IMMIGRANTS' NEW TEST.

Continued from first page.

told that an extremely small proportion of the sanatorium's patients contracted the disease in any other country than this.

At the office of the local Board of Health none of the commissioners could be found yesterday, but the reporter was furnished with a copy of the board's sanitary code, which shows that the board takes the same view as Commissioner Powderly in holding that tuberculosis is a dangerously contagious disease.

Section No. 153 of that code reads thus:

That pulmonary tuberculosis is hereby declared to be an infectious and communicable disease dangerous to the public health. It shall be the duty of every physician in this city to report to the sanitary bureau in writing the name, age, sex, occupation and address of every person having such disease who has been attended by or who has come under the observation of such physician for the first time, within one week of such time. It shall also be the duty of the commissioners or managers, or the principal, superintendent or physician of each and every public or private institution or dispensary in this city to report to the Sanitary Bureau in writing, or to cause such report to be made by some proper and competent person, the name, age, sex, occupation and last address of every person afflicted with this disease who is in their care or who has come under their observation within one week of such time. It shall be the duty of every person sick with this disease, and of every person in attendance upon any one sick with this disease, and of the authorities of public and private institutions or dispensaries, to observe and enforce all the sanitary rules and regulations of the Board of Health for preventing the spread of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Dr. Alvah H. Doty, who is ex-officio a member of the Board of Health, and also the State Health Officer and Sanitary Inspector of the Port, said:

Although the principle of the order is right, I believe that it will be impossible for the sanitary officers at this port to put it into execution. Often four thousand immigrants land here in a single day. It is difficult at first glance to detect consumption, except in the most advanced stages. An adequate examination would therefore compel the retention of these thousands for weeks. A cursory examination, on the other hand, would be useless. I believe that cases of consumption should be kept out by examination of the immigrants at points of embarkation. There the work can be done thoroughly. By this means, also, the cases will not be brought in contact with others in the steerage. I think, therefore, that the first step in carrying out the new order should be taken by the inspecting officers at the great ports from which our immigrants come.

Dr. Doty added that while he was not opposing the Federal regulations, they did not affect him as a State officer, and in that capacity he would not attempt to bar out tuberculosis cases. Commissioner Fitchie was in Washington yesterday, and so could not be consulted as to how soon he would put the new rule in effect.

Dr. G. W. Stoner, head of the Medical Division of the Immigrant Department, in charge yesterday at Ellis Island, said:

Previous to this rule the percentage of reported cases of tuberculosis has been small. Hitherto we have placed these cases in the category of contagious or chronic contagious, and referred them to a special board of inquiry. As a rule, the persons afflicted with the disease were deported, on the ground that they were soon likely to become public charges, but many exceptions were made in favor of the sufferer if he or she had a family here who guaranteed the invalid's protection and care. Before the new ruling the board decided which invalid should be deported.

DISCRIMINATION NOW DENIED.

This discrimination is now denied it, for deportation is made mandatory. The action of the board of inquiry now becomes merely a matter of form.

Dr. Stoner added that the majority of consumptive immigrants come from the larger cities of Norway, Sweden and the North Sea countries.

At the offices of the leading steamship lines in lower Broadway the attitude was generally assumed that the new order would result in few deportations, for the reason that consumptive immigrants are not brought over by the steamship companies when they can be detected.

The agent in charge of the steerage department at the office of the American Line, said:

We have always prohibited consumptives from securing passage on our ships. The number who are slightly affected with the disease who escape our physicians on the other side and who are detected by the doctors here is very small. Considerably less than 1 per cent of our passengers are deported for this reason. The new rule will have little significance for us.

At the Holland-America Line it was said that the clause in the law relating to the admission of immigrants of weak physique sufficiently covered those afflicted with tuberculosis.

"Of course," said the agent, "we shall now be more strict with our inspections in Holland. But the statement that a large decrease in the number of immigrants admitted to this country will result from the new interpretation is an exaggeration. We bring to this country about fifty thousand steerage passengers a year. Of these about eight hundred, or a little more than 1 per cent of the total number, show traces of consumption at the Ellis Island inspection. Most of these people are Jews from Russia, Galicia and the Balkan States."

At the office of the Hamburg-American Line the steerage agent said that his company made every effort to prevent consumptives from securing passage. Their hospitals and physicians, he said, were intended principally for the use of persons who are not afflicted with organic diseases.

"Immigration from Europe to this country is now at its height," he continued, "but we rarely receive applications from passengers suffering from tuberculosis. Such unfortunates remain on the other side, to die among their own relatives."

Other steamship officers said the enforcement of the law would result in more people who are deported returning to this country by way of Canada. One officer said he knew of many cases where entrance had finally been effected over the Canadian frontier.

IMMIGRATION DISCUSSED.

ORDER BARRING OUT CONSUMPTIVES CONSIDERED OF GREAT IMPORTANCE.

OFFICIALS AT CHIEF ATLANTIC PORTS HOLD A CONFERENCE IN SECRETARY GAGE'S OFFICE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, June 5.—In response to a call of the Commissioner-General of Immigration, a meeting was held to-day in Secretary Gage's office, attended by Commissioner Thomas Fitchie and Assistant Commissioner Edward F. McSweeney, of New-York, and Commissioners George B. Billings, of Boston; Percy C. Hennighausen, of Baltimore; John J. S. Rodgers, of Philadelphia, and John Thomas, of Quebec. The officials present represented the important immigration ports on the Atlantic coast. For some time various complaints have been made by merchant ship captains to the effect that the enforcement of the immigration laws is not uniform at all ports. To-day's discussion had for its object the harmonizing of the systems of inspection employed at various stations. In all probability new blank forms for applying for return of fines, etc., similar to those used at New-York, will be adopted and distributed at each port instead of the separate blanks now issued by each station.

Commissioner-General Powderly read the new ruling of the department barring out all immigrants afflicted with tuberculosis, which was printed exclusively in The Tribune this morning. The officials present regarded the decision as of great importance, and believe that it will prevent the spread of tuberculosis to a great extent. No statistics could be secured, however, showing the number of immigrants likely to be affected or from what countries the majority of persons afflicted in that way were brought. Mr. Powderly said he remembered several cases where Irish, Swedes, Germans and Italians had to be deported, primarily on account of tuberculosis of the lungs. Commissioner Fitchie said that a number of tuberculosis cases had come from the Orient. There have probably been twenty immigrants deported in the last year because their disability on account of tuberculosis caused officials to believe they were likely to become public charges. Probably several hundred others have entered who are now being cared for by friends, and many others are being treated by charitable institutions, which seldom inquire whether an applicant for treatment is an alien or a citizen of the United States. An immigrant contracting the disease within a year after arrival must be deported if the authorities are informed of the case.

DIPHTHERIA PATIENTS NOT DETAINED.

It was developed at the meeting that diphtheria was not considered a maritime quarantinable disease at Philadelphia. A case was recalled where a ship coming from Liverpool a month or two ago passed the national and State quarantine stations at League Island with three diphtheria patients on board. Commissioner Rodgers informed the Marine Hospital officials and the city Health Board, but he was told that the immigrants could not be detained under the maritime quarantine rules. The sick persons were, however, sent to the pesthouse by the direction of the immigration officials, under the immigration laws. The nurse and two hundred other passengers who came in contact with the diphtheria patients were allowed to go to their places of destination, and little precaution was taken by the government to prevent the disease from spreading, although the Immigration Commissioner sent to the various State Health boards the names and addresses of the persons who had been in the same quarter of the ship with the diphtheria patients. If the diphtheria patients had been United States citizens the Immigration Bureau would have had no authority to prevent them from walking through the streets of Philadelphia and meeting hundred of persons who might catch the disease. At New-York and Boston the health officers and Marine Hospital officials treat cases of diphtheria on board ship, like scarlet fever and smallpox. The ship is always held in quarantine. The reason for the apparent looseness in regard to cases of diphtheria on shipboard is not clear to officials here, and it is expected that steps will be taken to remedy the evil, which may exist at other places than Philadelphia. The case of the three diphtheria patients is said to have been reported to headquarters at Washington before the Philadelphia authorities allowed the passengers to land. Evidently the ruling that diphtheria is not a maritime quarantinable disease was made in this city.

As a result of to-day's business meeting, the second convention of Eastern immigration officials will be held in New-York on July 8, for further discussion of urgent problems.

ACTOR A PRISONER AT BELLEVUE.

FOUND UNCONSCIOUS FROM MORPHINE POISONING—CHARGED WITH ATTEMPTING SUICIDE.

C. D. Carney, who under the stage name of Cranley Douglas has been acting the part of the Duke of Carbondale in the comedy "On the Quiet," at the Madison Square Theatre, was removed from his home at No. 19 West Thirtieth-st. to New-York Hospital, at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning, suffering from morphine poisoning. Several hours later he was declared to be a prisoner on the charge of attempting suicide. Carney did not appear at the theatre last night.

Early yesterday morning some one from the theatre went to Carney's room and found him unconscious in bed. Dr. Charles Taylor Jewett, of No. 162 West Twenty-second-st., was called, and diagnosed the case as one of morphine poisoning. He declared that Carney was in a critical condition. He was unable to restore the patient to consciousness, and, going to the West Thirtieth-st. station house, asked Sergeant Conboy to send an ambulance to the house. The sergeant asked Dr. Jewett if it was not a case of attempted suicide, but the doctor said he believed Carney had taken an overdose of morphine by accident.

At the hospital the doctors partly restored Carney to consciousness. They asked him why he had taken the drug, and he replied, it is said, that he had received a cable dispatch stating that his mother was seriously ill and in danger of dying, and that he thought he would end it all. This was reported by the hospital clerk to Sergeant Conboy, who sent Policeman Shible to the hospital to guard Carney as a prisoner.

PHI BETA KAPPA FOR BARNARD.

COLUMBIA FINDS A WAY TO GIVE THE WOMEN'S COLLEGE A BRANCH OF THE SOCIETY.

The Delta Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa honorary fraternity at Columbia yesterday decided to divide itself so as to establish a branch chapter at Barnard College. Vassar and Barnard are the only women's colleges at which chapters have been established.

Up to the present time it has been impossible to found a chapter at Barnard, as branches are established only at institutions granting degrees. This Barnard as a part of Columbia has not done, but the difficulty has now been avoided by dividing the Columbia chapter into two sections. In view of the youth of the college, the rule of admission will be retroactive and all those eligible because of high standing since its foundation will be elected to membership. Those chosen will be announced at the Barnard class day to-morrow. It is agreed that Virginia Gildersleeve, '99, and Jeannette Bliss Gillespie, '00, will be among them.

George Laurence Donnellan, of New-York, was yesterday chosen by the seniors of Columbia University in class meeting to receive the $50 alumni prize as the most faithful and deserving student in the graduating class. Two others, E. W. Boone and C. F. Forbes, were named as equally worthy by the faculty, but Donnellan won on the popular vote of his classmates.

WHEELMAN KILLED BY A CAR.

WRECKING CREW CALLED TO REMOVE THE BODY FROM UNDER THE WHEELS.

Joseph Sahn, twenty years old, a porter, of No. 977 First-ave., was crushed to death at Third-ave. and Forty-second-st. last night by a Third-ave. electric car. He was riding a bicycle, and in trying to get ahead of the car was knocked off his wheel.

The body was caught under the car and pinned there, and a wrecking crew had to be sent for. The police investigated the case, and said that many people told them that the motorman, after the man's wheel had been struck, lost control of the car so that the body was pushed along under the car for a distance of fifteen feet. James McMahon, the motorman, of No. 2,325 Third-ave., was arrested.

TONS OF SMOKELESS POWDER DESTROYED

Vallejo, Cal., June 5.—A magazine at the Mare Island Navy Yard, containing about twenty tons of smokeless powder, became ignited this morning by chemical action. The powder did not explode, but generated enough gas and smoke to force the top off the magazine. The powder is now slowly burning up. It is far removed from the black powder, and there is no danger of an explosion. The magazine is a fine one, constructed in 1857 at a cost of several hundred thousand dollars. It will be a total loss. It is on the end of the island, and there seems to be no danger of an explosion or of damage to any of the buildings on the island except the magazine.

NO FEAR FOR MEXICAN COLLECTION.

The officials of the American Museum of Natural History are inclined to make light of the telegraphic report from City of Mexico that specimens of antiquities collected for the museum last winter are being held by the Mexican Government. Marshall H. Saville, the assistant curator of the museum, who has charge of the Mexican work, said yesterday to a Tribune reporter:

The Mexican Government is not in possession of any antiquities belonging to the museum. The material which I collected last winter at Milta in the State of Oaxaca is still in the hands of one of my assistants. If the government has refused permission to take any of these antiquities out of the country it can only affect some thirty pieces of pottery, which I purchased as we needed them in our studies. These pieces are of no commercial value, and are of interest only to scientists.

The museum has a contract with the Mexican Government, which permits it to carry on research and make excavations. Any duplicate specimens found in the course of the work belong to the museum. We took out nearly forty thousand specimens in Milta last winter, and our share amounted to three small boxes—mostly of grecques. These can be shipped to New-York at any time, as the Mexican law prohibiting the export of antiquities does not apply in view of our contract. We will let the matter drop until I go back to Mexico in September, as we are in no hurry for the specimens.

GENERAL BURNETT'S PURCHASE.

General Henry L. Burnett, United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New-York, as announced in The Tribune yesterday, has bought the Carpenter farm, about a mile from Goshen, N. Y., for a summer home. He said yesterday in his office, in the Federal Building, that he would have as near neighbors in his new home General Benjamin F. Tracy and John McCullagh, the State Superintendent of Elections in the Metropolitan District. "I intend to raise some horses on the farm," General Burnett said yesterday, "and I like farming. I shall have a telephone connection with my office here, and shall be able to come to the office at short notice when my presence here is required."

OBITUARY.

NELSON GRAY FOSHAY.

Nelson Gray Foshay, the editor and proprietor of "The Highland Democrat," died suddenly from heart failure at his home, No. 150 Union-ave., Peekskill, yesterday. He was born in Carmel, Putnam County, on July 16, 1850, the tenth child and seventh son of John and Susan Foshay. After a public school education, he became an apprentice in the office of "The Putnam County Courier," at Carmel. Having mastered his trade, he removed to Peekskill in 1871, and, with his brother John Thomas Foshay, purchased the plant of "The Highland Democrat." The paper was conducted by them until April, 1892, when J. T. Foshay died, and since that time Nelson G. had edited the paper. Mr. Foshay had been active in politics for many years. He had been many times a delegate to village, town, county and State conventions, and was one of the delegates to Chicago, in 1896, who refused to support Mr. Bryan for the Presidency.

NATHANIEL COTHREN.

Nathaniel Cothren, a lawyer, of Manhattan, died at his home, No. 173 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn, yesterday, from general debility, in his seventy-sixth year. He was born in Farmington, Me., his ancestors coming from Scotland early in the eighteenth century. He was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1849, became a teacher, and established the Ocean Institute at Eatontown, N. J. He was a member of the law firm of Hawkins & Hawkins when Colonel Rush C. Hawkins went to the Civil War. Later, he was the counsel for the firm of Cothren & Keating, of which his son was the senior partner. In the Civil War he organized the Home Guard, which afterward became Company H. of the 23d Regiment, N. G., N. Y., and served with it in the war. Mr. Cothren was a member of Lafayette Post, G. A. R., and of the Delta Kappa Epsilon and Phi Beta Kappa chapters of Bowdoin College. He had been prominent in Republican politics in the Twentieth Ward, where he had lived for forty years. He leaves a widow and a son.

DR. SETH B. SPRAGUE.

Dr. Seth B. Sprague died yesterday at his home, in Jersey City. He was born at Dexter, Me., on January 12, 1840; was graduated from Bowdoin College, and practised medicine in his native State until ten years ago, when his health was impaired and he moved to Jersey City, where he built up a large practice. He was a Democrat, and took an active interest in politics in Maine. In 1880 he was nominated for Representative for the IVth Congress District, but was defeated. He served as military secretary, with the rank of major, on the staff of Governor Garcelon. He is survived by a widow and five children—Dr. Ezra K. Sprague, passed assistant surgeon in the Marine Hospital Service; Olive S., wife of Charles P. Cooper, a well known newspaper writer, and Seth, Lillian and Mary.

CONGRESSMAN R. E. BURKE.

Dallas, Tex., June 5.—Congressman R. E. Burke, who had been ill at his home in this city for the last three months, died at 2 o'clock this morning from paralysis. He was a native of Alabama, and was born August 1, 1847. He served two terms as Congressman from this district.

Robert Emmet Burke served as a private in the 10th Georgia Cavalry in the Confederate Army, and after the war went to Texas. He settled in Jefferson in 1866, and was admitted to the bar in 1870. The following year he removed to Dallas, where he was elected County Judge in 1878, serving three terms, and District Judge in 1888, serving two terms. He was elected to Congress as a Democrat in 1897, and was re-elected in 1899.

EDWARD KIMBALL.

Chicago, June 5.—Edward Kimball, a retired merchant of this city, famous for his efforts throughout the last twenty-four years in the direction of raising funds for the relief of debt-burdened churches in all parts of the United States, died today at the home of his son here. It is estimated that he had raised fully $15,000,000 for church work.

CHARLES J. PATTERSON.

Charles J. Patterson, the well known lawyer, died yesterday at his home, No. 33 Monroe Place, Brooklyn, from a complication of diseases. He leaves a widow, a son, Charles E. Patterson, an architect in Broad-st., Manhattan, and two sisters, Mrs. Peter Duff and Mrs. Mary Wilson. The funeral will take place on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock in the Reformed Church, on the Heights, Pierrepont-st. and Monroe Place, Brooklyn. There will be no pallbearers. After the funeral the body will be cremated at Fresh Pond.

James C. Church moved before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Second Department, yesterday afternoon for the appointment of a committee to make arrangements for a meeting of the bench and bar of Brooklyn to pay respects to the memory of Mr. Patterson. The motion was granted, and Presiding Justice Goodrich appointed James C. Church, Edward M. Shepard and John C. McGuire as the committee.

Charles J. Patterson was born in New-York on March 19, 1853. His family moved to Brooklyn a year later, and young Patterson, after attending grammar school, became a clerk in a drygoods store. At the age of twenty-one he began to study law in the office of General Charles W. Sanford, in New-York, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1876. Mr. Patterson had for many years been regarded as one of the best negligence lawyers in Kings County, and had amassed a fortune in that line. His assiduous devotion to his work probably hastened his death.

Mr. Patterson was prominent in the Shepard Democracy, of which Edward M. Shepard was leader. He was chairman of the executive committee of that organization and ran for District Attorney on its ticket when Mr. Shepard ran for Mayor. He was a member of the Brooklyn Club and the National Civic Club.

ELEAZER BOYNTON.

Boston, June 5 (Special).—Deacon Eleazer Boynton died in Medford to-day, aged seventy-six. Up to last January he was the senior member of the firm of N. Boynton & Co., manufacturers of cotton sail duck. He held almost every office of prominence in Medford before it became a city. He was a member of the house in 1879 and was a State Senator in 1885, serving in both houses on important committees. He was president of the Blackstone National Bank for several years.

GREEK PRIEST KILLS HIMSELF.

BEFORE DYING IN THE HOSPITAL HE SAYS HE IS THE PASTOR OF A NEW-ORLEANS CHURCH.

Victor Misalel, fifty-three years old, a Greek, attempted suicide in the Eastern Hotel, at No. 64 Whitehall-st., yesterday, by shooting himself. Misalel registered at the hotel yesterday morning. He told the clerk that he had just arrived from New-Orleans. About 4:30 o'clock one of the porters heard a shot coming from the room to which Misalel had been assigned. With the assistance of the clerk, a policeman, who was called, broke open Misalel's door, and found him lying on the bed, fully dressed, with a bullet wound in his right side and the pistol on the floor. An ambulance was called from the Hudson Street Hospital. Misalel was removed by Dr. Johnson as a prisoner on a charge of attempting suicide. The man was conscious at the hospital, and, through an interpreter, he said he was the Rev. Michael Jizizoylon Karlos, pastor of the Greek Church of the Holy Trinity, of New-Orleans, La. A few minutes before 11 o'clock he died, without saying anything more.

LAST OF THE TRANSPORT SERVICE

FINAL TRIP OF THE SEDGWICK TO THE ISLANDS.

The army transport service between New-York and Cuba will be abolished soon. The steamship Sedgwick, which sailed yesterday for Cuban ports, was the last of the vessels under the direct control of the Transport Bureau. The carrying of troops and supplies to Cuba and Porto Rico will hereafter be done under contract with the New-York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company, the Munson Steamship Line, the New-York and Porto Rico Steamship Company, and the Red D Line.

Two United States Senators and seven Representatives will sail from this port on June 22 for the Philippines on the transport Ingalls. The party includes Senators Bacon, of Georgia, and Dietrich, of Nebraska, and Representatives Mercer, of Nebraska; T. W. Smith, of Illinois; Burleson, of Texas; De Armond, of Missouri; Driscoll, of New-York; Gaines, of Tennessee, and Green, of Pennsylvania. Brigadier-General J. C. Breckenridge and Lieutenant H. K. Bailey, aide-de-camp to General Miles, will also sail for Manila on that date. The Ingalls will remain at the Philippines for duty about the islands.

COMMENCEMENT AT PELHAM MANOR.

The annual commencement exercises of Mrs. J. Cunningham Hazen's Seminary for Young Ladies, at Pelham Manor, was held yesterday. Among the guests were several officers of the United States Army and Navy whose daughters attend the school. The exercises consisted of addresses, essays and songs. The invocation was by the Rev. Mr. Robinson, of New-Rochelle, and the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. C. Winter Balton, of Pelham. The graduates were Miss Helen Nesbitt, of New-York; Mildred Kate Dillon, of Pelham Manor; Miss Louise Hastings, Miss Laura Frances Leonard and Miss Kate Giddings Wells, of Chicago; Miss Ora Otis Williams, of San Francisco, and Miss Evelyn Whitney, of Louisville, Ky. Miss Earl and Miss Helen Horne, of Pittsburg, received testimonials.

CASE OF "JOE" PHILLIPS.

GOVERNOR WAITING TO HEAR FROM MAGISTRATE POOL—VIEWS OF STATE OFFICERS.

Albany, June 5 (Special).—Governor Odell has not yet received any information from Magistrate Pool, of New-York, regarding his reasons for committing "Joe" Phillips, the fifteen-year-old boy who was earning his own livelihood, to the care of the Catholic Protectory. Mr. Graham, the Governor's secretary, stated this afternoon that no reply was really expected to the Governor's message to Magistrate Pool to-day, since it was not dispatched until late yesterday afternoon, and, therefore, Mr. Pool could not have had time to prepare a reply.

Governor Odell's personal interest in the case of "Joe" Phillips has attracted wide attention; for to-day he received a telephone message from New-York asking him what further steps he had taken in the matter. The Governor has done nothing more in relation to the affair, and cannot until he hears from Magistrate Pool.

A State official acquainted with the laws in regard to charitable institutions said this afternoon:

The course the managers of the Catholic Protectory should adopt should be to put "Joe" Phillips in the care of some one outside of that institution of the same religious faith. The protectory authorities have the legal right to put the boy in a home at once; they need not retain him in that institution. "Joe" Phillips will not become a public charge until Mr. Keller, the Commissioner of Charities, accepts him. A month from now the Catholic Protectory will render a bill for "Joe's" keep, and then Mr. Keller can decide whether he is properly a public charge. If he decided he is not the protectory, if it retains "Joe," will have to pay for his support out of its own treasury.

VIEWS OF STATE OFFICIAL.

John T. McDonough, Secretary of State, said today:

I am glad to see that the authorities of the Catholic Protectory do not wish to retain "Joe," but are willing to give him a chance to continue earning his own living. Such a boy needs encouragement, and I hope he will receive it.

The State Board of Charities, it was announced here to-day, at a meeting held in New-York yesterday, adopted some important rules intended to reduce the number of children in charitable institutions, and to keep them as long as possible in the care of their relatives. The new rules declare:

No child between the ages of two and sixteen years, unless convicted of crime, shall be received in a charitable, eleemosynary, correctional or reformatory institution authorized by law to receive payments from any county, city, town or village for the support of inmates, unless committed thereto by a court, by the superintendent of the poor of a county, the overseer of the poor of a town, commissioners of charities or other local officer or board legally exercising the powers of an overseer in the city, county, town or village sought to be charged with the support of such child.

The object of this rule is to prevent citizens with no lawful authority placing persons in the institutions named.

POWER OF POOR LAW OFFICERS.

Secondly, a rule was adopted that no person, unless convicted of crime, should be retained as a public charge in any institution wholly or partly under private control unless accepted in writing by the poor law officer of the locality sought to be charged with his or her support, and that such acceptance to be valid must be renewed annually after an investigation into the circumstances of each case.

Thirdly, a rule was adopted that no destitute child shall be retained as a public charge in any charitable institution wholly or partly under private control which shall fail to keep a book in which shall be entered the name and address of every person visiting the child supported, in whole or in part, by public funds in such institution.

The State Board of Charities also adopted the following resolution:

Whereas, The records filed with the board relating to homes for children in receipt of public money show that five thousand such inmates, or fully 20 per cent, have been retained five years or over in said institutions.

Resolved, That in accordance with the recommendations of its Eastern and Western Inspection committees, this board direct that a systematic inquiry be instituted through the department of inspection to learn the causes of retention of all inmates who are supported as public charges in homes for children under private control, provided said retention has continued longer than five years.

Resolved, That this inquiry be conducted in such a manner as to show the age, sex, religion, civil, physical and mental condition of said public charges, the causes for which committed or otherwise received, the authority under which received, the per capita amount received from public sources and, furthermore, that the effort be made to ascertain whether the acceptance of each such public charge has been renewed annually, as provided by the rules of the board, as well as to obtain any other information on the general subject which may be of service to the board.

Many New-Yorkers have taken an interest in the case of "Joe" Phillips, the boy of the slums, who was committed to the Catholic Protectory when he was making a brave effort to support his two little sisters and keep them at school after their mother had been sent to the Island. It is almost an unheard of step for the Governor of the State to inquire into a police court case, and the inquiry sent by Governor Odell to Magistrate Pool regarding little "Joe" indicated that the Governor, like many others, thought it was wrong to send to a public institution a lad who was not only willing but anxious to work for himself and his sisters. The boy has declared that he wants an opportunity to keep his sisters at school.

Magistrate Pool yesterday denied that the message he received from the Governor was in the nature of a scolding. He said:

I am an old friend of Governor Odell, and there was no criticism, no "call down," in his telegram. Governor Odell merely asked me if he could do anything for the boy. I shall merely lay before him the facts and tell him that in my judgment he can do nothing for him. I get scores of letters every day from people who want to take charge of the boy. They want him as a drudge to work for them. None of them offer to educate and rear him. I sent the boy to the Catholic Protectory so that he could get an education, as well as be cared for. I do not think that Mr. Zeiss, the blind man, is a proper person to care for little "Joe." He would employ him, but not educate him. The boy will receive an education where he is and be cared for.

PRESIDENT HYDE'S ATTACK.

ASSAILS "ROCKEFELLERISM" IN THE MAKING OF EDUCATIONAL GIFTS.

Boston, June 5.—President William De Witt Hyde of Bowdoin made an address at Boston University to-day that is likely to attract much attention in collegiate circles. His subject was "Academic Freedom." He first referred to the troubles that have arisen at Chicago University, Leland Stanford and other institutions, and said these troubles had arisen with the increasing public interest in social and economic questions. Then he sounded a note of warning against the spread of what he termed "Rockefellerism" in the American college of to-day. He denounced in scathing terms the dictatorial arrogance of donors.

Relative to the donor and his donation, the speaker said:

He may give or he may not give, but when he has given his money it should be as completely beyond the individual control as is a thrown stone after it has left hand. A donor has no more right to dictate what views an institution shall teach than a stockholder of a steamship company has a right to direct the pilot how he shall steer the ship to which a thousand lives have been intrusted. Wherever founders, donors or charters have exceeded these limits evil has resulted.

He continued:

It is the duty of the State to protect the public against misdirection of funds and the cheapening of degrees. An institution founded for the propagation of Christian Science, theosophy, palmistry, astrology or alchemy would have no claim to exemption from taxation or the conferring of degrees, for some of these subjects have been proved to be without foundation, and others, to say the least, have yet to make good their claim to public confidence.

The State should refuse to grant charters for the promulgation of individual prejudice. It should not allow an institution to bind itself to teach either free trade or protection, the gold standard or the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, either imperialism or anti-imperialism, either private or municipal ownership of public service corporations, either trinitarianism or unitarianism, either universal salvation or the endless punishment of the wicked, either socialism or individualism, either sacerdotalism or the independence of the local church. One side of these questions has as much right to be impartially presented as the other. Consequently the State should not enter into partnership with either party.

WANTED TO KILL THE MOTORMAN.

FATHER BECOMES FRANTIC WHEN HE SEES THE MANGLED BODY OF HIS CHILD.

Paterson, N. J., June 5 (Special).—Nora O'Connor, five years old was instantly killed to-night by a Vine-st. trolley car, near Cedar-st. The child was playing with some companions and ran across the street in front of the car. It is said by some of those who saw the accident that the motorman did not ring his bell, and that his car was going at a high rate of speed. The wheel passed over the middle of the body and terribly mangled the little girl.

The father of the child, David O'Connor, a local pugilist, became frantic when he saw the body of his daughter. He tried to get at George Pearson, the motorman, crying out that he would kill him. O'Connor was overpowered by friends.

MEN RUSH BACK TO TUNNEL WORK

NO TROUBLE BETWEEN THE STRIKERS AND THOSE WHO TOOK THEIR PLACES.

Nearly all the men in the trades that took part in the tunnel strike had returned to work by last night. The contractors, desirous of making up for the time lost during the strike, rushed the work on their different sections with feverish haste. Many of the men reported for work at the midnight shift yesterday morning. Others came all day yesterday. There will be a bigger force at work on the tunnel to-day than at any previous time since the work began. One clause in the agreement provides that all the men who went out on strike shall be reinstated, whether their paces have been filled or not, provided they return within the twenty-four hours fixed as a time limit.

Some fears were expressed that with the return of the strikers a spirit of hostility toward the men who had filled their places would be manifested. No reports were received yesterday to justify those fears. All the men will have to join the union within reasonable time or else get out of the tunnel.

The strikers are rejoicing over what they consider a victory. The contractors are also pleased.

SHE KNEW THE LOCATION OF HADES.

CHILD WITNESS TELLS ATTORNEY IT IS NEAR SCHUETZEN PARK.

A child witness located hades while testifying in the Hudson County Court yesterday. The witness was Emma Yuckers, eight years old, of West Hoboken. Counsel for the defence, who questioned the right to admit the testimony of the child, asked: "Where is hell?"

"Counsel could scarcely answer that question," remarked Judge Blair.

The child said she could, and blurted out: "Hell is near Schützen Park, Union Hill. I heard a man say that he was going up there to raise it."

The answer caused laughter and the court regarded the child as intelligent enough to testify.

SAID HE COULD JUMP AND ESCAPE HARM.

BIDWELL'S SCHOOLMATE BELIEVES LEAP WAS TAKEN TO DEMONSTRATE POWER OF MIND OVER MATTER.

The body of Robert Gibbens Bidwell, the man who jumped from the Brooklyn Bridge Tuesday evening, was shipped to Jacksonville for burial at midnight yesterday. R. R. Champlin, of No. 144 West Ninety-first-st., in speaking of Bidwell's act yesterday said:

I was an old schoolmate of Bidwell in Florida, and I have known him since he was a boy. He was a great student of physics, and I firmly believe that his jump yesterday was to demonstrate the power of mind over matter. He surely expected to come out unharmed, or he would never have jumped. He had no reason to take his life. This I know. His position in Washington with the American Lead and Zinc Company was a lucrative one and his domestic relations were happy.

NEW-JERSEY NEWS.

GIRL STRIKERS ATTACK POLICE.

FOUR ARRESTED FOR INTERFERING WITH HANDKERCHIEF FACTORY HANDS.

Passaic, June 5 (Special).—The girl strikers at the Acheson-Harden handkerchief factory, in Eighth-st., this city, attacked the hands at the mill this morning, and a number were severely beaten. The police guard charged the strikers and were met with a fusillade of stones and sticks. Some of the girls carried pepper in bags, and threatened to use it on the forewomen in the mill. A patrol wagon was summoned to take four prisoners to the police station. The strikers attacked the police guarding the prisoners, and in the melee several men who attempted to assist the girls were roughly used.

The strikers to the number of several hundred followed the police to the station and made a demonstration. Officer Wynne was alone. Chief Hendry was summoned, and when he arrived he attacked the girls with a piece of a barrel. He drove them away by a liberal use of the stave. Then the girls returned. The firemen were called on, and were preparing to get out lines of hose to drench the strikers when they left. The prisoners were arraigned in court and fined $5 each, which they paid. They were Caroline Doel, Frances Geeson, Mary Goerse and John Maneke.

Father Chebolwski, of the Polish Catholic Church, tried to settle the strike, but the girls would not listen to arbitration. They asked that the police be withdrawn from the mill. This was refused. More trouble is feared. Only one hundred of the six hundred girls employed in the mill appeared there at noon to-day. The others were frightened away by the riot.

SIX MEMBERS OF FAMILY AGAINST ONE.

REMARKABLE TESTIMONY IN A CONTESTED WILL CASE AT NEWARK.

In a contest of the will of the late Lay Judge George H. Sickles, of Navesink, some remarkable testimony was given in the Vice-Chancellor's court, at Newark, yesterday. Judge Sickles died in 1899 at the age of eighty, and left seven children. The entire property was left to Frederick, a son. The other six children contest the will on the ground of undue influence and duress. In the court yesterday, John M. Johnson, a brother-in-law of the testator, corrected statements he had previously made and said that Judge Sickles had not declared in his presence that the will drawn was his last will and testament. The witness only assumed that Judge Sickles had said these words, because the witness had drawn the will. The witness denied that he made the correction at the instigation of counsel for the other side.

Addie L. Davis, the only daughter of the testator, testified that she frequently attended her father in his illness and met her brother Frederick in the sickroom. She said that he "behaved shamefully" and "swore and cursed dreadfully at father." Frederick, she continued, threatened to "knock father's head off," and declared he "ought to die, as he had outlived his usefulness." Asked how this conduct affected her father, the witness replied: "He wanted to kill himself. He asked me to get him some carbolic acid."

Mrs. Ellinor Sickles, wife of John Sickles, a son, and Bellinda Sickles, another daughter-in-law, gave similar testimony. Albert Sickles, a son, testified that his father acted as if demented, and that he could not sleep.

THE CROCKER-WHEELER STRIKE.

OFFER OF STATE BOARD OF ARBITRATION REJECTED BY PRESIDENT.

A communication from the New-Jersey State Board of Arbitration was received by the Crocker-Wheeler Machine Company, in Newark, yesterday, inclosing blanks to be filled out, and offering to arbitrate the trouble between the company and its employes. A similar communication was sent to the committee of strikers.

President Wheeler of the company said he believed in the principle of arbitration, but in this case there was nothing to arbitrate.

FOUR HUNDRED VETERANS ATTEND.

Asbury Park, June 5 (Special).—Four hundred veterans of the Civil War attended the thirty-fourth annual encampment of the Department of New-Jersey, Grand Army of the Republic, which opened this morning in the Auditorium, on the shore front. Officials of the department say the attendance of delegates is not up to that of former years, although more will arrive to-morrow to participate in the election of department officers.

Routine business was transacted. Department Commander Ervin V. Richards, of Aaron Wilkes Post No. 23, of Trenton, read his annual report. It shows that during the last year one new post has been instituted, at Atlantic City, and one post, Edgar Sherman No. 115, at Sparta, was disbanded. The loss in membership for the last year by death was 197; by honorable discharge, 7; by transfer, 33; by dishonorable discharge, 3; 85 members were dropped during the year and 358 remained suspended. The amount expended for relief during the year aggregates $9,139 79, including over $500 given to the Galveston flood sufferers.

Department Commander Richards in his report recommends that action be taken to have the State House Commission provide a room in the State Capitol at Trenton where the effects of the Grand Army can be gathered and kept as the posts relinquish their charters. He also reports that thirty-three old veterans are now being cared for in almshouses throughout the State, and recommends that these old veterans be admitted to the Kearny Home, providing that institution is enlarged in order to accommodate applicants now waiting for admission.

STATE SCHOOL EXHIBIT AT BUFFALO.

After inspecting the exhibit of the State schools in the State Museum at Trenton, and which was shipped to the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo yesterday, Governor Voorhees expressed himself as being greatly pleased with the New-Jersey collection. S. R. Morse, who has just returned from Buffalo, will go back to that city in a few days to place the remainder of the State's exhibit in position. Mr. Morse said on Tuesday that the finishing touches had been put on the exterior of the New-Jersey Building, which presents an exceedingly neat and attractive appearance. The carpets and interior furnishings are still to be added, and that will be done this week.

A WEDDING.

Miss Rella Myers and James J. McLaughlin, son of the former County Clerk of Hudson County, were married yesterday at St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, Jersey City. Father Petit, president of Fordham College, officiated. The bride is the daughter of Captain Louis Myers, an old resident of Jersey City.

The Wanamaker Store

THE SUMMER KITCHEN PROBLEM SOLVED

Another Wanamaker Operation for Hot-weather Comfort

IT ought to be against the law to run a coal fire in Summer; for the use of coal makes inexcusable hardship and discomfort for the family and their neighbors. Gas is cheaper than coal, and infinitely more convenient and comfortable.

Touch a Match and the Fire is Hot

Turn a Valve and It's Out

Maximum heat the moment you want it, and no fire at all the second you're through with it.

The coal fire demands a hot stove twenty-four hours a day—sixteen hours, or more, even if you let the fire go out at night. Burning, burning all the time—a cheaper fuel, of course, but consuming vastly more of it. Creating in the aggregate a vast addition to the city's heat, dust, dirt and discomfort. And dollar for dollar demanded by the two fuels, gas, with all its advantages, costs less than the offensive, comfort-destroying coal.

But thousands cling to the ills of the coal range, because they have it; and a gas range costs on the average twelve to fifteen dollars.

That has been the rub; but New Yorkers have little use for "has beens," and this bugbear is today a thing of the past.

By co-operation with the Consolidated Gas Company we have made the possession of a gas range very simple and easy for homes on Manhattan Island. You can now buy any gas range desired, on our

Rent-Purchase Plan

which requires only the payment of two dollars, before range is delivered, and one dollar a month afterward, until it is paid for. Necessary connections are made free of charge.

The whole scheme applies only to homes on Manhattan Island, which is the territory covered by the Consolidated Gas Company. Customers from other localities will, of course, be served in the usual way.

A list of ranges and prices follows:

Detroit Jewel, $13, $14.50, $15, $16.50. Eclipse, $13 and $14; Regal, $13.75; Ideal, $12.

Clarke Jewel, $12, $13, $15, $25.50. Wanamaker, $12, $13.75, $14.75, $15.75.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.