot, refreshing drinks are provided, but no solid foods. Drugs are not administered until good nursing has failed. One drop of tincture of nux vomica three times a day will usually regulate the system. Powerful cathartics, pills and patent medicines are debilitating to the digestive organs.

A white tongue indicates a torpid liver. A good remedy is the following: Podophyllin, three grains; aloin, two grains; extract hyoscyamus, three grains; extract nux vomica, two grains. Mix and make twelve pills. Dose, one pill at bedtime. This pill will stimulate the action of the liver and throw the bile into the intestines; the flow of bile causes the natural action of the bowels. These pills have none of the paralyzing effects of the ordinary cathartic medicines, but while they are absolutely safe they should only be taken when threatened with a bad liver.

People who are rich enough to ride horseback leave the hygiene of digestion to the saddle. A cheaper way to shake up the liver is to take a round-trip in one of the Fifth avenue stages. Good digestion is the basis of good manners and good morals and the very foundation of good looks.

The girl who has an ambition to be beautiful should cultivate her body. Like the rose, it requires not only careful, but constant, gardening. There is a difference between a sweet girl and a clean girl. One depends upon her toilet table for beauty, the other upon her bath. The average girl is sweet; habitual neatness is exceptional. Actresses are the cleanest women in the world. Health is their capital. When they consult a physician they get practical hints instead of prescriptions. A medical man, like the dry-goods man and the marketman, gives his patron what she wants. The woman with a taste for medicine is apt to get medicine, while the one who declares her unbelief in the stuffs, gets the course of treatment that he would give his own family.

The following will illustrate this point: A professional woman, who has an income from a local theatre of about $60 a week, lives in a private boarding-house up near Bryant Park. One of the other residents is a young doctor. Sunday morning he was sent for by the actress, and the following interview was held:

"Dr. Blank, I am not well. I look bad, as you see, and feel worse. I have important business to attend to. Furthermore, I am too poor to get sick. This is my only day for invalidism. I refuse absolutely to take medicine. I want toning, building and brightening up. If you know of any natural method and you think it is any good I would like to buy a little of it."

The physician took her pulse, looked at her tongue, eyes and complexion, asked about her sleep, diet and habits, and made a dozen inquiries about the temperature of her sleeping-room, character of her clothing and exercise. Then he got up, took his glasses off, stretched himself like a lazy Newfoundland, put his hands in his pockets and began to walk and talk.

He told her the most commonplace things to do—to keep clean, to breathe fresh air, to sleep until she was rested, to be cheerful and to look on the bright, kind, right side of people and things.

"The best built furnace won't heat the house if you put the wrong kind of coal into it. Find out the kind of fuel your system requires, and if you don't use too much of it you will be well-fed. Look out for clinkers. They won't burn. Such a magnificent organ as the human stomach should not be offended with dietary rubbish.'

"Well, pickles, raw cabbage, cucumbers, olives, hot and rich breads, dumplings, griddle cakes, pastries, candies, preserves, bananas and ice-water, I consider rubbish of the worst kind.

"Proper bathing, while an important feature of cleanliness, does not cover the question. There must be clean eating, clean breathing and clean living for perfect health. The lungs need frequent bathing in fresh air and a constant supply of wholesome material. Some day, when you have a leisure hour, go to Bellevue or any hospital, and look around. Never mind the patients. Get permission to sit in one of the wards for convalescents, and just look at the condition of things. You will find very little furniture, but a great deal of neatness, brightness and cheer. There is a scientific reason for all those things. When you come to think of the extreme delicacy and weakness of the human organization, it is a wonder that we are not suffocated. This is rather a pretty carpet to look at, but the less said of it hygienically the better."

By way of variety, he thumped the upholstered chair, shook one of the lace curtains gently, and told his quiet patient to keep her mouth shut.

"Now, if I were you, I would go and dress myself in a warm, light-weight suit of clothes, eat a light lunch of, well, say a slice of bread and butter, some cold meat, a dish of fruit and some hot chocolate. Take the train up town and get out at the Ninety-ninth street station, and walk back through Central Park.

"Yes, I know it is sixty blocks. But if you don't want medicine, you must take a substitute. And I am prescribing one of the very best. Keep your mouth closed for the lung bath I mentioned. Wear comfortable shoes and skirts that you will not have to be bothered with. The next or a walker,