tion of the principle embodied in this bill. The only sure way is by a proper division of municipal duties, individual and in the responsibility of every officer, and the unceasing vigilance of every citizen.

"ROSWELL P. FLOWER."

THE SHERIFF SALARY BILL SIGNED.

Also the Dock Department Contract Bill and Many Other Bills.

ALBANY, May 4.—Gov. Flower has signed the bill abolishing the fees o the New York county Sheriff and increasing his salary from $12,000 to $20,000. He filed the following memorandum:

"The enactment of this bill has been urged chiefly on the ground that under present law the Sheriff of New York receives fees largely in excess of what is a reasonable amount for the services performed; and that the county rather than the Sheriff should be the recipient of this excess of moneys. This is a sound principle in theory, and I am surprised that the Legislature in endorsing it did not apply it to other counties of the State. If the principle is good for New York, it ought to be good for Kings county and other counties where the incumbent of the office of Sheriff belongs to the same political party as is represented by the majority of the Legislature. By extending so salutary a principle to the Sheriffs of Republican counties, the Legislature would have escaped the charge which has been made against it that the chief object of the bill was a political attack on a Democratic officer and a Democratic county.

"However sound in principle the argument in favor of the bill may be, I am disposed to think, even while approving the measure, that its effect will not be as salutary as some of the friends of the bill imagine. It will be remembered that the present statute governing the fees and compensation of the Sheriff of New York was the outcome of the so-called Fassett Legislative investigation committee of 1890, and under its provisions half of the fees collected goes to the city. So that the more fees the Sheriff collects the greater the revenue to the city. The bill would deprive the Sheriff of any share of these fees, and to that extent withhold from him the stimulus which he would otherwise have to increase the amount to be divided between himself and the city. The experience with offices which have been made salaried in the name of reform has not been particularly encouraging in the county of New York. I cannot do better in discussing this point than to quote the report of the so-called Fassett committee upon the Register's office of New York. This office was made a salaried one in response to a burst of public sentiment similar to which is said to exist toward the bill before me. As to the effect of this change the Fassett committee said:

"It was urged at the time of this particular so-called reform that it would put an end to great evils in the administration of the office; that it would take the office out of politics by reducing its value as a political prize, and yield large returns to the treasury of the city. The extentate which these expectations have failed of realization will be seen by an examination of the testimony relative to the administration of the office, which we submit herewith. The city not only to-day pays the entire expenses of the office, but the office has become a burden upon the city instead of showing, as was expected, a balance to its credit through the collection of the fees for the performance of the functions of the office.

"There is no assurance that this experience will not be repeated in the case of the Sheriff's office, but, inasmuch as the bill is sound in principle and involves merely a question of policy, I am induced to give the advocates of the bill the benefit of any doubt and append my signature."

The Governor has also signed Assemblyman Ainsworth's bill, providing for the appointment by the Governor of a Commission to investigate the New York city tenement houses question and recommend needed legislation to the next Legislature. The Governor then appointed the following members of the Commission: William Bayard Cutting, Richard Watson Gilder, Cyrus Edson, Solomon Moses, George B. Post, John P. Schuchman, and Roger Foster.

Senator Saxton's bill, providing for competition in the letting of New York city Dock Department contracts, was also signed by the Governor. These bills were also signed:

Assemblyman Burns's bill regarding interest and taxation of Brooklyn securities.

Allowing Mount Vernon people to vote on the question of that city being included in a greater New York.

Assemblyman Marsh's bill authorizing the issue of $1,500,000 bonds by New York city to provide additional school accommodations.

Authorizing Yonkers to borrow $50,000 to pay indebtedness.

For the publication of 1,000 copies of the Fish Memorial exercises, and appropriating $5,000.

Authorizing Flatlands to convey certain property to the First Methodist Episcopal Church of that place.

Assemblyman O'Grady's bill providing for the establishment of a home for the aged dependent veteran mothers, widows and army nurses who are residents of this state. A preliminary appropriation of $2,000 is made for the selection of a site.

Senator McMahon's bill amending the Penal Code regarding the stamping of the word "sterling" on silver.

Amending section 3,374 of the code of civil procedure, by providing that neither party to a condemnation proceeding can abandon it without the consent of the Court.

Assemblyman Taylor's bill regarding the Brooklyn Department of Buildings.

Authorizing Yonkers to issue street improvement bonds.

Amending the act establishing the Yonkers police force.

Providing for the enlargement of Hoffman Island for quarantine purposes.

Appropriating $125,000 for the construction of new buildings at Sing Sing prison.

Releasing St. Mark's Hospital in New York city from certain assessments.

Appropriating $350,000 for Constitutional Convention expenses.

Amending the act providing for a garbage crematory in Yonkers.

Providing that money received by the Commissioners of the Land Office for the sale of Adirondack land may be used to purchase additional land within the State park.

Amending the New York city Consolidation act relative to St. John's Guild.

SHORE INSPECTION SERVICE.

Comptroller Roberts Refuses to Audit the Bill for the Steamer Gov. Hill.

ALBANY, May 4.—State Comptroller Roberts has refused to audit the bill of Thomas J. Hamilton, owner of the steamer Gov. Hill, for the months of January, February, and March, amounting to $2,700, alleged to be employed for shore inspection service along the coast of Long Island, and the bill of Michael Gates for the rent of a rowboat in the same service for the same period, amounting in the aggregate to $45. The bill for the Gov. Hill has been audited at $900 and the bill for the rowboat at $15. The Comptroller says:

"The recent Senate investigation showed there was no necessity for the existence of the office of Shore Inspector, and the Legislature passed a bill abolishing it, which was vetoed by Gov. Flower. From the sworn evidence produced upon the investigation, it was shown that very little effort was made in the line of keeping the shore clear, and that the steamer Gov. Hill was employed chiefly for pleasure purposes. While it is beyond my power to abolish this service, it has been determined that fancy prices shall not be paid, which seems to have been the case for some years past. According to the sworn evidence of the man who made the plans for the steamer she is worth about $4,000, but she has been rented to the State at the rate of $30 per day for the last eight years, which is at least three times what she is worth."

The Judgment Against Fanny Davenport Affirmed.

ALBANY, May 4.—The Court of Appeals today affirmed the judgment of the lower court in the case of Etoile de Loraz, plaintiff and respondent, against Fanny Davenport McDowell, defendant and appellant. This case brought in as a litigant the well-known actress Fanny Davenport, who defended a suit brought by the plaintiff, also an actress, to recover $725 damages for alleged breach of contract of employment. The plaintiff, in August, 1889, called on defendant, and an agreement was entered into by which Miss de Loraz was to have a place in the cast of Sardou's play "Cleopatra," which Fanny Davenport was to produce in New York. She was to play the part of *Iras*, and was ordered to report in New York or Philadelphia on Oct. 1. She was to receive $25 a week for twenty-eight weeks. The play could not be secured in time for October rehearsals, and Miss Davenport wrote to Miss de Loraz saying that the engagement was at an end. Plaintiff sued to recover the amount stated. The appeal was by defendant from an affirmance of a judgment in favor of plaintiff.

Hudson County Wants Harrison and Kearny.

The Jersey City Board of Trade held a special meeting last night to discuss the bill which has been passed by the Legislature taking Harrison and Kearny out of Hudson county and annexing them to Essex county. The sentiment of the meeting was opposed to the change because it would take about $2,000,000 of ratables out of Hudson county. A committee was appointed to wait on Gov. Werts and request him to veto the bill.

The Inquiring Senators.

Senator O'Connor of Binghamton came to town last night and said that he would confer with Senator Lexow to-day about the date for resuming the inquiry into the Police Department. Lawyer John W. Goff will participate in the conference.

The sure way to miss a pleasure is to miss the opportunity of enjoying one. Drop in at your bookseller's and take home with you Florence Marryat's "How Like a Woman." You will have a treat reading it.—*Adv.*

INSULTED MISS LAWS.

Albert Smith Thumped in the Nose by Her Father and Then Arrested.

Ida M. Laws, the fourteen-year-old daughter of Charles M. Laws, a restaurant keeper in Newark avenue, Jersey City, opposite the Court House, left home yesterday afternoon to visit Mrs. Wise at 850 Pavonia avenue. Mrs. Wise's house is near the Marion depot, and within a short distance of the vacant lot where Miss May Barrowcliffe, the young music teacher, was murderously assaulted and left for dead last January. The girl was passing along Westside avenue, when she noticed a well-dressed young man following her. Although not particularly alarmed, because it was early in the afternoon, she hastened her footsteps. The young man did likewise, and overtook her within half a block of the scene of the Barrowcliffe assault. He made an insulting remark. The girl screamed and started to run. The man walked rapidly, and kept her in sight until she turned into Mrs. Wise's house.

She was greatly frightened, and told Mrs. Wise about her experience. There was no man in the house to afford her protection if she went out, and so she remained there for nearly two hours, in the hope that her pursuer would go away, and when she started for home again the man was not in sight. Just as she got opposite her father's restaurant, however, she saw him on the opposite side of the street, and he raised his hat to her. Miss Laws hastened inside, hurriedly told her experience, and pointed out the man, who was standing in front of a saloon across the street. Mr. Laws put on his hat and started over to interview the man. The latter walked away.

"Hold on a minute!" exclaimed Mr. Laws. "I want to speak to you."

The man paid no attention, but started on a half run in the direction of Hoboken avenue. Just as he was opposite the Third precinct police station Mr. Laws overtook him. Seizing him by the collar with his left hand, Mr. Laws hauled off with his right and gave him a resounding thump on the nose which caused the blood to spurt.

"Insult my daughter, will you!" shouted Laws (thump), "you scoundrel!" (thump). "I'll show you!" (thump).

By this time the young fellow began to show fight, and he might have made it warm for Mr. Laws but that two or three policemen ran out of the station and separated them. Mr. Laws explained the situation, and the man was arrested. He gave his name as Albert Smith, and said he was 19 years old. He was a carpenter, and lived at 86 West Kinney street, Newark. He gave a very flimsy account of himself. He said he was on a train on his way to New York when he saw a young woman on the platform whom he thought was his cousin, and left the train to speak to her. On discovering that she was not his cousin he started to walk to the ferry. The place where Miss Laws pointed him out to her father is about two miles from the station and in an opposite direction from the ferry. Miss Laws is positive that the prisoner is the man who insulted her. He was committed for examination this morning.

THIEVES WHO STEAL PLAYS.

An Effort to Render Their Offenses Punishable Under the Copyright Law.

On Sunday night a committee of the Dramatists' Club will go to Washington to appear before the Congressional Committee on Patents on behalf of an amendment to the laws relating to copyrights. The object is to protect managers and authors in their property rights in all sorts of dramatic productions. As proof that the present law does not afford competent protection, authorities on law matters pertaining to the stage advise their clients not to copyright plays, for they are safer under the common law than under the present copyright act. A petition to Congress embodying the proposed amendment has been circulated among managers and authors, and has been generally signed. It provides that any one who publicly performs any copyrighted dramatic or operatic composition without the consent of its owner shall be liable for damages, to be assessed by the courts, but not be less than $100 for the first performance and $50 for each repetition. Further, it makes the offence a misdemeanor, and attaches a penalty of imprisonment not exceeding one year. It seeks to overcome the almost insurmountable difficulty of fighting play pirates through the courts (due to their being constantly on the move and never for a long time within the jurisdiction of any one court) by providing that the Judge of any District Court of the United States may grant an injunction to be served anywhere in the United States, and the injunction may be enforced by any Circuit Court. The defendants will be permitted to make a motion before any other circuit court to set aside the injunction, and, after a reasonable notice to the plaintiff, the chosen court shall have entire jurisdiction. The committee which goes to Washington includes Bronson Howard, David Belasco, J. I. C. Clarke, Charles Barnard, J. Cheever Goodwin, Henry Guy Carleton, and Harrison Gray Fiske. Ex-Judge Pittenger accompanies them, and Congressman Amos J. Cummings will cooperate. There is no doubt, in the minds of those connected with the theatrical profession at least, of the need for, and the justice of, the proposed amendments. Its only opponents are the fly-by-night piratical managers, who, if they should appear at all in Washington, they will present much the appearance of another Coxey's army. The question at issue, and there promises to be a fight over it, is as to the constitutionality of the proposed law.

"CHARLEY'S AUNT" AND "UNCLE."

Judge McAdam Says a Smiling Cat Isn't the Same Thing as a Winking Owl.

Argument was heard yesterday morning before Judge McAdam of the Superior Court on an order to show cause why an injunction should not issue on the application of Manager Charles Frohman, restraining J. Wesley Rosenquest and Arthur E. Miller from producing a play entitled "Charley's Uncle" at the Bijou Theatre on Monday next.

Henry Thompson, representing Mr. Rosenquest, said that there was no point of similarity in the plays. The name of his client's work had been changed from "A Noble Art" because the newly adopted title was more in keeping with the story. He insisted that Mr. Frohman could not possibly claim a monopoly of the title "Charley."

Walter M. Rosebault, on behalf of Mr. Frohman, declared that the Bijou management was trying to reap the benefit of the success of "Charley's Aunt," and in the similarity of the lithographs was trying to mislead the public.

"What is the similarity in the lithographs?" asked Judge McAdam.

"'Charley's Aunt,'" explained the counsel, "has the design of a smiling cat, and 'Charley's Uncle' has that of a winking owl," and he displayed the two lithographs.

"I think I could tell an owl from a cat," remarked the Judge, "and I certainly would prefer to have owls on the fence in my back yard at night."

"But we complain that the title 'Charley's Uncle' is an infringement of our title," persisted Mr. Rosebault.

"That claim is untenable," replied the Judge. "Anybody can use for a title to a play not only 'Charley's Uncle,' but can take in all his relatives even to his great-grandfather."

After further argument the Judge took the papers.

Mantell's Managers Lose.

Henry E. Howland, who was appointed referee in the suit brought by Theatrical Managers Proctor and Turner against Robert B. Mantell, wherein they sought an injunction restraining Mantell from playing under any other management except theirs, basing their claims to his services on a five-year contract, has filed his report in the Supreme Court. He decides in favor of Mantell.

The report states that according to the contract Mantell was to receive $100 a week and 40 per cent. of the receipts. It was the duty of the managers to advertise the actor properly, to book him in good-paying cities, and to look after his interests generally. This the referee decides they did not do. He finds that not only have they failed to book the actor properly, but that they expected him to accomplish physical impossibilities in booking him to appear in Denver on a Saturday night and on the following Monday at Minneapolis.

St. Peter's Literary Union Presents a Play.

The members of St. Peter's Literary Union, accompanied by their moderator, the Rev. John H. Briody, visited Hastings last night, and presented the high comedy "David Garrick," to a crowded house, for the benefit of the school being built by Father Quinn, formerly attached to St. Peter's Church in Barclay street. The cast was the same as when played April 9 last, at the Central Opera House in East Sixty-seventh street, only that last night's entertainment included a tenor solo by Mr. Thomas F. Moore, and a duet by Miss F. Gomlen and Miss Mamie Moore.

The "Hanna" Injunction Has Expired.

The injunction restraining the police from interfering in the production of "Hannele" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre expired last night at 12 o'clock. Counsel for Managers Carl and Theodor Rosenfeld decided to avoid all possibility of interference and obtained an injunction from Justice Beach of the Supreme Court after Inspector McAvoy and Capt. Schmittberger witnessed the final dress rehearsal.

A MAN WHO FOLLOWED GROB

INSPECTOR WILLIAMS'S DETECTIVES ON THE LOOK-OUT FOR HIM.

The Police Hope to Gain Information from Young Philip Pittig, a Friend of the Murdered Man—Pittig Hard to Find.

Early yesterday morning Central Office detectives, in charge of Inspector Williams, and ward detectives, under Capt. Slevin, resumed the hunt for the murderer of Gottlieb Grob, the Swiss cook who was found dead in his rooms in the tenement at 221 William street on Wednesday night. There was a constant setting out of detectives from the Oak street station, and frequent conferences in the Captain's room.

Jacob Pittig, a tailor, who lives on the top floor of the tenement at 127 Stanton street, was brought to the station in the afternoon and closely questioned. Pittig was a friend of Grob's and belonged to the same lodge of which the dead man was a member.

Pittig's son Philip, a young man of 18, was also intimate with Grob, and frequently played cards with him in the rooms of Nicholas Hartman, who lives in the front tenement at 221, directly across the court from the rooms which Grob occupied.

It is hoped by the police that Philip Pittig may known something of the murder. Mrs. Peters, who lives on the floor above Grob's rooms, told Capt. Slevin that she saw a young man follow Grob into the house on Tuesday night, when Grob was last seen alive. She described the young man as short and stout, with light hair. He was dressed in black and wore a black derby.

Philip Pittig is said to be dark, rather above the medium height, and stout. Mrs. Peters did not see the young man go up to Grob's rooms, nor did she see him come out to the street again, although she remained upon the stoop for half an hour afterward.

The police will not say whether or not they suspect Philip Pittig of being the man who followed Grob to his rooms, but after Capt. Slevin had had a talk with the elder Pittig he sent two detectives to Boonton, N. J., where the young man is said to work as a bartender.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon Capt. Slevin himself left the station with a detective, and did not return until 9:30 o'clock in the evening. He then said that there was absolutely nothing new in the case, but that he might make an arrest before midnight. The two detectives sent to Boonton did not return.

Jacob Pittig said yesterday afternoon that his son worked in Boonton, and that he came to New York every Saturday night to remain over Sunday. He always slept at his father's rooms at 127 Stanton street. He did not come to town last Saturday night as usual, but turned up on Sunday just before supper with some fish. He said he had caught them in the Passaic River in the afternoon.

That night he slept at home, and in the morning he left to take the train for Boonton, as usual. He did not take the train, and on Monday night was at Hartman's rooms playing cards. On Tuesday morning he called at his home and said that he had been prevented from going to Boonton because some invitation cards for a picnic, which he had ordered to be printed at a William street printer's, were not finished. The elder Pittig does not know where his son was on Tuesday night, but on Wednesday morning he called at home again and said that he had got the cards and was going straight to Boonton.

Although the Pittigs live in poor quarters, their rooms are neatly furnished and bear many evidences of refinement. The elder Pittig was a soldier in the Prussian army.

BOONTON, N. J., May 4.—Philip Pittig is not known here. He has been employed at every barroom in the place to-day, but was unable to find Pittig or anybody who had heard of him. If he is a resident of Boonton he must be living under an assumed name.

Detective McCrerey of New York, who had spent the day here looking for Pittig, said he was unable to get any trace of him, and did not believe he lived, or ever had lived, in the place. The detective has not returned to New York.

BOOKKEEPER AND $20,000 GONE.

Young Goldhorn Gave Champagne Dinners and the Mannheim Insurance Company Paid.

Dozens of champagne corks and stubs of theatre-box tickets found in the rooms of young Ludwig B. Goldhorn give a clue to the cause of his stealing $20,000 from the Mannheim Insurance Company of 77 Beaver street, where he was employed as bookkeeper.

For five months the thefts have been going on, Goldhorn getting the money by forging checks, most of them for amounts varying from $500 to $800. His last forgery was on April 19, when he forged a check for $6,000 and went to Philadelphia. Manager J. J. Riley of the insurance company was out of town, and when he returned he found awaiting him a telegram from Philadelphia, signed by Goldhorn, saying that Goldhorn's brother had broken his leg and was in a Philadelphia hospital. Notes followed telling how very badly brother Goldhorn's leg was broken.

When Mr. Riley telegraphed a request that the key to Goldhorn's desk be sent on immediately, addressing the message to the Bingham Hotel, from which the bookkeeper's letters purported to come, he got the reply that Goldhorn was not known there. Then there was an investigation, showing that the bookkeeper's forgeries footed up about $20,000.

The forged checks were on a Canadian bank in William street. In the house on East Fourteenth street, where Goldhorn lived there also lived a Miss Meyer, who was to have been married to him within a few weeks. The police were unable to find from her where the young man had gone. Goldhorn is 23 years old, fair, tall, and good looking. He was born in Eberfeldt, Germany, of good people, and came to this country a few years ago. He had been employed by the Mannheim Insurance Company about a year.

It is not known that Goldhorn gambled or drank heavily, but he was fond of giving champagne dinners, and whenever he went to the theatre he had a box. These things and his fondness for dress and jewels probably caused his downfall. He is said to be a dead shot, having done much hunting, and always carries a pistol. In almost any part of Europe he would be at home, as he speaks half a dozen languages fluently. It is thought that he has gone abroad.

PROF. DRISLER'S RETIREMENT.

Columbia Alumni Give a Reception to Him and to the New Dean, Prof. Van Amringe.

The Alumni Association of Columbia College gave a reception last evening to Profs. Henry Drisler and J. H. Van Amringe in the library of the college.

Prof. Drisler, after half a century of labor in the college as professor of Greek, retires from active duty, his place as Dean of the School of Arts being taken by Prof. Van Amringe. The arrangements were in the hands of George G. De Witt, President of the alumni, and William S. Sloan, Secretary.

There were more than 400 alumni and guests present when President De Witt arose and eulogized the two professors. Nicholas Fish read the minutes of the Standing Committee, which are to be entered in the books, and Profs. Drisler and Van Amringe in turn expressed their thanks and reviewed the achievements of the college.

Some of those present were: The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, Dr. William H. Draper, Stephen P. Nash, Gen. Alexander S. Webb, Bishop Potter, Andrew H. Green, the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, George H. Putnam, Fredrick J. de Peyster, Prof. N. M. Butler, Brander Matthews, W. C. Schermerhorn, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, Joseph Laroque, Stewart L. Woodford, William Jay, William Lummis, Julian T. Davies, and Oscar S. Straus.

MISS STOHR KILLS HERSELF.

She Had Been an Inmate of Two Asylums and Once Before Had Attempted Her Life.

Miss Augustina Stohr, a comely woman of 30 years, hanged herself with a clothesline early yesterday morning in the cellar of the house of her uncle, Richard M. Banta, of Beech street, Arlington, N. J. Miss Stohr had been melancholy for several years, owing to religious excitement, and had been an inmate of a private asylum in Plainfield and of the Hudson county asylum at Snake Hill. Her father, Adam Stohr, lives at 190 Virginia street, Newark, but she has preferred to live with her uncle in Arlington. She arose at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, as was her habit, but instead of preparing breakfast for the other members of the family, as usual, she went into the cellar and hanged herself from a beam.

The barking of a dog, which followed her down stairs, awoke her aunt, Miss Le Count, who went into the cellar and discovered what she had done. Mr. Banta cut down the body and called in a physician, who said that life had been extinct for at least half an hour. She attempted suicide with laudanum a few years ago, and recently expressed a desire to die.

Where Yesterday's Fires Were.

A. M.—8:09, Pier 29, East River, hold of the H. Bischoff, no damage; 10:14, 906 Third avenue, Martin Johnson, damage trifling; 11:55, 90 Allen street, Minka Jota, damage trifling.

P. M.—4:41, 330 West Fifty-eighth street, J. Rosenweber, damage $300; 5:35, 117 Division street, Abraham Pressman, damage slight.

LAST OF MONKEY HILL.

Demolition of Old Fourth Ward Buildings to Make Way for a Factory.

Two landmarks of the old days when Monkey Hill was one of the fashionable localities of old New York will be demolished before the present week ends. Monkey Hill 100 years ago was a garden spot where is now the junction of Duane, William, and New Chambers streets. The landmarks that are to vanish are the old Townsend residence at 12 Duane street and 235 William street.

RELICS OF OLD MONKEY HILL.

Before Monkey Hill was levelled by the regrading of Duane street in 1888, when the street railroad was built through that street, these two buildings stood on its crest. The Duane street residence was a three-story brick building, with an old-fashioned attic and a gabled roof. The William street house was a four-story brick building, with brownstone trimmings, a high stoop, and an old colonial doorway with side columns and a high arched fanlight. It was built ninety years ago, and with its large high-ceiling rooms was one of the swellest residences in the old Fourth ward. It was surrounded by gardens on the north and south, and green fields stretched away on the west to City Hall Park. Its front windows looked out upon the yard of the old British prison, in which many of Washington's sympathizers were confined before the colonies won their independence.

The prison was a Dutch structure of hewn stone, with an octagonal roof. Part of the old prison still remains in the building at 236 William street, two doors from the headquarters of Typographical Union No. 6. When the Townsend residence goes, this wing of the old fort will be the final remaining landmark of old Monkey Hill.

The adjoining building at 12 Duane street was erected eighty years ago, and there was born shortly afterward Benjamin Townsend, the father of Sherman B. Townsend, the present owner of the property. Jonathan Behrmann, a cigar manufacturer, who afterward became a millionaire, dwelt at this time in a pretentious building at 235 William street. Benjamin Townsend started a grocery, which became a noted political headquarters when Townsend joined Tammany Hall and became Alderman of the ward. This was back in the forties. When he moved away in the sixties the old building became the Truckman's Hotel, and was a favorite haunt of draymen. The lettering of the old hotel sign was still distinct on the front wall yesterday. In later years a saloon and restaurant took the place of the old hotel, and the William street building was given up to the storage of building materials. The regrading of Duane street added a story to the hotel building through the alteration of the entrance from the side street.

A photographer took views of the old buildings last week as souvenirs for Mr. Sherman Townsend, and yesterday a gang of workmen began the demolition of the Duane street structure. They made quick work of it. Visitors crowded into August Ehrhardt's café at 233 William street, where hung a large frame containing pictures of the old British fort and the adjoining landmarks, with a newspaper description. A six-story factory is to be erected on the site of the Townsend buildings.

THE BIGGEST BARROOM GONE.

It Was in the St. Charles at New Orleans, but It Was Not a Modern One.

The destruction of the St. Charles Hotel in New Orleans by fire last Saturday night removed the most impressive building in the Crescent city, but it will be regarded as a piece of good fortune by all who have occasion to go to New Orleans and by most of the public spirited men who live there. The city has no first-class hotel. The St. Charles and the old St. Louis or Hotel Royal were both owned by one man and were both too old and too old-fashioned to be satisfactorily run. They represented a series of splendid hotels that were put up in the first half of the century, and that were all, at that time, considered as being among the most wonderful proofs of American wealth and civilization. All are still standing except the St. Charles. One is our Astor House, one is the Ballard-Exchange in Richmond, a third is the Charleston at Charleston, and the others are the St. Louis or Hotel Royal at New Orleans, and its neighbor which has just been burned up. All were in a great measure alike, being of immense size, built of granite, and made more impressive by huge colonnades of fluted granite pillars. The St. Louis or Royal, still standing in New Orleans, had served as the State House in troublous times after the close of the war. It made a good looking Capitol, but the St. Charles, which burned up the other day, was far more like a true Capitol. If the reader will imagine the Astor House with a doorway on the second story, and that doorway covered by a noble porch as high as the roof and supported by many huge stone columns, he will appreciate how impressive the hotel was.

Some of these old hotels, like our Astor House, have had large sums of money spent upon them, and have been modernized as much as possible, but this was not the case with the two enormous piles at New Orleans. They may have had money spent on them, but they were not modern. They were splendid to look at, and their enormous dining rooms, barrooms, and lobbies were such as scarcely any new hotels of to-day can boast. The barroom of the St. Charles must have been the biggest one in the country before and after the destruction of the one that was arranged for in the big hotel at Rockaway, where forty bartenders were expected to work simultaneously. The St. Charles barroom was a rotunda, or circular room, on the ground floor, and strangers were always taken to it to be told that it had been a slave market. The same thing was said about a dungeon-like room in the Hotel Royal, but in each case there was a doubt as to the truth of the assertion. Real estate auctioneers used a platform in a niche in the wall of the St. Charles barroom, and this was called the slave block. The notion seemed to attract a great many persons and to sell a great many drinks.

But there was no doubt about the genuineness of the big bar, and it was a never-diminishing curiosity to American visitors. The so-called "fixings" on the bar were what interested the strangers. As today is the ordinary and popular drink down there, the fixings included a number of bowls of sugar and of glasses full of teaspoons as well as more than one big water pitcher for the means of dissolving the sugar. Then there was mint in great plenty for the juleps and fruit for the cobblers, these two being the "high-toned" drinks of the natives. The bartenders also were of the old school, being neatly dressed and sedate white men, very polite and dignified, and certain to address every well-clad man as a gentleman, even if shabby in the certain. They knew every man of note between Richmond and El Paso, and studied their tastes in a way that was flattering.

But it is well for New Orleans that the St. Charles is no more. It had not outlived its usefulness, for it was crowded every year at Mardi Gras time, and it had long outlived its excellence. Visitors had complained of the lack of modern accommodations, both in print and in private, and a New York millionaire who took a party of friends down there not long ago had preferred to stay with his friends in his private car rather than fare worse in the hotels of the city. On account of these facts the more enterprising citizens of the set that composes the dominant Boston Club began this last winter a movement to organize a company to build a million-dollar hotel. They have been encouraged by the belief that New Orleans has a great future as a winter resort, as one of the three gay cities of the country, New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco being the three. It is extremely foreign, Latin, picturesque, and quaint in its older parts, and those who now go to Florida would be likely to run over to New Orleans, if not to stay in that city, with its shops, theatres, opera, clubs, and race course, in preference to the tamer joys of the sandy peninsula State. They will not do so, however, unless this recent fire warms into activity the scheme for a first-class modern hotel. Savannah has one and Atlanta has one. It is time that New Orleans followed suit.

Damages Against the New York Elevated.

On the retrial of the suit brought by Irene B. Roberts, administratrix of the estate of her husband Edward, Chief Judge Sedgwick of the Superior Court has awarded judgment against the New York Elevated Railroad Company for $1,800 for past damages to the property at 1,775 and 1,781 Third avenue, and $14,000 for damages to the fee.

GEN. HARRISON IS IN TOWN.

BROUGHT NO PRESIDENTIAL BOOM WITH HIM, HE SAYS.

Declines to Talk 1896, and Says No Man Is Authorized to Speak for Him—He Will Be Here a Week on Private and Professional Business—Mr. Platt Did Not Call.

Ex-President Benjamin Harrison arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel from Cincinnati at 4:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and then he learned that he had visited the metropolis for the purpose of getting his Presidential boom in running order for 1896. Gen. Harrison said that this was news to him, and that he had supposed he was in New York on private professional business. He will remain in the city a week, and he does not propose to devote any of that time to politics.

Harry New of the Indianapolis *Journal* has been quoted as the author of the statement that Gen. Harrison has taken the field for the Republican nomination in 1896. It is true that Harry's father, Gen. John C. New, whose utterances on Harrisonian politics have been considered oracular, has denied that the ex-President has longings for another term in the White House; but the oracular character of Mr. New's statement was questioned when it was known that the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* published a declaration in its editorial columns yesterday morning to the effect that there is no disguising the fact that Harrison is again in the field for the Presidency. The *Commercial Gazette* is controlled by Perry S. Heath, who was pretty close to the President in 1892. This statement was published after an interview between Editor Woodward of the paper and Gen. Harrison. This is what Gen. Harrison said last night of the publication:

"I went to Cincinnati to attend a meeting of the Loyal Legion and to install my successor as Commander of the order, ex-Gov. Jacob D. Cox. There was no political significance in my visit, and I was thrown among business men rather than politicians. My interview with the editor of the *Commercial Gazette* took place in the breakfast room of the Burnett House and lasted about half a minute—long enough for a handshake and mutual inquiries regarding one another's health."

Concerning the coincidence of his presence in the city with that of his special boomer for 1892, Gen. John C. New, Gen. Harrison said: "I had no idea that Mr. New was here until I read the morning newspapers and saw his statement.

"What of his statement that you will positively not be a candidate for the nomination in 1896? Was it authorized?"

"No man is authorized to make any statement regarding my political attitude. So far as politics is concerned I have nothing to add to the views recently expressed by me at Indianapolis."

The statement referred to did not commit Mr. Harrison on the subject of his possible candidacy, nor would he commit himself positively last night, although all who talked with him on the subject last night left him with the impression that he was not a candidate.

Senator Washburn, who sat at the same table with him at dinner last night, said that Gen. Harrison is out of the question as the Republican candidate; that though the next candidate of the party must come out of the West, Allison is his name.

Among those who called on the ex-President were Senator Redfield Proctor of Vermont, who came in last evening from his Green Mountain home, where he had been with Senator Dubois of Idaho whipping the trout streams with gratifying results. Ex-Postmaster Van Cott shook hands with the ex-President, and so did Congressman Quigg and Henry Gleason.

Thomas C. Platt and Congressmen W. J. Belden stepped into the corridor a minute after Gen. Harrison had gone to his room, remarked the chilliness of the atmosphere, and started to find warmer quarters. They did not call on the ex-President.

$350,000 FOR MRS. COSTER'S TOMB.

The Only Other Bequest in Her Will Is $30,000 to Her Executor.

The will of the late Cornelia F. Coster, who died on April 1 at the Hotel Savoy, has not yet been filed for probate, but citations have been issued to the fifty or more relatives and heirs-at-law to appear on June 28 and show cause why the will should not be admitted to probate.

The citations were issued at the instance of Frederick N. Seymour, who alleges in his affidavit that he is appointed sole executor and residuary legatee under its provisions.

The estate of which Mrs. Coster died possessed is valued at about $375,000, and none of it is left to the next of kin. Mrs. Coster's real property is valued in the formal affidavit at $50,000, while the personal property is put at $300,000. Both of these estimates, however, are said to be low, and it is the general opinion that $400,000 is nearer the mark.

The will, according to Mr. Seymour's affidavit, was drawn and signed on March 30, the day before the testator's death. The bulk of the bequest is that of $20,000 to Frederick N. Seymour for his services as residuary legatee and sole executor, and he is also to get the usual commissions from administering the estate. The residue of the estate is left in trust to the Trustees of the Cemetery Association, to be devoted to building in the cemetery a tomb for the bodies of the testatrix's husband, Gerard H. Coster; her father, William J. Breese; her mother, who was a Miss Wiggins of Cincinnati, and herself. The next of kin are two aunts. A contest of the will is expected. Mrs. Coster was declared a lunatic in December, 1892, in a proceeding in the Supreme Court, and was declared sane and restored to liberty in July, 1893.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC SUITS.

Colgate Hoyt Denies that Mr. Colby Tried to Conceal His Departure.

President Brayton Ives of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company said yesterday that the taking of testimony before the master in the suit to remove the present receivers will be resumed in this city on next Wednesday. He is also authority for the statement that Mr. James H. Hoyt, one of the counsel for the receivers, has resigned that position.

The departure for Europe of Mr. Charles L. Colby has given rise to sensational rumors that he and Mr. David S. Wegg and H. S. Boutelle had fled the country to avoid the necessity of explaining their connection with the Chicago and Northern Pacific deal. Mr. Boutelle was in this city on Thursday, and held conferences with some of the Northern Pacific officials here yesterday. As to Mr. Colby's absence, Mr. Colgate Hoyt, whose business relations with him are very close, said:

"The statement that Mr. Colby left the country secretly and to escape the investigation before the master is unjust and cruel. His passage was secured several days before he sailed, and was taken by his brother for Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Colby. He has gone to Carlsbad for his health, and by the order of his physician. Mr. Colby had something like a stroke of apoplexy about three weeks ago, and has been very ill. I have only seen him three times since, and on one occasion discussed our business affairs for a few minutes. The doctor ordered absolute rest from business cares, and said that undue excitement would end his life. Mr. Wegg's departure surprised me very much, though I know that he had been thinking of going to Colorado for his health. As soon as I heard that he had decided to go abroad I telegraphed asking him to stop here for a conference with me, but as I had gone to my country place last Saturday, according to my invariable custom, I did not see him before he sailed."

Eastern Railroad Men in Conference.

CHICAGO, May 4.—The meeting of Eastern railroad officials here to-day amounted to nothing. The officials tacitly acknowledged that they could do nothing to improve the situation. Passenger matters will be taken up to-morrow. To-day's developments indicated that the proposed Eastern pool will not be formed. The Grand Trunk and Wabash are said to have a much larger share of the business than under any circumstances would be allotted to them in a pool. They are not only doing their full share of first-class business, but have a monopoly of steamship business.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

James Bristol of Tremansburg, N. Y., committed suicide by hanging himself to an apple tree yesterday morning. Cause, insanity.

The Court of Appeals has handed down an order providing for a recess of the court until June 4, when the court will reconvene in Saratoga.

Dr. J. H. Heimer, Vice-President of the broken Mechanics' Bank of Lockport, N. Y., was yesterday acquitted of the charge of perjury in an affair growing out of the bank's failure. He is still under indictment for misdemeanor in receiving money for deposit when the bank was insolvent.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

I Can't Eat
I Can't Sleep

Is the lament of many people, not usually dyspeptic, at this season. These symptoms indicate disturbance of the system, declining health-tone, impure blood, nerve weakness.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

Possesses the power to charm away these troubles. It does not give the temporary sleep of the narcotic or nerve compound, but by supplying Nature's demands for pure blood and healthy strength, it gives

Natural Sleep

And by its "magic touch," as many sufferers say, it tones the stomach and digestive organs to the performance of their natural duties, so that

A Good Appetite

Is the natural result. If you need a good Spring Medicine, nerve tonic or appetizer, take

Hood's and Only Hood's

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Mr. Miller Puts Things in a Different Light—He Calls Upon Trustee Stewart.

Mr. Henry F. Miller, a brother-in-law of the Rev. Dr. Wylie, pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, made to a SUN reporter last night the following statement in reference to the article relating to the Scotch Presbyterian Church published in THE SUN of yesterday:

"The Rev. David G. Wylie is a man of such spotless character and unblemished reputation that he need