# NEWS AND VIEWS OF WOMEN.

SOME FASHIONABLE TOQUES AND A LACE PICTURE HAT.

## SPINSTERS AT CONGRESS.

THEY TELL "MOTHERS" HOW TO TRAIN THEIR CHILDREN—A MODEL LIBRARY.

The annual Congress of Mothers, in session this week in Washington, has several interesting and unusual features. Prominent among them is a model nursery, under the direction of Mrs. Dubois, wife of Senator Dubois, of Idaho.

There are cribs and cradles and beds in infinite variety, designed to show the latest improvements in sleeping arrangements. Even an incubator is there and a baby is not lacking, for within the nickel and glass box that looks like an up-to-date gas range lies a Washington infant that may live to be a President.

A day nursery, under the care of Miss Susan Pollock, president of the Washington Kindergarten Normal Institute, affords instruction on the latest methods of "baby gardening." It serves, also, the practical purpose of providing a place where mothers may leave their little children while attending the sessions of the congress.

Another attractive exhibit is the child's model library, containing a collection of entertaining books for children and booklets of instruction for mothers. Mrs. Herman H. Birney, of Philadelphia, chairman of the committee on literature, is in charge of the model library. Mrs. Birney said in her report that the work of her committee included placing libraries of children's books in country districts and books of instruction in mothers' clubs.

At the first business meeting an important resolution was introduced to change the name of the society, to include fathers as well as mothers, for the reason that the duties of fathers go beyond merely supplying food for the life and physical growth of the child, and the responsibility of the training and mental development should not be left to the mothers alone. This resolution will be voted on next Friday, and it is expected that the result will be to change the name to "The National Council of Fathers and Mothers." The sentiment is growing that fathers are shirking their responsibility, and do not come sufficiently in contact with their children's lives.

Comment has been freely indulged in regarding the fact that the papers presented in the congress covering the widest range of information on the training and care of children are by spinsters. Most of the spinsters are teachers; therefore it is more of school life that is brought into the congress than home life. Miss Harriet A. Marsh, chairman of the committee on education, said as much in her report, calling attention to the fact that she was a spinster. Miss Marsh comes from the Woman's Club of Detroit, Mich., which she said worked to bring about the co-operation of parents and teachers. She declared that children are left too exclusively to feminine influence, as they need the masculine influence quite as much. She also asserted that there is a great need for larger families, as the child develops more broadly when he has brothers and sisters. The birth rate in her own State, the speaker said, is smaller than the death rate.

Washington, Feb. 26.—The principal business today of the Sixth National Congress of Mothers was the reading of reports of State presidents and organizers. The congress got down to business promptly, the speaker being Mrs. David O. Mears, of Albany. She reported that the record in the Empire State has been one of growth and progress. People seem to realize, she said, more than ever before, the sacredness of this work.

Mrs. James S. Bolton, of New-Haven, declared that careful observation had proved that many homes are the better on account of the mothers' clubs of her State. Mrs. Edwin C. Grice, of New-Jersey, spoke in a similar strain, and urged the congress to get the people who have the influence and the power interested in the work.

Mrs. Frederic Shoff, of Philadelphia, vice-president of the national congress, explained the practical work done by the mothers' clubs of Pennsylvania, in the matter of securing increased appropriations for schools and the uplifting of many of the youth of the State. When they took up this work there were, she said, five hundred children of ages ranging from six to sixteen years in different prisons of the State. Hundreds were in reformatories. Because of lack of interest these children, she said, were confined a long time awaiting trial, but now, through the efforts of the mothers' clubs, a change had been brought about.

Speaking in behalf of Illinois, Mrs. Foster Washburn, of Chicago, read a paper by Mrs. Roger B. McMullen, which reported most satisfactory progress.

Other reports were submitted by Mrs. Isaac Hillis, of Iowa; Mrs. Joseph A. Jeffray, of Ohio; Mrs. Marguerite Beaulieu, of Michigan; Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, of Virginia; Mrs. L. E. Shepperd, of Utah; Mrs. J. M. Smith, of California, and Mrs. Mary G. Andrews, of Nebraska.

The session closed with the reading of a paper on Kindergartens and Mothers' Clubs Among the Colored Race," by Mrs. J. Silone Yates, president of the Colored Women's Federation.

This afternoon the delegates paid a visit to the White House and the Congressional Library, and later in the day attended a reception given by Mrs. John B. Henderson.

### *COLOR QUESTION IN WOMEN'S CLUBS.*

Boston, Feb. 26.—By an informal vote, the women's club presidents of Massachusetts have declared themselves in favor of a compromise on the question of the admission of colored organizations to the General Federation of Women's Clubs. The compromise leaves the matter to the decision of each State.

Colgate's
MONAD VIOLET
PERFUME
Delightfully Fragrant

### *TO WASH THE STREETS.*

DENIZENS OF CROWDED DISTRICTS TO HAVE CLEAN QUARTERS IN WHICH TO CONGREGATE.

If the plans of Dr. John McG. Woodbury, Commissioner of the Street Cleaning Department, are carried into effect, and the water holds out, the streets of the most thickly populated portions of this city, including the Ghetto, will be washed daily next summer, and when the people return from work at night they will find wholesome places in which to congregate. Commissioner Sturgis has promised the use of fire engines to pump water for the purpose from the rivers.

The project was confided by Dr. Woodbury to the New-York State Household Economic Association in an address at the Berkeley Lyceum yesterday afternoon. Dr Woodbury's subject was "Municipal Housekeeping," and he told something of the hindrances met with in the effort to make the city healthful, and urged his hearers to earnest participation in the work. When one has had the experience of dodging a roll of oilcloth from the third story window of an Eleventh-st. house, has escaped a bomb of garbage and ashes from a Hester-st. fire escape, and has waded through the slop and slush left by the recent storms, Dr. Woodbury thought some idea of the magnitude of the undertaking might be appreciated. He reminded his audience that the personal health of themselves and of their families depended upon the work of his department; that all the germs of all the common disorders which contribute to the awful death rate of the city, especially among children, are to be found in dirt.

He said that it is in the uncleanliness of the slums that such diseases as scarlet fever, measles, diphtheria and whooping cough originated. He asked the women to notify him without delay, in letters with their own names appended, not signed a "Housewife" or "Citizen," whenever they see laborers of the department neglectful of their duty.

The long promised cart covers, he explained, got sadly tangled with "red tape" and would not be ready before the end of March. Then, it is expected, the unsightly burdens of the carts will go covered in their passage through the streets.

The lecture was the first of four Lenten talks to be given before the Household Economic Association. Charles Sprague Smith, director of the People's Institute, will speak next Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, on "The Social Club as an Enlargement of the Home."

Mrs. William G. Shaller, the State president, presided yesterday.

### *LETTER FROM MISS STONE.*

FIRST ONE RECEIVED BY HER FAMILY SINCE HER CAPTURE.

Boston, Feb. 26.—"The Congregationalist," of this city, yesterday published a letter from Miss Ellen M. Stone to her family. It is the first they have received since her capture, and reads:

Somewhere in Macedonia, October 29, 1901.
My Blessed Mother and All of Our Dear Family:

To think that once more I am permitted to write to you is almost too great joy. This morning I have received a note from Mrs. Kasuroff, my dear friend in Sofia, you know, it was the first word which has reached us from anywhere since we were captured, September 3. We had almost begun to feel that the world had forgotten us, though well I know that my own will never forget. Twice the limit has been set for our lives, but as the plans laid by our captors have singularly failed to result as they had anticipated—and they as well as we have waited for tidings from those to whom my letters were sent—our days have been prolonged until now, and we hope for our release.

Mrs. Kasuroff writes me that friends, known and unknown to me personally, in Sofia are working day and night for us, and well I know that in America my friends are doing all they can. Yet the ransom demanded is such a terrible sum! Can it be raised? We are well still, in spite of all our hardships. Our captors well know the need of keeping us as well as possible, if they would get the ransom. The time seems terribly long—eight weeks to-day since we were snatched away from the bright sunshine and our happy, free life, to be dragged about by these fierce men, who care not a straw for us except as a means for gaining the money upon which they have set their hearts. Let God has kept us, and our hope is steadfast in Him, that He will deliver us, if that be His holy will.

COMFORT FROM BIBLE.

There is little I can do but pray; that I do, and draw comfort from God's Word, a copy of which was taken with us. None of our belongings was taken with us, but that Bible was taken from one of our teachers. As we had no change of underclothing, our captors gave to Mrs. Tsilka and myself each a suit of flannels (men's) and socks and some handkerchiefs. Our baggage is not heavy, you see. Our captivity, while hardly endurable for me, is yet harder for Mrs. Tsilka, because of her delicate condition. We hope and pray for our release before her time of trial comes.

Remember me to inquiring friends everywhere, please. We are not allowed to write anything. My other letter to you and this one are all that have been permitted to me save three business letters about our ransom. Tell our dear Church people's Y. P. S. C. E., Y. L. F. M. Society and the Sunbeams that I often pray for them; also for our pastor. May God keep you all well and grant us to meet once more on earth, if that be best!

Ever your own loving daughter, sister, niece, auntie and friend, ELLEN M. STONE.

The letter, although written in October, was not sent until after all arrangements were made regarding the ransom. It had been sent to Consul General Dickinson, with the understanding that it should not be forwarded until the agreement was reached. It was sent by Mr. Dickinson on January 4, with the stipulation that it should not be made public until Miss Stone was set at liberty. The official news of her release was received at the State Department on Tuesday.

### *RECEPTION AT MRS. HAWLEY'S.*

The members of the Emma Willard Association met yesterday at the home of Mrs. I. M. Hawley, No. 22 East Seventy-sixth-st., in honor of Miss Willard's birthday. The reception continued from 3 until 7 p. m., and many were present.

Among the most enjoyable numbers of the musical programme were the selections given by Perlee L. Jervis. Those who assisted in receiving the guests were Mrs. Hawley, Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. Charles Huntington Gardner, Mrs. Charles Simmons and Mrs. J. Romeyn Mallory.

## THE TRIBUNE SUNSHINE SOCIETY

GOOD CHEER.

Have you had a kindness shown?
Pass it on.
'Twas not given for you alone—
Pass it on.
Let it travel down the years,
Let it wipe another's tears,
Till in heaven the deed appears—
Pass it on.

SOMETHING ALWAYS SINGS.

Let me go where'er I will,
I hear a sky-born music still.
It is not only in the rose,
It is not only in the bird,
Not only where the rainbow glows,
Nor in the song of woman heard;
But in the darkest, meanest things,
There always, always, something sings.
—R. W. Emerson.

NOTICE.

**All letters and packages intended for the T. S. S. should be addressed to the Tribune Sunshine Society, Tribune Building, New-York City.**

**If the above address is carefully observed, communications intended for the T. S. S. will be less likely to go astray.**

SUNSHINE FOR CHILDREN.

Mrs. Benjamin Parr has arranged some entertaining sunshine for sick children. In the box received were packages of pictures tied with bright colored ribbons. In each package were a new pair of dull pointed scissors and a box of colored crayons, with which to cut out and paint the pictures. Mrs. Brackett sent a table croquet set for some invalid child, and "Florence, Mass," contributed a pair of socks for some child who is obliged to stay in bed.

Master Cecil M. Peoli, although only seven years old, is a happy little boy, who makes sunshine for many. He asked his grandmother, Mrs. Smith, to send to the T. S. S. office several suits of clothing, cap, boots, stockings, flannels, etc., to be given to some other little boys in need of this kind of cheer. The box of clothing has gone to a branch where there are several poor children in actual need of these articles to make them comfortable.

The box of remnant pieces contributed by Mrs. Brackett has been sent to the sefing class of a girls' junior branch; also some wall pictures, books and games. Some new articles have been sent to the East Hampstead (N. H.) branch for the fair to be held this week by the members to raise funds to distribute sunshine.

A GOOD DEED.

Mrs. Hamill, of Manhattan Branch No. 6, always thoughtful for others, has had her heart touched by the bad luck of a family in the branch where there are six children. The father, an industrious man, has been laid off from his work for weeks, and for some days the family had no substantial food. On learning these facts Mrs. Hamill generously provided groceries and meat, and another member will contribute some necessary articles of food. Efforts are being made at headquarters to secure immediate employment for the father, who keenly feels his present dependent position, and is most anxious to provide for his family himself.

Be not so busy with your own career,
However noble, that you cannot hear
The sighs of those who look to you for help,
For this is purchasing success too dear.
—(Caroline Duer.

BIRTHDAY LETTER PARTY.

The president of Manhattan Branch No. 10 will be glad if one of her crippled members can have a sunshine letter party on her fifty-eighth birthday, on March 4. This suffering woman has never been free from pain for years, and her hands and feet are so drawn out of shape from rheumatism as to render her helpless. Nothing like a sunshine party has ever entered into her painful life. Her address is Mrs. Knoepful, No. 613 Columbus-ave., Manhattan.

SENDING CHEER TO OTHERS.

Mrs. A. B. Springer, of Pennsylvania, will furnish the special reading asked for by a member in Delaware County, N. Y.; Miss Frances Galpin will forward cheer to different members whose addresses were given at the office; Miss E. C. De Groot will "pass on" Sunshine to an invalid member in Indian Territory; Mrs. E. C. Merrill will supply a dress and shoes for a little orphan girl in New-Jersey; Miss Clara White will also remember this child. An interested friend living in West End-ave., Manhattan, has kindly offered a sewing machine to a Sunshine club for its workroom.

GRATEFUL FOR CHEER.

Nelson McCartney, of Penn Run, Penn., has been on the invalid list of the T. S. S. for several years, and the thoughtful consideration of several members in supplying him with reading matter is and has been a source of comfort and pleasure to him. In a recent letter he says: "Please allow me to thank all T. S. S. members who have sent me reading matter from time to time. It is the only amusement I have, as the cold and stormy winds of winter prevent my going out of doors, and the place where I am is as lonesome as it can be. All reading matter that I get I pass on to people in this vicinity who are unable to buy much, and they appear to be very thankful for it."

A time to suffer, and a time to do,
And then the time is past.
Heaven's chimes are slow, but sure to strike at last.
—(Christina G. Rossetti.

### *WOMEN DISCUSS EDUCATION.*

"The Educational Advantages of New-York City" were considered at a meeting of the Civitas Club, held yesterday at No. 160 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn. Mrs. George Frank introduced the speakers.

Mrs. Warren E. Derby, whose subject was "Free Education," considered parents largely responsible for pushing children too much in their studies. As a rule they are aggrieved and inclined to complain if their children are not promoted rapidly. She considered universal education the safeguard of the nation.

In the course of a paper on "Schools and Colleges Not Under City Government" Miss Frances Schroeder called attention to the fact that many parents send their boys to country boarding schools because they can there enjoy greater advantages in the line of exercise, etc. Public schools, the speaker thought, had harder work than private schools in undertaking pioneer work, as they were subject to criticism if the experiments proved unsuccessful.

Miss Elise Ripley, in her talk on "Sketches of Art Schools," expressed the conviction that New-York was a good place to obtain an education in art, and Miss Louise Wingate's paper on "Musical Advantages," read by Miss Marie Planten, referred to the music circulating libraries as a great advantage to students.

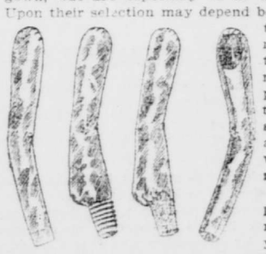
In an extemporaneous address on "Educational Work and Free Playgrounds" Mrs. Tunis G. Bergen spoke of the kindergarten in the Kings County Hospital. She considered it possible to teach many things out of doors, and spoke of the pleasure the children derived from circulating libraries conducted in old streetcars put on the playgrounds for that purpose.

Mrs. Frederick Topping, chairman of the programme, in a paper entitled "A Few Overlooked Educational Factors," gave a humorous account of the discomforts encountered by Brooklynites at the bridge, and touched upon the fads of the day.

### *THE TRIBUNE PATTERN.*

A TISSUE PAPER PATTERN OF WOMAN'S PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS SLEEVES, NO. 4,070, FOR 10 CENTS.

Sleeves are always important elements in any gown, but are especially so at the present time. Upon their selection may depend both the style and the becomingness of the costume. These models are simple, but provide three different styles, and are adapted to a wide range of materials.



NO. 4,070—WOMAN'S PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS SLEEVES.

To cut the plain sleeve in medium size 1½ yards of material 21, 27 or 32 inches wide or ¾ yard 44 or 50 inches wide will be required; to cut the full sleeve 1½ yards 24 or 27 inches wide, 1 yard 32 inches wide, or ¾ yard 44 inches wide, with ⅜ yard 18 inches wide for cuffs when contrasting material is used.

The pattern, No. 4,070, is cut in three sizes, small, medium and large, corresponding to 32, 36 and 40 inch bust measure.

The pattern will be sent to any address on receipt of 10 cents. Please give number and bust measure distinctly. Address Pattern Department, New-York Tribune. If in a hurry for pattern, send an extra two cent stamp, and we will mail by letter postage in sealed envelope.

BEST MADE

applied to skirt binding means nothing unless the trade mark S. H. & M. is stamped on the back. Refuse all others.

## HOSPITAL CENTRE OF LAKE

STORM FLOODS GROUNDS OF BROOKLYN INSTITUTION.

FIRES PUT OUT—SUFFERERS FROM CONTAGIOUS DISEASES IN DANGER FROM EXPOSURE.

As a result of the heavy rainstorm of Tuesday night, the Kingston Avenue Hospital for Contagious Diseases, Brooklyn, is in the centre of a lake containing about five million gallons of water. The engine fires were put out and the boilers rendered useless by six feet of water in the boiler and engine room. The water about the grounds is three feet deep, and the 106 patients in the hospital are in danger from exposure. Late yesterday afternoon a spare fire engine was sent by Fire Chief Dale, and began pumping the water to the nearest sewer culvert, 1,500 feet away. After surveying the situation, Chief Dale decided that one engine was not enough to cope with the task, and he telephoned to Manhattan for permission to send two additional engines. These reached the hospital about 6 o'clock, and Chief Dale declares that within twenty-four hours all the water will be pumped out and the danger removed.

It is thought, however, that the boilers have been ruined by the water, and that it will be some time before the hospital can be heated properly. In the mean while gas ranges are being used, and the patients are as comfortable as can be expected under the circumstances.

The grounds of the hospital are about eight acres in extent, and are bounded by Rutland Road, Albany-ave., Hawthorne-st. and Kingston-ave. On them there are thirteen buildings—an administration building, built of brick; a brick pavilion and eleven wooden pavilions. The roster of the hospital yesterday showed that there were sixteen diphtheria patients, nineteen scarlet fever patients, fourteen measles patients and fifty-seven patients with smallpox. The smallpox patients are all in the large brick pavilion, which has not been touched by the water. All the buildings are connected by underground pipes, with the heating apparatus in an annex to the executive building. Heat being a necessary part of the treatment of smallpox, the patients in the brick pavilion are in grave danger from exposure. The wooden pavilions are constructed on piling six feet from the ground, and have, therefore, not been reached by the water. For some time on Tuesday night and yesterday morning the supply of provisions was cut off, but this was remedied before noon. There was also a scarcity of blankets, which were later supplied on a requisition sent to the Manhattan office of the Health Department by Dr. Joseph H. Raymond, the local health officer.

The submerging of the grounds began with the thaw and rainstorm on Tuesday night. The grounds are considerably below the adjoining property, and when the storm came the surface drainage from all over the neighborhood began surging into the grounds. There was little apprehension on the part of the hospital officials, they believing that the force pipe, placed there for just such emergencies, would carry off the water. The force pipe was operated by the engines in the administration building, but the officials never bargained for such a flow of water as would extinguish the engine fires.

When daylight broke yesterday morning P. J. Murray, superintendent of the hospital, saw that the grounds were submerged in three feet of water. He immediately sent for Dr. Raymond, who, after a hasty examination, returned to his office and communicated with the Manhattan authorities. He requested that gas stoves and blankets be forwarded at once, and late in the afternoon twenty-eight gas stoves were purchased from a department store in Fulton-st., together with an adequate supply of blankets. Dr. Raymond next called up the Fire Department, and an engine was sent to the scene about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Later two others were sent along, and all last night they pumped merrily away.

A requisition was made to the Park Department for boats from Prospect Park, but the contractors, Harris & McGuire, informed Superintendent Murray that the boats were out of commission and useless. A truck was then sent, at the suggestion of Dr. Raymond, to Coney Island to get two boats belonging to the Health Department that were kept there. These arrived late in the afternoon, and were kept busy plying between the administration building and the pavilions with provisions and medicines. The doctors of the hospital staff also used the boats to make the rounds of the pavilions and treat the patients.

Dr. Raymond has ordered that all smallpox patients be sent to North Brother Island until further notice. Patients suffering from other contagious diseases will be cared for in the Reception and Willard Parker hospitals. Dr. Raymond said last night:

I believe that the danger to patients is nearly passed now. The situation this morning was serious, to say the least. Fortunately for the patients, the pavilions, with one exception, are built on piles six feet above the ground, so that the water comes only to within three feet of them. Happily there was an ample supply of food on hand and all the medicine that was necessary. The task of pumping out the water with the fire engines is a difficult one, as the grounds are below the sewer level. The patients cannot be neglected for even an hour, and that is why we got the boats for the use of the doctors and nurses. I hope that all the water will be out of the grounds within twenty-four hours.

### *NEW POLICY RULING.*

JUSTICE FOSTER DISCHARGES A COLORED MAN BECAUSE IT IS NOT SHOWN THAT HE DOES NOT HOLD OFFICE.

If the contention of Justice Foster in the Court of Special Sessions holds good, there is a possibility that none of the prisoners in the Tombs awaiting trial on the charge of having policy slips in their possession will be convicted. When William Wilson, colored, was tried yesterday on that charge Justice Foster instructed the jury to discharge him, because the prosecution could not prove that he was not a public officer.

Under Section 344A of the Penal Code it is a crime knowingly to possess a policy slip. Under Section 344B it is also a crime, except in the cases of public officers.

"Now," said Justice Foster to Assistant District Attorney Clarke, who conducted the prosecution, "you have not proved that this defendant is not a public officer. I don't know, nor do you, that the prisoner does not hold some public office."

Mr. Clarke contended that the section in question applied only to policemen and detectives.

"The law may mean that," Justice Foster replied, "but it does not state it. I am being guided by the law as it is written."

Assistant District Attorney Clarke said "We will never get a conviction if your honor rules that way," and tried to have the case reopened, but John Hoyer, Wilson's counsellor, objected, and was sustained by the court.

District Attorney Jerome was told of the action of Justice Foster, and he instructed his assistants not to bring any more policy cases before that justice.

### *HOTEL TO BE PART OF HOME.*

SISTERS OF THE PEACE, OF JERSEY CITY, BUY PROPERTY.

The Hotel Washington, in Jersey City, has been sold, and the property will become part of the home of the Sisters of the Peace, whose building, with the hotel, forms an L. The Sisters have also bought the corner property between the hotel and the home. The price was $95,000.

### *PAINTINGS TO BE SOLD.*

The collection of paintings owned by Mrs. Constant Lejeune and Mrs. J. B. Marshall will be sold at auction on Saturday evening at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, No. 366 Fifth-ave., James P. Silo, auctioneer. There are seventy paintings by French and American artists mostly. Among them are Corot's "Forest of Fontainebleau," J. C. Nicoll's "Looking Over Staten Island," a landscape by H. W. Ranger, a landscape by George Inness, "Picture of a Dog," by E. Verboeckhoven; "Scene in Brittany," by E. Zuliany, and "Grand Manan Island," by J. C. Nicoll.

Yesterday afternoon the sales of furniture and bric-à-brac belonging to Mrs. Constant Lejeune and Mrs. J. B. Marshall amounted to about $4,000. The sale will be continued this afternoon and to-morrow and Saturday afternoons. To-morrow evening there will be a sale of valuable books.

## *UNDER WATER ON LONG ISLAND.*

RAIN MELTS SNOW ON HEMPSTEAD PLAINS—STORES AND HOUSES FLOODED.

Hempstead, Long Island, Feb. 26 (Special).—Parts of Hempstead, East Meadow Brook, and other villages on the south side of Long Island were under three feet of water to-day, due to one of the largest freshets that Long Island has known for a number of years. The most damage occurred at Hempstead and Meadow Brook. At these places, a number of the country places of members of the Meadow Brook Hunt Club were completely surrounded by water two feet deep. Some of the streets of Hempstead could only be crossed in small boats or wagons.

The drifts of snow that covered the Hempstead Plains were completely melted last night and this morning by the rain that fell for several hours. As the ground was frozen, the water could not soak into the earth, and kept pouring into the ponds and small streams. These were soon swollen to much more than their normal size, and at 12 o'clock the water was three feet deep in Greenwich-st., Hempstead. In many stores and houses the water was more than a foot deep in the first stories.

On many of the farms near the Plains hay and corn stacks and many movable farm implements were floated away by the water. The foundations of many houses and barns were undermined by the water.

### *SNOW COST CITY $300,000.*

THE WORK OF CLEANING IS NOW PRACTICALLY COMPLETED—ONE MILLION CUBIC YARDS REMOVED.

The Street Cleaning Department and Contractor Maillie said yesterday that they had about finished the work of removing the snow, as the heavy rain of Tuesday night greatly aided them in cleaning the streets. They said that yesterday the only work of any consequence was cleaning Park-ave. from Fifty-ninth-st. to Seventieth-st. in order that a clean street might be ready for the paraders of the German societies last night.

Since a week ago Sunday, when the first of the three storms struck the city, there have been one million cubic yards of snow removed, according to the reports. This has been done at a cost of $300,000, of which $175,000 was for Manhattan and The Bronx. The rain on Tuesday night aided greatly in keeping future expense away from the taxpayer, and there will be but little more cost to the city. The officials say that there are still great heaps of snow and ice in many streets.

### *CHANGE OF COLOMBIAN CONSULS.*

SENOR DE BRIGARD IS DISPLACED ON SHORT NOTICE BY SENOR MERIZALDE.

Señor de Brigard, Colombian Consul General in this city, was advised yesterday that he was to be replaced in a few days by Señor Daniel Merizalde. This information came from the latter, who arrived here on Tuesday from Barranquilla.

There is something unusual and mysterious in the manner in which Consul General de Brigard has received the announcement of his release from the office. Not one word has come from his government about the change in its consular service, and Colombians here express great surprise, particularly in view of the fact that Señor de Brigard is a nephew of President Marroquin of Colombia. When he was informed on Tuesday of Señor Merizalde's arrival, and that the latter was to be the new consul general, Señor de Brigard said that there was some mistake, and that probably he was to go to Washington as secretary of the Colombian Legation. But Señor Merizalde has sent to the State Department for his exequatur, and will take charge of the consulate immediately on its receipt.

### *DEPEW AND FRANKLIN TESTIFY.*

THE GRAND JURY CONTINUES INVESTIGATION OF CENTRAL DISASTER—THE END APPROACHING.

The grand jury yesterday continued its investigation of the disaster in the New-York Central Railroad tunnel in Park-ave. at Fifty-sixth-st. on January 8. Senator Depew and Superintendent J. H. Franklin were the two principal witnesses heard. Six or seven other witnesses, engineers of the road, were examined.

The grand jury is said to be making a thorough investigation into the management of the road, going back as far as the accident of 1891, when Senator Depew was president of the New-York Central. President Newman may be examined to-day, and it is expected that his testimony will end the investigation. John M. Wisker, the engineer who ran the Harlem train involved in the disaster, will not be called. He was informed that he could have an opportunity to testify if he so desired, it was said, but his counsel, Frank Moss, declared that he did not wish him to go before the grand jury.

### *WILL ASK FOR BATHHOUSE MONEY.*

PRESIDENT CANTOR TO CALL FOR $300,000 FOR THREE NEW PUBLIC POOLS.

Borough President Cantor said yesterday that at the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to-morrow he would introduce a resolution calling for an appropriation of $300,000 for three new public baths in this borough. Mr. Cantor is following up the suggestions made in a comprehensive report to him by the committee on public baths of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. This report was accompanied, as was announced in The Tribune yesterday, by a letter from York & Sawyer, the association's architects, who submitted plans and specifications for two types of public baths. By a typographical error yesterday the name appeared as "York C. Sawyer."

The report is signed by R. Fulton Cutting, president; John Seely Ward, jr., chairman; Percy R. Pyne, Constant A. Andrews, Robert S. Minturn, L. E. Opdyke, William W. Hoppin, Eugene Delano and Frank Tucker. It includes estimates on the cost of the land needed for the new baths. There are sixteen proposed sites, with an estimated total cost of $267,000 for sites 25x100, and $553,000 for plots 50x100. The interesting fact develops in connection with comparative estimates on the cost a bathing compartment, that Philadelphia has a public bath with a capacity of 44 that cost only $549 a compartment, while for the proposed new buildings in this city the lowest cost a compartment will be $746 for the larger building and $882 for the smaller. The low cost of the Quaker City bath is due, Messrs. York & Sawyer, the architects, say, in part to the absence of an artificial system of ventilation.

### *REQUEST FOR A RECEIVER DENIED.*

THREE PHYSICIANS LOSE A SUIT IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

A suit brought by Drs. James E. Kelly, Alexander Strong and William H. Bates, three physicians of the city, to have a receiver appointed for the property of Samuel Jacobi, of No. 1,595 Broadway, has been decided against the physicians in the United States District Court, where it was tried before Judge George B. Adams. Last year Jacobi was successful in a suit against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for damages, and obtained a judgment for $7,500. His attorney, J. J. K. O'Kennedy, had a lien on the judgment in the amount of $2,500, and three physicians presented bills for services, amounting to $825. They had examined him and had testified in the trial of his suit. On November 19 Jacobi assigned the judgment to his wife, Gertrude, who next day filed a notice with the railroad company that she owned the judgment.

When the physicians began their suit, on January 18, they obtained a temporary injunction to prevent Jacobi or his wife from transferring any property pending the trial of the action. They asserted that the railroad company asked to pay the judgment money to the court, in order that the lien of Jacobi's counsel might be paid, and that the assignment of the judgment left Jacobi a bankrupt. The appointment of a receiver was asked for as a means of collecting the money alleged to be due the physicians. The suit ended in a verdict that Jacobi was not a bankrupt and that no receiver need be appointed. Judge Adams therefore has dismissed the proceedings.

### *WOULD LIMIT BUILDINGS TO 200 FEET.*

A resolution to limit the height of office buildings to two hundred feet is likely to be introduced at the next meeting of the aldermen. A few years ago the Board of Trade and Transportation had introduced at Albany a bill restricting the height of buildings in this city to two hundred feet. The bill died a natural death. Under the charter the Board of Aldermen can regulate the height of buildings, and those interested in limiting buildings to a moderate size will try to get passed a resolution carrying their ideas into effect.

## *OPPOSE THE PLAZA PLAN.*

PROPERTY OWNERS DEMAND THAT RAPID TRANSIT BOARD SHALL MAKE ITS INTENTIONS CLEAR.

The Rapid Transit Commission has struck a formidable snag in trying to secure at once title to a strip of the block on the west side of Fourth-ave. between Eighth and Ninth sts. It is in this immediate neighborhood that a subway station is to be placed, and the Rapid Transit Commission will condemn the land under the authority vested in it by the legislature if it cannot obtain it in any other way. What the board wants done is for the city to condemn the strip for a park or plaza, so that title can be taken immediately. To this the property owners are making a stubborn resistance.

David McClure, representing Miss Dooley, owner of a building on the block fronting in Fourth-ave., just north of Eighth-st., appeared before the Greenwich Local Board of Improvements yesterday. He asked Deputy Chief Engineer Rice of the Rapid Transit Commission to state just what the commission was trying to do with the property. He said that it looked as if the commission was acting in the interests of the Subway Realty Company in trying to acquire the fee to the property, and that he was prepared to oppose the condemnation proceedings to the limit unless the Rapid Transit Commission made its plans clear. Mr. McClure added that if the city condemned the property for park purposes the owners would get only about two-thirds or three-fourths what it really was worth. Borough President Cantor presided at the meeting, the aldermen present being Messrs. Higgins, Culkin and Howland. All the aldermen appeared to be against the application urged by Deputy Chief Engineer Rice, and said that it was the duty of Chief Engineer Parsons to be present and explain the commission's intentions.

The property desired by the Rapid Transit Commission is triangular, having a frontage of 89 feet in Eighth-st., 199 feet in Fourth-ave. and 23 feet in Ninth-st. The subway people want the slice so that they will not be compelled to make a sharp curve in the tracks under the street. The property owners want their buildings left on the ground.

The hearing was adjourned till Friday of next week. After adjournment the property owners who attended the hearing said they did not want to release their holdings—eight lots in all—if property was going up in price.

The estimated value of the tract sought by the Rapid Transit Commission is $700,000.

### *CALLED TO VACCINATE MAYOR.*

HE WAS ABSENT, BUT THE PHYSICIANS OPERATED ON OTHERS AT THE CITY HALL.

Mayor Low escaped compulsory vaccination yesterday by taking a day off. Several physicians working under the direction of Commissioner Lederle of the Health Department swooped down on the Mayor's office early yesterday afternoon, and announced that they were ready to vaccinate the Mayor and his staff. The doctors were armed with two hundred vaccine points, and started on their work at once. There was just a shade of disappointment on the faces of the vaccinators when they were told that the Mayor, on account of late hours on Tuesday night and the need of keeping several engagements yesterday, would not be at the City Hall until to-day.

Secretary Reynolds was first operated on, and then the clerks and stenographers were called in. After making the rounds at the City Hall the vaccinators went to the County Court House and the Commissioner of Jurors' office. The vaccinators said that they would be back after the Mayor to-day.

### *PROTEST AGAINST PURE FOOD BILLS.*

THE DRUG SECTION OF THE BOARD OF TRADE WOULD REFER THE SUBJECT TO EXPERTS.

The drug trade section of the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation forwarded a protest yesterday to the Senators at Albany against the Senate bills Nos. 336 and 497, now pending, and known as the "pure food" bills. The protest advocates the reference of the subject of pure food to a commission or to chemists identified with the department of the State. It is declared that to define adulterations requires the investigation of scientific men, and that hasty legislation would work injustice to consumer and producer alike.

The comprehensive provisions of Senate bill No. 336 would, in the judgment of the members of the drug trade section, open the way for endless litigation, as a result of disagreements as to what constituted "harmful substances," and the discrimination against the two well known preservative agents which are named in the bill is in itself without justification in the clinical experience with those chemicals, it is declared. Bill No. 497 is said to lack definiteness in its provisions as to what is injurious to health, and its enforcement would be based on opinions concerning which there is disagreement.

The protest states that such legislation as the two bills represent is at variance with the laws of many other States, between which and New-York State there is a liberal exchange of products. The protest is signed by John M. Peters, chairman of the committee on legislation; Jesse L. Hopkins, chairman of the drug trade section, and William F. McConnell.

### *SENATOR DEPEW CALLED BY GRAND JURY.*

The grand jury yesterday continued its examination into the causes of the disaster in the Park-ave. tunnel of the New-York Central Railroad. Senator Depew waited in the anteroom of the grand jury room for about twenty minutes. It was presumed that he was examined by the grand jury. Assistant District Attorney Rand said that he hoped to have all the testimony in by to-day.

### *HISTORIC JAMESTOWN.*

A lecture will be delivered this evening before the Order of Founders and Patriots, by Edward Hagaman Hall, Deputy Governor of that organization, and secretary of the Scenic and Historic Presentation Society, on the site of the first white settlement in America. The meeting at which this address will be given will be held at the Hotel Savoy, and will be partly social in character. The lecture will be illustrated with lantern slides, mostly from original photographs taken by the speaker on a recent visit to Jamestown, and are colored. Special interest is taken in this subject at present, because the land on which the old village stands is being gradually washed away by the river, and a movement is on foot in Virginia for its preservation. One of Mr. Hall's pictures will afford a striking comparison between the size of the ship Susan Constant, in which the earliest settlers of Jamestown came over, and the White Star liner Celtic.

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