MURDERED IN HIS SHOP.

WHILE HIS THREE WATCHDOGS SAT BY AND HELD THEIR TONGUES.

At Least That's the Story the Police Get About Undertaker Knaus, Whose Wife Says She Found Him Gagged, Robbed and Dead in the Shop in the Morning—Killed by a Hammer Blow—An Arrest.

Henry Knaus, an undertaker at 2328 Broadway, corner of Lawrence street, was murdered in his shop early yesterday morning. A big hole was knocked in the top of his head. His body was found by his wife at 8:30 o'clock in the morning when she came downstairs from their sleeping apartments over the shop. It was then cold. A roll of bills which Knaus had the night before was gone, and the safe in the front office had been opened and rifled. The police have arrested Thomas Weatherford, a negro, who was the last man known to have been with the undertaker on Friday night, but there is little evidence against him.

Knaus was well known in that part of Harlem. He was about 40 years old. His father had the same shop before him. Knaus lived over his shop with his wife and her brother, Charles Demphewolf, an 18-year-old boy. His office was in the front of a half basement. Back of this was his workroom. A door led from this into a small court which opened on Lawrence street. The Knauses slept in a room directly over the workshop. A short flight of stairs leads from the workshop to the sleeping chamber. On the third floor young Demphewolf slept. In the workroom there is a couch on which Knaus often slept, especially when he had been drinking. There was a stove there, a lot of coffins, a sleigh and carpenters' tools. The gas in this room was always alight at night.

When Mrs. Knaus awoke yesterday morning a little after 8 o'clock her husband was not in the room. She supposed he was asleep below and took no trouble to investigate for twenty minutes. Then she went downstairs. The gas was burning dimly. Just under the jet which is in the centre of the room, were two chairs facing each other. The three dogs, a St. Bernard, a fox terrier and a black and tan, which are always kept in this room at night, greeted her pleasantly, and a little monkey, which is confined in a cage there, chattered good morning.

Mrs. Knaus looked around in the rather dim light and saw her husband lying on the floor. She went over to arouse him. She found his head in a pool of blood and his face wrapped around with a cotton bandage. Screaming, she ran upstairs to her brother. He went out and found Policeman Borst. Borst called an ambulance from the J. Hood Wright Hospital and then went with Demplewolf to the house. Knaus was dead. There was a round hole in the top of his head, made apparently by the driving end of a carpenter's hammer. It was about an inch in diameter and two inches deep. No other blow had been struck. The bandage around the face was a harness-cleaning rag. It was about a yard in length and had been wrapped three times about the head, covering the mouth, and was tightly knotted. By the side of the body was a gold watch and chain which had been taken from the vest. A gold ring was still on the right hand, but there was no money in the pockets.

The front door of the place was locked. The key was on the inside. The back door was unlocked. It was closed when Mrs. Knaus found the body. In the little backyard Knaus's wallet was found empty. Mrs. Knaus said that she knew he had $85 the night before. A number of papers were scattered about. One of them was an accident insurance policy. These papers had been taken from the little safe in the front office. The key to this always hung by it on the wall.

When Ambulance Surgeon Goeltz arrived he said the man had been dead at least five hours. Borst then reported the case to the station house and Capt. Stankamp went to the shop with a half dozen detectives. Two detectives were also sent up from the Central Office and Coroner Hart came along a little later. He was followed by Inspector Kane and a hunt for the murderer began.

It was learned that Knaus went out collecting on Friday afternoon. His wife said that he collected $50 which with what he had made him the possessor of about $85. He ate supper at home. About 7 o'clock an English peddler came to the house. Knaus bought from him for $3 a fur rug, displaying his roll of bills. About 9 o'clock he went to the saloon of Patrick Walsh. He remained there until ten minutes of 12 o'clock when the saloon closed up. Mrs. Walsh was tending bar. She says that Knaus drank but little. He read the newspapers and played cards. He did, however, show his money—a habit of his. He had been warned against doing this, but he had always said he was not afraid.

He spoke often of his dogs as a safeguard. The St. Bernard was very savage. This dog would allow no one except persons he knew to come near him. Many people came in and out of the saloon during the evening, but as it grew late the number decreased. At the hour of closing only Mrs. Walsh, James Sickles, the lunch man; Knaus and Weatherford were there. Knaus and Weatherford had been talking amicably together for an hour. They went out together. Sickles and Mrs. Walsh went upstairs.

On this information Weatherford was arrested. He was picked up on the street. He told the police that he and Knaus talked for five minutes on the street after leaving the saloon and that he then went to the home of Frank Harris, a colored man, living at 632 West 131st street. Knaus, he said, went across the street and into his shop. When the police got hold of Harris he told them that Weatherford had not spent the night with him. Weatherford then changed his statement and said that he had slept at 632 West 131st street in the apartments of Frank White, also colored. White corroborated this, but he could not tell at what hour Weatherford came in. Weatherford is a furniture mover. The police are holding him for further investigation.

Their theory of the crime is that the murderer or murderers must have known Knaus and been known by the dogs. They think the murderer entered the shop with Knaus and engaged him in conversation. The two chairs which were under the gas jet belonged in the front office. They were placed close together, as though two persons had been sitting there talking together. Mrs. Knaus told Inspector Kane that she heard not a sound during the night. She went to bed, she said, about 9 o'clock. If strangers had been about, she said, the dogs would surely have announced them with their barking. She did not even hear the sounds of talking. It is deemed strange by the police that the dogs should have allowed their master to be assaulted without making a disturbance. If he was gagged before the blow was struck, as the cloth about his mouth indicated, there must have been some sort of a struggle. Although there remain a half dozen hammers in the room all of them are clean.

OHIO LAWYERS DISBARRED.

Burke and Dellenbaugh, Anti-Hanna and Hanna Leaders, Guilty of Extortion.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 25.—Senator Vernon H. Burke, the anti-Hanna leader in the Ohio General Assembly last winter, was disbarred today by the Circuit Court, on complaint of the Bar Association of Cuyahoga county. Judge Dellenbaugh, who was among the Hanna leaders in the same great political fight, was also disbarred. Burke was found guilty today of being engaged by Dellenbaugh as attorney in the Manning alienation-of-affections case, and as such with having extorted $10,000 from Jane Doe by threats of exposure of her relations with J. H. Manning. Judge Dellenbaugh was found guilty last week.

Judge Caldwell read the findings, after explaining that the court had reached its conclusions in the face of many difficulties, the indisposition of Judge Lauhie and the Speaker, and the total disability of Judge Hale. "We find that Judge Dellenbaugh and Vernon H. Burke were jointly the attorneys of Nettie A. Manning during the acts complained of in the first specification," Judge Caldwell said. "We previously found that Judge Dellenbaugh did receive $1,100, one-third of the fees paid in the Manning case, and that the weight of the evidence showed that Dellenbaugh participated in the management of the Manning case up to the time of the division of the fees. It is necessary for the Court to speak of these two men together in passing on the charges against Mr. Burke, as it is almost impossible to separate the facts in each case.

"The evidence shows that a party named Hickox went to Judge Dellenbaugh and told him that Mrs. Manning wanted him to take a divorce case for her. Dellenbaugh subsequently took the case. Dellenbaugh employed a detective to ascertain what were the relations between Manning and Jane Doe. A meeting was afterward held by Dellenbaugh, Burke and the detective, at which Dellenbaugh said that the thing was ripe. At a subsequent meeting it was arranged that Burke should take the case."

The court denounced the conduct of the two lawyers, found them guilty and disbarred them.

If You Are Pressed for Time

"Want" advertisements for THE SUN may be left at any Postal Telegraph Messenger office. Charges the same as at THE SUN office.—Adv.

NOTES OF LEGAL EVENTS.

The Supreme Court of the United States reconvened on Monday after its usual winter recess and announced decisions in twenty-four cases. Of these, 14 were affirmances, 6 reversals, 2 were dismissals for want of jurisdiction, 1 was the refusal of a rehearing and 1 was an answer to a specific question certified from the court below. The most important affirmance was a decision upholding the constitutionality of an Ohio statute requiring railroads to stop three trains a day at any station on the line having a population of 3,000 inhabitants. This enactment was attacked on the ground that it was an unauthorized interference with interstate commerce, and four members of the court thought it was, namely, Justices Brewer, Peckham, Shiras and White. The prevailing opinion the other way, in which five Judges concurred, was written by Mr. Justice Harlan. Among the affirmances we also observe an interesting case from this circuit relating to the obligation of a railroad company which takes goods to be transported beyond the terminus of its own line. One Clayton sued the Texas and Pacific Railway Company for the loss of a quantity of cotton en route for England. The cotton was burned on a wharf controlled by the railroad where it had been placed for transshipment to a steamer. Judge Wallace held that the cotton had never been put under the control of the steamship line by the railroad company, and hence that the latter remained liable as an insurer. The Supreme Court of the United States is of the same opinion.

The gathering of lawyers and laymen at the reception to Mr. Joseph H. Choate by the Bar Association of this city, on Monday evening, afforded striking evidence of the popularity of the appointment of the new Ambassador to Great Britain, not only among the members of his own profession but in the community at large. There are very few men who have said so many sarcastic things as Mr. Choate who have been able to make and keep so large a circle of friends. The spirit of cordial congratulation which pervaded the assemblage that greeted him at this reception was unmistakably genuine and hearty. It was pleasant to see among those present such veterans in the public service as Abram S. Hewitt and Andrew H. Green. We are reminded by the volume of civil war records just published by the Navy Department that as long ago as 1862 Mr. Hewitt was consulted by the naval authorities in the alarm aroused by the demonstration of the Confederate steamer Merrimac against the Federal fleet at Hampton Roads. Mr. Green's latest official work was done in the Constitutional Convention of 1894. He appears to have regained his health, which has not lately been as strong as could be wished.

In speaking the other night at the annual dinner of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, Prof. Isaac Franklin Russell of the University Law School deprecated the tendency of modern professional education to keep a man from getting to work until he is nearly or quite 30 years of age. This tendency is most marked in medicine. "A bright boy, ambitious to become a physician and surgeon, goes through high school in preparation for college, where he spends four years working for his bachelor's degree and a year or two more in post-graduate study, then goes to a medical college and studies three or four years for his doctor's diploma, and, winning distinction, is awarded a staff appointment at a hospital, where he spends two years, and then finishes his education by study abroad. He will now be 30 years old and without experience in bread-winning." The delay is almost as great in the case of the successful law student. In the law schools the period of study is continually being lengthened and every change in the curriculum is designed to make it more difficult. Learned lawyers will doubtless be produced by the new methods, but whether they will be as able and efficient in practice as those who begin practice earlier may well be doubted. Prof. Russell says truly that if we should agree to place the age of self-support at 23 or 24, many changes in our educational courses would be demanded. It is plain, however, that our institutions of learning ought not to go any further in protracting the period of preparation for the activities of life.

It is a curious fact that under the existing law in England relating to medical and surgical practitioners a man may have the right to practice medicine and surgery and yet not be entitled to describe himself as a physician. A licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries in London is duly authorized, under the statutes concerning that corporation, to practice medicine and surgery; or, in other words, to do all that any physician may do. The General Medical act of Parliament, however, which was passed in 1858, contains a prohibition against falsely assuming to be a physician. The Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice has recently decided that the effect of that act was and is to restrict the use of the term physician to the highest grade of medical and surgical practitioners, and that the licentiates of the Society of Apothecaries cannot legally call themselves physicians because they do not belong to the highest grade.

The legal status of the land opened for settlement in Oklahoma was admirably stated by Mr. Justice Brewer in the case of Smith vs. Townsend (148 U. S. Reports, 500), where he said: "The evident intent of Congress was by this legislation to put a wall around this entire Territory, and disqualify from the right to acquire, under the Homestead laws, any tract within its limits, every one who was not outside of that wall on April 22. When the hour came the wall was thrown down and it was a race between all outside for the various tracts they might desire to take to themselves as homesteads." In the Violet case the misfortune of Violet was that he went in too soon, without any right to do so, and thus lost his land.

It is a pity that the probate courts are unable to afford adequate protection to the estates which come under their cognizance against the exorbitant claims of undertakers for funeral expenses. The *Long Island Farmer* mentions two extraordinary cases of this sort which recently came before the Surrogate of Queens county. In one, where the estate to be distributed amounted to only $1,000, the administratrix paid out $437 for the funeral of her intestate. "The Surrogate," it is stated, "allowed the account to stand because the claim had been paid and there was nothing left for him to do but to allow it." In another case the sum of $228 was allowed for funeral expenses out of an estate of $532.74. The Surrogate, however, did compel the deduction of a bill for liquor and food amounting to $23.18, furnished to guests at the wake. In the Orphans' Court in Philadelphia it has been expressly held that an administrator could not be allowed the cost of a wake as part of the funeral expenses, and the Court of Appeals of Maryland has refused to include among funeral expenses the cost of dinners and horse feed furnished to persons who attended the funeral of the deceased. There is a New York case in which the executors paid $250 to a commandery to which the testator belonged for parading at his funeral, and our Court of Appeals sustained the decision of the Surrogate refusing to credit the executors with the amount of this expenditure.

An interesting Oklahoma case was among the decisions handed down by the Supreme Court of the United States at the opening of the February session. Oscar H. Violet was sued by Calvin A. Calhoun to establish the title of the latter to certain land in Oklahoma upon which Violet had entered before the Territory was thrown open to settlement at noon on April 22, 1889. It was contended in behalf of Violet, however, that inasmuch as he was an honorably discharged Union soldier of the war of the rebellion the prohibition in the act of Congress against taking up lands in Oklahoma until the general opening of the Territory did not apply to him, the statute providing that the rights of veterans should not be abridged by reason of its enactment. The Territorial Supreme Court would not adopt this view, nor has the Supreme Court of the United States adopted it. Both tribunals hold that while the distinctive privileges of veterans in acquiring Government lands are to be maintained after lawful settlement in Oklahoma, they stood on the same footing as other citizens in respect to the time when land could be taken up there.

COTTON GOODS GOING UP.

PRICES HAVE BEEN RISING RAPIDLY AND ARE STILL ADVANCING.

Stocks Are Low and in Some Lines Cleaned Out, and the Product of Some Mills Is Engaged for Several Months to Come—Home Demand—Export Records Broken.

The advancing prices of cotton goods, as of iron and steel and their products, continue to be the subject of discussion in business circles and of remark in trade reports. Although business generally is reported good, in these branches especially the rapidly rising market commands attention. The daily reports of the commercial papers and the weekly reviews all give space to comment on the unusual conditions. Both Dun's and Bradstreet's reviews yesterday morning dwelt upon them. The opening statement of Dun's was that the situation (the business situation as a whole) is without precedent, that business has never been better on the whole, and that in some great industries the gain is astonishing, and it goes on to remark that the outgo of cotton continues heavy. Bradstreet's said: "Iron and steel and cotton goods have shared in public interest this week because of urgency of demand and consequent buoyancy in prices. In cotton goods, as in iron and steel and a number of other products, active export demand seems to have been at the bottom of the unquestionable improvement which has occurred in the last three months. This week has witnessed specially marked strength, print cloths, ginghams and gray cottons all sharing in the price advances. The export trade in cotton goods is the largest ever known for the period since Jan. 1, being more than double the value of exports a year ago. Cotton itself is rather easier and slightly lower on the week, a result partly of a slightly increased movement at the South."

In recording that bad roads and low cotton prices tend to make spring trade backward in the lower Mississippi Valley and Texas, the same review says that New Orleans reports that there are signs of a reduced cotton acreage in Louisiana. A commercial paper a day or two ago in considering the dry goods trade remarked that the feature of the advances in the prices of cotton goods was the conservative manner in which they had been made during the last three months, the result of which has been that buyers do not object to them, but evince a desire to get goods before the prices go still higher. The demand being ahead of the supply, the advancing prices afford a basis for future prices and future advances. There will be no famine of cotton goods, though; the mills are starting up already. The low condition of stocks is the result of the contraction of output that marked the two years prior to last July and to the gradual using up of the great surplus, that in the absence of any large demand was such a drag on the market for so long a time. People have used up their supply and want more, and they have got, too, more money to spend now than they had a short time ago. This latter fact is shown by the reported demand for a better class of goods than has commonly been called for during the recent times. The market reports, too, show that the good conditions that the merchants are welcoming prevail in the fancy lines as well as in staples. It has been remarked that the demand for consumption is approaching the normal, but that in one particular the situation is wholly new, in that never before in the recollection of the trade has the gray goods market been so far in advance of that for finished goods.

The head of one of the largest houses said that the improvement was not only in cotton goods, but ran through all the lines of the dry goods house stock, extending to wool, also. He called it a healthy demand and said that it came from all quarters at home and for export. He added that it was not the boom, however, that some people were inclined to deem it. As an indication of the widespread home custom now making itself felt in this city, the arrival of 184 buyers of dry goods on one day of last week may be noted. They came from Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, the District of Columbia, and the Province of Ontario. The price of regular 64-square print cloths up to 2¼ cents per yard, when it was down to 1 15-16 last summer, is a fair indication of the advancing market; and the surplus of print cloths at Fall Rivers and Providence has disappeared. Cornelius N. Bliss, who has returned to his office with Bliss, Fabyan & Co., said a few days ago that it was difficult to tell the percentage of increase in the selling price of cotton goods, because goods of some grades had increased in price more than others.

The last customs week's exports of cotton goods, amounting to 27,248 bales, broke the record. The largest of previous week's shipments was 24,761 bales. The value of the last customs week's exports was $851,750. In the early part of the month it was recorded that there had already been coming forward more orders than could be placed for shipment this side of May, and that in some instances orders for May and June shipments had been declined owing to mills being fully sold ahead for those months also. Many of the inquiries were for the China market. Many of the shipments go first to England, but they are for the Chinese trade. Of late week's exports more than 25,000 bales went to China. In the middle of the month the *Journal of Commerce's* report on the export trade said: "The market for all descriptions of brown cottons suitable for export is in an exceedingly strong position. It is difficult for buyers to place orders, irrespective of prices, for shipments within the next two to three months, owing to scarcity of supplies."

Lord Charles Beresford said in his speech before the Chamber of Commerce on Friday that of the $275,000,000 of import trade in China England had 55 per cent. and the United States 15 per cent., but that in four years American cotton had gone up 121 per cent. in quantity and 59 per cent. in value, while British cotton had increased 13 per cent. in quantity and 5½ per cent. in value. The British merchant in China, he said, has been buying American goods, which, though the Americans have done little, though it represents a large consumption of cotton goods, is South Africa. In a letter of Mr. Stowe, the American Consul-General at Cape Town, recently made public, he says: "Owing to recent conversations with merchants and manufacturers at the South African Exhibition, my attention has been called to the limited amount of cotton goods imported into this country from the United States. I am surprised at the small value we send compared with the exportations of the United Kingdom. I have not been able to find that any decided effort has been made by our manufacturers through the export commission houses of America or through direct representatives of American manufacturers to capture a share of this trade."

He gives the imports from the United States for 1897 as $30,488,032 against those from the United Kingdom of $3,513,313,168.

The cotton goods market writers in yesterday's papers held the same tone that marked the reports before quoted or referred to. The *Financial Chronicle's* weekly report said: "The cotton goods division of the market has shown increased strength during the week, advances in prices being reported in nearly all descriptions. The demand has not been on a generous scale, but it has, nevertheless, been greater than sellers have cared to accommodate and bids for a considerable quantity of merchandise have been turned down. Stocks are limited in the aggregate and absolutely cleaned up in a number of quarters, with production still sold ahead for some time to come. There are reports of mills resorting freely to overtime, but of this the market reflects no evidence in the shape of fuller unsold supplies coming forward. The print cloth situation grows stronger each week."

One of yesterday's reports spoke of the steady advance in print cloths to 2¼ cents as covering all lines of staple cottons and printed and converted goods also, and said that the majority of lines of prints and some bleached goods were held now "at value." It spoke of instances of a greater business being done after advances had been made than before.

The *Journal of Commerce* yesterday said, in overlooking the general cotton goods situation: "The scarcity of the general run of cotton goods grows more marked daily. Agents' statements that they are bare of ready supplies in many descriptions are corroborated by the complaints buyers make of their difficulties in placing orders for prompt deliveries and even for contracts not calling for fulfilment for a month or two to come. The market is in an extraordinary clean condition in brown and bleached cottons, in prints and in ginghams, and in the general run of white goods. Not only are available supplies unusually small, but production is covered by orders for some time to come in most descriptions. Some of the leading brown goods mills are sold clean to September, and most of them up to the end of May. Ginghams are practically cleaned up for this season and a number of lines of prints have their spring work fully mortgaged for."

Speaking of staple cottons it said: "Heavy sheetings and drills are steadily hardening in both Northern and Southern goods. Of the latter there are no regular goods under 4½ cents for standard or 4¼ cents for three yards, and in four-yard sheetings 3½ cents can be accepted as the bottom limit for 50x60s. Bleached cottons have made a further move upward, as shown by the advance of one-quarter of a cent in Fruit of the Loom, Lonsdale and several other 4-4 makes. Low-grade bleached in 64 squares are fully 4 cents per yard."

Prints it described as cutting quite a conspicuous figure among the advances quoted in the market from day to day, and continued: "Printers have not yet got prints up to a fair relative basis with print cloths, so that whatever advances have been made so far have full justification in that regard, and the conditions warrant expectations of a still higher general level being reached by the opening of the fall season. Stocks of prints in first hands are light, much lighter probably than they have been at this time for some years past. Printers within the next week or two will stop turning out light work, except on positive orders, and there is, therefore, no chance of any augmented unsold supplies coming forward."

The *New York Commercial's* cotton goods report said that on Friday the upward movement of prices of finished goods was participated in by additional lines of bleached, printed and converted cottons. Accompanying this was an increased demand for these and for gray goods. "Buyers who have steadily procrastinated are now," it said, "hurrying into the market, only to find most of the doors that are usually held open firmly closed. Even at advanced prices sellers are refusing to accept orders far ahead, or to allow customers to take more than their usual purchases. Many lines of spring prints are practically closed out in the primary market, and few converters can or will sell many more goods at current prices. There is much more money in gray goods at to-day's prices than in finished goods, and manufacturers and second hands will sell the former, thus producing a scarcity of finished goods of all kinds. The top of the market has been reached by neither gray nor finished, and it is not strange that buyers are seeking to place heavy orders for staple goods at present values."

An increased pressure from buyers to secure light gray goods of print cloth construction only met the now familiar unwillingness of the sellers, so often above referred to, according to this report, which went on to say: "Nominally, the market is on the basis of 4¼ cents for 4.75-yard, 68x72s. Light coarse yarn goods are in increased demand upon the basis of 2¼ cents to 2 9-16 cents. Four-yard sheetings are firmer and scarce at 4 cents to 4¼ cents. Standard to 3.50-yard drills and sheetings have been advanced one-eighth to one-quarter of a cent by some agents, and the steady home and export demand must soon force further changes. Bleached cottons of all grades were very active, with sellers unwilling to accept anything but small orders at top figures. Lonsdales, Masonvils, Hills and other less well known lines followed the advance previously made upon Fruits and Rivals. Low-grade goods were generally advanced 2½ per cent., and wide sheetings 5 per cent."

WOES OF TWO INDENTURED GIRLS.

Arrested and Returned to the Families That Took Them from Snake Hill.

Mary Hayes and Lizzie Bouker, 15 and 16 years respectively, were prisoners in the Second Criminal Court in Jersey City yesterday morning. They were once inmates of the almshouse at Snake Hill and had been indentured to families in the city. The Hayes girl was indentured eight years ago to Edward Lyons and his wife of 94 Zabriskie street. She ran away about a year ago and obtained employment in Frank E. Chase's family in Ocean avenue. She was found there and taken back to the Lyons house, but disappeared again last Monday and went to Otto Paul's house in Gardner street, Union Hill. Detective Lee found her there and arrested her. The girl begged not to be sent back to Mrs. Lyons's house. She said that Mrs. Lyons had two daughters who constantly taunted her. She said she would rather go back to the almshouse than return to Mrs. Lyons's. Police Justice Nevins turned the girl over to Mrs. Lyons. As she was leaving the courtroom the girl said she would run away again.

Lizzie Bouker was indentured two years ago to George Hoffman and his wife of 12 Waldo avenue. Her mother committed suicide several years ago, and the child was sent to the almshouse. Lizzie said that Mr. Hoffman whipped her. She ran away two weeks ago and sought a home with Mrs. Martin of 22 Colden street, a friend of her mother. She had obtained employment in Lorillard's tobacco factory and is able to support herself. Justice Nevin ordered her to return to the Hoffmans. The girl cried bitterly.

TO FREE THE NEWARK PLANK ROAD.

Newark Board of Trade Will Contest Its Alleged Charter Extension.

The charter of the Newark Plank Road Company as originally granted, for the road over the meadows from Newark to Jersey City, expired at midnight on Friday, but the company continues to collect tolls, asserting that its rights were extended for fifty years from 1879 under the provisions of an act which others say was passed for an entirely different purpose.

An effort is now being made to force the company to abandon its pretensions and to make the road free. The two cities have taken up and improved a large portion of the road, and Hudson and Essex counties are willing to take over the whole road and rebuild it and its bridges over the Passaic and Hackensack rivers.

Yesterday nearly every driver paid tolls under protest, and just before noon a committee of the Newark Board of Trade, consisting of John L. Armitage, Benjamin H. Atha, U. B. Brewster and Charles B. Matthews, drove across the two bridges, found the tollgates down and paid toll under protest. They made affidavits which will be presented to the Supreme Court in the effort to free the road.

Our twenty-first Spring Opening will be to-morrow. We celebrate it with a brilliant display of the rarest and choicest novelties, suitings, vestings and overcoatings. We cordially invite your inspection, and will give you the best value and up to date styles.

It's clothes to suit or money back.

Our new Measuring Guide, Booklet and Samples mailed free.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th Street.

OUR ONLY STORE.

"77"

Dr. Humphreys' Famous Specific

For Grip, Influenza and Stubborn

COLDS

Track of the Blizzard.

The track of the storm is strewn with many wrecks, but none so serious as the condition of the feeble and delicate who were so poorly equipped to endure the extreme and prolonged cold which penetrated the homes and to the very bone of the people; the result is almost universal sickness.

To counteract the bad effects take "77." It knocks out the Grip; breaks up the Cold that hangs on; soothes the Lingering Cough and heals the Sore Throat.

At drug sts or sent prepaid: 25c., 50c. & $1.00. DR. HUMPHREYS' BOOK SENT FREE. Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York. Be sure to get

HUMPHREYS'

QUAY BRIBERY INQUIRY.

IT IS LIKELY TO BE CONDUCTED IN OPEN SESSION.

Probability That It Will Go On at the Same Time That the People's Bank Case Against the Senator Is Progressing—Its Effect on Some of the Democrats.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 25.—Unless Speaker Farr disregards parliamentary custom, the Chairman of the House Committee which will investigate the charges of bribery in connection with the McCarrell Jury bill will be Gen. Koontz of Somerset, one of the anti-Quay leaders, who introduced the resolution. The anti-Quay Republicans and Democrats having accepted the amendment of Capt. Skinner giving the appointment of the committee to the Speaker, it is not likely that he will refuse to make Gen. Koontz the Chairman. Koontz is a lawyer of ability and has had large experience in the legislative halls of Harrisburg and Washington. He is a courageous fighter and has been foremost in the campaign against Senator Quay's re-election. Speaker Farr was requested at the close of the session yesterday by Capt. Skinner not to be in a hurry to name the committee, and the Speaker subsequently announced that he would appoint the committee on Monday. Messrs. Skinner and Hoy of Clarion, both of whom voted for the McCarrell Jury bill, will represent the Democrats. Messrs. Voorhees of Philadelphia and Marshall of Allegheny are mentioned as likely to be the Quayites on the committee.

There has been considerable discussion about the probable course of the investigation. It seems to be understood that the procedure of the committee which investigated the bribery scandal of the last great Senatorial deadlock in 1881 will be followed. On that occasion a series of questions was prepared by the committee, and each member of the House was called to answer. In this way each member was given a chance to purge himself of the serious charges. There is no doubt that the proposed investigation will be thorough, for the reason that it will not be possible to constitute a committee to whitewash. One member could prevent such a result, and under the form of the Skinner amendment the anti-Quay element must have a representative on the committee. This member could go before the House and insist upon any course of procedure to get at the truth of the charges. If a majority of the committee should refuse to ask certain questions the one member could bring those questions before the House by offering a resolution that the committee be instructed to propound them, on the ground that his own integrity was impeached by the charges and that he desired an opportunity to clear his skirts.

In 1881, when Charles Wolfe of Union was a member of the Bribery Investigation Committee, an attempt was made to prove some things that he regarded as relevant to the investigation. The rest of the committee did not think as he did and proposed to conduct the investigation with closed doors. Among the first witnesses called was Senator Magee of Pittsburg. When he entered the star chamber he wanted to know why the doors were closed. He was told that the committee had decided to examine the witnesses privately. Mr. Magee, however, would not have it that way, and he declined to testify until the doors were opened. This settled any further star chamber proceedings, and the rest of the investigation was open. Any attempt under the present conditions to keep testimony from the public would be abortive under the wording of the Koontz resolution. It provides that the stenographer shall make a sufficient number of transcripts of the proceedings immediately after the close of each session to meet the requirements of the committee. These reports are certain to reach the newspapers, and with the Quay trial on the boards in Philadelphia and the investigation of the bribery charges in full swing here, there will be plenty of red-hot political reading during the next month.

When the Quay men succeeded in having the Koontz resolution amended to permit the Speaker to name the committee they believed that they had accomplished a fine stroke of diplomacy, inasmuch as a majority of the committee could postpone the investigation until after the Quay trial. It is to-day that this will be their plan, and they will base their postponement on the ground that an investigation of this character affecting indirectly Senator Quay would be prejudicial to his interests in the trial of the People's Bank conspiracy cases. For that reason it will be urged that in the interests of fair play the investigation should go over until after the trial. However, one member of the committee opposed to delay could go before the House with a resolution directing the committee to proceed with the investigation. It is not improbable that such a resolution may be introduced in the House on Monday, whether or not the committee is appointed.

The effect of the Koontz resolution upon the Democrats suspected of Quay tendencies has been remarkable. Almost before the resolution was cold, several of the Democrats who have been kicking against the caucus obligation began to shake in their shoes like aspens. For the Bolton House, where they had a long conference with Col. Guffey. They assured him that they had seen the error of their ways and that they were tired of opposing the wishes of the majority. Some frankly admitted that they had signed the Stiles-Sparr petition for a reconvening of the Democratic caucus, but that now they were going to "be good." They even announced their purpose to see Stiles and have the petition destroyed, which they did. Those leaders of the minority who have been working day and night to keep the Democratic lines intact for Jenks, are satisfied now that there will be no trouble for the end of the session will be easy and that the Democracy will dwell together in harmony.

Should Congressman Sibley return here he will probably receive a greeting very different from that accorded him on his triumphal entry recently. His remarks on Mr. Bryan's expansion views have made many of the Democrats regard him as an unsafe leader to follow.

The usual Saturday talk is heard about a breaking of the deadlock next week, but nobody seriously believes that there will be anything definite until after the Quay trial. The vote to-day was: Quay, 53; Jenks, 14; Irvin, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—All arrangements have been completed for the Quay trial. The proceedings will begin before Judge Beitler at 10 o'clock Monday morning and will probably continue throughout the week. It is estimated that about 150 jurors will be taken up in selecting a jury out of the panel of forty-three. Assistant District Attorney Finletter will open for the prosecution, which has subpœnaed between fifty and sixty witnesses. The defence has summoned a large number of witnesses. The corridor outside the court room will be kept clear by a large detail of police, and only newspaper men, witnesses and jurors will be admitted. One indictment of the five has been dropped on account of the death of former State Treasurer Haywood, one of the defendants. The other indictments embrace seven counts, the principal charge against Senator Quay and his son being conspiracy to gain profit, benefit or advantage out of deposits of State funds. The prosecution has a surprise to spring, but no intimation as to its nature has got out.

LOST JEWELRY ON THE ST. LOUIS.

Mr. Watson Reports $350 Worth Missing from His Stateroom.

Henri O. Watson, a passenger on the American liner St. Louis, which reached New York yesterday from Southampton reported to the purser of the steamship last Thursday that a quantity of jewelry worth about $350 had been stolen from his stateroom. Mr. Watson said that he had left the jewelry in an open bag in his stateroom that morning and that half an hour later it was gone. The officers of the St. Louis were much disturbed, because, as they told Mr. Watson, there had been no robbery on an American line steamship for three years. They made a careful and searching investigation without result.

When the St. Louis reached Quarantine a despatch to the company's offices reported Mr. Watson's loss and asked that a detective be sent to the pier to meet the ship. Detective Mooney of the Church street station was summoned. He says he found Mr. Watson apparently unconcerned about the loss of the jewels. There was no suggestion from anybody that would give direction to a search for a thief.

Mr. Watson said that he was too old a traveller to grieve over a comparatively small mishap. He has made, the officers of the line say, 100 trips to Europe in the last twenty years. He is the manager of a shop in this city where imported draperies, bric-à-brac and furniture are sold. His home is at Lowerre, near Yonkers.

The missing jewelry is described as six scarfpins and a number of small unset stones. The scarfpins were valued at from $50 to $75 each.

Lieut. Everett Dismissed the Service.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—First Lieut. James B. Everett, Fourth Wisconsin Infantry, absent without leave since Jan. 10, 1899, having been reported as a deserter and as criminally negligent in his administration of public business committed to his charge, is dismissed the service of the United States by the Secretary of War.

The Truth About Inhalation

Why This Method of Treatment Has Become a Craze with the People.

USED FOR YEARS WITHOUT SUCCESS.

An Explanation of the Wonderful Results Now Obtained.

It is astonishing to see what a tremendous hold this new craze for remedies which are advertised to cure by inhalation has upon the general public. It is estimated that over four million people are to-day using these treatments in the United States alone, and there are one-third of them, at least, who cannot explain why. They simply know that almost every advertising catarrh specialist and doctor in the country have all at once thrown aside the treatments and cures which they have claimed so much for during the past ten years, and are now advocating a new one. That is enough evidence to them that some new and wonderful discovery has been made in the method of treating catarrh, bronchitis, pneumonia and consumption, and this is true. It cures by inhalation; this much they see and hear on every side, but what it is that cures by inhalation, they are entirely ignorant of. We hope that the following explanation will be read by every sufferer of these diseases in the country, as it will save them a great deal of money and perhaps their lives.

The word "Inhalation" does not mean a medicine of cure, but a method by which the cure is carried to the diseased parts. It has been known for years that the only way by which diseases of the respiratory organs could be reached was through the air we breathe, and dry air at that; as moist sprays, vapors, atomizers or douches are not allowed by nature to enter the bronchial tubes and lungs. As no dry air germicide had then been found, all efforts to cure by inhalation failed; even now the *only* cause of the success of a cure by "Inhalation" is due to the discovery of a perfect dry air germicide called "Hyomei." This germicide has proved to be one which can be carried to the remotest parts of the head, throat and lungs in the air we breathe (the only method of reaching them), where it destroys at once the bacilli of all respiratory diseases. There is but one such known, and every ounce of this is owned and controlled by The R. T. Booth Company. No other manufacturer or advertising doctor can obtain it. "*Hyomei is the remedy which cures by Inhalation.*" *There is no other dry air germicide* which can be inhaled. Moist vapors may be taken into the mouth and exhaled through the nose, as they always have been, but cannot be drawn into the bronchial tubes and lungs by inhalation. Knowing this, why experiment with old inhalers and old remedies, when the one which has brought about this craze by its wonderful cures can be obtained at your druggist's? Not only this, it is guaranteed to cure or money refunded.

EVERY BOTTLE OF HYOMEI IS GUARANTEED.

PRICES: Trial Outfit, 25c.; Regular Outfit, $1.00; Extra Bottles, 50c. Hyomei Balm, 25c. Hyomei Guaranteed Dyspepsia Cure, 50c. All druggists, or sent by mail. Send for free Folder and Story of Hyomei.

Free Treatment Given Daily at the Office of R. T. Booth Co.

Free distribution of samples and demonstration for one week, commencing Feb. 27, at the following stores:

Vincent's Pharmacies, 189 Broadway, near Bedford av.; 1182 Bedford av., cor. Gates; 994 Bedford av., cor. De Kalb, Brooklyn.

E. Beltman, 558 First st., bet. Madison and Monroe sts., Hoboken, N. J.

THE R. T. BOOTH CO.,

18 West 34th St. (Astor Court Building), New York City.

SEEDS FROM THE FAR EAST.

RESULT OF PROF. KNAPP'S VISIT TO CHINA, JAPAN AND MANILA.

An Improved Kind of Rice from Japan—Primitive Methods of Agriculture in Japan and China—The Agricultural and Commercial Wealth of the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Prof. S. A. Knapp has lately returned from a visit to Japan, China, and the Philippines, where he went as agent of the Agricultural Department to secure such native seeds and plants as could be profitably grown and developed in the United States, and to procure for experiment an improved kind of rice, grown and cultivated in Japan. Mr. Knapp said to a SUN reporter to-day:

"Many parts of our rice belt have suffered considerable loss by breakage in the milling of the rice, due to the poor quality of the grain. In many districts over 60 per cent. is broken in milling. The loss to the planter is easily seen when it is known that head or whole rice brings two cents more to the pound than that which has been broken. The Agriculture Department took the question under consideration, knowing