TRUSTEES WITHOUT POWER.

BRIDGE BILLS THAT WILL BE REPORTED AT ALBANY.

The Senate Committee Votes to Create a Board of Experts and to Turn the Funds Over to the Two Cities—The Useless Board of Trustees Not Yet Abolished.

Still another concession has been made by the bridge trustees to the almost unanimous opposition to their plans for reconstructing the transportation system. It has become so apparent that there is no chance of their original recommendations being adopted at Albany that the members of the Board are now devoting themselves to the more personal problem of how to save their official lives. President Howell yesterday sent to Albany one more amendment to the much-patched Jacobs bill.

Originally the bill provided that no land south of the present boundary at Concord street should be taken for bridge purposes. Then the trustees proposed an amendment, as had from the first been their real intention, permitting them to take land on the double block from Concord to Tillary street. Next, when the opposition became overwhelming, they agreed to submit the whole question to a Board of experts, and pledged themselves to use the additional land only for storage purposes. Now comes still another amendment from President Howell, under which the trustees are restrained from using any land between Concord and Tillary streets within 100 feet of the Washington street frontage. Much valuable property is exempted from bridge uses by this provision. The trustees are authorized, however, to take land 110 feet in width between Concord and Tillary streets, fronting on Liberty street, which runs parallel with Washington street, between that and Fulton streets. Plenty of room is thus secured for the storage of the 120 cars needed and for the other improvements that may be adopted by the board of three experts, one to be Superintendent Martin and one each to be appointed by the Mayors of New York and Brooklyn, all of which is provided for in the new amendment as in the one before.

President Howell said to a reporter yesterday that he felt sure the Board of experts proposed by his amended bill would adopt the Barnes-Martin or tail-switching plan, which the trustees have already declared in favor of. This declaration by President Howell opens the question of getting an honest and competent board to pass upon the problems involved. It is proposed to make Chairman of the Board a man who is already committed to a certain plan and whom inefficiency in the details of using present facilities is daily made manifest. Mayor Chapin's suggestion, which was adopted yesterday by the Senate committee, requiring a unanimous report from the Board of experts before a plan can be adopted by the trustees, while it makes reasonably sure the rejection of the murderous tail-switching plan, leaves a chance for a deadlock, which it would be in the power of Mr. Martin to create.

The bill which Mayor Chapin advocates contains these provisions:

Within thirty days after the passage of this act the Mayors of New York and Brooklyn are to appoint three bridge trustees. The first appointees hold office for one, two, and three years respectively. The term of their successors is three years. The Mayors annually designate one of the trustees as President, he receives $2,000 a year. The others serve without pay. The trustees are vested with the powers of the present trustees, save as qualified or limited in this act. The terms of the present trustees depend upon the appointment and qualification of the three trustees in question. After their appointment and qualification all money derived from the bridge tolls, rents, &c., are to be paid over daily to the trustees, two-thirds are to be paid to New York and two-thirds are to be paid to Brooklyn. The said moneys are first to be applied to the care, maintenance, and improvement of the bridge, on the monthly itemized requisition of the trustees, next, are to be used to meet the interest on the bridge bonds issued by the cities, and finally, any balance remaining are to be used in the sinking funds of the two cities to meet the said bonds when due. A conjoint Board, composed of the two Mayors, the Comptrollers of the two cities, and the trustees, will meet annually to determine the amount of money which may be expended by the trustees in the care, maintenance, and improvement of the bridge. The trustees are prohibited from destroying or reducing any of the sources of revenue of the bridge without the consent of the Mayors. The trustees may be removed by a vote of the Mayors, or, in case of their disagreement, by the conjoint Board already described.

One practical difficulty would probably arise under such a bill. It would not be easy to find two expert engineers who would give to the matter the necessary time and hard work without pay. All the members of the Board should be paid for their services, and paid liberally. The chief difficulty of the present situation arises from the fact that the unpaid members of the Board of Trustees feel that their obligations and responsibilities under such circumstances are trifling. But Mayor Chapin's bill is not yet before the Legislature, and it will be necessary to introduce it from the floor of the Senate or Assembly when the matter comes up, inasmuch as Senator Birkett failed to comply with the Mayor's request that he make its features a part of his pending bill.

The *Electric Age*, in its next number, will consider the subject of electricity as applied to the problem of bridge transportation. The matter will be discussed among others by Frank J. Sprague, the electric motor expert.

"One of the great difficulties under the present system," says Mr. Sprague, "is the lack of storage room. When traffic is light there is a large number of cars to be put out of the way. More storage would not increase the traffic facilities, however. It does not seem practicable to get more switching room on the New York side, hence it is impossible to run longer trains, and the headway of the trains now is as short as it is possible to make it under the present conditions. Therefore, under the existing state of affairs, any improvement does not seem possible. The limited switching facilities severely handicap any effort toward improvement.

"All of these difficulties would be completely overcome by the use of electricity. If electricity were used each car would have its own motor, and would be independent of every other car. In case of accident, if a car should break down, for instance, it would be removed without delay, and no stoppage of traffic would result. Now, when anything happens to the cable all traffic is suspended until repairs are completed. Under the present arrrangement it is a physical impossibility to run trains oftener. When a train arrives at either end after the passengers have been discharged, a locomotive comes along and switches the train onto the opposite track. With electricity as the motive power this would not be necessary. A great improvement could be effected at once in this respect by a rearrangement of the platforms. I think the best plan would be to have three platforms arranged parallel to each other, and separated by a space equal to the width of the cars. Then by having the incoming track so arranged that, by means of a switch, the cars could be run in between the first and second (middle), and second and third platforms alternately, passengers would pass out of the car on one platform, others would be passing in at the same time from the opposite platform consequently switching from one track to the opposite would be avoided and that much time gained. When the car is filled it could start right back on its return trip and by means of the proper switches pass over to the opposite main track. Under this plan cars could follow each other in quick succession, the first passing in between platforms 1 and 2, and the second between 2 and 3, and so on, and as soon as the first was ready to start back it could pass on and the second would follow in due time. The time thus gained would be very great, and the frequency with which the cars could be run under this plan would provide ample facilities for handling the large crowds."

Mr. Sprague says it would give better service to run cars singly. They could then be handled with greater facility, and if traffic demanded it the cars could be run very close together.

Touching the question of applicability of electric power to bridge traffic, Mr. Sprague says it is entirely practicable. Slight modifications of the ordinary electric street car methods would be necessary, but that is a simple matter. He would utilize the grades on the bridge to a good purpose. By proper means the motors on all the cars going down grade could be turned into dynamos to reinforce the nominal supply current, and thus help the up-grade cars. In this way there would be a sort of balance.

Speaking of the reliability of electric cars, Mr. Sprague says that he has records of runs by cars of 18,000 to 20,000 miles without any repairs whatever; and 100 miles a day are regularly run on street railways. As to the reliability and safety, he thinks there can be no question.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE WILL REPORT TWO BILLS.

ALBANY, April 24.—The Senate Committee on Commerce and Navigation voted to-day to report the bills concerning the Brooklyn Bridge. They were the Birkett bill, providing that the bridge receipts shall be divided between the two cities, and that the money for maintenance and improvements shall be appropriated by the two cities. The proportion of division and apportionment is the same, two-thirds to Brooklyn and one-third to New York. There is nothing in this bill in relation to extensions or increase of terminal facilities, and Senator Birkett seems to have paid no attention to Mayor Chapin's request that he should amend his bill so that it would contain the essential provisions of the bill favored by the Brooklyn authorities in 1887, which abolished the cumbersome Board of Trustees and provided a business mode of management.

The other bill was the much amended Jacobs bill still further amended. It is amended in accordance with Mayor Chapin's suggestion, and reads as follows:

The plan for increasing the terminal facilities shall be submitted to and must be approved by a Board of three experts to be constituted as follows: The chief engineer of the bridge, ex-officio Chairman of said Board, and the Mayor of New York shall appoint one member and the Mayor of Brooklyn one member. The said Board shall be appointed within twenty days after the passage of this act, and shall publicly hear all parties in interest after ten days' notice of such hearing, and shall render their decision within ninety days after the passage of this act. The concurrence of all of the members of said board of experts shall be necessary to any decision or act herein authorized.

The extension to Tillary street is to be confined to the space in the middle of the block.

NOTE-KITING BY PELL & CO.

Ex-Gov. Cornell Comes In Unfortunately at the Tail of the Kite.

The check-kiting operations of the gang which captured the Sixth National Bank last January are matched by some extraordinary financial gymnastics by some of the members of the same combine in the line of note-kiting. Three versions of the interesting history of a note for $5,000, which the Garfield National Bank now holds, were given to Judge Barrett yesterday in an action brought by the bank to recover from the maker and endorsers.

The note was made last October by Jacob Lorillard, a brickmaker of Lorillard Point, Westchester county, who is said to be a wealthy man. James A. Simmons of Sixth National Bank wrecking fame is the payee and an endorser. Ex-Gov. Alonzo B. Cornell is another endorser, and through him the note came into the possession of the Garfield National Bank, which was unable to collect it from any of the three men whose names appear thereon when it fell due nearly three months ago.

Suit upon the note was begun in February, but the bank's attorneys found great difficulty in serving notice upon the defendants. It became necessary to employ detectives, and even then Gov. Cornell, the last of the three to be found, did not receive the legal notice until April 10. When the case finally got into court the bank produced evidence to show that it had received the note in the regular course of business from Gov. Cornell, had discounted it, and paid him its cash value.

The other three parties in the transaction appeared in court yesterday and told separate and contradictory stories about it.

Mr. Lorillard declared that he made the note last October for Simmons's benefit, with the distinct understanding that it was to be used in developing a banking enterprise in Boston, in which they were jointly interested. The proceeds of the note, Mr. Lorillard further affirmed, were fraudulently diverted to other uses, and he never received any benefit from the note, direct or indirect. He therefore contests the validity of the paper on the ground of fraud. He made other notes at the same time, which were discounted in a similar way in various banking institutions, and Mr. Lorillard is contesting his liability upon all of them. John J. Adams, counsel for the Garfield Bank, tried to get the Court to set aside Mr. Lorillard's answer to the suit, on the ground of irrelevancy, but Judge Barrett refused to do so.

Mr. Simmons told his story. He said that George H. Pell was his financial agent, and that Pell acted in the same capacity for Lorillard. Last October Pell brought him Simmons' the note in controversy, and he endorsed it simply as a matter of accommodation. He never endorsed Lorillard's paper in this way, but he didn't receive a dollar for it. This particular note never yielded him a penny, directly or indirectly. He understood that subsequently Pell sent the note to a note broker named Hull or Hall to be disposed of, and that the Cornell bought it, but never paid for it; at least no account of the proceeds was ever rendered.

Ex-Gov. Cornell's version: He bought the note of a broker and paid cash for it. He had no direct dealings with Simmons and has no business relations with him. Gov. Cornell has not yet filed his answer in the suit against him on the note.

The case was adjourned until Monday, when probably the note broker who sold the note will be produced and perhaps George H. Pell will be invited to say something.

Judge Benedict of the United States Circuit Court yesterday handed down a decision overruling the demurrer made by Peter J. Claassen, ex-President of the Sixth National Bank, to all the counts but four in the indictment for embezzlement. Claassen was directed to appear in court on Monday to plead to the indictment as a whole. Should a plea of not guilty be entered, the trial will begin on May 7.

THE WOMAN SUFFERED

While Commissioners Stephenson and Weber Quarrelled About Responsibility.

The irrepressible conflict between the State Commissioners of Emigration and the Federal Superintendent of Immigration broke out in a fresh place yesterday and caused a sick German widow, Mrs. Augusta Laiderig, a good deal of trouble and some physical suffering. Mrs. Laiderig came here in October last, leaving her three children in Germany in the care of relatives. She intended to send for them when she had earned money enough to pay their passage. While working for Mrs. Cook of 234 Seventh avenue, she fell ill with dropsy and was sent to Bellevue. She was discharged recently. She was unable to work and went to Superintendent Blake of the Department of Charities and Correction for assistance. He sent her to the Barge Office, Dr. Guiteras, finding that she had landed at Castle Garden, sent her over there. Superintendent Jackson, under instructions from Commissioner Stephenson, sent her back to the Barge Office, with the information that the State Commissioners had retired from business, and could not take care of her. She dragged herself back to the Barge Office, and was sent to the Garden again escorted by a policeman. This time she had to sit on one of the benches of Battery Park to get breath enough to continue her walk. Commissioner Stephenson sent her back to the Barge Office once more. Superintendent Weber authorized Dr. Guiteras to receive and take care of her for a while. Meanwhile Col. Weber had made her the subject of a telegraph of inquiry to Secretary of the Treasury Windom. This was the answer Col. Weber received:

Grant temporary relief in all cases that you are entirely satisfied are meritorious

IS MARRIAGE A FAILURE?

A Widower of 83 Finds It So After Less Than a Year's Experience.

LONG MEADOW, Mass., April 24.—The romantic marriage less than a year ago of octogenarian Pelatiah Ely and Mrs. Lucy A. Morse, who has seen 60 years of life, has been followed thus early by a still more interesting separation. Mr. Ely found that marriage at 83 was a failure and backed out rather suddenly. Mrs. Morse was nurse to Mr. Ely's first wife just before her death, and afterward was the widower's housekeeper. About ten months ago, and three weeks after Mrs. Ely's death, the widower and his housekeeper were married by Town Clerk Ely of Thompsonville, just across the State line from Long Meadow. The relations of Mr. Ely strenuously objected to this marriage, but their protest came too late. It was soon learned that Mr. Ely had transferred all his property, valued at $4,000, to his wife. A week ago Mr. Ely suddenly disappeared. He left the house ostensibly to go on an errand, but really to commit himself to the charge of relatives in Springfield, with whom he has since remained. Mr. Ely became afraid of his wife. The neighbors in Long Meadow sympathize with the woman, who, they say, has taken excellent care of her aged and decrepit spouse, and would be likely to more than earn the property she received. She made a revolution in the house, however, and Mr. Ely thought the improvements and general slicking up were extravagant. The relatives of Mr. Ely have petitioned that a guardian be placed over the old man.

BRODIE'S WIFE LEAVES HIM.

She Goes Home to Her Mother, and Declares That He Abused Her.

Steve Brodie will not leap from European heights for the amusement of the crowned heads or swim the English Channel this summer. He had bought tickets for Liverpool for himself, his wife, and his child, and intended to sail on Tuesday last. His wife left him on Saturday night. The Albany *Argus* of yesterday says that the young woman left Steve because he had beaten her. According to the *Argus*, she came back to her mother, Mrs. Lord, a boarding-house keeper of Albany, on Saturday night, and declared that Steve had struck her and bitten her in a drunken frenzy. She showed bruises on her arms and face as verification of her story. Steve came up to Albany on Wednesday night and called on her mother and her aunt, both of whom refused to let him into their houses, and demanded his wife. They would not say whether or not she was in Albany or under their protection.

Brodie returned to his saloon yesterday. He admitted that he had slapped his wife on Saturday. She ran away in the evening. He was informed of her whereabouts by an all any detective, and went up there on Wednesday night, but didn't succeed in seeing her. He declares that he never hit her. He eloped from Albany with her about two years ago. She had become infatuated with him because of his achievements as a swimmer and jumper. She was then Miss Gertrude Lord, and was only 16 years old.

The Church of Zion and St. Timothy.

Judge Barrett of the Supreme Court yesterday gave permission to two Protestant Episcopal corporations to consolidate, in accordance with an agreement heretofore entered into by them, with the approval of Bishop Potter. The churches are Zion, at Madison avenue and Thirty-eighth street, and St. Timothy's, in Fifty-seventh street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. The papers show that Zion church is running behind at the rate of $5,000 a year; that Murray Hill is oversupplied with Episcopal churches; that St. Timothy's is in the centre of a rapidly increasing population, has a lot extending from Fifty-sixth to Fifty-seventh street, is about building a large and handsome church, and needs the financial aid which Zion Church is now able to give it.

The title of the new church will be "The Church of Zion and St. Timothy in the City of New York." John Jewell Smith and Frederick W. Devoe will serve as wardens, and the vestrymen will be Robert Milbank, David Clarkson, Horace Manuel, Benjamin F. Watson, A. Howard Hopping, William S. Hawk, Charles Harvey Lane, and M. Taylor Pyne.

A CONSTITUTION ADOPTED.

CAUCUSES AND POLITICIANS NOT WANTED BY THE WOMEN'S CLUBS.

No Officer of the Federation Will be Permitted to Enjoy a Second Term—The Evening Reception at Delmonico's.

When the Federation of Women's Clubs resumed consideration of its proposed constitution on reassembling in Scottish Rite Hall yesterday, it was manifest that some of the members feared that the organization might be brought under the control of its politicians. Section 2 of Article III. was taken up. As originally drafted it read as follows:

SEC. 2. The President, First Vice-President, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer, and Auditor of Accounts shall be elected by ballot, without nomination, at the biennial meetings. A majority vote of the officers and delegates present shall constitute an election.

The President of each club in membership shall be Vice-President of the Federation, or a club may elect a Vice-President from among its members.

Mrs. Sewall of Indianapolis moved to amend by substituting "after nominations from the floor" for the clause "without nomination." She said "without nomination" generally meant secret nomination before the balloting began, which might open the door to corruption. Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Brown, Chairwoman of the Committee on Constitution, seconded the amendment, and Mrs. Robinson of Malden opposed it, saying the officers of her club were balloted for "without nomination," and the practice had not given rise to caucuses. Fear of caucus nominations, however, secured the adoption of Mrs. Sewall's amendment.

Section 3 brought to light objections against a second term for any of the officers. The proposed section read as follows:

SEC. 3. No member shall hold more than one office at a time. No officer shall be eligible to reelection to the same office for more than two consecutive terms. Each officer shall hold office until the adjournment of the next biennial meeting. In case of a vacancy, the Advisory Board shall appoint a member to serve until her successor be elected at the biennial meeting.

Mrs. Sewall moved to amend the second clause by striking out the last half dozen words, making it read: "No officer shall be eligible to re-election to the same office."

Mrs. Croly supported the section as originally drafted. She said that the limiting of officers to a single term would inevitably render the Federation a mere caucus. "Who's to be the next President?" would be the burning question which would take precedence of all others in its deliberations. She also argued that it would be a mistake to supersede an officer as soon as the experience of a term in office had made her familiar with her duties.

Mrs. Thomas said she was strongly in favor of one term. "A woman," she added, "who cannot make her mark in one term should give way to some one else."

Mrs. Sewall, in defence of her one-term amendment, said the Federation was made up of women who had obtained a knowledge of parliamentary usage by holding office in their respective clubs, and consequently there were no inexperienced women to be considered. Her amendment, she explained, required only a change of office. The same officers could be reelected, provided the office of each were changed.

The previous question was demanded, and Mrs. Sewall's amendment was adopted amid applause.

An additional amendment, that "No two officers shall be elected from the same State," was also carried, and the section was finally adopted as thus amended, as a whole.

Section 4, as adopted in its amended form, reads: "Each club belonging to the Federation shall be represented at the biennial meetings by its President and a delegate, who shall both be entitled to vote, and who shall present to the meeting a written report of club work."

A fifth section was added to Article III. as follows: "All members of clubs which have regularly entered the Federation may be present at any biennial convention, and may take part in the discussion of all measures proposed, but shall not introduce motions or be entitled to vote."

When Article IV., containing the qualifications which render women's clubs eligible to the Federation, was taken up, an amendment was offered making women's educational and industrial unions eligible. After some discussion it was agreed to let the organizations in question form a federation for themselves, and the sections were adopted unaltered, as printed yesterday.

Article V., as adopted, provides for biennial meetings in the month of May, the place of meeting to be designated by the Advisory Board. Biennial dues for each club are $10.

A sixth article was added, providing for the amendment of the constitution by a two-thirds vote after approval of the Advisory Board. The constitution was then adopted as a whole. By-laws were also adopted. Officers are to be elected to-day.

As on Wednesday, the afternoon was devoted to the reading of reports descriptive of the different clubs composing the Federation. Mrs. Sewall reported for the Indianapolis Woman's Club that twenty-two women's clubs belonging to the State of Indiana had assembled under its direction last October, and that a State Federation of Women's Clubs was in process of formation.

Mrs. Davenport reported for the Hypatia Club of Wichita, Kan., that its name was chosen because it is euphonious rather than for any other reason, although the club was aware that Hypatia was the name of a Grecian woman of learning and renown. George Kennan was recently a guest of the club, and in recognition of his kindness in answering all questions put to him about Russia the club sent him a basket of flowers. No woman is admitted to the club who cannot stop, play, recite, or in some other way contribute to the amusement of her fellow members.

Sorosis gave a reception at Delmonico's in the evening to the women's clubs which are her fellow members of the Federation. Among those present in addition to the club women were P. T. Barnum, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Palmer, and others well known in the amusement world as well as in that of women's work and of letters.

COMPANY B IS JUBILANT.

Col. Kopper Relieves Capt. Belknap of the Command, and Drills Will Be Resumed.

The members of Company B, Seventy-first Regiment, expect by next Tuesday to have completely recovered from the various ailments which have kept them from drilling under Capt. A. W. Belknap. The reason for this sudden restoration to health is that Col. Kopper issued an order last Tuesday relieving Capt. Belknap from the command of the company, and putting in his stead First Lieut. Clinton H. Smith, who had held command for a year past, while Capt. Belknap was under charges. Capt. Belknap has been detailed to take charge of the instruction of the regimental recruits from May 1 until further notice.

Col. Kopper said yesterday that he had restored Capt. Belknap to his command upon assurances from Capt. Belknap that the men were with him. Col. Kopper gave Capt. Belknap the test that he had asked for with the result that almost the entire company has cut drill rather than appear under Belknap, lest he should see the company broken up, and for the best interests of the regiment, Col. Kopper says he issued his order of Tuesday. Company B's men are jubilant, and are ready to go ahead with their drills again. None of the company has received any summons to appear before a delinquency court, and the general opinion among the members is that the trouble will end where it is.

An Editor Missing.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 24.—Ten days ago M. S. Cann, city editor of a local paper, left here for eastern Kentucky, where he owned a small tract of mineral land, which had suddenly become very valuable on account of a railroad building through it. At Louisville Cann told a friend that while in the mountains he was going to try to obtain an interview with members of the Hatfield and McCoy bands of desperadoes. He left Louisville for eastern Kentucky a week ago last Monday. Since that time nothing has been heard from him. Telegrams from Louisville say that he has not been heard of there since he started for the mountains. When he left here he expected to return in less than a week, and his friends think he has been murdered somewhere in the wilds of the Kentucky mountains.

Miss Coffin's Mother to Take Care of Her.

Justice Cullen of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, has made an order appointing Mrs. Sexta Coffin a committee on the person of her daughter, Miss Harriet M. Coffin, who was recently pronounced insane by a jury. He has also appointed the Long Island Loan and Trust Company as the committee of Miss Coffin's estate, which amounts to over $60,000. Miss Coffin has been under restraint since her sensational episode with Kyrle Bellew over a year ago, and is at present an inmate of the private asylum at Amityville, L. I. It is her mother's intention, it is said, to take her to Europe for an extended tour.

Began Early and Ended Early.

Pipi Menis secured yesterday from Chief Judge Larremore of the Court of Common Pleas a divorce from her husband, Hermann. The plaintiff is now but 18 years old, and there was considerable comment when she was married, two years ago, by Alderman Walker. The divorce was granted on proof that the husband frequented Hester street dives.

Stopped Work on the Grand Stand.

More than seventy carpenters employed in building the grand stand and fences at the Brotherhood of Race Ball Players' grounds at East New York went on strike yesterday because Contractor Conzens had employed several non-union men. John M. Ward was telegraphed for, and on his arrival the matter was adjusted and the men returned to work.

Economical people are pleased at the prices of furniture at Filley's, 148 st., near 6th av.—Adv.

LADIES WHO ARE HARD TO FIND.

Lawyers Obtain Permission to Nail Legal Papers on the Front Doors.

Charles W. Formes began suit on Nov. 2, 1889, against Mrs. Lucy C. Lillie, the writer of stories and books for children and other people, but has not yet, he says, been able to serve her with the papers. It appeared yesterday, on an application to Judge Barrett for permission to serve the papers by mail or by nailing them to the door of the defendant's supposed residence, that Lawyer W. G. Oppenheim tried first to serve Mrs. Lillie at Poughkeepsie, where she had been lodging with a Mrs. Benscoter, but the Poughkeepsie constable reported that she had gone to Pleasant Valley, Dutchess county. In Pleasant Valley they said she was living at 62 West Seventeenth street, this city. At this address the process server was told that Mrs. Lillie did not live there, but that any communication left there would be forwarded to Mrs. Lillie. A second trial at a Poughkeepsie hotel, where it was said Mrs. Lillie would be on Jan. 17, was unsuccessful. Letters addressed to her at various addresses in this city, and to New York, Boston, and Philadelphia publishers, to whose papers and magazines she is a contributor, have failed to fix her residence. Mr. Oppenheim believes she is living at 62 West Seventeenth street under the name of J. B. Hart, and that she is concealing herself for the purpose of avoiding service of the papers.

Henry Hausman found out at 604 Eighth avenue that Mrs. Lillie called there for her mail in the morning, and Mr. Oppenheim left a note there for her stating his desire for an interview. Later he ascertained that Mr. Lillie had called for his wife's mail and that there was no answer to the note.

Judge Barrett directs substituted service at 62 West Seventeenth street, at 604 Eighth avenue, and by mail.

Alexander & Green have brought a suit in behalf of Ellen Mary Hume against Louise Mowell of 15 West Thirty-second street, and their employees have been seeking an audience with the defendant there since March 15. They are informed that she sailed for Europe April 12, but don't believe it. Substituted service is ordered.

Two men who know Sophia V. Morse of 51 Convent avenue by sight were informed by a servant that she was not at home when they had seen her through the windows. Then a City Marshal and the Sheriff tried to serve Richard D. Hamilton's complaint in his suit against her, but gave it up. The notice may now be nailed upon the door.

OBITUARY.

Prof. Samuel Rotton Percy, who died in this city yesterday, was born April 24, 1816, at Frome-Selwood, Somersetshire. He came to America in 1834, graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1846, began practice in New York, and became Professor of Chemistry, Therapeutics, and Materia Medica in the New York Medical College. His report on New York city milk was published in 1859 and was powerful in stopping the sale of milk from swill-fed cows. This report was illustrated in *Frank Leslie's*. Prof. Percy's papers before the American Medical Association took prizes in 1863, '66, and '72. For the same the Medical Department of Columbia College Alumni Association granted him prizes in 1866, '67, and '68. The New York State Medical Society gave him the annual prize in 1876. He was often called "the prize taker." He was a most earnest vindicator of whatever he regarded as truth. His funeral will take place on Sunday, from 59 West Twenty-fifth street.

Charles Lowell Hancock, grandson of John Hancock of Revolutionary fame, was buried yesterday morning in the tomb of the Hancock family in the Granary Burying Ground, Boston. The Rev. Dr. Storrs of Brooklyn read the funeral service. Mr. Hancock was a graduate of Harvard class of 1829, his classmates including Oliver Wendell Holmes, the Rev. Samuel F. Smith, author of "America;" the Rev. Samuel May of Leicester, Mass., James Freeman Clarke, Judge George T. Bigelow, Charles S. Storrows of Boston. Only nine members of the class are now living, some of whom were present at the funeral. Mr. Hancock was also a graduate of the Harvard Law school, and had resided for the last sixteen years in Chicago, but had been staying for the past seven months with his niece in Brookline. He was 80 years old, and a bachelor.

William M. Thomas died on Wednesday at 219 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. He had been connected with many financial institutions of that city, and for many years was Vice-President of the City Railroad Company. He was a member of the Society of Old Brooklynites. He was an active Republican in early life, and served two terms in the Assembly.

Henry Tice, who died in Paterson on Tuesday, at the age of 68 years, was a native of Orange county, and there passed most of his life. He was a veteran of two wars. In the war with Mexico he served in the Tenth Regiment, United States Infantry. He served in the war of the rebellion as a member of Col. Charles H. van Wyck's Fifty-sixth Regiment, New York Volunteers. His remains were interred at Dublville, N. Y., his native town. He leaves a widow.

S. Carson Mitchell, a native of Meredith, N. Y., and formerly connected with several Delaware county newspapers, died recently in the hospital at Washington, D. C., where he had for two years been under treatment for a wasting disease. He was a member of Company G, 93d New York, where he was for several years prominent as a newspaper publisher. His health failing, he removed to Washington, and for a short time held a clerkship in the Pension Office. He was about 37 years of age and unmarried.

The Hon. Ira Brockett died at his home in Galway, Saratoga county, on Thursday, aged 78 years. Mr. Brockett has for many years been one of Saratoga county's best known and most prominent citizens. He has several times represented the First Assembly district in the Legislature, and has held many other offices. He leaves a wife, but no children.

Edward Smith, one of the oldest confectioners in this city, died of pneumonia at his home, 154 Greenwich street, yesterday morning. Mr. Smith was a native of this city, 63 years old, and had been in business in Greenwich street for thirty-two years. His wife and four children survive him.

Mrs. D. J. Sands, widow of the late Dr. D. J. Sands of West Chester, died yesterday morning at her residence in that village. She leaves two sons, Dr. Norton J. Sands, the President of the village, and Purdy Sands. She was about 75 years old.

Frank Hennessy, aged 36 years, for twelve years head of Hennessy Brothers' minstrel troupe, died in Milford, Mass., on Wednesday night of consumption.

Joseph N. White died in Amsterdam yesterday, aged 75 years. He was a prominent physician, and for many years a resident of Amsterdam.

Julius W. Green died suddenly in Amsterdam on Wednesday night of heart disease, aged 31 years. He was a city official and a fireman.

William Reilly, known as the fastest compositor in Connecticut, died yesterday at the home of his mother in East Bridgeport.

Henry Pulle, aged 44, a German merchant, and Leopold Prince, aged 47, died in Galveston yesterday.

Jacob Folensbee, a well-known resident of Amsterdam, died yesterday, aged 73 years.

Wilson's Business Directory for 1890.

Volume 43 of Wilson's "Business Directory of New York City" for 1890 is out. It contains the names of all persons, firms, and corporations doing business within the city limits, arranged under headings in alphabetical order and fully indexed. It includes all changes up to April 10.

A Rockaway Train Derailed.

The New York and Rockaway Beach train due at Hammel's station at 6:25 o'clock yesterday morning was derailed at the trestle about 100 yards from the station. The accident was caused by a misplaced switch. No one was injured.

BROOKLYN.

Gen. Theodore B. Gates has been elected President of the Thirteenth Regiment Veteran Association.

Secretary Tracy will visit Brooklyn on Sunday next to present a flag to the children of the Sunday schools of St. Peter's Church on Hicks street. The flag is the gift of Rankin Post No. 10, "the mother of Grand Army posts" in Brooklyn.

Seventeen men employed in the Challenge Cigar factory at 145 Fulton street went on a strike yesterday and will be supported by the International Union. Their complaint is that their wages had been so cut down that it was impossible for them to make more than $6 or $7 a week.

Asa B. Waterman, the manager of Jacobs's Lyceum Theatre, who shot Peter Doran at Lorimer and Meserole streets last Saturday night, has been indicted by the Grand Jury of Kings county. He was arraigned in the Court of Sessions yesterday, and on the advice of his counsel declined to plead. He will again be arraigned on Saturday next.

Frank H. Tyler, who was assaulted on Wednesday morning, in his real estate office in Fulton street, by S. A. Chase, because, as alleged, he had insulted the latter's wife, made a formal complaint of assault yesterday, and Police Justice Kenna issued a warrant for Mr. Chase's arrest. The case will come up in the Gates avenue court to-day.

Justice Patrick Walsh has dismissed the complaints against the employees of the Fulton street merchants who were arrested for an alleged violation of a city ordinance by sweeping up the dust and rubbish from the street in front of the stores. He found that there was no obstruction of the streets, the merchants having made arrangements to have the dirt carted off.

A fire that broke out yesterday morning in the big boarding house of Mrs. Emily Barry at 54 Sands street, could have been quickly suppressed had the hydrant in front of the premises not been useless. During the delay in procuring water, District Messengers Fox and Duffy were severely burned about the head, face, and hands, while trying to extinguish the flames. The loss amounted to $1,000.

H. L. Williamson of 428½ Clinton street was arrested last night by Detective Fundi on a warrant charging him with having forged a check for $[illegible]. The forgery, it is alleged, took place a couple of months ago at Easton, Pa., where Williamson managed a broker's office. He was held for the night at the Adams street police station, and will probably be taken to Easton to-day.

TWO HUNDRED TRAINED LEGS

ARE THE ON-COMING BALLET GIRLS ARTISTS OR LABORERS?

The Joint Committee of Congress Much Interested—E-Flat Tuba Art in the Band Wagon—Some Suggested Restrictions.

Prof. Richmond Mayo Smith of Columbia College contributed his share yesterday toward the solution of the immigration problem, that the sub-committee of the Congress Committee on Immigration has been asking questions about. Prof. Smith said that the artisan class in the United States was much better off than in Europe. The masses were more humane, and had more of the spirit of true fellowship and a better sense of fair play. They were kinder and more courteous to their women, who ranked higher than in Europe. Commercial honesty here was more marked than in Europe, and there was less violence here than in Italy. He did not believe in excluding nationalities, but unfit individuals, of whatever nationality, from America. He believed that any legislation that tended to restrict immigration and make the intending immigrant reflect more seriously upon it would be desirable.

He suggested holding steamship companies strictly responsible for the character of their passengers, and that our Government should let foreign powers know that the shipping of paupers and criminals to this country will be looked upon by the United States as an unfriendly act. Consular certificates of the character of an emigrant should also be tried.

Capt. Constantin Briand of the Faber line steamship Pictavia, which Congressman Owen boarded on Monday and found filthy, testified that the vessel was "very clean." He produced a paper signed by forty immigrants, praising him and his officers for their kind treatment.

Q.—Did the passengers sign the document voluntarily? A.—The officers suggested that they should.

Q.—Why did they do that? A.—The passengers generally don't think of it themselves.

Capt. Briand was asked for a specimen of his penmanship. He gave it willingly, laughingly, remarking in French, "I did not write that paper."

Hugh Coyle testified that he had organized a big American orchestra to give an international musical carnival at Madison Square Garden, but that Edward Strauss's Vienna orchestra, under contract to come here, had knocked the project in the head. His examination went on:

Q.—Are you an artist? A.—By a recent decision of the Internal Collector I have discovered that I am like any jewsharp player in the country.

Q.—Is William Kowe, the tuba player who was allowed to land by the Collector's decision, an artist? A.—I think not.

Q.—Is Patti an artist? A.—Yes.

Q.—What is an artist, musically considered? A.—A composer or a soloist. The other fellow is a laborer.

Q.—Is Levy an artist? A.—Yes.

Q.—Why? A.—Because he is a soloist.

Q.—Why may not a tuba soloist be an artist? A.—He may be, but you usually don't find them in circus bands at $17 a week, like Mr. Rowe.

Q.—Are the memorials of the Thomas orchestra artists? A.—The principal ones are.

Q.—Is Mr. Rowe an artist? A.—He is not a soloist. They don't require a soloist in a circus band. If the Deputy Collector elevates a bugle player to the standard of an artist we shall be the laughing stock of the musical world. Not a single one of the Strauss orchestra could properly beat the bass drum of the Thomas orchestra.

Mr. Coyle remarked that 100 ballet girls under contract, who were going to appear with the Strauss orchestra at the Garden, had sailed on Saturday last for this city. The six bald-headed men present manifested a strong interest in the inquiry at this point, and Congressman Stump asked Mr. Coyle if the ballet girls were not artists. He didn't answer.

BOUGHT BY AN ENGLISH SYNDICATE.

They Invest $5,000,000 in the Hammond Dressed Beef Company of Chicago.

BOSTON, April 24.—English capital is said to have been invested in the G. H. Hammond Dressed Beef Company of Chicago to the extent of $5,000,000. The negotiations were concluded last Friday, and the new owners are now in possession. It is one of the largest purchases that has ever been made of an American industry by Englishmen. The corporation was capitalized originally for $2,500,000, and the terms of the purchase were, as nearly as can be ascertained, as follows: Cash, $2,999,988; mortgage 6s, $1,499,960; stock, common and preferred, $500,051. Of the cash $150,000 was paid down as forfeit money, $1,000,000 was paid down later, and the balance, amounting to $1,848,988.40, came to hand last Friday.

The name of the new concern is "The G. H. Hammond Company, Limited." Ex-Gov. Oliver Ames of Massachusetts, J. V. Fletcher of the Faneuil Hall National Bank of Boston, and G. F. Grey of the Hide and Leather National Bank of Chicago are said to be trustees. G. W. Simpson, manager of the old company, remains in the same position at a salary of $25,000 per annum. The officers of the company are all Englishmen, of course. Viscount Alnon is the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, H. R. Robertson, director of the Bank of Liverpool; Colin MacKenzie of the Bank of British Linen Company, Allan Gardner of the Dublin Distillery Company, Jr. Bache Cunnard and J. L. Jameson of the St. Louis Brewery Company are on the Board. The temporary office is at Dashwood House, New Broad street, London. The capital, at $5 to the pound, is $5,000,000, apportioned in the following manner: $3,000,000 to the old companies, and $1,200,000 to the English promoters, leaving $200,000 for some Americans.

They Rode to Music.

The final music ride of the Central Park Academy, at Seventh avenue and Fifty-ninth street, was witnessed by nearly 1,200 people last night. It opened with a class ride commanded by S. J. de Valenty. A *jeu de barre* contest followed, and the prize a pair of handsome riding whips, was awarded to A. Seligman, a nephew of Jesse Seligman. The event of the evening was the fancy riding of Master Willie Holme Van Buren. The lad is only 5 years old, but he kept his seat on a spirited horse like a veteran, riding at a walk, trot, canter, and gallop to the orders of his master, finally removing the stirrups. When he came to jumping the hurdles the audience could not be prevented from applauding his pluck, though for fear of frightening the horse they had been requested not to do so. He was rewarded with a prize of a sadd