SUNDAY AT THE BIG FAIR.

THE CROWDS MAY ATTEND, FOR THE GATES WILL PROBABLY BE OPEN.

It Will Make a Breeze, but Nobody Expects This Will Hurt the Sunday Attendance—Extortion of the Restaurant Keepers—Many of Them Will Go to the Wall—The Smudge of Chicago Smoke is Already Tainting Exposition Palaces—Our Own Diana Is Very Much Begrimed—Mrs. Potter Palmer Tells the Board of Lady Managers She Will Resign if There Is Any More Quarrelling—The Ladies Endorse Their President by a Rousing Vote—More Trouble with Theodore Thomas.

CHICAGO, May 4.—The one subject of discussion in the Chicago newspapers and on the Fair grounds is whether or not the Fair shall be kept open on Sundays. It seems easy for even a blind man to see what the upshot will be. It will be open on Sundays. In the earliest calculations of the Fair builders the twenty-six Sundays between now and November were counted upon as worth $7,000,000 from the sale of tickets.

The money was wanted even when it was supposed that 65,000,000 people would be pressing at the gates on the day the Fair was opened. Fancy, then, how much that money is needed now that the Fair has opened out of joint, and only a measly 15,000 people a day are visiting the grounds.

The hitch about the final decision to keep open on the holy day of the week is due to the fact that it is a double-headed institution, and neither of the heads wants to take the responsibility for the so-called sacrilegious departure. The national Commission does not want to, neither does the local Commission. It looks to-day as if nobody would do anything and the gates would simply remain open while the people file in on Sunday.

The arguments by which the Commissioners lead themselves into believing that it is right to break their word with the Government by opening on Sunday are somewhat ingenious. For instance, they say that the Government broke its word first. That was in this way: The local Commission went to Washington and borrowed $2,500,000, asserting that the sum was necessary to finish the Fair. Then the national Commission went to Washington and asked for a little less than $300,000 for salaries and the cost of prize medals for exhibitors. At the last moment Congress awarded this sum, but declared that it should be taken out of the big amount previously given to the local Commission.

The friends of Sunday opening all agree that by doing that the Government broke its contract, and that the law forbidding the opening on Sunday is null and void by reason of this breach. It will be remembered that the two and a half millions were given on condition that the Fair should be closed on Sunday.

"What is going to be the upshot of it?" THE SUN reporter inquired of a person likely to know.

"The upshot," said he, "is going to be an injunction taken out by one side or the other. That will be the beginning of a lawsuit or many lawsuits, which will be kept unsettled till November, when the Fair closes. In the mean time the gates will be open every Sunday. No one will open them. They will simply stay open. One month after the Fair closes, in December, Congress will meet, and then there will be a wrangle about the defiance of the Government. Nothing will come of it, and in two years it will be forgotten."

"See here," said this authority, "this is how we argue. This is one of the public parks of Chicago. It always was open on Sunday, and it always should be. You answer that we charge an admission. Well, there was no charge when it had one band of music and one lemonade stand, but it has $16,000,000 worth of attractions, and it is fair to charge admission. That is one good argument. Here is another. We have insured all the property that composes the World's Fair. The insurance people are very nervous for fear we will close on Sunday. You see, all the passes are made out in book form, with a coupon for every one of the 183 days in the coming six months, Sundays included. People who hold these passes will come in. Many will have to come in to attend to their exhibits. That will result in a lot of people being here without the crowd, and which really protect everything from fire and damage. If these persons who have to come in on Sunday do come, why should not the rest be admitted?

"But that is not the best reason. The laboring people are very anxious to have the grounds open on Sunday. That day is for poor people their only day of leisure and freedom. They have resolved to put spotters at the gates to see what goes on in case the grounds are closed. Well, you know what would go on.

Potter Palmer and Mr. Higginbotham would come along to give their friends a private view. Mr. Burnham and the architects and artists have a sort of club on the grounds. They would come in and bring their friends.

All these people would come in carriages. Say what you will, there is a latent spirit of anarchy here yet, and the sight of carriages entering the grounds would raise the ire of the working people. Carriages would mean to them that the rich were breaking the law and the poor were obliged to obey it. At that a mob from the stock yards might break in the gates and do infinite damage.

The leading evening newspaper, the *Post*, sums up the situation to-night in these words:

"It is still seemingly impossible for any one in authority to state positively whether or not the World's Fair will be opened on Sunday next. The majority apparently believe that it will be opened. The employees at the gates have received no orders to close on Sunday. They have always opened them on every day, and unless they are ordered to close them they will open them on next Sunday. President Higginbotham says he is the only one likely to issue such an order, and he does not know whether he will issue it or let things take their course."

The troubles with the waiters still continue and are so general as to have reached even the clubs. In two of the principal clubs yesterday old servants of many years' standing walked out almost to a man. One who remained told THE SUN the truth about the whole state of disturbance, and it is a truth which has thus far escaped the pervasive knowledge of the Chicago newspapers.

"My companions left the club," said he, "because their lazy and mischievous leaders in their union have actually made the credulous fools believe that they can live by robbery. They have thrown up places where they get $50 per month, a week's vacation every year, and support if they are sick, and they have done so in the belief that they can get rich by swindling the visitors in the Fair grounds. Their plan is to pay out of their own pockets for the food the customers order and then to collect as much as they dare to from the customers. That is why the newspapers are talking about sandwiches being 40 cents, about tea being 20 cents, and the most modest luncheon costing $1.50."

This sensible man was of the opinion that this plan of proceedure would quickly blight the expected harvest if it did not get some of the waiters under arrest for thieving. He said that the very worst of their stupidity lay in their striking now instead of a couple of months from now, because now very few persons go to the Fair grounds and the restaurant keepers are already desperate.

From an under official of the Fair, who has been connected with it since the first spade full of earth was thrown up in Jackson Park, still more information was obtained with regard to the restaurants and their extortion. This gentleman said that the eating-house keepers are trying to swindle the officials as well as the public.

All who buy food are served alike. He confirmed the statement that the waiters are pursuing a system of extortion on their own account, but he said that both inside and outside Jackson Park the proprietors of the restaurants are equally anxious to fleece the public.

"In six weeks there will be a lot of foreclosures," said he, "and with them this abuse will come to an end. The fact is that the speculators made the most crazy plans, based on the expectation of immediate and overwhelming crowds. They expected the Fair to open on its feet, but the expectation has been reversed, and it has opened on its head. The buildings won't be ready and the people won't come till the first of July. The big crowds won't come till September or the end of August. Every living soul in the country who can raise the money is coming here. I know that, for I made a tour of the country. But they won't come till harvest time—not till they have marketed their farm products. People think that harvests only benefit farmers, but when the farmers get their money they pay their debts and buy their luxuries, and so the harvests affect the furthermost cities on the coasts.

"But to get back to the present, enormous prices were paid for restaurant concessions in the park. Outside the park speculators ran up little shanties scarcely strong enough to hold together, and have rented them for thousands of dollars for the next six months. The men who have leased them made calculations of how many hundreds of dollars they must take in each day. Well, none of them have done any business to speak of, and when they get a customer in the traps they act as if they would like to take his clothes and watch and chain if they dared. They must have ready money. They won't get it, and I predict a tremendous crash and scores of failures within the course of a very few weeks. The already remarkable influx of visitors carrying food with them in baskets is going to hurry along the much-desired catastrophe."

The exposure of whiskers at the Exposition and all over Chicago is perhaps the most remarkable characteristic of this occasion. Until the crowds of Eastern folks get here this may well be called the World's Columbian Exposition of Whiskers. It is evident that those appendages, like the population, have been gradually going West with the growth of the country. But while the centre of population is somewhere in Indiana, this has become the centre of whiskers. It may be that the wind has some connection with this centralization, for the wind which so loves to sport with the frippery of human faces is also centred here. It never stops blowing, and the whiskers never tire of dancing to its music. One evident result of the World's Fair will be to bring out the best whiskers the country can boast. All the styles are gathering, and an informal competition is well under way.

To give an idea of the conditions here we will take Major Handy as an illustration. He would be a marked man in the East, as he always was when there, on account of his soft, but well-trimmed facial draperies. But here he is not noticed in the bewhiskered multitude.

Secretary Gresham has had a lawn mower run over his capillary vegetation in defiance to Eastern prejudice, and he looked insignificant when here with the President the other day. A popular frost moved with him wherever he went, for the people resented his disloyalty to Western usage. Don Dickinson, with his close trimmed club steward style of whiskers, would be frowned down if he tried to live here. That sort of thing evidently goes in Detroit. But it is felt that Detroit is old and Eastern and effete, while here he was taken for a dude or an English waiter.

Here we see the goat style is natural, and the Dundreary growth is at its best. But the long, loose, soft clouds of hair that blow wherever the wind listeth are the most truly admired effects, because they are simple and honest, like a horse's tail.

It has been said of whiskers that they are the cheapest luxury known to man. It might be said that being addicted to whiskers is the only vice which saves money to its victims. Such statements have been made in New York, where men are different, but here it would be dangerous to do aught except admire these beautiful portières of nature. This correspondent never refers to whiskers in conversation, except tenderly and poetically, as he would speak of the golden tassels of a corn field in August.

Still it is strange to see the Western men take seats at the tables in a restaurant and wring the fog out of their whiskers before they scan the bills of fare; and it is a new sensation to watch the barbers tie their customers' whiskers behind the backs of their heads to get them out of the way while they are shaving the men's necks. If a New York street boy were here on a visit and should call out, "Hey, whiskers; stop that man with the whiskers," the whole concourse of men in Jackson Park would halt at the cry.

The smoke, which is the chief element in the Chicago atmosphere, lent its queer effects to outdoor objects. As the Fair grounds are six miles from the heart of the city, it was supposed that the smoke would not hurt the Exposition buildings, but already the stains and smudges and drippings of smoke in solution are seen on the light-hued buildings, and this will soon change the great white Exposition city into a park full of soiled palaces. Already it is getting to be a coffee-colored collection. The artists like it, because it takes the newness and rawness from whatever it smudges. But, alas, it is as unsparing as death, and it is aging some things which should be left young.

Take our Diana, for instance, that immodest Diana who used to throw her only garment down to Madison Square. She is aging, and turning the color of a Sullivan street belle. In another month she could go a place in a burnt-cork show.

She has a black eye, where the smoke has settled in the cavity of one optic, and she presents to the assembled multitude one black thigh and one that is as brightly golden as it was when she was with us in New York. She has indeed passed away from us, and by midsummer when we look up to her eminence on top of the Agricultural building, we shall not recognize our old divinity. Her one garment, which, more like Venus than like chaste Diana, she seems to be anxious to keep at arm's length from her body, has been painted sky blue; but that is an improvement in the eyes of this critic, though it is a blemish in the sight of many artists.

One of the beauties of art is offering chances for disagreement. The colossal statue of the Genius of the Republic, by French, is admired in many quarters, but to-day the *Herald*, in a thoughtful editorial, demands its removal as being out of place in the grand Court of Honor.

The *Herald* says it is too big, that it looks suffocated, and that it spoils the desired effect of the peristyle which it blockades. The editor hesitates to express an opinion on the statue itself, but to this writer it does not seem wholly necessary to hesitate in that respect. It is artistic, if a thing which is neither shapely nor pretty can be so called. It is a heavily draped figure, presumably a woman, because it has a head like that of the woman on our trade dollars. She holds both arms up, one on either side of her head. Close at hand she looks even more like a large Montana potato than does the Bartholdi statue in New York harbor. From a distance she looks like a lobster standing on her tail with both claws upraised. Worse yet, she is all bright gold—such a mountain of gold as to look very vulgar amid her exquisite surroundings. But Chicago atmosphere will correct that. She will be an Ethiopian amazon in a suit of deep mourning by the middle of August.

It gives an idea of the immensity of this show to say that after four toilsome days spent in wandering over the great park and through its many palaces the writer only this afternoon discovered that the Electrical building is not and has not been opened. That makes two buildings that are closed, the palace of Fine Arts and that of Electricity.

The sun shone brightly at last, and kept shining nearly all day, yet it was fearfully cold. The newspapers say that at the Paderewski concert the people kept warm by running foot races in the corridors between the performances. It might well be true, for the great White City was intended for a summer encampment, and none of the buildings is heated. In this wretched weather the wind is cold out of doors, and indoors the buildings are damp and chilly.

THE DAY ON THE FAIR GROUNDS.

It Isn't Nice to Sightsee When One Shivers in an Overcoat.

CHICAGO, May 4.—Lowering clouds and a chilly breeze from the lake are factors not calculated to swell the attendance at the World's Fair. These conditions were present to-day, and the crowd was largely not present. The beauties of the World's Fair architecture fail to strike the beholder when he has his coat collar turned up about his ears and his hands shoved deep into his pockets, and the languorous swish of gondola sweeps seems strangely out of place when the gondoliers are gondoliering in overcoats and gloves. The attendance, therefore, was light. The chair pushers had an easy time of it, spending the whole day wrapped in their coats sitting in their paralytic-looking chairs. The bold Columbian Guards walked their posts in the chill wind with but few people to bother them with questions, and, on the whole, the day was rather a tame one at the big grounds.

The most sensational occurrence was in the Women's building, when Mrs. Potter Palmer threatened to resign from the Board of Lady Managers. Immediately after the opening prayer and roll call Mrs. Palmer rose with dignity. She was very pale and noticeably agitated. In a clear but determined voice she addressed the large audience of ladies who had gathered to dispose of the day's business. She did not talk long, but what she said produced a decided commotion.

"Ladies," said the President slowly, her face showing all the grief she felt, "I am deeply grieved at the feeling and internal discord that has shown itself in this Board. This quarrelling is unworthy of us and is due to the action of a few women who are here apparently for no other purpose. Such actions mortify me, and those inspiring them are unworthy of our companionship. If these things are to continue I must ask that my name be stricken from the roll of the Board of Lady Managers, and you ladies have the power to permit me to do so. If the Board cannot retain its dignity I do not wish to be humiliated by having my name on the list of lady managers."

When Mrs. Palmer took her seat almost every lady in the room was in tears. A moment's silence followed. Then half a dozen women were on their feet. Mrs. Lyon offered a resolution, thanking Mrs. Palmer for all her efforts on behalf of womankind, and pledging the Board to her support.

She was followed by Isabella Beecher Hooker, who, weeping, protested bitterly against the jealousies and quarrelling that made such a statement by Mrs. Palmer necessary.

Mrs. Ralph Troutman of New York made a stirring appeal to the ladies to rise to the occasion and support the work of women throughout the land, and not permit their efforts to prove a failure. One after another the ladies got the floor and spoke on the resolution. The more they talked the warmer they got. When put to a vote Mrs. Lyon's resolution went through with a shout, and peace and love were promised for the future.

Through all this show of devotion those ladies who wanted to meet the Duchess and didn't, and who refused to attend Mrs. Palmer's reception yesterday, and who have been the cause of all the trouble, sat silently watching the proceedings.

It is still seemingly impossible for any one in authority to say positively whether or not the Fair will be opened on Sunday next. The majority apparently believe that it will be opened. If anybody is in a position to give accurate information he is taking precious good care to keep it to himself. The situation developed no new phase to-day. The employees at the gates have received no orders to close on Sunday. They have always opened them on every day, and unless they are ordered to close them they will open them on next Sunday. President Higginbotham says that he is the only one likely to issue an order, and he does not know whether he will issue it or let things take their course.

Moreover, the coupon passes have coupons for every calendar day. The holders may come in on Sunday as well as any other day. It was evidently the intention that they should come. It is possible, of course, that those who have passes may come in, but no others. But it is not considered as altogether probable that the powers that be will care to have it said that the Fair is for the few alone, and that the immense crowds must content themselves with a view of the outside of the fence.

Musical Director Thomas has reversed the ruling he made in the case of Paderewski to the effect that the artist must be permitted to select for himself the make of instrument on which he will play in the Exposition concerts. In the orchestra are five harpists. Three of these artists have used for a long time the harp made by Lyon & Healy of this city. Mr. Thomas announced that no Lyon & Healy harp would be permitted to be played at the Exposition concerts. In vain the harpists protested. The plea that he had put forward on behalf of Paderewski and his favorite piano, and which had been sustained by the directory, Thomas himself repudiated and rejected. The harpists had to get other instruments or get out of the orchestra. First it was the Steinway piano, and now only the Steinway harp must be used where Thomas waves his baton.

The wheels went round in Machinery Hall to-day, but not for any great length of time, nor were there many of them. Operative mechanism was principally the contrivances which embroider names and patriotic mottoes on silk handkerchiefs woven in the building and sold as souvenirs. Exhibits in Machinery Hall are slowly getting into place, but the operation of placing all that are yet unpacked is an undertaking of such tremendous size that it would not be surprising if several weeks elapsed before the exhibits can be called complete.

The landscape people got at it early in the day, and before night had worked wonders in the way of filling and grading preparatory to sodding. Work on Fifty-seventh street, on which many of the leading State buildings face, has been entirely finished.

The interior of the central aisle in the Fine Arts building is still a vast field of unpacked boxes, some of them almost as large as the freight car in which they were brought to Chicago. In the foreign sections Great Britain and Canada are furthest advanced. Their hanging is practically completed.

Down in the south end of the grounds and around the Administration building the brushing up process still continues. The remains of the grand stand are slowly disappearing. Three immense steam rollers puffed monotonously back and forth in front of the terminal station all day. The Exposition people are determined to have good roads if they have nothing else.

Chief Robinson of the Department of Mechanical Arts was angry when he read of the combination formed by the manufacturers of woodworking and ironworking machinery to resist the charge of $60 per horse power. The chief said with considerable vehemence that no exhibitor would be permitted to remove his machines, that no exhibitor would be allowed to cover his exhibit, and if any attempt was made to do so he would station a guard at every space to prevent it. Not only that, but the exhibitors would be forced to pay the $60 per horse power if they turned their machines at times other than during the specified free hours.

Chief Robinson did not attempt to conceal the fact that the Exposition Company expected to make from $40,000 to $100,000 by selling the power. He admitted that at no other Exposition had similar charges been made, but he declared that made no difference with the management of the present Exposition.

In honor of the Duke and Duchess of Veragua and party, the elegant home of the Washington Park Club was the scene of an elaborate luncheon at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Plates were laid for forty and six. Tally-hos took the party to the park. Commissioner Krantz of France entertained the notables at supper at the Auditorium.

To-night President H. N. Higginbotham threw open his mansion to receive 2,000 guests, including all the foreign notables, Exposition authorities, and prominent members of Chicago society, in honor of the Duke and Duchess of Veragua and their suite. The fête was the equal in point of elegance and splendor of any of the receptions accorded to these distinguished personages.

The City Council Finance Committee decided this morning to set apart the sum of $25,000 to be used in defraying the expenses of entertaining distinguished World's Fair guests. The first shot at the coin will be taken by the naval officers from abroad, who are expected from New York to-morrow night.

The Duchess of Buckingham left this afternoon for New York accompanied by her cousins, O. A. Murray and Miss Murray, son and daughter of Lord Filibank. The party will stop at Niagara Falls.

10,786 Alien Visitors in April.

Chicago may be pleased to learn that during the month of April 10,786 alien cabin passengers arrived at this port. This indicates shipping men say, that there is going to be a rush to the World's Fair from Europe. In April last year only 5,008 alien cabin passengers landed, and in the preceding April, 4,832. The immigration statistics of Ellis Island for April show that 30,261 Italians landed. All other nationalities combined did not come up to these figures. There were 7,500 German and 5,149 Irish immigrants.

7 East 14th St.
SURE MUNYON'S SAFE
HOMOEOPATHIC HOME REMEDIES
FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS.

THEODORE THOMAS ACCUSED.

Commissioner Lannon Tells Things Which He Says Are Scandalous.

CHICAGO, May 4.—To-day's session of the National Commission was productive of a decided sensation. During the afternoon Commissioner Lannon of Utah said that what he wished to disclose was a national scandal.

He declared that there was a combination of musical manufacturers and organizations to do an injustice to certain exhibitors and monopolize all the benefits accruing from the Exposition.

He then read two letters received by a leading Chicago firm from the harpists in Theodore Thomas's orchestra, one of which was to the effect that the performers "would lose interest" in their instruments unless the firm would agree to pay a fee of $1,000 a year and a percentage on all instruments sold.

The other letter received by the same firm was from the lady harpist of the Thomas orchestra, saying that she had been ordered by Mr. Thomas to take out their harp which she was playing.

Mr. Lannon moved the appointment of a committee to investigate the matter, and report as soon as possible. This, in connection with Gen. St. Clair's statement early that Mr. Thomas's services would be dispensed with if necessary, created a sensation and the Commission was instantly in an uproar. After the Chair had restored order he announced that the committee would be appointed to-morrow.

Commissioner Lannon read the following letter, dated May 1, to Messrs. Lyon & Healy from Miss Anna Breitschuck, a harpist in the Thomas orchestra:

"DEAR SIRS: I'm very sorry to let you know this morning that Theodore Thomas gave us notice that he would not allow us to play the Lyon & Healy harp in his orchestra. With the harp myself was delighted, which you so kindly sent to my disposition, but as you yourself know that we cannot do otherwise, I myself will see that the two harps, 518 and 553, will be packed carefully. Then you will please send for them. If possible, I'll come to your store in a few days to thank you personally."

Prof. F. Wilson, Director Thomas's agent, was seen by a reporter in regard to the matter.

"Mr. Thomas will not talk about the affair," he said. "It is beneath his dignity to notice such trivial things. He is too great a man to even listen to such foolish charges. I will not allow any one to approach him on the subject."

An 11-year-old Boy Works His Way from Ulster to the Big Fair and Back.

ROCHESTER, May 4.—Willie Town, 11 years of age, of Ulster county, arrived in this city on a train on the Central road this morning and was turned over to a policeman by the conductor, who refused to let him ride any further because he had no money. The policeman took Willie to the office of Superintendent of the Poor McGonegal.

"What is your name?" asked Mr. McGonegal.

"William H. Town, sir," replied the little fellow, "from the World's Fair."

Willie has a taste for reading, and devoured everything that came to his country home which told about the Fair. Long before May 1 he told his mother that he must go to the Fair. She said she could not give him money to buy the tickets, but Willie says that she consented to let him work his way. Conductors disliked to put the lad off because he was such a little fellow. Here and there a man was willing to give him a quarter, and Willie finally reached Chicago. The guard at the door refused him entrance to the Fair grounds. Willie, however, had not gone so many miles to be baffled by a simple problem, and after long search found a suitable opening. Then followed two days of bliss, and then the return journey began.

When the boy reached this city his clothes were torn in places, and he was evidently tired, but on the whole he was not much the worse for wear. He refused to be anxious to get back to his mother. The Superintendent gave him an order for a half fare ticket for a part of the journey.

GOV. TILLMAN AND LYNCHING.

He Appoints a Special District Attorney Who Had Criticised the Governor.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 4.—Gov. Tillman made public to-day a letter from the solicitor of the Denmark circuit, in which the solicitor says that on account of his many relatives who are probably mixed up in the lynching of the negro Peterson, recently, it would embarrass him to prosecute the lynchers. He asks the Governor to appoint some one else. The Governor has accordingly written as follows to Solicitor Jervey of Charleston:

I therefore direct you to proceed to Denmark at your earliest convenience for the purpose of thoroughly investigating the outbreak, and taking the necessary steps to vindicate the law and punish the lynchers. I comply with Mr. Bellinger's request the more readily because your well-known zeal and legal ability gives assurance that you will do your whole duty.

The interesting part of the matter lies in the fact that Solicitor Jervey has publicly declared that if he were Solicitor of the Denmark circuit he would prosecute every man who took part in the lynching and would name Gov. Tillman as accessory before the fact in having sent the negro Peterson where the mob could get at him.

California Passenger Rates Reduced.

CHICAGO, May 4.—At a meeting of the Chicago Railway Association to-day it was decided to accept the joint notice of the Southern Pacific, Santa Fé, Missouri Pacific and Union Pacific that they would put in effect May 5 the rate of $44.50 from the Missouri River to California common points and $25 to Colorado common points. These rates are to apply to east bound as well as to west bound. The roads west of the river have to-day announced a rate of $55, Chicago to Colorado, based on the rate which is to go into effect west of the river on May 5. The rate from Chicago will be effective on May 5.

Reading's Proposed Reorganization.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—The Board of Managers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad will meet in special session to-morrow. The object of the meeting is believed to be the final consideration of the proposed rehabilitation plan. The report of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, trustees under the Reading's general mortgage upon the financial condition of the road, has been sent to the Chairman of the Bondholders' Committee in New York, and will probably be made public to-morrow.

Michigan Central Directors.

DETROIT, May 4.—This morning the stockholders of the Michigan Central Railroad Company held their annual meeting. After the reading of the annual report, made public yesterday, the following were reelected directors for the ensuing year: Cornelius Vanderbilt, William K. Vanderbilt, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Edwin D. Worcester, Samuel F. Barger, and Chauncey M. Depew of Detroit; Henry B. Ledyard and Ashley Pond of New York, Frederick S. Winston of Chicago.

Another Orderly Stricken with Typhus Fever.

Dr. Doty, Chief of the Bureau of Contagious Diseases, was notified yesterday that Robert C. Grey, 35 years old, an orderly in the Typhus Hospital on North Brother Island, had caught the disease.

This makes the fourth case among the employees of the Health Department since October.

There was but little change in the condition of Steward Evans of the steamship Nomadic. His recovery is believed to be doubtful.

Edward Wilson, a homeless man of thirty-nine, developed typhus fever symptoms in Bellevue Hospital, and was taken to the Riverside Hospital.

POINTED OUT AS A MURDERER.

A Russian, Just Landed, Arrested Under Singular Circumstances.

Jacob Friedman, a Russian Jew, who has been in this country only a few days, was arrested yesterday on information furnished the police by a fellow countryman, who asserts that the man is wanted in Russia for murder. Policeman Gustave Hinkelday was accosted at Broome and Essex streets yesterday afternoon by a man in his shirt sleeves who exclaimed breathlessly:

"There's the man down that cellar who murdered my uncle!"

He pointed across the street to a cheese shop. Hinkelday went over to the place and found a tall, shabbily dressed man with a dark beard talking to the proprietor. "That's the man," whispered the stranger to the policeman, pointing to the tall man.

The tall man gave a start when he saw the policeman's companion.

"What's this man doing here, and who is he?" Hinkelday asked the proprietor of the store.

"He came here and asked me if I wanted to take in a partner," was the reply. "I never saw him before."

Hinkelday took the accused man and his accuser to the station house, where the latter said he was William Kohlman, 24 years old, an iron worker, living at 26 Henry street.

"Eight weeks ago," he continued, "I received a letter from my cousin in Grodny, in the province of Dugrowa, Russia. It stated that a few days before he wrote my uncle had been murdered and robbed of several hundred rubles by a neighbor named Jacob Friedman, and his 16-year-old son. Both the murderers had then disappeared, and it was thought they had come to America.

"I haven't seen Friedman since I was 8 years old, but I was sure I would know him, and I kept a sharp lookout. I was in Eldridge street this morning when I saw this man across the way. I knew him instantly, and am positive that he is the man who killed my uncle."

When Kohlman's charge was explained to Friedman he declared that he knew nothing about any murder. He said he was 38 years old, and admitted that he came from Grodny.

He said he left home about three weeks ago and arrived here three days ago on the steamship Rotterdam. He had 400 rubles when he left Russia, he said, 280 of which he left with his wife and six children.

He said he had been boarding at 210 East Broadway, and was going to Chicago to work as a carpenter. Friedman swore that he had never seen Kohlman in his life.

In the Essex Market Police Court Justice Tainter remanded Friedman until to-day.

Kohlman told the police that his father, who lives in Jersey City, had the letter from Russia, and volunteered to produce it. He said he would also bring his father, who would be sure to identify the prisoner. He promised to be back at 7 o'clock last night, but he did not return.

RACES, CARDS, FORGERY.

Walter A. Reilly Arrested in Richmond on the Complaint of a Bank.

At the request of Inspector McLaughlin Walter A. Reilly of New York was arrested yesterday in Richmond, Va. He is accused of forging the name of Walter C. Burke, executor of his father's will, to a check for $3,500, which he got cashed at the Madison Square Bank. The check was drawn on the Union Trust Company in favor of P. J. Lynch, young Reilly's father-in-law. Cashier Lewis of the bank asked Inspector McLaughlin on April 27 to arrest Reilly, but the young man had left town.

On Wednesday the bank received a telegram from Carrington & Archer, hotel keepers at Richmond, asking if they would pay a check for fifteen dollars drawn on them by W. A. Reilly. Cashier Thompson took the telegram to Inspector McLaughlin, who telegraphed to the Chief of Police at Richmond, and in half an hour Reilly was under arrest. As soon as Inspector McLaughlin learned of this he sent Detectives Mulvey and Mealy to get the prisoner, who signified his willingness to return to this State without the formality of extradition papers.

Reilly inherited about $100,000 from his father. He then married the daughter of Dr. P. J. Lynch of 216 East Thirteenth street. He went into several business enterprises, one of which was the manufacture of artificial stone, but his rapid manner of living kept him from being successful. He spent most of his time at the races or in playing cards, and spent about $80,000 in three years.

IT WILL BE CHILDREN'S DAY.

The Little Ones to Have Their Innings at the Flower Show.

The feature of the flower show to-day, Arbor Day, will be the distribution of flower cuttings to the industrial schools of the Children's Aid Society. About 2,000 children will receive the cuttings, which are given by the Kindergarten and Potted Plant Association. The child that presents the best plant grown from the cutting at the chrysanthemum show next October will receive a prize. Mrs. George Gould has donated $280 in prizes, and she will make a speech at the presentation next autumn.

Mr. C. E. Weathered has given a glass conservatory window for the best chrysanthemum grown, and Miss Isabel McElhenny will give three prizes of jewelry to the children collecting the most money for the association. Mrs. George Gould is the President of the association, and among the patronesses are Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Bradley Martin, and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan.

BEATEN BY A BURGLAR.

Mrs. Church's Midnight Experience With a Disguised Cracksman.

When Mrs. Frank A. Church of 17 Craig place, Plainfield, was awakened early yesterday morning by a noise in her room, she saw a burglar rumaging among the jewelry and money in the bureau drawers. He had on a woman's rubber waterproof, with the hood thrown over his head, and he held a kerosene lamp in his hand. Without a word the burglar set upon her, and, after beating her severely about the head, escaped.

Mrs. Church's cries aroused the household. Then it was found that the burglar had taken only a watch. He entered the house by the kitchen window, and the waterproof he wore as a disguise belonged to a servant. He had picked it up as he passed through the kitchen. Mr. Church was away from home at the time.

His wife, though prostrated by the fright and the injuries inflicted by the burglar, is in no danger.

Abducted Twice in One Day.

Mrs. William Bright, an attractive woman of twenty-eight who lives in Flushing, was leading her ten-year-old daughter Daisy along Monkey Hill avenue on Monday night when two men suddenly sprang upon her, seized the child, hurried her into a cab, and drove off, leaving the young mother in a dazed condition. Mrs. Bright recognized one of the men as her brother-in-law, Robert Bright, of 96 Oakland street, Greenpoint. The mother had possession of her child but eight hours after an eight years' separation. She had herself been to Brooklyn earlier in the day to get her little girl, whom she took to Flushing on the afternoon train.

The child has been living with her grandmother, Mrs. Bright, and her uncle, Robert Bright, at Oakland street, since her mother and father separated in 1885. When the child did not return on Monday afternoon from the Norman Avenue School, which she attended, Grandmother Bright made inquiries and learned that the child had been taken from there by her mother earlier in the day. She sent for her son Robert, who, with a friend, drove immediately to Flushing.

Mrs. Bright says she will take legal steps to recover her child.

World's Columbian Exposition

Best of value to the world by illustrating the improvements in the mechanical arts, and eminent physicians will tell you that the progress in medicinal agents has been of equal importance, and as a strengthening laxative that Syrup of Figs is far in advance of all others.—Adv.

CUBANS HERE FULL OF FIGHT.

THEY DISBELIEVE THE DESPATCHES FROM HAVANA.

Mr. Guerra Says the Government Is Sending Out Doctored Reports—Patriots Here Still Hopeful of the Revolutionists' Success.

Despite the discouraging news from Cuba yesterday, Cubans in this city were as active as on the day before in making preparations for the big demonstration at Hardman Hall to-night. Not one of them would believe the telegram received from Havana that the brothers Sartorios had surrendered. In relation to the report that the forces of the insurrectionists numbered only thirty-three men and of these thirty had surrendered, Benjamin S. Guerra said:

"The Spanish do not believe that story themselves. A party of thirty of our men may have surrendered or been captured, but this will not affect the result. It was a part of the policy of the Government to send out reports belittling the extent of the movement so as to keep down as far as possible any sympathetic movement in this country or Cuba. The Government knows that it is resting on a volcano, and that the people are prepared to rise whenever they see any chance of a successful outbreak, and no effort is spared to make the country think the outbreak is only the work of a few weak and lawless men.

"In times like the present the strictest espionage is kept on all telegraphic matter sent from or passing through Havana, and every message of importance passes through the hands of the Captain-General of Cuba himself. Therefore we will have to receive with a large grain of allowance every bit of news emanating from Havana which is unfavorable to our cause. As an example of how thorough is their censorship over telegraphic matter, a short while ago we wired from here to one of our party in San Domingo warning him not to trust a certain man in Havana whom we had trusted theretofore, and in a few days we learned that the message had been taken off at Havana and the Captain-General had sent for the man referred to in the message and showed our the warning.

"Señor Martí, the head of our movement, is in Key West, and is in a much better position to judge of the prospects of the revolution than we. I received a message from him this morning which is full of hope for the success of our cause. He says the news sent out that Key West is wild with excitement over the news received from Cuba, and that Cubans there are offering to give up their lives or their fortunes. There is no doubt that the time of the outbreak is unfortunate for us, but we presume that those at the head of it were forced to take a stand, and now we must stand by them."

"When will the big mass meeting for Americans be held?"

"I can't say exactly, but within a very short time. We are anxious to place ourselves right before the American people. We want to dispossess their minds of any idea that we are a band of Socialists and Communists, and convince them that we are patriotic citizens, anxious to see our native land freed from a foreign yoke.

"I would like to emphasize the statement," continued Mr. Guerra, "that we contemplate taking no step contrary to the laws of this country. The reported despatch of revenue cutters to Key West is entirely useless, as there is no prospect whatever of our attempting an expedition from that or any other point in the United States. We know and respect the neutrality laws, which must be enforced here."

The headquarters of the revolutionary party, 120 Front street, where Señor Martí or Señor Gonzalo de Quesada, the secretary, can usually be found, was closed yesterday. On the door was a placard which read, "Any telegram please send to 349 West Forty-sixth street, city." This is the home of Señor Quesada, who kept way from the down-town office all day. A SUN reporter found him in the afternoon in the office of Mr. Guerra. He said that he would keep away from 120 Front street for some time, as the crowds that called on him there prevented him from properly attending to the affairs of the revolutionists. He said that the idea of the trouble in Cuba being over was preposterous, but that the time for action had come. There is no doubt that a good deal of quiet work and organization is going on among the Cubans in this city. There were many meetings among them yesterday, and all of them refused to tell what was done at these meetings or juntas.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Secretary Gresham has received a letter from the United States Consul-General at Havana, dated April 25, forwarding a copy of the proclamation issued on April 28 by the Governor-General of Cuba (already published) declaring the province of Santiago de Cuba in a stage of siege. The Consul-General says that according to the newspapers the insurgents number about 100 persons, while rumor gives their number all the way from 500 to 700 men.

This letter was the first official information received by the State Department with regard to the Cuban trouble. Secretary Gresham said this morning that no telegrams had come to him to-day, and he did not know of officially of any outbreak. He had not even been advised of the reported surrender of the insurgent bands as given in press despatches.

The Spanish Legation here keeps the closest watch upon all filibustering movements, and never fails to give proper warning to the State Department of any movement that it is actually in progress than Cuban Junta pronunciamentos or speeches of Señor Martí. Complaint has been made to the State Department for many months by the Spanish Legation of contemplated violations of neutrality laws in the United States.

The commander of the revenue cutter McLane, stationed off the Florida coast, is under general and specific orders to promptly advise the Treasury Department of any danger of violation of neutrality laws by filibustering expeditions, and to take immediate measures for the repression of any such movement without waiting for instructions, and report his action to the department.

No report of any contemplated filibustering expedition has been received from the commander of the McLane, and it is therefore inferred by the revenue marine officials that no movement of the kind has ever been in serious contemplation, despatches from Key West to the contrary notwithstanding.

MADRID, May 4.—The news from Havana that the chief Cuban rebels had surrendered has been received with expressions of profound relief in political and financial circles. Spanish funds have rallied one per cent. to-day and Cuban stocks four per cent.

The press censures the conduct of the United States authorities in allowing Cuban exiles to make a demonstration from Florida.

Manuel Sartorius, when he surrendered, confessed that he had yielded because he discovered that the leading filibusters had deceived him in professing to have the support of the most powerful classes in the eastern districts.

He was persuaded to believe, he says, that thousands were ready to join in the uprising, but soon discovered his mistake. His brother Ricardo was permitted to return to the mountains, and already he has induced Calle and other conspicuous insurgents to lay down their arms.

Late last evening advices from Havana, while to the effect that the Separatist movement has collapsed entirely, show that the authorities continue to observe every precaution for checking any renewal of hostilities from Key West or San Domingo, where exiles are still threatening.

The Weather.

The storm which came up the coast from the Gulf States was central over this city at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, following its course to the northeast. It became very severe after reaching the middle Atlantic States. The wind from the northeast blew from 42 to 60 miles an hour in the early morning. Before noon it had shifted to westerly, and was equally high from that quarter.

The rainfall was exceptionally heavy in all the Atlantic States. In this city the total fall was 3.14 inches. Washington had 2.72, Boston 2.68, Lynchburg 2.36, Baltimore 2.10, and Albany