DIFFER ABOUT WARNING

SOME SAY IT WAS GIVEN, OTHERS SAY NOT.

A GROUP OF GUESTS SIGN A TESTIMONIAL TO THE EFFICIENCY AND BRAVERY OF THE MANAGEMENT.

Contradictory statements were made yesterday by guests in the Park Avenue Hotel as to the action of the hotel management in giving warning of the fire. Several persons who had rooms in the hotel and escaped with difficulty after the hotel was on fire declared that no warning was given. Other guests said they received ample warning of the fire.

S. S. Granger, of Seattle, Wash., who had been a guest at the hotel for three days, said:

"I was in Room No. 291, on the second floor, front, facing Park-ave. About 1:30 o'clock I was awakened by the noise and excitement that attended the burning armory. I went down into the hall, and I met a man hastening through the corridor. He said to me, without my asking a question: 'Don't worry; this hotel is fireproof. There is no danger.'

"'There is always danger,' I said. 'I lost my wife ten years ago by fire in a Nebraska hotel, and I am going out as fast as I can.' I went to my room and gathered a few things together. The fire in the armory at that time was being extinguished and the danger becoming less. I remained in my room for over an hour, and then I hastened downstairs. Soon afterward the flames were discovered in the hotel.

"I want to say that there was no notification and no rapping by any of the hotel employes. I claim that the manager of the hotel in this case is to blame for the loss of lives that occurred. There were no fire escapes in this hotel and no warning red lights. Not even a fire rope was to be found in any of the halls. I firmly believe that if proper alarms had been sounded the loss of life would have been less, or all might have escaped."

ATTACKS HOTEL PEOPLE.

J. H. Hassett, of Amesbury, Mass., said he was in the hotel on the sixth floor, where he had a room with J. C. Clarkson. In speaking of the fire Mr. Hassett said:

"The conduct of the hotel people was outrageous. I woke up at 2:30 o'clock from the smell of smoke. I awakened my companion, Mr. Clarkson, and we went out into the hall. There I saw a man talking to a porter. 'This hotel is on fire!' cried the man in excited tones. 'Go back to bed!' cried the porter in reply. I did not go back to my room, but went into the lower corridor. There were no signals given or alarms sounded in the hotel. That I am sure of. I stand ready to verify that and to substantiate charges of negligence against the hotel people before any one in this city."

J. W. Boies, a merchant in this city, who has lived at the hotel for years, said:

"I lived on the sixth floor alone. Shortly before 2 o'clock I was aroused by smoke. I gathered my things together as quickly as I could, and went out into the hall. The hall was dark, and I fell down two flights of stairs, landing beside an open window. I lay there unconscious, and I suppose the air from the window revived me. I managed at last to grope my way to the hotel corridor, and there I fell over, sick. A physician treated me there."

When Mr. Boies made his statement his head was swathed with bandages, and his arm was in a sling.

GUESTS IN A PANIC.

D. Sutherland, of West Newton, Mass., said that he occupied a room on the fourth floor of the hotel and that he retired at 11:45 p. m. He was awakened by a crash of glass about 3 a. m. He took in the situation at a glance, and, hurriedly putting on some clothes, ran down the hall, but was driven back by the flames. On his floor all the guests seemed to be in a state of panic. Among the guests on Mr. Sutherland's floor were two old women, whom he induced to enter his room until assistance arrived. Mr. Sutherland managed to get to the main floor, where he met some firemen, and informed them of the women in his room. With three of the firemen, Sutherland returned to his room and brought the women down in safety.

Mr. Sutherland made the statement that there were no ropes, alarms or fire escapes in the rooms or halls of his floor. The only measure of precaution noticed by him was a diagram of the halls and corridors.

O. J. Norris and his brother, G. N. S. Norris, were also on the second floor, and were roused by the manager, they said. O. J. Norris went downstairs, after they had watched the armory fire, and saw the blaze in the elevator shaft. He returned to their room and aroused his brother. Both left the hotel.

Mr. Norris said that he believed Colonel Piper had died from heart weakness, brought on by fright rather than anything else. The colonel had a weak heart. A young woman, who was a friend of the family, Miss Halsey, of Richfield, Mass., had gone to the Pipers' rooms and awakened them. Miss Halsey herself got out all right, as did Mrs. Piper.

CAPTAIN GIBSON'S STATEMENT.

Captain Gibson, Deputy Commissioner of Street Cleaning, who lives at the hotel, said that the arrangements had been carried out by the regular hotel fire emergency apparatus. The gongs rang and bellboys went from room to room, he said.

A. F. Besand, head bookkeeper at the Park Avenue Hotel, said:

"As soon as the fire had broken out in the armory, at the first intimation of any danger, I rushed, myself, to the various floors, sending out in different directions at the same time, all the bellboys. I rushed to the sixth floor, and as I had a passkey I opened all the doors I could and aroused all the guests I could. I had the gong sounded, and also told the bellboys to yell as loud as they could that the hotel was on fire."

MR. REED'S STATEMENT.

Frederick A. Reed, manager and one of the proprietors of the Park Avenue Hotel, gave out the following statement late yesterday afternoon, repeating substantially what he had said earlier in the day:

The apartments of my family are on the fourth floor on the Thirty-second-st. corner of the hotel, and when the fire in the armory broke out, I got up and dressed and came downstairs. My first act was to station employes on every floor for the purpose of warning the guests and preventing a panic. I told Martin J. Coyle, the head porter, to go up on the roof and see that there was no danger of any fire from sparks. While I was in the office several of the women guests came down, and frantically asked me whether there was any danger. I informed them that there was none, and at that time certainly felt that the hotel was fireproof and that nothing could happen.

Coyle, the porter, came down and reported to me that there was no danger of fire, as the roof was covered with snow and sleet, and there was no sign of fire. I went up through the house, going to the fourth floor several times. Finally I got into the elevator and started for the office floor. As the elevator was going down flames shot up through the shaft, and I shouted to the elevator man to let me out at the second floor. Coyle, the porter, went down to the first floor, while I got a fire extinguisher of the Miller tank kind and started to play a stream on the fire. The flames mounted rapidly, and the fire extinguisher made no impression. I then hastened upstairs to warn my wife. I got to the fourth floor four times.

The minute the fire broke out, the gas on the fourth, fifth and sixth floors was extinguished. The fire was undoubtedly of incendiary origin for the purpose of robbing the hotel. The corridor was crowded with strangers, and every floor in the building had its series of robberies. Money and jewels were stolen from the rooms vacated by guests, and valises were cut open and thrown aside after their contents had been gone over.

ADVISED TO CALL MORE POLICE.

A police officer told me that I had better call up headquarters and ask for more men, as they had already ejected sixteen persons. One of my guests told me that in coming down from one of the upper floors he had seen a man bending over a dead man and going through his pockets.

I have no remembrance of how I was burned, but think it was while attempting to extinguish the fire. How my wife escaped I cannot really say, because I was unable to locate her room in the darkness. I have learned, however, that she climbed out of the window onto the ledge and crawled for some distance, getting into another room and thus escaping.

The hotel building was inspected two years ago by the Building Department, and they did not ask us to supply anything more in the way of fire escapes. We had all the means of escape necessary for a building of this kind, having three elevators, four back stairways and one large double front staircase, all of iron, in the building. Fire extinguishers of the tank variety were on every floor alongside the elevator.

The damage to the Park Avenue Hotel, Mr. Reed said, would not exceed $50,000. He could not say just what his loss would be. It is covered by insurance. C. R. Nott, the room clerk of the hotel, said that the damage was confined to thirty-five rooms in the sections on the fifth and sixth floors surrounding the elevator shaft, and that the loss would be between $10,000 and $15,000. The hotel is still open, and is serving meals and providing accommodation for its guests.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. REED.

Many of the guests of the hotel signed their names to the following paper, testifying that they believed Mr. Reed free from culpability for the loss of life. The statement follows:

The undersigned guests of the Park Avenue Hotel desire to refute many statements which have appeared in the various newspapers to the effect that the proprietor, Mr. Reed, was at fault in his directions and acts before and during the terrible fire of Friday night. Instead of being negligent and delaying the warning to occupants of the rooms, he was personally directing the protection of the upper story and the northeast corner pavilion, which was most exposed to the 71st Regiment Armory fire. When it was discovered that there were flames at the bottom of the north elevator shaft he rushed downstairs, secured men and fire extinguishers, and fought the fire most bravely. He was severely burned, and yet remained at work until the fire was under control. We commend his skill, coolness and bravery in the great emergency, and deeply sympathize with him in his terrible ordeal and losses.

We also desire to express our admiration for the splendid work of Chief Croker and his unequalled New-York Fire Department, as well as of the quiet, orderly and efficient duty performed by the police force at the fire.

The list was signed by the following:

Lewis Edwards.	Dr. W. L. McFarland.
Johnston L. De Peyster.	Dr. P. H. Fitzhugh.
Fefe de Conroy.	John B. McCarty.
O. J. Norris.	Theodore B. Heller.
A. Z. Demarest.	F. C. Randall.
Joseph N. Miller.	J. B. Curry.
Helen W. Miller.	D. W. C. Falls.
Linda Leggett.	Dr. J. W. Stump.
J. C. Atwater.	C. A. Satterlie.
Ford Austin.	

ABOUT TO BE INSPECTED.

MR. STEWART HAD THE PARK AVENUE ON HIS LIST.

DESCRIBED AS IN THE "BORDER LINE" CLASS AS REGARDS FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION—NOT TRYING TO PROVE VIOLATIONS.

The Park Avenue Hotel was on a list of buildings that Perez M. Stewart, Superintendent of Buildings, was preparing to inspect with reference to determining whether they are as they advertise themselves to be—fireproof.

In the pressure of work incident to organizing his department the Park Avenue had not been reached, and Mr. Stewart yesterday was unable to say whether or not he would have put a "violation" on it for disregarding the law requiring fire escapes for buildings not fireproof. Mr. Stewart, after spending all night at the fire, went home and went to bed yesterday morning, and he was not to be seen last night. One of his subordinates, after consulting with Mr. Stewart, said:

"The Park Avenue is in what you might call, for the sake of convenience, the border line class. All hotel buildings with wood trimmings inside are a cause of worriment to the Buildings Department, because experience has demonstrated that few buildings really are fireproof, and those with wood trim are pretty sure to burn if a fire once gets well started in them. The Park Avenue Hotel has been for many years widely advertised as a fireproof structure, and the Buildings Department came to look upon it as such. When Mr. Stewart took charge of the department he gave his attention to theatres and hotels charged with violating the law in having inadequate fire escapes. The Park Avenue was tentatively on the list for inspection by the superintendent, but it had not been reached. The code allows wood trim in buildings not over 150 feet in height. The Park Avenue has wide stairways, thick walls and iron stairways up to the fifth floor. Throughout it is built, seemingly, with a due regard for the safety of its guests. It had no outside fire escapes, however, and it is rather doubtful if this department could have compelled the hotel to put them on. In the light of the need of them this morning it may be that we shall be able to compel them to put them on, but that remains to be seen. There has been some question about the inadequacy of the hotel's standpipe and hose equipment, but the shortcomings of the hotel people were not of a nature to warrant drastic action by the city's officials. Mr. Stewart has no present intention of trying to prove that the hotel people were violating the law or that they were criminally negligent."

THEY CAUGHT HIM AT LAST.

People were wondering how he always got the best bargains in everything. Last Sunday he was caught taking notes from the "Little Ads. of the People," which appear regularly in The Tribune.

OTHER GREAT DISASTERS.

THE WINDSOR AND HOTEL ROYAL FIRES —THE HOBOKEN HORROR.

The last great hotel disaster in this city preceding the Park Avenue Hotel fire was the destruction of the Windsor Hotel, in Fifth-ave. In this conflagration, which occurred on March 17, 1899, more than fifteen persons lost their lives and scores were injured. One of the guests of the hotel threw a lighted match out a window. The match struck a curtain, igniting it, and the flames quickly spread to the room, and thence made their way with incredible rapidity all over the building. It was 3 o'clock in the afternoon when the fire broke out. A St. Patrick's Day procession was passing the hotel, and many of the employes were engrossed in watching it from the front windows, and thus were not available for service in warning the guests and fighting the flames. When the alarm of fire was given a fearful panic occurred. The progress of the flames was so rapid that many of the guests had no opportunity to make their escape, and were forced to leap to the street from the upper stories, falling mangled and bleeding at the feet of the holiday crowd which had been witnessing the passage of the procession in the avenue. The hotel was a heap of ruins in a single hour after the fire was discovered, and for several days a large force of workmen was kept constantly searching in the wreckage for the dead bodies or charred fragments of bodies.

A hotel fire still remembered for its shocking features occurred in the early morning of February 8, 1892, when the Hotel Royal, at Sixth-ave. and Fortieth-st., was totally destroyed in the space of two hours. There were about one hundred and thirty persons in the building, many of whom were cut off by the flames from escape. Four of those who leaped from windows to the pavement were dashed to death, and seventeen bodies were subsequently found in the ruins. The hotel was not fireproof, and was inadequately provided with fire escapes.

A remarkable coincidence is noted in the fact that the Park Avenue Hotel fire is the third disaster to occur in Park-ave. within the length of a single mile and within a period of less than two months. On the morning of January 8 a Harlem Railroad local train dashed into the rear end of a New-Haven Railroad accommodation train which was standing in the New-York Central tunnel near Fifty-sixth-st., killing fifteen persons and seriously injuring thirty-six others. Two of the injured subsequently died from their injuries, the death list thus numbering seventeen names. At noon on Monday, January 27, an explosion of dynamite intended for use in blasting the rapid transit tunnel now under construction occurred in the subway in front of the Murray Hill Hotel, Park-ave. and Forty-first-st. Six persons were killed and about one hundred were injured, and great damage was done to the Murray Hill Hotel and other buildings near by.

One of the most frightful conflagrations which ever occurred in or near this city was that of June 30, 1900, when the North German Lloyd Company's four great piers at Hoboken were consumed and three of the vessels of the line—the Saale, the Bremen and the Main—were wrecked. More than one hundred lives were lost, fifty-four dead bodies of sailors having been recovered from the Saale alone. The property loss was estimated at nearly $5,000,000.

A FOXY GENT

will always look up the "Little Advts. of the People" to learn what bargains are offered.

STANDARD OIL PIPE LINE BREAKS.

THE FLUID FORMS IN POOLS ON THE ICE AND A LARGE AMOUNT IS SAVED.

The 6-inch pipe line of the Standard Oil Company, through which oil is pumped from Constable Hook to the Eagle Company's yard at Cavan Point, broke yesterday where the pipe crosses the Morris Canal, and the oil spouted up like a geyser. It is estimated that between 800 and 900 barrels of oil escaped before the gate was closed and the flow stopped. A large force of men with pumps was sent to the scene of the break with tank cars, and a considerable quantity of the oil, which had formed in pools and lodged on the ice of the canal, was recovered.

FOR ROOF GARDEN FOR BABIES' HOSPITAL.

Arthur Whiting will give the first public production of his new song cycle, "Floriana," under the auspices of the cribside committee of St. Christopher's Hospital for Babies to-morrow evening for the benefit of the fund to supply the hospital with a roof garden. The words of "Floriana" are by Oliver Herford, set to music by Mr. Whiting, and the cycle will be given by Miss Marguerite Lemon, Miss Marguerite Hall, John Young and Francis Rogers, Mr. Whiting himself playing the accompaniment. "Floriana" will be preceded by several solos by the members of the quartet, accompanied by Isador Luckstone, and Mr. Whiting will also play a number of his own compositions.

THE RECORD OF THE 71ST.

IT HAD TAKEN PART IN BOTH THE CIVIL AND SPANISH-AMERICAN WARS—THE BURNED ARMORY.

The 71st Regiment was organized in 1850 as the American Guard, and for many years its membership was restricted to those who had been born in the United States. This was due to the fact that there were regiments made up of Irish, Scotch, French and German, and the founders of the 71st thought it would be a good idea to have an exclusively American regiment. A meeting was held at the Eagle Drillroom, Chrystie and Delancey sts., in 1850, by a number of men, who chose as their motto the command issued by Washington to his subordinates on the eve of a battle in the Revolutionary War: "Put no one but Americans on guard." The meeting place at the beginning was at No. 340 Broadway, where several companies of the command were formed.

The headquarters for many years were at the Branch Hotel, near the old Bowery Theatre. After six companies had been formed Colonel John A. Ryer, of the 1st Regiment of Cavalry, assumed command. In 1857 the regiment captured a trophy in a competitive drill at Newburg. The restrictions with reference to nationality were removed. The regiment was called out and quelled the "dead rabbit" riots in 1857, and took part in the quarantine riots, the Orange riots and the railroad riots of 1877. It went to the front in the Civil War under the command of Colonel Vosburgh, who died in the field, and bore an extremely creditable part in the first battle of Bull Run.

The regiment enlisted a second time on May 28, 1862, and went to the war under Colonel Martin 820 strong. The staff included Lieutenant Colonel Charles H. Smith, Adjutant A. H. Pride, Quartermaster George W. Roosevelt and Commissary Robert B. Roosevelt. The regiment went out again in 1863, and took part in the Gettysburg campaign. For a time its armory was at Broadway and Thirty-fifth-st. From there it went to Forty-fifth-st., whence it was driven by fire back to the old Thirty-fifth-st. armory. In the spring of 1892 it went to One-hundred-and-sixth-st. and Lexington-ave., where it remained until March 31, 1894, when it moved into its handsome new home burned early yesterday morning. The regiment was escorted from Harlem to Thirty-fourth-st. by the 7th Regiment and 2d Battery.

When in the early days of the war with Spain the call for volunteers was issued by Governor Black the 71st Regiment responded promptly, and departed for Camp Black five days after the call. Ten days later they were mustered into the service of the United States 1,024 strong. On May 12 the command embarked for Tampa, Fla. The transports were detained, plans changed and the regiment was finally transported by rail, arriving in camp at Lakeland on May 18. Colonel Francis Vinton Greene, under whose command the regiment went to Florida, was promoted brigadier general ten days later, and proceeded to Manila with his adjutant, Captain William G. Bates, to assume command of a brigade.

About two weeks later the regiment went as part of General Shafter's army of invasion to Cuba, where they landed on June 20. The regiment, under command of Colonel Downs, who succeeded Colonel Greene, took part in the attack on the defences of Santiago and lost 41 killed and 80 wounded. When the battle was over the regiment was far in advance of some of its officers, and the conduct of these officers called forth criticism which reflected on the regiment. On August 9, 458 officers and men sailed for Montauk Point, where they went into camp on August 16.

The regiment returned in triumph to this city on August 29, but less than one-third of the command that marched down Fifth-ave., when the regiment went to war, were in the column when they marched up after their return. Crowds lined both thoroughfares, and the enthusiasm was almost unparalleled in local military annals.

Colonel Downs resigned when the regiment returned from Cuba, and when the reorganization took place Adjutant William Graves Bates, who had returned from the Philippines, was elected major and then colonel.

The armory just burned was one of the largest, handsomest and costliest in the State, and always attracted attention from visitors to the city. The cornerstone of the armory was laid by Mayor Grant on December 17, 1892. The building proper cost about $450,000, and the land $437,000. The architecture is what is known as Norman, of the Scottish baronial period. The walls were of rough, light gray granite, and the building covered a space 200x237 feet. The drillroom of the 71st was 200 feet square, the galleries for spectators being swung from above, allowing unobstructed floor space. The 2d Battery's headquarters were in the basement, where it had a drillroom 150 feet by 200. The First Brigade headquarters were on the second floor.

Members of the regiment, both active and veteran, deprecate the loss of the property of the Veteran Association. The actual property of the Veteran Association was insured for $10,000, and that of the regiment for $20,000. About the only valuable record saved is the tablet commemorative of the killed and wounded at the battle of Bull Run, presented by Colonel Henry P. Martin. This tablet was made for the place it occupied by Tiffany. It was let into the wall to the west of the Thirty-fourth-st. entrance. It is of bronze, about six feet high and four feet wide. It is in the shape of a shield, with raised figures of two privates of the original organization from which the regiment was organized, the American Rifles. Between these figures are the names of the 102 killed and wounded in the battle. The tablet appears to be intact, and will be removed carefully.

Among the other things prized by the veterans and present members of the regiment were the following:

The original roster of the regiment as it was organized in 1850.
Portrait of Colonel Abram S. Vosburgh.
Portrait of Colonel Martin, who succeeded Colonel Vosburgh after the latter's death.
Portrait of General McAlpin, who was once colonel of the regiment.
Portrait of General Francis V. Greene.
Portrait of Surgeon General Bryant.
An old portrait of Washington.
The original of the painting of Generals Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, presented by Colonel Martin.
Sword, said to have cost $7,000, presented by the State of Massachusetts for the services rendered to the Massachusetts volunteers by the regiment.
The original war records and rosters.
The colors carried by the regiment in the battle of Bull Run.
The colors carried at San Juan and through the Spanish War.
Confederate colors presented to the regiment at Richmond some years ago.
A valuable clock presented by the sister of a former member named Philbrick.
Three volumes of a scrapbook containing newspaper accounts of the work of the regiment in the Spanish War.
An old table, valued at $1,200, made from the native marbles of this country.
An old picture of a knight, presented by the Light Guard, one of the organizations from which the present Old Guard was formed.
A large library received from various sources.
A cannon captured during the Dead Rabbit riots of July 4, 1857.
A drill trophy won at Newburg on June 17, 1857.
All the official papers, commissions, etc., of Colonel Martin.
A large number of smaller paintings, etchings, etc., including the article and picture from "The London Illustrated News" in which "Bull Run" Russell described how the 71st was the only regiment that left the field of Bull Run in regimental formation.
All the rosters and records of the 37th Regiment, which was organized as a home guard at the time of the Civil War, but went to the front. It was afterward consolidated with the 71st.

There were about eight hundred stand of modern arms, the uniforms and personal equipments of each member of the regiment, the new steel 3.2-inch guns of Wilson's battery and the fine and complete equipment of the signal corps. There was also a new ambulance belonging to the regiment. Full dress uniforms are the personal property of the men. Most of them were kept in the armory, and it is estimated that every member of the organizations making it his headquarters will lose from $35 to $50.

In each of the company rooms pianos, furniture and decorations were the property of the companies and few carried insurance. These were valued at from $1,500 to $2,000 in the case of each company. In the officers' rooms the valuable furnishings were insured for $15,000. A group photograph of Lafayette Post, valued at several thousand dollars, was lost.

A SUGGESTIVE COMBINATION.

From The Albany Press Knickerbocker.

I overheard a rather good story the other day in which Bishop Doane figures. The Bishop was standing in front of a drug store in Washington-ave. nearly opposite the Capitol, talking to a well known surgeon of this city and the proprietor of the drug store. Nearly in front of the drug store was an undertaker's wagon, which the owner had left there for a few moments while he went into a store to make a purchase. At this juncture, as the novelists say, along came a prominent Albanian who was well acquainted with the Bishop, the surgeon and the druggist. He was about to stop and pass the time of day with the group, when he happened to be struck with the peculiar combination. Turning to the Bishop he said: "Doctor, druggist, priest and undertaker's wagon—that combination is a little too suggestive to suit me. I'll pass." And he passed along on his way, followed by the hearty laughter of the Bishop and his friends.

"Picturesque

Trunk Line of America" is the title bestowed by travellers on the Erie Railroad. Service and equipment of the highest order.

THE PIANOLA'S RECEPTION

How Do You Account for It?

MANY of the most popular novels have ended with a question. Possibly there is no more forcible way in which to bring the great value of the Pianola to the serious consideration of those unfamiliar with it than to ask them to solve a question concerning it.

How do you account for the enthusiasm of all Pianola owners irrespective of the degrees of their musical training, from the great pianist composer, Paderewski, to the veriest novice who literally does not know one note from another?

How do you account for the fact that Paderewski, Sauer, Moszkowski, Rosenthal, Hofmann, DePachmann, Slivinski, Harold Bauer, and Dohnanyi have formed the same opinion about the Pianola—an opinion of unequivocal approval? Not by believing they all made a mistake?

How do you account for the fact that the Pianola in the short space of three years has brought a new industry into existence and that the demand for this simplified way of playing the piano has already travelled around the globe?

How do you account for the interest that sends inquiries the morning following the "opening" of a light opera to see if its music has been arranged for the Pianola, or for the enormous and constantly increasing demand for all classes of music? [For it is the music which the Pianola enables them to play, not the Pianola itself, the people want.]

How do you account for this new force in the musical world, which seems to be gathering strength every day? Those who own Pianolas appreciate the reason for it. But you who are unfamiliar with the Pianola—who have not thoroughly investigated it—you must have some difficulty in accounting for this fast spreading Pianolism.

The cost of the Pianola is $250. May be purchased by moderate payments. Visitors welcome.

The AEOLIAN COMPANY, 18 West 23d Street, New York. 500 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. 657 Broad Street, Newark

YESTERDAY'S MUSIC.

Not even the bird that the Viennese banker envied for his ability to be in several places at the same time could have listened to all the music that was offered to New-Yorkers yesterday with sufficient care to whisper to a reviewer impressions worthy of record in a proper manner within the time at a reviewer's disposal. There was a superb concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra at Carnegie Hall, which presented an unqualified novelty in the shape of a solemn overture by the Russian composer Glazounow, a quasi novelty in the shape of Mr. Paderewski's A minor concerto, and a sensational attraction in the person of Mr. Paderewski himself. At the Metropolitan Opera House in the afternoon Mme. Sembrich created a delirium of delight with her singing and acting in "La Fille du Régiment" and Mme. Calvé only gave a turn to the excited emotions by her singing and acting in "Cavalleria Rusticana." Both places housed about as many persons as the law would allow to be present. In the evening there was another operatic performance of a noble order, Verdi's "Otello," one of the most dignified and striking of Mr. Grau's achievements, being brought forward. Let a simple record of the facts suffice for the present. Under untoward circumstances the Boston Orchestra (having been obliged to travel all night to reach the city from Philadelphia) gave a brilliant concert, and Mr. Paderewski celebrated another of his triumphs under circumstances that doubtless brought peculiar delight to his artistic soul. For it was not a show day; and the operatic representations were brilliant beyond their predecessors.

"OTELLO" AT THE METROPOLITAN.

The ninth of Mr. Grau's popular Saturday night performances justified its name in the size and enthusiasm of the audience which heard "Otello" last evening. Signor Scotti repeated his splendidly sinister impersonation of Iago, Mme. Eames interpreted the woes of Desdemona with her usual suavity of voice and manner, and M. Alvarez gave a sufficiently plausible exposition of the jealous agonies of the Moor. Signor Seppilli conducted.

SPECIAL FIRE PROTECTION.

A FIREMAN WILL BE DETAILED ON EACH FLOOR AT THE GALA PERFORMANCE.

Fire Commissioner Sturgis denied last night that he was going to make an exception of the gala performance to be given at the Metropolitan Opera House in honor of Prince Henry, and allow the public within a "safe" limit to stand in the house throughout the performance. Mr. Sturgis said that not only would the laws regulating "standing room" in theatres be enforced at the opera house, but that a fireman would be stationed on every floor as a special precaution against fire. Usually there are only two firemen stationed at the opera house. Mr. Sturgis said that the extra precaution was taken because there would be an unusually large amount of drapery in the opera house, especially about the special boxes which the Prince and his party will occupy.

FIRE ALARM FOR AUTOMOBILE.

OPERATOR BURNED IN HELPING WOMAN COMPANION FROM BLAZING VEHICLE.

A light runabout automobile, in which were two men and a young woman, while speeding down Eighth-ave. last night, took fire at Thirty-fifth-st., and the occupants had a narrow escape from being severely burned. The fire was caused by a leak in the gasolene tank underneath the vehicle. Sudden flames began to shoot from every side of the machine, and then there came a loud report.

J. R. Emory, of No. 315 West Fortieth-st., who was operating the vehicle, jumped from the seat after he had turned the power off. He assisted the young woman, who said she was Miss Morrison, the daughter of one of his employes, to the ground, and in doing so he was slightly burned about the hands.

A policeman of the West Thirty-seventh-st. station turned in an alarm, and after the members of four engine and two truck companies got to work at the blazing machine they tore it apart in short order.

LOST BARGE BROUGHT TO PORT.

THE WESTERN BELLE, WHICH BROKE AWAY ON MONDAY, RECOVERED OFF SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

The tug James A. Lawrence on Friday brought into port the barge Western Belle, which, with the barge Juniata, broke away from the tug Mars, while bound from Norfolk for Providence on last Monday, near Sandy Hook Lightship. The Mars called here for coal on Tuesday night, and left again to search for the barges. She reported having taken the men off one of the barges. The Juniata is not yet reported found. Her crew was the one taken on board the Mars.

A TIP.

The "Little Ads. of the People" always appear in this section of the paper, so don't forget, next Sunday, to read this part first.

NO FUSION FOR RACES.

AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK THINKS A MIXTURE OF WHITES AND BLACKS IMPOSSIBLE.

Praise of the Southland was generously given in speech and story last evening at the sixteenth annual dinner of the New-York Southern Society at the Waldorf-Astoria. A number of women filled the boxes, and nearly four hundred members and guests occupied seats on the main floor of the hall. Back of the main table was draped an American flag.

Augustus Van Wyck, president of the society, said that he loved the dear old South and her virtues; her sins he had not been able to discover. Her few infelicities were inherited or purchased in part at a dear price from those who subsequently became her critics. The South still had a negro problem, which, if left to her, would be justly and wisely solved, for both the whites and blacks of that section were thoroughly familiar with the condition precedent to its solution. The Caucasian race had ever preserved its integrity and character by refraining from violations of what seemed to be the apparent decree of the great first cause of everything, the non-mixture or non-fusion of that race with the colored races. The Caucasian race of the South and of the North would countenance no thought of a reversal of that decree, no step toward social equality between these races, no suggestion of possible mixture or fusion in the most distant future.

Joseph J. Willett, of Alabama, speaking to the toast "George Washington," said that the South had played no small part in the formation and settlement of this country, whether in furnishing leaders or acquiring or settling territory. The director of the last census had recently issued a statement showing that for the last decade the South had kept pace with the West and North in increase of population, and the significant feature of it was that, while the increase in the West and North was almost wholly in the cities, in the South the increase was overwhelmingly in the country and small towns. This was a healthful, hopeful sign. It showed there was life in the old land yet, and that the love of homes and landed estates was still an instinct of the descendants of the cavaliers, as it was in Washington's time.

Augustus Thomas spoke on "The South as a Custodian of Individual Liberty," and F. H. Richardson, of "The Atlanta Journal," on "The South of the Future."

Among those present were Dr. L. D. Alexander, jr., Henry J. Bischoff, jr., Dr. G. H. Bell, the Rev. J. G. Bacchus, Dr. Philip A. H. Brown, MacGrane Cox, Dr. J. H. Claiborne, Joseph F. Daly, Dr. F. M. Deems, Julien T. Davies, R. G. Erwin, W. W. Fuller, Edward M. Grout, John Hays Hammond, Colgate Hoyt, John A. Hiltner, Major Edward Owen, Dr. W. M. Polk, J. Hampden Robb, Edmund C. Stedman, the Rev. J. Newton Steele, Seth Sprague Terry, Robert H. Turle, William Van Wyck, John De Witt Warner and Dr. John A. Wyeth.

MAKES PLEA FOR CUBA.

JOHN S. WISE SAYS IT IS NO TIME TO LISTEN TO COMMERCIAL OUTCRIES.

The Society of the Cincinnati celebrated Washington's Birthday by a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, Dr. Frank L. Humphreys presiding. At the guests' table were General Daniel E. Sickles, Rear Admiral Belknap, U. S. N. (retired); William H. Maxwell, Colonel Asa Bird Gardiner, F. Walcott Jackson, John Reed, Charles Hornblower Woodruff, John S. Wise, General Brooke and Colonel John P. Nicholson.

The toast "George Washington" was drunk standing. General Sickles spoke to the toast "The American Army." Admiral Belknap responded to the toast "The American Navy." Asa Bird Gardiner talked to the toast "The Society of the Cincinnati."

John S. Wise, on "Liberty Without Anarchy," spoke mainly on the Cuban question. He said, among other things: "I have confidence that the nation that gave millions of slaves freedom will give Cuba the same. We, as a nation, cannot afford to make commercial slaves out of the Cubans. This nation has pledged them that they shall have liberty, and it should be given to them. If we do not do honestly by them, all the nations of the earth will point at us, and the Cuban people can say: 'Woe be unto you, ye Scribes and Pharisees.' It is no time for us to listen to the petty commercial pleas of the tobacco man and the sugar man. If we intend to give her liberty with poverty, then we are hypocrites."

DEBUT OF A BLIND VIOLINIST.

Berlin, Feb. 22.—Edwin Grasse, of New-York, who is a protégé, though not a pupil, of Joachin, the violinist, made his debut to-night at the Singakademie, with the Philharmonic Orchestra. His performance upon the violin was marked with much skill and beauty of expression, and the critics, without regard to the fact that Grasse, who is only seventeen years old, is blind, considered his work excellent.

Mary Munchoff, of Omaha, Neb., the soprano, will reappear at Berlin to-morrow, having completed a provincial tour. Miss Munchoff is arranging to go to the United States next fall.

RELIGIOUS DIVISION OF CUBA.

Havana, Feb. 22.—At an evangelical meeting of all the Protestant sects in Cuba, at a missionary conference in Cienfuegos to-day, it was voted to have only one religious denomination in cities of 6,000 inhabitants, two denominations in cities of 15,000 inhabitants and three denominations in cities of 25,000. Eleven sects were represented and thirty-five clergymen were present.

Fifth Ave. Auction Rooms,
238 FIFTH AVE. (Near 28th St.)
WM. B. NORMAN.....Auctioneer

ON VIEW
A VERY VALUABLE COLLECTION
of
ORIENTAL
RUGS AND CARPETS
SELECTED BY AN EXPERT
with special regard to their superior quality & UNIVERSAL COLORING & DESIGN.
To be sold to cover charges.

This magnificent collection includes rare specimens of KIRMANSHAN, TABRIZ, SINNA, SILK SERABEND, SARIK, IRAN, ROYAL BOKHARA, SAMARCAND, and ANATOLIAN RUGS and CARPETS of all varieties and sizes.
Each article will be guaranteed in every respect.

TO BE SOLD
Tues., Wed., Thurs., Frid., and Sat. Afternoons, Feb. 25, 26, 27, 28, March 1,
AT 2 O'CLOCK.

"Strong Originality"

Is the theme we have worked on in our exhibit of "Hand made" Bedroom Furniture. Based on a sample scheme of good construction and plainness of design, our Bureaux, Beds, Chiffoniers and Toilet Tables are of sterling worth for individuality.

GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE COMPANY,
(Incorporated),
34th Street, West, Nos. 155-157.
"Minute from Broadway."

BRENTANO'S BOOKS
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES
NOW AT 5-7 & 9 UNION SQUARE
BETWEEN 14TH AND 15TH STREETS

UNDERGRADUATE RIVALRY.

FIVE WABASH COLLEGE STUDENTS UNDER ARREST —PAINTED CLASS NUMBERS ON WATER TOWER.

Crawfordsville, Ind., Feb. 22.—Five students of Wabash College are under arrest as an outcome of a class battle between sophomores and freshmen. The trouble is due to rivalry over class emblems, each class having in turn painted its class number at the top of the town's 200 foot water tower. The freshmen conceived the idea that their figures were obliterated by the sophomores, who put up their number, and in turn this was painted out by the freshmen and the latter's emblem reinstated. In one of the class scrimmages Clinton Marshall, a sophomore, sustained a broken shoulder. In a second fight last night the sophomores were greatly outnumbered, and, as a last resort, began throwing cayenne pepper into the eyes of their assailants, and a riot call was sent in to the police station. Three sophomores and two freshmen were arrested.

All last night the water tower, which has been the centre of hostilities for several days, was guarded by freshmen, whose class number is painted at the top and whose banner floats from the highest point.

A VISIT TO KERGUELIN ISLAND.

PROVISIONS AND DOGS LEFT THERE FOR A GERMAN EXPEDITION.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 22.—The steamer Miowera, which arrived here yesterday, brought the report of the steamer Tanglin, which had arrived at Sydney, after taking provisions to Kerguelin Island for the German expedition which is exploring the Antarctic Ocean in the steamer Gauss. Besides the provisions, the Tanglin landed eighty-eight dogs, a dog tender and two German scientists, who are to join the party on the Gauss and continue the explorations toward the South Pole. There was some apprehension as to whether the Gauss had been at the island before the Tanglin arrived, but there were no signs of such a visit. The buildings erected by the British expedition in 1874 were found intact, but badly in need of repairs. The island had an immense population of rabbits, the descendants of a few left there by the British expedition.

News was also received by the Miowera of the death of the Tongan princess, Ofa, who had a large following in the island. The funeral ceremonies were described as being most impressive by the missionaries who attended a village on the island.

A village on the island of Santo, South Sea Islands, was attacked by head hunters and a number of the villagers were slaughtered.