TO BUILD HERE AT ONCE.

PROF. FLEXNER AT HEAD

Laboratory Plans of Rockefeller Medical Institute Announced.

Plans for the immediate work of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, whose site here has not yet been definitely decided on, were announced yesterday, through Dr. L. Emmett Holt, the secretary, together with a statement of what has been accomplished since its inception, over a year ago.

A single laboratory building so arranged as to permit of such extension as the growth of the work may need is to be built at once. In this building will be provided equipment for investigations in physiological chemistry, hygiene and preventive medicine, pharmacology and therapeutics, normal and pathological physiology, and the study of bacteria and other pleroorganisms.

The staff of the laboratory will consist of a chief director and directors of the different departments mentioned, each with his permanent assistants. Besides there will be a class of workers whose association will be less permanent. These will be termed fellows, scholars, etc., to whom grants of money of varying amounts will be given. There will thus be quite a large corps of permanent well-trained persons whose entire time will be devoted to research work.

It is also expected that provision will be made for voluntary independent workers who may wish to avail themselves of the resources of the institute to work out their own special problems under such supervision as may be afforded to them. The plan of assisting promising investigations, to be conducted in other places, has yielded such good results that it will be continued in the future to some extent, although this will assume a place secondary in importance.

A HOSPITAL TO BE BUILT.

In order to ally the research work of the institute closely with practical medicine, it is the purpose of the directors to erect in the near future a hospital where special groups of patients may be treated, as it is one of the functions of the institute not only to discover the causes of disease, but to develop new methods of treatment. This hospital will not be large, but will be fully equipped, so that the best possible care can be given to the special cases under treatment. Plans for this new building are already under consideration, and it is expected that the first laboratory will be ready for work by October, 1904.

The plans for the future are much broader than is indicated by the foregoing. It is the conviction of the directors that such an institute of research mght wisely have as its aims not only increasing knowledge of the cause and cure of disease, but the education of the people in hygiene. This, it is hoped, may be promoted by popular lectures, a hygienic museum, the diffusion of suitable literature, etc.

The fully developed institute will have much in common with the great institutions for research in Europe, particularly with the Pasteur Institute in Paris, but it will have some features which will be its own.

DR. SIMON FLEXNER DIRECTOR.

Professor Simon Flexner will have charge of the new work which will be centred here. He is now professor of pathology at the University of Pennsylvania. He has already achieved an international reputation as a pathologist and investigator. He was a pupil of Dr. Welch at Johns Hopkins University, and was successively fellow in pathology and associate professor in Johns Hopkins until 1900, when he was called to Philadelphia. Since that time he has been professor of pathology at the University of Pennsylvania and director of the clinical laboratory of the Pennsylvania Hospital. Dr. Flexner was one of the government commission sent to the Philippines to study army dysentery a few years ago, where his first important discoveries in that disease were made. He will begin his work with the institute next July, and will spend the greater part of the first year in Europe during the construction of the laboratory building here.

It was thought wise by the directors not to concentrate the work of the first year in a single place, but to enlist the co-operation of various investigators in different parts of the country. There were many promising investigations in progress, which could not be continued for lack of funds. Again, it was thought that there were a considerable number of capable men and women in America anxious to devote themselves to research work, but for whom no sufficient support could be provided with any existing fund. With the double purpose, therefore, of discovering such persons, and of aiding at once some urgent investigations, it was decided that the funds to be expended the first year should be divided into a series of fellowships. These fellowships, yielding from $300 to $1,000, were granted to individuals in different institutions, on the basis of the importance of the problems proposed for investigation, the opportunities afforded for research study, and the character and ability of the workers available. A large number of applications for such fellowships were received from institutions all over this country. From among them somewhat over twenty were granted. They were placed in the universities of Columbia, New-York, Harvard, Yale, Johns Hopkins, Pennsylvania, Chicago, Michigan, McGill, Wesleyan, California and Western Reserve. The research workers of the first year, and names of persons under whose directions investigations have been conducted, are: Under Professor T. M. Prudden, in Columbia, William Salent, M. D., and Clara Meltzer, M. D.; under Professor A. C. Abbott, University of Pennsylvania, Nathaniel Gildersleeve; under Professor Simon Flexner, University of Pennsylvania, F. P. Gay, M. D., E. B. Vedder and C. W. Duval; under Professor H. W. Conn, Wesleyan, William N. Esten; under Professor F. G. Novy, Ann Arbor, G. D. K. Hendry, B. S.; under Professor V. C. Vaughan, Ann Arbor, May Wheeler; under Professor W. T. Howard, jr., Western Reserve, Roger G. Perkins, M. D.; under Professor Theobald Smith, Harvard, A. L. Reagh, M. D.; unde. Professor W. T. Councilman, Harvard, E. E. Tyzzer and W. R. Brinckerhoff; under Professor H. C. Ernst, Harvard, S. B. Wolbach; under Professor R. H. Chittenden, Yale, Leo F. Rettger; under Professor Ludvig Hektoen, Chicago, J. C. Friedman; under Dr. J. P. Helsey, McGill University, Montreal, P. G. Woolley; under Professor William H. Welch, Johns Hopkins, Dr. Fisher; under Professor C. A. Herter, New-York, A. F. Wakeman and A. N. Richards; under Professor A. T. Taylor, California, Clarence Quinan; under Professor E. K. Dunham, New-York University, R. A. Bebb, M. D.; under Professor Biggs and William H. Park, in Health Department Laboratory, Dr. Anna Williams.

Under the supervision of Professor Park, a study of the milk supply of this city, including inspection of dairies, bacterial examination of milk and observations upon children in institutions and tenement houses in the city, has been going on by Dr. Sarah D. Blicher, Mr. Burnett, Dr. Eli Long, Dr. Mary Goodwin, Dr. Mary Rushmore, Dr. Jane Berry, Dr. Marie Grund and Dr. Sobel.

In addition to these workers, several were sent abroad. Other researches were made in tuberculosis, tetanus, typhoid fever, diabetes and problems relating to immunity from the inoculation from mosquito bites; also vaccination and smallpox. A study of dysentery was especially made, and the results of the experiments made on animals with dysenteric antitoxin has been so successful as to presage a human cure.

The institute will publish a journal, wherein will be set forth the results of its investigations. The end of the first year's work makes it evident to the directors how much can be accomplished.

Dr. Holt said that the funds already given by Mr. Rockefeller, amounting to $1,200,000, were sufficient for present needs, but that the field which the new institute occupied would constantly broaden. The work of research is of an ever expanding character, and each disease will in turn be taken up and studied to its limit.

The Rockefeller Institute was founded in 1901 by John D. Rockefeller by the gift of $200,000. It was organized in May with the following directors: Dr. William H. Welch, of Baltimore; Dr. T. Mitchell Prudden, of New-York; Dr. Simon Flexner, of Philadelphia; Dr. Theobald Smith, of Boston, and Drs. C. A. Herter, Hermann M. Biggs and L. Emmett Holt, of New-York. The following are the officers: Dr. William H. Welch, president; Dr. T. Mitchell Prudden, vice-president; Dr. L. Emmett Holt, secretary, and Dr. C. A. Herter, treasurer.

BROWN'S Bronchial Troches
Give Most Salutary Relief in Bronchitis.
SOLD IN BOXES ONLY. AVOID IMITATIONS
Fac-Simile Signature of John Brown on every box.

S. FISH TELLS OF YOUTH

Says Father Allowed Him Only $50 a Month—Had to Walk to Business

ATTACKS STATE OWNERSHIP OF ROADS.

Agents of the great shippers and freight carriers of the United States and Canada met in social intercourse yesterday afternoon at the Arkwright Club, No. 320 Broadway, on the occasion of the second annual dinner of the Community of Freight Traffic Interests.

The Community of Freight Traffic Interests was started a year ago for the purpose of bringing the shipper and carrier closer together and to establish better and more friendly relations between them. The idea was the outgrowth of a dinner given two years ago to F. S. Holbrook, general traffic agent of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, upon the occasion of his appointment to the position. Yesterday two hundred and fifty sat down to the dinner.

Burns D. Caldwell, vice-president of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, acted as toastmaster, and made an address. Letters of regret were read from President Roosevelt's secretary in behalf of the President, and Senator Chauncey M. Depew, the latter having been listed as a speaker.

Stuyvesant Fish, president of the Illinois Central Railroad, referred with pride to the fact that after his graduation from college his father, Hamilton Fish, had started to make a man of him. He said that to him was allotted $50 a month upon which to lodge, feed and clothe himself, and although he found it a difficult struggle at times, he thanked his father for it. He added:

The distance from my place of abode to where I was employed was a mile and a quarter, and the carfare in those days was three cents for that distance. I had to figure whether or not walking two and a half miles would wear out six cents' worth of shoe leather each day. I found that I could save money by walking, and I did so. When the end of the month was at hand and I had to get my own meals I often found it a necessity to accept invitations from friends to dine in order to make ends meet in my expense account.

Mr. Fisk spoke of the freight traffic of a railroad as being its most important source of revenue, and that a great deal depended on the ingenuity of the traffic agent. He facetiously referred to the passenger service on the railroad as "the dress parade." He said that the passenger service would be more profitable were there not so many parlor coaches on the great through trains of the great railroads. Mr. Fish attacked government ownership of railroads, and for example compared his own railroad, the Illinois Central, with the Illinois and Mexican Canal. He said that the State of Illinois controlled and owned the canal and lost $100,000 yearly through its operation. On the other hand, the Illinois Central was putting $942,000 yearly into its treasury.

"I think it would be well if these figures might go to Albany," he said. "I think the State of New-York might benefit by the experience of Illinois in conducting its own canals."

Other speakers were F. L. Pomeroy, assistant traffic manager of the New-York Central Railroad; Edward T. Jeffery, president of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, and Harry L. Joyce.

POLE PUNCTURES CARRIAGE.

Wife and Mother-in-Law of Contractor Have Narrow Escape Near Waldorf.

Mrs. Wolfgang Triest, the wife of a wealthy contractor of No. 39 Cortlandt-st., and her mother, Mrs. George McDonald, had a narrow escape from serious injury when the pole of a carriage pierced the back of the carriage in which they were riding yesterday evening. The shaft went between Mrs. Triest and her mother. If it had penetrated a few inches to the right or the left one or the other of the occupants of the carriage would have been struck in the back by the heavy carriage pole.

Mrs. Triest and her mother had been to the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel for tea. They had entered their carriage and had reached Fifth-ave. and Thirty-fourth-st., when with a crash the pole of a carriage coming up the avenue behind them crashed through the back of their coach. The coachman on Mrs. Triest's carriage jumped down from his box and threw open the door of the carriage. Mrs. Triest and her mother were helped out, almost overcome by the shock and slightly hysterical.

Policeman Cosgrove, of the West Thirtieth-st. station, was called, and he arrested the driver of the carriage that had run into the one occupied by the contractor's wife and her mother. At the West Thirtieth-st. station house the driver said he was Elmer Willinson, forty-two years old, of No. 404 West Fifty-third-st. The carriage he was driving was unoccupied at the time of the accident, and is the property of the Waldorf Stables, at Seventh-ave. and Fifty-third-st.

Mrs. Triest wanted to make a complaint of reckless driving against Willinson, but Captain Miles O'Reilly said it was customary in similar cases to take the name of the driver and sue the owners of the carriage. Mrs. Triest finally agreed to this.

Willinson said that the driver of the other carriage had pulled up suddenly, and owing to the slippery state of the asphalt he had been unable to stop his horses immediately.

The carriage that was run into was a complete wreck. A big hole about four feet square had been made in it, and Mrs. Triest and her mother secured another one, in which they were driven to their home, at No. 79 Central Park West.

EXPECT A SETTLEMENT TO BE REACHED

Local members of the committee which has been placed in charge of the Chicago Union Traction Company's affairs, and which recently asked for a deposit of the stocks of the various traction companies of that city, said yesterday that they now felt confident that an agreement would be arrived at between the company and the municipal authorities of Chicago, who had shown a disposition to effect a settlment.

MANUSCRIPT SOCIETY'S RECEPTION.

The fourth of the series of afternoon receptions of the Manuscript Society will be given next Wednesday in the parlors at Carnegie Hall. Among the musicians will be Edmund Varnier, violin soleist of the King of Sweden.

PATERSON FACTORY DESTROYED.

Paterson, N. J., Feb. 21.—The carpet factory of Lamont & Robinson, in Branch-st., was gutted by fire at an early hour this morning. The loss will probably amount to $40,000. The fire is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion of wood. The two floors of valuable carpet machinery were destroyed.

MORE WORK FOR COLUMBIA MEN.

The University Council, at Columbia, is to increase the total number of teaching days in the academic year by nearly twenty days, thus making the teaching year one of the longest in the country. The academic year will open thirty-seven weeks before commencement day, the second Wednesday in June instead of on the first Monday in October, as now. The opening day next autumn will be September 23. Lincoln's Birthday, Washington's Birthday and Ash Wednesday disappear from the list of holidays, and there will be a recess of four days, beginning on the morning of the Thursday preceding Easter. The undergraduate examinations are to last ten days instead of two weeks.

JUST A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING
is found in the "Little Advertisements of the People" in the narrow columns.

M'DONALD WINS APPEAL.

Appellate Division Says City Must Pay for Subway Ducts.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down an opinion in the matter of the appeal from the order of Justice O'Gorman denying a motion for a peremptory writ of mandamus directing Controller Grout to draw and issue a warrant on the City Chamberlain in favor of John B. McDonald for $400,000. The Appellate Division reverses the order and directs that the writ issue.

Justice Hatch writes the opinion of the court. He describes the provisions of the contract between Mr. McDonald and the city, which was entered into on February 21, 1900. The contract contained no provision for the construction of any ducts, ways or conduits for electric wires. Subsequently, the plans were changed so as to provide for such ducts, and this required that the excavation be made eight inches wider. The original contract, however, provided that the cost of the equipment of the road must be borne by the contractor, the city only paying for construction. Payment for this extra work was resisted, on the ground that inasmuch as the ducts were to be used in supplying the electricity that would be employed in operating trains they were really a part of the equipment of the road and could not be included in the work of construction.

Justice Hatch said that it cannot be doubted that both statute and contract contemplated that the Rapid Transit Commissioners should exercise extremely broad powers in providing for the construction of the road and in changing details. When the conclusion was reached that electricity was the only practicable power to be used, the idea of using compressed air having been abandoned, they had a right to have the tunnel made to conform to the requirements of electricity. The contractor was bound to obey the orders of the commission. The city, moreover, has the absolute title to the whole structure, and Justice Hatch said that it seems absurd to him to assert that the contractor could have any ownership in any part of it, whether ducts or ordinary wall. The ducts are, therefore, a part of the work of construction, and for construction the city must pay. It is therefore directed that a writ shall issue, although it is stated that as regards certain relatively small items, an alternative, and not a peremptory, writ of mandamus might be necessary.

Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justice McLaughlin concur with Justice Hatch. Justice Ingraham and Justice McLaughlin also concur in granting the application, but they both write separate opinions.

Controller Grout stood almost alone in his contention that the ducts should be considered a part of the tunnel equipment, to be paid for by the contractor. The Mayor took a neutral position. All the commissioners said that the ducts should be regarded as a part of construction. Controller Grout, at his home, No. 880 Carroll-st., Brooklyn, last evening, said he had no comment to make on the decision.

ORANGE DOG SHOW CLOSES.

William G. Rockefeller a Large Prize Winner—Successful Finish.

Orange, N. J., Feb. 21.—The second annual dog show of the New-Jersey Kennel Association, at Orange, was brought to a successful close to-night, the attendance having brought up the gate receipts so that the management may clear a substantial profit. All the special prizes have been awarded. E. S. Woodward, of Tarrytown, N. Y., won the cup of the New-Jersey Kennel Association, for the member entering the largest number of dogs, and Mrs. E. S. Woodward won the Sands Point Challenge Cup for the best St. Bernard dog or bitch with her Raynham Country Girl. Mrs. G. Steadman Thomas, of the Selwon Kennels, Hamilton, Mass., was the heaviest prize winner, having cleared $335. Frank F. Dale, of New-Haven, captured $110 worth of prizes, and H. T. Peters, of Islip, N. Y., and William G. Rockefeller, of New-York, each won prizes to the value of $100.

MAINE ALUMNI DINNER.

The annual dinner and reunion of the New-York Alumni Association of the University of Maine was held in the Hotel Vendome last night. About forty members of the association were present, which included Dr. J. S. Ferguson, the president, and P. H. Nealley, the secretary.

Speeches were made by L. C. Southard, of Boston, and Professor George E. Fellows, president of the University of Maine.

OLD SCHOOLMATES DINE.

The thirtieth annual dinner of the "Old First Class" of Wilson Street School No. 16, of Brooklyn, was held last night at the Café Martin. The "first class," as it was designated, comprised not merely the graduating class, but the two years immediately preceding. The association that dined last night is composed of those who were graduated prior to 1870. There are fifty members, and of these thirty were present at the dinner. The association is an unusual one among alumni bodies in that the members have been friends not merely since early manhood or youth, but ever since boyhood.

The only formal address was by the president, William C. Bryant, the publisher of "The Brooklyn Times." A picture was presented to Thomas W. Weeks, for twenty-one years the president of the association.

CALLS JEFFERSON A DILETTANTE.

Jerome Declares Andrew Jackson Was the True Father of Democracy.

District Attorney Jerome was one of the speakers at the beefsteak dinner of the Oriental Club last night. His speech was an appeal to the Democratic party for adherence to its fundamental principles. "Jefferson was not a true Democrat," he said. "He was of the aristocratic habit of mind, which is opposed to true Democracy. He was not earnest in his Democracy. He was a diletantte in the theories that brought on the French Revolution.

"Abraham Lincoln was a true Democrat—a man of the people. The father of Democracy was Andrew Jackson. If he thought a thing was right he went ahead and did it. The Democratic party can never win under a demagogue. It must return to the fundamental principles of the party and leave behind the absurdities of Bryanism. These fundamentals are free trade, individualism and as little government as possible."

Other speakers were Thomas W. Pittman, Abraham Goldfarb, of the Oriental Club, and Henry Campbell, president of the Seymour Club, who spoke on "Liberty."

MEAT CUTTERS PREPARING DEMANDS.

To Organize Twelve Thousand Men Employed in and About This City.

About twelve thousand men employed in all branches of the journeymen butchers' trade in and about this city, it was announced yesterday, are preparing for a general demand for higher wages and better conditions. The demand is to be made in New-York, Hoboken, Paterson and Newark as soon as the meat cutters are thoroughly organized here. All the other branches, it is stated, are well organized.

An appeal to the meat cutters was issued yesterday by H. L. Eichelberger, organizer of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, urging organization among the meat cutters and promising aid in organizing them.

He informs the meat cutters that a Butchers' Trades Council has been formed of all the workmen in the trade in New-York, Hoboken, Paterson and Newark. It will meet at No. 64 East Fourth-st., Manhattan, twice a month, and takes in the cattle butchers, hog butchers, sausage makers, meat cutters, pork butchers, "carriers and luggers," sheep butchers and calf butchers.

STEAL 500 FEET OF TROLLEY WIRE.

Montclair, N. J., Feb. 21 (Special).—Trolley wire thieves visited the south end of this town at an early hour this morning and stripped the poles from Linden-ave. and Orange Road to the Orange city line. In all, nearly five hundred feet of copper wire was stolen. This is the sixth time a raid has been made on the lines in Montclair in the last year. The trolley line in Orange Road was crippled for two hours this morning as a result of the robbery.

DANGER TO BOYS ON EAST SIDE WAGONS

The Child Labor Committee organized in this city, it was announced yesterday, will make special efforts to bring under the provisions of the Child Labor laws the boys employed on the wagons on the East Side which take cloth from the manufacturers to the sponging houses and back. A representative of the committee said yesterday:

"The express wagons are run by East Side companies, and the boys who are employed by them sit at the backs of the wagons, with their legs hanging down, so as to be ready to jump off and deliver goods. When the wagons, which are driven at great speed, are turning sharp corners in the narrow East Side streets, the boys run the risk of having their legs crushed by passing vehicles. In fact, many of them do sustain serious injuries through collisions. Many of them are under fourteen years of age and look puny and frail. Their pay is small and their hours of work are long."

FANCY APPLES

"TREE TO TABLE"

from the famous Lake Shore section of Western New York

Kings, Baldwins, Greenings, Northern Spys, Russets, Spitzenburgs, Seek-no-furthers, Etc.

Delivered at your door for $3.00 per box, all charges prepaid to points east of the Mississippi River and north of the Ohio. Boxes contain about one bushel.

Each apple carefully selected, wrapped in paper and perfectly packed. In single varieties or assorted.

This enables you to get your table fruit direct from the storage. It leaves the warehouse in exactly the condition it came from the tree, crisp and full of life. No tossing about the docks and railroad terminals in barrels, from where it goes to the jobbers, grocers and fruiterers, but direct by *express* to your house.

Fancy Evaporated Apples

prepared and packed by us, suitable for sauces, pies, etc. Will keep indefinitely. Directions inside. 25-lb. box, $3.50; 50-lb. box, $6.00. *Charges prepaid as above.*

Money refunded if not as we state. We are the largest individual shippers of apples in the United States. Our cold-storage capacity is 200,000 barrels.

E. M. Upton & Co., Hilton, N. Y.

THAW AIDS MR. BRADLEY

All Available Carts and Men to Work To-day.

"We will be through with the cleaning of snow from the streets in The Bronx to-night," said General Inspector Bouton of the Department of Street Cleaning yesterday at the City Hall, "and in Brooklyn we hope to have the streets cleaned either to-morrow or probably not later than Monday. Manhattan, of course, is receiving most of our attention, because there are more streets, and the most important ones here to be cleaned, and it's sort of problematical when they will be thoroughly cleaned of snow. In this borough Mr. Bradley is rendering a very good account of himself. We had to jab him a few times to keep up the good work, but I suppose being new at the task of removing snow any seeming laxity can be consistently overlooked."

Continuing, Mr. Bouton said that 1,500 carts and 3,000 men worked all day yesterday and last night in Manhattan removing the snow, while in Brooklyn 1,300 men and 750 carts kept up the work. In The Bronx there were 800 men and 500 carts at work all day and last night.

"Last year, under the old contract system," added Mr. Bouton, "we were obliged to use a very large number of the department men and our carts to help the contractor remove the snow at the expense of removing garbage and ashes, and, as a matter of fact, the city will never know how much it actually cost it to remove the snow under those old conditions, because we would put a cart removing a few loads of snow and then send it off removing ashes and garbage. To compute the cost you would have to figure out the cost to the city in wages, the cost and maintainence of feeding horses, stable hire, and cost and expense of maintaining the plant. If all this were taken into consideration I am certain that the city would find the cost of removing the snow in former years to be thousands of dollars in excess of what it will cost to remove the present snowfall in this borough.

"Under the present contract with Mr. Bradley this department is not interfered with in the removal of ashes and garbage in this borough, and Mr. Bradley takes on himself the task of removing all the snow. He will not receive a cent until he goes over the ground again with his forces and removes the five or six inches of hardened snow and ice that is left behind in the various streets and avenues. It looks like a thaw to-day, and that will be a great help to him in breaking it up. It has been a difficult task to remove this frozen subsurface, especially in the streets that are asphalted, as we cannot use a pick in those streets without puncturing the asphalt, and if that is done then you have the asphalt companies coming back at the city with suits for damages done to the asphalt, but with a thaw this can be done without the aid of a pick.

"About the same time last year we had a 12-inch fall of snow, which was not followed by the severe cold weather, lasting several days, as the present fall, and to remove that fall took us about twelve days. The conditions are much worse now, but the facilities for tackling the snow and removing it are very much better, so that I think it will take about ten days to remove the fall, and we began work last Tuesday. Under the conditions that prevailed last year it would take, I am certain, over twenty days to remove the present snowfall."

At the office of Mr. Bradley, the contractor, at Chambers and Centre sts., crowds of men cashed their checks.

"Do all those men," Assistant Engineer Edward Wells was asked, "receive $2 for their labors?"

Mr. Wells looked them over for a moment, and replied:

"Oh, no; they don't. A lot of them go to work and are at it for a few hours and then break off. Some of them work only long enough to get the price of a couple of drinks, and after they have had the drinks they go back to work again."

Mr. Wells said that as to-day is Sunday all available idle carts and men would be employed in the work of removing snow, and that they expected twice as much work would be accomplished as had been done any day last week. Mr. Wells said that Mr. Bradley's system obviated any possibility of fraud in the handling of the tickets given to the laborers.

"There can be no scalping as of old," said he, "and no one can come in here with a bunch of tickets and get them cashed. If a man was to present over half a dozen tickets he would be taken from the line by a policeman and his holdings investigated.

FAIR WEATHER TO-DAY PREDICTED.

If the forecast of the Weather Bureau may be believed, New-York at last is to have a fair Sunday. Not since New Year's Day has there been one here. In nearly every case it has snowed. Snow was prophesied again yesterday, but last night the Weather Bureau gave out this short but comprehensive forecast:

"Generally fair Sunday and Monday."

Yesterday's temperature was in marked contrast to that of the previous few days. The minimum temperature was 20 degrees at 2 a. m. and the maximum 38 at 4 p. m. At 8 p. m. it had dropped only two degrees from the maximum. The streets were in a sloppy condition.

PARK-AVE. HOUSE SINKS.

It Is Necessary to Prop Up One in "Danger Zone."

The Park-ave. "hoodoo" spell does not seem to have been broken yet. It was discovered on Friday night by the contractors in charge of the subway work in what is now known as the "danger zone," in the neighborhood of Forty-second-st., that the large brownstone house at Nos. 63 and 65 Park-ave., which has a frontage of about 100 feet in Thirty-eighth-st., has begun to settle.

The contractors placed props against the foundation of the building, and yesterday Inspector McGee, of the Buildings Department, visited the house, and discovered that there was a crack in the front wall of the house more than nine feet long. He at once ordered that the building be shored up, and a gang of men employed by the tunnel contractors went to work at noon. Heavy beams were hoisted up and placed against the building. Some of these beams reached to the top of the house.

The house is a fashionable boarding house, conducted by Mrs. Annie E. Crawford. Most of the boarders are women, and Mrs. Crawford said that none of them had been inconvenienced by the settling of the house.

Building Inspectors John Peck and Charles Sweeney made a special examination of the building yesterday, and later Mr. Sweeney said that Friday was the first time that any evidences of a cave-in had been noticed. He said that from Thirty-seventh to Forty-first-st. the ground was filled in to the depth of about fifteen feet, and that from there down to the forty-five foot level there was a layer of mica rock, a soft substance, below which was the hard rock. He said that the Buildings Department did not anticipate any disastrous results, as steps had been taken to prevent any further caving in.

WANTS PUBLIC LIBRARY LET ALONE.

Grout Will Ask Board of Estimate to Reconsider Approval of Compromise.

Controller Grout will on Tuesday ask the Board of Estimate to reconsider its resolution by which it expressed its approval of a compromise on the proposition of uniting the Brooklyn Library, a private institution, and the Brooklyn Public Library under a self-perpetuating board of directors. Under the Morgan bill, passed last year, the entire board was to be self-perpetuating. This idea was vigorously opposed by prominent Brooklynites, including ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren. After many conferences a compromise was effected between those who wanted the board self-perpetuating and those who were against the idea entirely. An amendment to the Morgan bill, providing that only half of the board should be self-perpetuating is now before the legislature.

Controller Grout favored this compromise at first. He has now changed his mind, and believes that no part of the present public library system should be placed under the control of self-perpetuating trustees. He expressed his present views last night as follows:

The creation of a self-perpetuating board of officials is obnoxious and was accepted by me, as I believe it was by the Mayor because it seemed to be the only feasible way to deal with the problem.

Since the public hearing, however, a suggestion has been made to which I have given considerable thought. It is that the present Brooklyn Public Library be left unchanged, charged as it is with the management of the Carnegie libraries, and managed by trustees appointed at stated intervals by the Mayor of the city, and that the Brooklyn Library be turned into a separate public institution by the simple expedient of the city assuming its support without disturbing its present trustee system. This can be done with no greater expenditure of money than will be caused by the consolidation, and will have the advantage of leaving all the rest of the library system in Brooklyn free from the control of any trustees except those appointed by public municipal authority. It will be a practical consolidation which will turn all libraries over to public use, and yet will leave to the trustees who are self-appointed and self-perpetuating the management of only that part of the library derived from private sources and, will permit the city to manage through its own trustees the part of the system founded by the city and by Mr. Carnegie.

REYNOLDS MAY GET IT.

Friends Think He Will Succeed Marshal Brown, Resigned.

George Whitfield Brown, Mayor's marshal, and chief of the Bureau of Licenses since the beginning of last year, has sent his resignation to Mayor Low, to give the Mayor a free hand in reorganizing the bureau as soon as the bill introduced a few days ago in Albany merging the license bureau with other bureaus becomes a law. The friends of James B. Reynolds, the Mayor's secretary, are confident that he will be placed at the head of the new bureau. The chief under the new law will receive a salary of $6,000 a year, and will perform many of the duties which the Mayor under the law now has to perform. The Mayor, after receiving Mr. Brown's resignation, sent the following letter:

In accepting your resignation, in view of the enlargement and reorganization of the bureau that I am desirous of bringing about, I want to thank you for your close attention to the duties of the office which you have held, and to congratulate you upon the creditable results obtained in 1902.

Until Mr. Brown's successor has been appointed the Mayor has designated his deputy, Mr. Merriman, to take charge, and has directed his secretary to exercise a general supervision over the office. Mr. Reynolds at once sent for the fifteen policemen attached to the office, and also its regular attachés, and held a private talk with each one in the Mayor's private room. The object of the conference could not be learned. The Mayor did not visit his office during the day, and Mr. Brown disappeared before the announcement of his resignation was made.

Mr. Brown first became connected with the bureau of licenses in the administration of Mayor Edson, and has served under each Mayor since. Under Mayor Van Wyck he was deputy to Mayor's Marshal David Roach. When Mayor Low took office strong pressure was brought to bear on him to retain Mr. Brown, and he was appointed successor to Roach as marshal and chief of the bureau.

Under the new bill the chief of the bureau of licenses will have a lot of important duties. The new bureau will contain the sealers of weights and measures and thirty-five policemen. At present the mayor has to sign all theatrical permits and permits for allowing children to appear on the professional stage. When a city marshal is charged with wrong doing he is tried by the Mayor, and not long ago Mayor Low had to give up three afternoons to a marshal charged with oppression. At the trial the marshal was represented by a lawyer, and it lasted so long that the Mayor has refused to take up similar cases, as he could not afford to sidetrack more important subjects. The law does not allow him to delegate his duties to any of his subordinates.

The Republican County Committee, it was said last night, has submitted to the Mayor the name of a candidate for the place, and one or two other names are under consideration. The impression prevails that Mr. Reynolds will get the appointment.

TO TRY A. THOMAS IN COUNTY COURT.

Playwright Is Successful in Transferring It from New-Rochelle Magistrate.

Augustus Thomas, the dramatist, who was arrested on complaint of Henry Sweet, Editor of "The New-Rochelle Pioneer" that he hit him in the neck because of editorials which called the playwright "Miss Gussie Thomas," obtained an order yesterday from County Judge Platt, of White Plains, taking the case out of the hands of the New-Rochelle police magistrate. The case will therefore have to be submitted to the Westchester grand jury to determine whether Mr. Thomas hit Mr. Sweet.

"The defendant is dissatisfied with the tribunal in New-Rochelle which seeks to try him," said ex-Judge Crennan, Mr. Thomas's counsel. "If Mr. Thomas is indicted and convicted in the County Court, and there is little probability of that, we will be satisfied, but if he were convicted in a lower court we would always be dissatisfied."

Judge Platt said there was much excitement in New-Rochelle over the episode, and that it would be best for all concerned to try the case in White Plains. "Both sides have friends," he declared, "and there is apt to be bad feeling. I will grant the order and fix Mr. Thomas's bail at $200."