INSURANCE OCTOPUS BLED.

NEBRASKAN "EXAMINERS" ON A BORDER RAID.

They "Lift" $12,000 from Eastern Insurance Companies and State Auditor Cornell Is Now Being Investigated—Two Cases of the Trembles in Spite of Nerve.

Olof W. Palm and T. H. Gillan of Nebraska were sent East about a year ago by their State Insurance Department to round up the insurance octopus. Within sixty days, it is said, they forced the octopus to disgorge $12,000. Nothing would have marred the success of the hunt had there not been a falling out among the hunters over the division of the spoils. But it appears that, when the financial success of the round-up of the octopus was assured by the reports sent from the East by Examiner Palm, the head of the department, State Auditor John F. Cornell left Lincoln, Neb., and joined Palm in New York, leaving his chief clerk in the Insurance Department, Samuel Lichty, to shift for himself. An occasional "remembrance" was sent to Lichty, but he felt that he wasn't getting his share of the spoils, and so the trouble began.

The scandal was made public the other day when the State Auditor discharged his chief clerk for "unfaithfulness," and Lichty retaliated by preferring charges against Cornell. Now a legislative committee is investigating the affairs of the Auditor's office, and some interesting details of Western methods of hunting the insurance octopus are disclosed.

Palm came to New York with instructions to examine into the condition of the Mutual, the New York Life and the Equitable—the three biggest companies. Palm first tackled the Mutual. The size of the company's building, the great number of offices, the army of officials and employees, all quite amazed the Westerner, and he was bewildered by the complexity of the task before him. He had been a bookkeeper in a country store in Nebraska. When he told one of the hallboys that he came from Nebraska to examine the company, the boy was scared. He hurried away, furtively eying the stranger, and told one of the office boys that there was a man outside who wanted to examine the company. The office boy went out and looked Palm over, examined his credentials, and took him in to one of the officials.

"I've been appointed by our State Auditor to examine your company," said Palm, handing over his letter of introduction.

"Examine our company!" exclaimed the Mutual official. "Why, sir, you're at liberty to examine us all you like, but if you're going to make a complete examination it will cost us $75,000. Have you any idea of the size of our business?"

"Pretty big, I guess," answered Palm.

Palm went away, after the official had promised to bring the matter before the directors. The Nebraskan decided that an examination of the Mutual was too big a task for him, and he compromised by going into the vaults and counting over the securities. He wrote home to Auditor Cornell that he "trembled before the big companies."

"I really agree with you," he wrote, "that Nebraska and South Dakota together ought not to tackle such big companies as you mention in your letters. Have therefore telegraphed you this morning to send me letters of authority for smaller companies. You ask me not to reflect any misrepresentations upon the Insurance Department of our noble State. I wish to say that you need not fear anything of the sort. I have received the daily papers from Lincoln, and have noticed Mr. Moore's imprisonment for eight years and also of Malieu's shortage at the Kearney institution. I wonder which of the Republican officeholders will be the next one to go to the State Penitentiary. The weather here in New York is beautiful compared to what you say you are having in Nebraska, but I believe that the snow is good for Nebraska soil."

The Mutual paid the expenses of the Nebraskans while they were counting over the securities. It took three days to do the counting. About this time the "beautiful weather" attracted Auditor Cornell East. On the day he left Chief Clerk Lichty wrote to Palm. The postscript to his letter was the first sign of the trouble over the division of the spoils.

"I guess you didn't draw for $100," wrote Lichty. "The check has not arrived. I do not think it best to take money from companies not thoroughly examined, but the Auditor is boss, not I. Follow his advice. Splendid sleighing again and nice, quiet weather."

Lichty is an ardent Populist and in his letter to Palm he took occasion to attack the insurance octopus.

"When a corporation takes money from Nebraska," he wrote, "and they are so great and complex that Nebraska men cannot examine them and understand their doings, it is sufficient proof that they should leave the State of Nebraska forever. For we must insist on knowing where our money is going at all times. This is the principle of the world. As a citizen of the State I do insist that paying money to these institutions that claim to be above us, too big for us and independent of us, is suicidal to the commonwealth and will finally destroy this republic."

Lichty was pleased to hear of the probable success of octopus hunting, in spite of the failure in tackling the big companies.

"I am glad to read that you are not in any way discouraged and that you expect early next year to find work for a lot of good men and to do a lot of good work. I hope that this will be the case, and that you will also make good money for yourself and your helpers. Whatever kind of help you may need in this work I only want to repeat that such help can be found in Nebraska abundantly; we can get accountants, lawyers, ex-Judges and professors by the carload, who are both able and all right. I want you to keep up your courage and ask for any kind of help that is needed, and I believe that a hundred men from the Mississippi Valley and the West could at once be profitably engaged in this work."

Leaving the "giants," as Palm called the big companies, he examined some of the smaller companies. The American Fire, in Cedar street, was tackled. Palm had the freedom of the company's offices for three or four hours on two days. He thumbed over vouchers and securities, and looked wise, while the clerks snickered. The office boys didn't like him because he put everything upside down around the office. Palm didn't know any more about the company's condition when he got through than he did before, so far as the officials could see. A few days later he sent a bill to the company for $210 for "services and expenses." The company refused to pay the bill, as Palm had been at work only for a day and a half. Palm telegraphed to Auditor Cornell, who had returned home, that the American wouldn't pay the bill. Cornell telegraphed the company to pay the bill "if satisfactory." Palm wrote to the Secretary from the Park Avenue Hotel, saying that he would accept any amount sent him. A check for $75 was mailed to him and he sent a receipt.

Several other smaller New York companies were "examined" by Palm and Gillan, but the examination of the American was the most thorough. A bill was sent to the Victoria of $100, "for travelling expenses, hotel and per diem for Mr. Gillan and myself," but the company refused to pay. Some money was got out of the Provident Life. From New York the Nebraskans went to New England, where they struck it rich in Hartford. The Hartford Fire was examined and the bill for $300 was paid.

"I will have to make this bill large enough for you," wrote Palm to Cornell, "so you will be remembered. We got $100 apiece from the Hartford Fire."

Auditor Cornell, when examined the other day by the Legislative Committee, said he didn't know how Palm intended to "remember" him. He thought it was a way Palm had of showing his appreciation. The remembrance might have been in the way of buying a hat, overcoat, or a suit of clothes, or perhaps furnishing the money for such a present. The Auditor admitted that he had received money from Palm, but he couldn't remember what the money was for.

From Hartford the examiners followed the octopus to Montpelier, where they "examined" the National Life. The success of the Hartford visit probably encouraged Palm to make out this bill:

"National Life Insurance Company, Montpelier, Vt., debtor, to O. W. Palm: 1898, February, railroad fare, hotel and per diem, $321."

The National Life refused to pay a cent, on the ground that no examination had been made. Auditor Cornell at once revoked the company's license to do business in Nebraska. A compromise was effected, because the company couldn't afford to lose its Nebraska business, and the license was reissued. Several other companies refused to pay Palm's bills and their licenses were temporarily revoked.

This winter Palm has been examining companies in Chicago and the vicinity. Here is one of his letters from Chicago:

"OFFICE OF THE WESTERN UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION, CHICAGO, Dec. 10, 1898.

"*Hon. J. F. Cornell, Lincoln.*

"DEAR SIR: I will be through here to-morrow. This place meant hard work. I have labored every day since Monday and will probably have to do the same with the other little inside companies at Milwaukee. I think that I can hold them up for about $120 apiece. You see that will be an average charge of $20 per day. I wish I could do them up for about $250 each, but they are new beginners and too small. Still they are doing the best they can. If you wish to communicate with me after to-morrow please address me at Pfeffer Hotel, Milwaukee. Yours in haste, O. W. PALM."

This letter fell into the hands of Chief Clerk Lichty. The Auditor and the Chief Clerk were at swords' points, each opening the other's letters. A few days ago the Auditor wrote to the Chief Clerk, discharging him.

"I am convinced," he wrote, "that you have not been faithful. Without authority of law and without my knowledge you collected from fraternal societies $200, which you returned under my direction. You have taken from my mail a letter addressed to me marked 'Personal' and have not advised me of its contents. You pretend to have facts which, if they were divulged, would deprive me of my office. You, for the sake of your position, withhold these facts. Such honesty would shame the devil. I tremble while you are in the employ of the State; hence I discharge you from its service."

Lichty at once filed charges against Auditor Cornell. He accuses the Auditor of having appointed Palm in violation of the law, as the law provides that a State Insurance Examiner must not be in the insurance business. Palm is an insurance agent. Cornell is also charged with using State moneys in private speculations, participating in the benefits of Palm's extortions, receiving "courtesies" from railroads, and other offences.

Palm told the legislative committee last week that he charged the insurance companies $40 to $60 a week for examinations.

"I charged them according to the amount of business they did in Nebraska," said Palm.

"That is, you tempered the wind to the shorn lamb," suggested one of the lawyers.

"Well, yes," replied Palm. "I only regret I didn't charge more."

"Did you ever pay Mr. Cornell any money?"

"No."

"Then why did you write to him about 'remembering' him or sending him $100. Why didn't you pay it?"

"Because I didn't get money enough," was Palm's answer.

Gillan testified that he didn't do any work on the trip.

"I always wanted somebody to tell me what I went along for," said Gillan. "But I was willing to stay as long as I wasn't losing anything. I worked, or waited to work, seventy-seven days and got $1,105. Palm paid me about what he thought was right."

WANTS TO SAVE THE OLD GALLOWS.

Atkinson Hanged Thirteen Men on It, Four of Them at One Time.

Joseph B. Atkinson, who for many years was hangman at the Tombs, said yesterday that he would try to get possession of the old Tombs gallows which was dragged from its resting place in the cellar of the Tombs on Friday. Atkinson had read in the newspapers that Tombs Warden Hagan intended to chop the gallows up for firewood, but he said that if it was possible he would buy it from the city. He said he had retained possession of the original gallows used for executions in the Tombs and that the gallows just resurrected was comparatively new, having been built in 1882 when Peter Rowe was Sheriff.

"I took all of that timber over there and made that gallows with the aid of two assistants," said Atkinson. "I used forty wide pine ceiling boards, sixteen feet of shelving, thirteen feet of chestnut joist, six feet of spruce joist, twenty-six ten-inch pine boards and sixty-four feet of timber for uprights. This lumber cost the county of New York $20. I suppose the only thing left now is the uprights, cross beam and chopping block.

"I built the scaffold for the execution of William Sindram. The scaffold was overhauled and fitted with new ropes on March 9, 1883, when Alexander V. Davidson was Sheriff. At that time I rigged it with a patent block for the execution of Majone and McGloin. In the same year I borrowed the scaffold and took it up to White Plains, where, on May 11, 1883, I hanged Angelo Cornetti in the White Plains jail. He had killed a Sing Sing convict by the name of Cash. On the following day I took the gallows back to the Tombs and stored it away there in the cellar. The next time I took it up was for the execution of Edward Hovey for the murder of his sister-in-law, Fanny Vermilyea. On Oct. 19, 1883, I hanged Hovey, and at noon on that day I took down the gallows and put it down in the Tombs cellar. Then I borrowed it again on the 18th of April of the following year and carted it up to White Plains, where I hanged Theodore Hoffman. Hoffman killed a peddler from Port Chester named Zife Marks.

"Again the gallows was carted back to the Tombs and remained there until Aug. 1, 1884, when I borrowed it from the Sheriff to hang Alexander Jefferson in Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn. Jefferson was a negro, hanged for the murder of Henry Jackson and Henry Hicks. In the same jail on April 10, 1885, I hanged George H. Mills, a Brooklyn shoemaker, who had stabbed his wife with a shoemaker's knife. Two weeks later I took the gallows down to Pennsylvania with me and used it there at an execution, and then I brought it back to the Tombs.

"I see it stated in the newspapers that it was last used on Aug. 23, 1889, for the execution of four men. At that time I also used the old Queens county gallows, hanging two men on one gallows. About half the lumber which the Tombs gallows originally contained had been replaced by new lumber, so that pretty near all of the gallows might be considered new. The four men were Packingham, Lewis, Nolan, and Ferdinand Carolin.

"All of the men were hanged for murdering women. When they were hanged the Tombs gallows had to be enlarged, as was the Queens county gallows. New scaffolding was used, a new weight rope was introduced and you might say the only part of the gallows that was not new was the cutting block. This is the block across which a thin rope passes to support the gallows weight. An axe was always used to cut this thin rope. When the thin rope was cut, the weight dropped and dragged up the thicker rope which did the rest of the work."

DR. DAVID H. COCHRAN RESIGNS.

Has Been President of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute for 35 Years.

Dr. David H. Cochran has tendered his resignation as President of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, to take effect on June 1, the close of the academic year, when he will have completed thirty-five years' service as head of the institute. In his letter to the corporation Dr. Cochran, who has reached the septuagenarian limit, says:

"To-day finds the Polytechnic firmly established in the estimation of Brooklyn and of the world; it is prosperous; the character of its educational work was never higher, and its progress toward a future of still larger usefulness should, under wise direction, seem assured. Under these conditions I feel that I may now, after so long a period of service, reasonably ask to be relieved from the duties and responsibilities of the presidency. While, happily, I am in the enjoyment of continued health, I am yet approaching a time of life when the cares of such a position must be increasingly arduous. I wish to terminate my service in the institute before either age or impaired health limits my ability to work or makes cessation of work necessary."

The resignation, instead of being accepted, was referred to a special committee of the corporation, composed of Justice William Bartlett, Henry Sanger Snow, Benjamin T. Trothingham, Dr. Joseph H. Raymond, William J. Matheson, and William Augustus White.

Justice Bartlett said yesterday: "It will be hard to part with Dr. Cochran, for he has brought the institute to a degree of efficiency unparalleled in its history. We may scour the country through before we will be able to get a man half so good as Dr. Cochran." Before coming to Brooklyn in 1864, Dr. Cochran had for ten years been principal of the State Normal School at Albany. In 1862 he received the degree of Ph. D. from the University of the State of New York, and in 1869 the degree of LL. D. from Hamilton College.

Here to Study the American Stage.

William Archer, the distinguished English dramatic critic, sent here by William Waldorf Astor to study the conditions of the American theatre, arrived yesterday on the Lucania. He will remain here for two months, and in addition to his observations of the stage he will probably lecture at some of the American universities.

B. Altman & Co.

HAVE SUCCEEDED IN SECURING,

AFTER MANY EXPERIMENTS,

A NEW DYE

BLACK JAPANESE SILK

WHICH IS NOT EFFECTED BY PERSPIRATION.

THIS SPECIAL DYE IS CONFINED TO B. ALTMAN & CO.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

POLICEMAN IS SUSPECTED.

SCHLAMP DETAINED NOW IN THE KNAUS MURDER CASE.

Chief Devery Says Suspicious Stains Were Found on the Bluecoat's Nightstick and Shoes—Schlamp Denies He Quarrelled with Knaus—Prof. Witthaus Called In.

Policeman Frank P. Schlamp of the West 125th street station, who was suspended on Friday night by Chief Devery because he was suspected of knowing something about the murder of Undertaker Henry Knaus, is practically under arrest. Chief Devery and Capt. Stainkamp both said yesterday that Schlamp was not under arrst, but the fact remains that he has been confined to the station house since he was suspended. He is not allowed to see anybody and nobody is allowed to send any word in to him.

Chief Devery made the following statement yesterday about Schlamp's connection with the Knaus murder:

"Schlamp was appointed to the police force on Oct. 25, 1893. He had previously been a guard on the elevated road. His record is excellent and when I was in charge of the West 125th street station I frequently used him to do detective duty in important cases.

"Suspicion was thrown on a number of policemen when young Dempelwold told us that some of our men had keys to Knaus's house. We learned that Schlamp had a key, but had thrown it away. Next we found out from Patrick Walsh, who keeps the saloon opposite Knaus's shop, that Schlamp and Knaus had quarrelled over a game of dice in his place ten days before and had been on bad terms after that. So far as we could learn, though, Schlamp made no threats against Knaus.

"Schlamp denied that he had quarrelled with Knaus and said that the last time he saw the man alive was on New Year's night, when he attended a party at the undertaker's house. We searched Schlamp's house but found nothing there to show that he had a hand in the crime. Then we searched his locker, and, finding suspicious-looking stains on his night stick and shoes, confiscated them. We scraped the stick and the shoes and had Police Surgeon Donovan make a microscopical examination of the scraping. He declared that it was human blood. Prof. Witthaus now has the scrapings and will make a more careful examination.

"Schlamp was on duty on the morning of the murder from midnight to 6 o'clock. We account for all his time save two hours. When we questioned him he at first denied that he had been off post at all. He finally said: 'Well, it's my job or my life, so I won't lie.' Then he said that he had been off post for two hours that morning with a couple of other policemen. The other policemen haven't been examined yet, but I believe they corroborate Schlamp's statement.

"We are pretty well satisfied that Schlamp had been in the habit of visiting Mrs. Knaus, and I don't mind saying he is under suspicion. We have given him every chance to explain the blood on his club and shoes, but he cannot explain it. Mrs. Knaus undoubtedly knows more than she has told about the case. She holds the key to the situation. We are keeping her under constant surveillance, but haven't decided yet whether to arrest her or not. I am still of the opinion that the murder was the result of Knaus coming home unexpectedly and finding some one with his wife."

Schlamp could not be seen yesterday at all, but a friend speaking for him said:

"I don't think the fact that there may have been blood on Schlamp's shoes and club amounts to anything. The man was sent to the house by Capt. Stainkamp on the afternoon of the day the murder was discovered and might very easily have got blood on him then."

Capt. Stainkamp admitted yesterday that Schlamp was sent to the Knaus house at 6 o'clock on the day of the murder, but said that the blood had all been cleared up at that time. Several people who were in the house on that day swore yesterday that a few minutes before 6 o'clock the blood had not been cleared up and no preparations to remove the body had been made.

The fact that Schlamp is said to have thrown away his passkey after the murder may at first blush indicate his certain guilt. In reality it is not so. Of itself alone the fact proves nothing. There is a feature which has been lost sight of by the public in the discussion of the murder, but which the policeman would not be apt to forget. The attention of the Chief and the board has been called often enough to the virtual abandonment of patrol duty on the "last tour," between midnight and 6 o'clock.

It has been shown that fires gained headway and that burglars had free play because the patrolman slept when the roundsman had passed on his tour of perfunctory inspection. The charge was denied in Mulberry street, while night after night brought confirmation of it. The murder disclosed the undertaker's shop to be one of the many places in this city where policemen snuggled up on the last tour. There are barber shops, plumbers' shops, saloons and telegraph offices all over the city where a regular nest of policemen may be found any morning when they should be out on the street. Every policeman knows them. At last Chief Devery has stumbled upon the proof he did not seek. And there are others. Quite naturally, a policeman with a passkey to this particular snuggery would throw it away even if he had had no hand in or knew nothing of the crime.

JEALOUSY PROMPTS A MURDER.

John Roberts Kills the Woman Who He Said Was His Wife.

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 4.—Maria Fletcher of this city was shot and killed this morning and John Roberts is under arrest, charged with the crime. Three shots were fired, one of which took effect in the head. The second entered her body near the heart.

Roberts and his victim had lived here for a long time, excepting for an interval of about a year, when they were in New Jersey. Roberts said that the woman was his wife. She, however, would not admit the truth of the statement. Both were employed at the Arlington Mills in this city. They occupied separate boarding places. Each was about 30 years of age, and the woman had one child.

Roberts gave himself up to the police and said that jealousy prompted the crime.

Chicago Defaulter Caught in Seattle.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 4.—Chicago and Seattle detectives succeeded to-day in capturing Eugene Zeigler, the defaulting assistant teller of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, who has been a fugitive since last October, when a shortage of $15,000 in his accounts was discovered. Gambling caused his downfall.

The List of Referees.

The following is a list of the referees appointed in cases in the Supreme Court last week:

Cases.	Referees.
By Justice Gildersleeve.	
Matter of Jeshera	David R. Daly.
Brentano vs. Brentano	Wm. N. Cohen.
U. S. Trust Co. vs. Adler	2 cases Francis C. Cantine.
Holmes vs. Taylor	Joseph A. Welch.
Minturn vs. Grenell	Geo. R. Carrington.
Ryan vs. Ryan	Jacob F. Miller.
Browne vs. Browne	Charles Glendorf.
Matter of Linley	Henry B. Ketcham.
Matter of Schut	Mossmore Kendall.
Mechanics' Nat. Bank vs. Lockhart	A. C. Palmer.
23d Ward Land Imp. Co. vs. Purdy	Paul M. Herzog.
Bowers vs. Keegan	R. H. Williams.
Beabrooke vs. Sebrooke	Charles Donohue.
Seitz vs. Lochner	Alfred W. Cooley.
Findley vs. Hilgers	Eugene H. Pomeroy.
Ph. & Wm. Ebling Brew. Co. vs. Benn	Elmer G. Story.
Sheridan vs. Sheridan	Aug. Van Wyck.
Burby vs. Sullivan	Clifford W. Hartford.
Matter of Schroeder	Charles B. Hubbell.
Affleck vs. Nelson	William G. Davies.
German Life Ins. Co. vs. McNicol; 3 cases	Joseph A. Welch.
Empire City Savs. Bank vs. Allignier	Charles W. Culver.
Quail vs. Nelson	Ezekiel Fixman.
By Justice Beach.	
Rose vs. Durant	Aug. C. Brown.
Matter of McCosker	Alex. Cameron.
German Ins. Co. vs. Briery	Francis P. Lowrey.
Dwight vs. Olmstead	J. Warren Greene.
Reid v. Conklin	Sidney J. Cowen.
Matter of Black	John E. Ward.
Plummer vs. Mayor, &c.	Charles Donohue.
Matter of Jordan	John Delahunty.
Gray vs. Gray	Sidney J. Cowen.
Matter of Mason	John V. Bouvier.
Corcoran vs. Knox	John Delahunty.
Galligan vs. City of New York	Thomas Raynor.
Aerbach vs. Willsey	John Delahunty.
Matter of Hratz	Aug. C. Brown.
Matter of J. Stephenson & Co.	Francis P. Lowrey.
Flaherty vs. Herring Hall-M. Co.	Howard C. Bolton.
Leith vs. Kraus	S. L. H. Ward.
By Justice Nash.	
Horsfield vs. Black	Charles W. Zaring.
By Justice Beekman.	
Moore vs. Moore	Eugene H. Pomeroy.
By Justice Truax.	
Porshall vs. Von Minden	Stephen B. Brague.
Dodin vs. Dodin	Gilbert M. Spier.
By Justice Chester.	
Woodcock vs. Robinson	James R. Torrance.
Fountain vs. Wagner	L. B. Van Gaasbeek.
By Justice Scott.	
Weisman vs. Weisman	John Proctor Clarke.
Matter of New Paltz & W. V. R. R.	Charles S. Davison.
By Justice Bookstaver.	
Sun & Eve. Sun Bldg. Mut. L. & A. Fund Ass'n vs. Johnson	Louis B. Hasbrouck.

MARCH, APRIL, MAY.

Paine's Celery Compound the Best Spring Medicine in the World.

Spring finds everybody more or less "run down."

"Spring lassitude" is not an empty phrase. It is not a superstition or a worn-out saying, but a strictly scientific fact.

Prudent people all over the country appreciate the fact that in the spring the health is more under every one's control than at any other time, and, whether sick or well—

They are taking advantage of the marvellous invigorating power of Paine's celery compound. On every hand there are sarsaparillas, nervines and tonics, but they do not touch the edge of the real trouble—nervous debility.

When such remedies have been tried and proved valueless, Paine's celery compound has surprised and delighted by its wonderful lasting results.

Nature, the kindest and gentlest of nurses, is disposed, during these spring days, to put the blood and nerves in a healthy condition, and no remedy so ably seconds her effort as Paine's celery compound.

The best of all spring remedies is making people well and insuring others against future breakdowns.

As soon as spring sets in—it is now the season—everybody has more or less a feeling of languor; there is diminished appetite, disturbed sleep, less buoyancy of spirit and less disposition to exercise; some people are so indisposed that they have to keep in the house, and numbers take to their beds.

The irritability of temper, the peevishness, drowsiness, and uneasiness that come in spring show that the nerves and brain are the chief sufferers.

Nervousness, that so often appears at this season, inserts the thin edge of the wedge that opens the way for a long list of maladies. If you are overworked, haggard from sleepless nights, nervous and unhappy, do not give way to dread and depression before you have tried Paine's celery compound. It is the one fair test of this wonderful remedy—to try it.

Now spring has come, the tired feelings and "out of sorts" condition are to warn one that the blood is impure and the nerves "run down." Paine's celery compound assists nature at this critical time. It supplies a scientific nerve food. Taken now, it will enable the body to throw off headaches, rheumatism and ailments akin to nervousness. It will sweep out every impurity from the blood, and will nourish the nerves and brain. It is the most effective, accurate spring remedy ever formulated.

MRS. LILY PERMUT'S ORDEAL.

Held for Trial on Three Separate Charges in the Yorkville Court.

Mrs. Lily Permut was arraigned in the Yorkville Court yesterday charged with keeping a disorderly house in Second street. Her lawyer said he would waive examination, and Magistrate Pool held the prisoner in $1,000 bail for trial.

Agent Dimond of the Gerry society then made another complaint against the woman. He said she endangered the morals of her daughter Sarah, 14 years old, by having her in a disorderly house. He added that the girl stood at the door and received money from visitors for her mother. The prisoner's counsel again waived examination, and the Magistrate ordered $500 additional bail in holding her for trial.

"I also have a complaint to make against this woman," said Alexander Margolies of 91 East Third street. He accused her of larceny. He explained that the woman had represented to him that she had the lease of the house at 12 Simpson street, and she agreed to sublet the place to him for one year for $780. He said he gave her $400 on account, and, on making inquiries, was informed that she had no title to the lease.

Her counsel again said he would waive examination. The Magistrate fixed bail in the third charge at $1,000. Her daughter Sarah was committed to the care of the Children's Society.

"WAY OF PENITENCE" CONDEMNED.

Bishop Starkey Orders Rector Elmendorf to Stop Distributing the Book.

Joseph Plenty, junior warden of the Holy Cross Episcopal Church in Jersey City, announced yesterday that Bishop Starkey had instructed the Rev. Augustine Elmendorf, rector of the church, to cease circulating the book called "The Way of Penitence," and to recall all of them that he possibly can. The book was distributed during a mission held in the church last January and contains instructions for young people who desired to make auricular confession. Many members of the church object to the book on the ground that it contains immoral suggestions, and is not fit for young people, especially young girls to read.

The Bishop's orders are: "The objectionable pamphlet is to be withdrawn, so far as possible, from those persons using it and not offered any more for distribution. Confession must be entirely voluntary in effect as well as in name. It is the general sense of the Bishop that the soul seeking the advice or aid of the priest knows the its own needs and that a detailed list of questions is not helpful, even when not approaching to evil suggestion."

Strike Declared Unauthorized.

The State Board of Arbitration made public yesterday its report on the strike of the cutters of Smith, Gray & Co., clothiers, which began on Feb. 10. By a unanimous vote the board finds that the strike was unauthorized and contrary to the constitution of the Amalgamated Association of Clothing Cutters and Trimmers of New York and vicinity to which the strikers belong; that all subsequent actions, such as the issuance of boycott circulars and posters, were also unwarranted, and that the strike should be declared off. After the report was made, Smith, Gray & Co. offered work to some of the strikers who had been in their employ for a number of years, but the strikers refused to return unless taken back in a body. This the firm refused to do.

John Ballard Miller Missing.

John Ballard Miller, an inventor of Dyker Heights, Fort Hamilton, was reported yesterday as missing from his home since January 22. On the day of his disappearance he started, as usual, for his office in Manhattan, but as far as is learned he never reached there. In September last Miller married Miss Eberhardt of Henry street, on the Heights, Brooklyn, and shortly afterward bought and furnished the home from which he disappeared. The couple, as far as is known, lived happily, and Mr. Miller had no business troubles. He is 43 years old. When he left home he wore a gray business suit. He is 5 feet 10 inches in height, with hair and mustache of iron gray.

Snake Hill Abuses Attract the Grand Jury's Attention.

The Hudson county, N. J., Grand Jury has decided to investigate the alleged abuses at the almshouse in Snake Hill to which Freeholder Mark Fallon called attention at the meeting of the Board of Freeholders on Thursday. The Grand Jury visited the almshouse yesterday. It will meet again next Wednesday and there is a possibility that some indictments or a presentment will be found. The special committee of the Board of Freeholders appointed to look into the differences between Storekeeper O'Neill and the contractors will meet to-morrow afternoon.

WELL FED, WELL BRED.

Proper Food Makes Brainy Men and Beautiful Women.

To know just what to eat is a problem for many people who find their strength and health not keeping up to a proper stage. From food we must expect our bodily nourishment and not from drugs. True, a physician's care is required at times, but the true physician will always seek to put his patient on properly selected food and drink.

A food expert has discovered Grape-Nuts by experimenting on the treatment of grains to artificially pre-digest the starches (the principal part). Grape-Nuts as now made by the Postum Cereal Co., Lim., of Battle Creek, Mich., and sold by grocers generally, is a delicious dainty, suitable particularly for the brain worker, as it quickly supplies the parts of food the body needs to supply the daily loss produced by brain work. Unless the right food be furnished and properly digested, the individual discovers a gradual falling and some form of disease sets up.

Users of Grape-Nuts discover that they assist in the digestion of cream and other food, and that a "well-fed feeling" follows their use.—*Adv.*

KILTS INDECENT!

Think of Such a Thing as That Being Said to a Committee of Scotchmen!

When Scot meets Scot in Paterson nowadays, each looks sadly and gravely at the other and says in hollow tones:

"Do you wear kilts?"

Then they both adjourn to the nearest café for a "hoot" and drink confusion to the Rev. Frank B. Hoagland, General Secretary of the Paterson Y. M. C. A. Mr. Hoagland has declared that the Highland kilt is calculated to bring the blush of shame to the cheek of modesty and to debauch the innocence of youth, and that the Clan MacDonald having once profaned the atmosphere of Association Hall by the use of that abbreviated garment at an entertainment, cannot be permitted to use the hall again. In consequence of this the Reverend Secretary is now having applied to him some of the most dreadful terms in the Scotch dialect.

On the occasion of the recent concert given by the Clan MacDonald nothing was said beforehand about the wearing of kilts, and a number of performers appeared in the national costume. It is not on record that any of the ladies present fainted from excess of horror, and though there were in the audience a number of gentlemen prominent in religious work not a single ambulance was summoned to carry any of them away in a hysterical condition. In fact, the performance was so successful that there was an immediate demand for a repetition, and Justice James Mayburry went to the Y. M. C. A. building to see when the clan could get Association Hall again. He was informed by the Rev. Mr. Hoagland, who wore an air of severe disapproval, that the hall would not be opened to the Clan MacDonald "for other purposes including lighting lewd fires such as marked the recent entertainment."

"Man alive!" cried Justice Mayburry, "what was wrong with the Highland fling?"

"Perhaps I should have been more accurate," replied the General Secretary. "It was not the dances that were objectionable, but the costumes in which the men appeared."

"Do you mean the kilts?" asked the head of the committee, while an angry murmur arose from the other committeemen.

"I refer to the kilts," replied Mr. Hoagland firmly. "I am informed that kilts are incecent."

Then the committee, individually and collectively, exploded and filled the air with bits of Scottish history. When the storm subsided Mr. Hoagland was still there, wearing his look of sad determination.

"Indecent," he repeated. "From what I have heard, I think I may say that a man clad in that costume exposes his limbs."

"Ye may say more than that," cried an excited Scot. "Ye may say he shows his legs. An' why not?"

"Bare limbs," observed Mr. Hoagland. "A thing that would not be permitted in the ballet."

"That may be," said Justice Mayburry. "I'm not a connoisseur of the ballet myself"—

"I speak from information," hastily interposed the General Secretary.

"But the ballet is made up of women, and these are men."

"All the worse," insisted the General Secretary.

"Why, kilts are worn at Queen Victoria's court," cried Justice Mayburry. "I suppose you'll allow that the Queen is respectable."

Mr. Hoagland said that he had no doubt Queen Victoria was a perfect lady, but he thought at her age she should have better judgment than to allow such a degrading spectacle in her presence.

"Degrading spectacle" raised another verbal riot. Every Scot on the committee broke loose.

"The Rev. Mr. Chalmers wore 'em, and he was as good as any Y. M. C. A."

"John Knox preached in them."

"Wallace fought in them."

"Robbie Burns wrote his immortal poems in 'em."

"It's the black oppression back again to forbid the wearing of the kilt."

They closed in around Mr. Hoagland. If some one had sounded the pibroch of the clan the General Secretary would have been in peril of his life. But he stuck to his guns. Chalmers and John Knox were very good men, he said, but they lived in other times. As for Burns, he was an immoral poet. Justice Mayburry at this point hastily gathered his forces and led them forth, leaving the Rev. Mr. Hoagland triumphant on the field. The clan will appeal to the directors of the Y. M. C. A. to overrule the General Secretary's decision.

It is not the first time that kilts have been in trouble in Paterson. Several years ago Gilbert D. Bogert of Passaic, who is of Scotch descent, was a member of a Grand Jury which, at the instance of a man named Beam, started in to indict a lot of Highlanders who had danced in kilt costume. Mr. Bogert says:

"This Mr Beam was a good man and had been really greatly shocked, and he had such control in the Grand Jury that he was carrying everybody with him, and I saw the necessary votes were ready when I got just boiling hot and my rage got the better of my timidity, and I got up and thundered out in opposition, and the voting showed but eleven votes to indict them, and as it required twelve votes to find a bill my vote saved them. I had been in the war for the Union, but the only time my legs trembled was when I found myself on my feet making a speech before the Grand Jury and I astonished myself that time and saved the countrymen of Robbie Burns from being indicted and punished for appearing in the streets in bare knees."

SCHENCK NOT LET GO.

Held to Await the Coroner's Investigation of His Wife's Death.

Otto Schenck, who was arrested on Friday night in connection with the tragic death of his wife Sadie by gas asphyxiation, was arraigned yesterday in the Gates Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, on the charge of homicide. He denied all knowledge of the manner in which his wife had met her death, and declared again and again that on Tuesday night, when his wife was discovered insensible in their home at 1888 Putnam avenue, he was with friends in East New York. Magistrate Worth, at the request of the police, committed him without bail pending the action of the Coroner.

The mother of the dead woman, Mrs. Annie Baum, told the police that it was her firm belief that the gas in the room adjoining her daughter's had been purposely turned on by somebody.

You Probably Have Similar Annoyances

To those others have with help. If you care to make a sudden change, drop into any Brooklyn District Telegraph office and leave your "Help Wanted" advertisement for THE SUN. It will bring the help that may be depended on. No extra charges.—*Adv.*

RAISED $75,000 DURING THE WAR.

Work of the First New York Red Cross Ambulance Equipment Society.

The final meeting of the First New York Red Cross Ambulance Equipment Society, an auxiliary of the American National Red Cross Relief Committee, was held on Wednesday at the residence of Mrs. Cowles, the President, 686 Madison avenue, and full reports were submitted by the Secretary, Miss Edith Morgan, and the Treasurer, Robert Bacon. The society is now dissolved. The society was organized on May 9, 1898, to buy and maintain ambulances for the field, but more money was collected than was needed for that purpose, and the balance was turned into the general fund for Red Cross work in the army and navy. The auxiliary gave $2,500 for the establishment of Red Cross stations at Camp Alger, at Camp Thomas and at Jacksonville, and at the request of Gen. Sternberg it gave $6,000 to fit up the hospital ship Missouri.

Col. Roosevelt received $500 for the sick and wounded of his command, and the auxiliary sent to Gen. Wood at Santiago twenty-five tons of supplies, costing $3,000. In August $10,000 was given to the Relief Committee at Montauk Point, and $1,500 to Dr. Mott, who distributed sandwiches and broth to the sick soldiers leaving the transports there.

The Treasurer's report shows that $75,623.00 was received and expended in various ways by the society. A balance of something like $4,000 unexpended before Feb. 15 was then spent for the soldiers and sailors at Manila.

Justin Huntly McCarthy to Read at the Lyceum.

Justin Huntly McCarthy will lecture on Omar Khayyam at the Lyceum Theatre on the afternoon of Tuesday, March 14. He will also read some of his translations of the Persian poet. Isadora Duncan, the dancer, will illustrate the verses by dances. The performance will be given under distinguished social patronage.

PAID, BUT GOT NO DOCTOR.

Equord Medical Society Didn't Keep Its Agreement with Charles Brown.

Ernest B. Hammerstein, 24 years old, and Alvin Geisler, 48 years old, were arrested in Hoboken yesterday, accused of obtaining money under false pretences. They said they represented the Equord Medical Society and conducted an office at 647 Garden street. Letterheads found in their possession were inscribed "Equord Medical Institution, Charity Institution, Chief Physician, Henry Wahn, E. B. Hammerstein, Superintendent. German Branch Clinic, 429 East Tenth street, New York. Telephone call ——."

Geisler said he was the society's bookkeeper.

According to its circular, the society agrees to furnish medical attendance to families for $2 a year and to individuals at $1 a year. The circular bears the names of a number of Hoboken physicians, who, it set forth, would attend any of the society's subscribers upon being summoned.

When the prisoners were arraigned before Recorder Stanton, Charles Brown of 69 Bloomfield street, testified that he had paid $1 for six months' attention to his family and that when he tried to get a physician he was not accommodated.

Dr. August Peterson, one of the physicians whose names appear on the circular, testified that he had not given the society any authority to use his name. He said that he had been approached by one of the society's agents and told that he would receive