# HART FAMILY STEPS OUT.

### RECEIVER GIVES THE THIRD AVENUE SYSTEM NEW OFFICERS.

**Mr. Hart Himself and His Nieces' Husbands, Elias, Kayser and Andrews, Retired—Mr. Grant Getting Hold of Details to Report to the Court—Stock Up Again.**

Hugh J. Grant has set out quietly, but vigorously to eradicate the Hart influence in Third Avenue Railroad interests. He notified Henry Hart that his office as Vice-President of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company was vacant, and Mr. Hart stepped out without saying anything about it. Yesterday, at Mr. Grant's request, the Boards of Directors of that company and the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company met in the Third Avenue company's offices and displaced the chief family connections of Mr. Hart holding office in those companies, Messrs. A. J. Elias, D. C. Andrews and Leapold Kayser.

Mr. Elias was President of both companies, as well as the Third Avenue company. Mr. Andrews was Secretary and Treasurer of the Forty-second Street company and Mr. Kayser was Secretary of the Dry Dock Company. All tendered their resignations, which were accepted and new officers were selected.

Henry Hart never married. Messrs. Elias, Andrews and Kayser married the three daughters of his niece, Mrs. Land, so that these first important public moves of the receiver are taken to indicate that whatever else happens, Mr. Hart and his immediate connections are no longer to have a voice in the direction of the road he developed and the surprising collapse of which no small number of people lay at his door.

In place of Mr. Elias as President of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue company, John Beaver, the Treasurer of the Third Avenue company under the receiver was named by the directors. Mr. Beaver was formerly Treasurer of the Third Avenue company but became assistant Treasurer when W. H. Curtiss appeared with an interest in the stock. When Mr. Grant took charge he made Mr. Beaver Treasurer again for the receiver. Mr. Elias drew a salary as President of the Forty-second Street company. What arrangement was made for compensation to Mr. Beaver for filling that office in addition to that of Treasurer of the Third Avenue company was not made known. Thomas A. Maher, son of President E. A. Maher of the Union Railway Company, who for eight or ten months has been connected with the Forty-second Street company, was selected to succeed Mr. Andrews as Secretary and Treasurer.

As President of the Dry Dock Company Mr. Elias had no salary. George W. Lynch, superintendent of that company, was chosen to succeed him as President. Mr. Lynch will continue to act as superintendent also. The office of Secretary, vacated by Mr. Kayser, was combined with that of Treasurer, and John Byrne, the present Treasurer, will attend to the duties of both.

In the Forty-second street company Mr. Beaver was already a director; Mr. Maher was not, and he was not made a director. Mr. Lynch was made a director of the Dry Dock Company in place of John E. Parsons, lately resigned. The board of directors of the Forty-second street, the Dry Dock and the Third Avenue companies were all substantially the same. There was no meeting of the Third Avenue company and in formal deposition of President Elias, Mr. Grant as receiver superseding all the officers of that company directly. The Third Avenue company does not own the other two companies outright, though controlling them through majority holdings of the stocks. It operates them, and it was to simplify the work of operation and to secure certain economies, Mr. Grant said, that the changes in their officers were made. The only surface saving apparent is the amount of Mr. Kayser's salary. Another object of the receiver was to have the chief officers, also the operating officers of the roads. No similar changes are likely in the Union Railway company, that company being owned entirely by the Third Avenue, and President Maher being also the operating officer of the road. Speaking of the Huckleberry road, a member of the Third Avenue company at the time of the purchase of that line by it, said yesterday that the Third Avenue company received, the day after the purchase, an offer of $1,000,000 more than the price it had paid for the road.

Whether or not examination of the Third Avenue company's affairs at the Court's direction will reveal the political influence and its cost and the general extravagance which current report charges with the wreck of the road will probably be known only after a permanent receiver shall have been appointed. As temporary receiver Mr. Grant merely takes charge of the road and conducts its affairs in the way that commends itself to him as most economical and for the best interests of all, making such investigation of conditions as to give him an insight into the works ngs of the corporation and enable him to report to the Court at the next hearing. He made a trip to the Bayard street power house yesterday and day by day he is looking over different details of the operation of the road and its subordinate lines. He said yesterday that that work was keeping him busy at present and that what further would be done in the way of getting at other phases of the company's business and how much of a report would be made would depend upon the order of the Court appointing a permanent receiver or the wishes of the Judge. Mr. Grant held a consultation with Judge Lacombe yesterday as to the affairs of the receivership, but it had reference to legal details, he said, and contained nothing of which he cared to talk for publication.

In reply to a statement made downtown yesterday that receivers' certificates could not issue for such a purpose as the completion of a railway or of improvements to it, a lawyer interested in the Third Avenue company said that the power to issue them for such purpose was elemental; that the certificates would issue naturally to carry on the business necessary to save the property, just as much as though it were a house in process of building which would be ruined, or rent for which would be lost, if the building was not completed. The certificates could not be issued, he said, to pay obligations incurred prior to the receivership, which must stand as claims and for payment await the order of the court. As THE SUN has said before, the plan preparing by the Creditors' Protective Committee, which contemplated a request to the court that an issue of receiver's certificates be authorized, which a syndicate formed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. is already prepared to take up to $10,000,000, is to come into effect only when a permanent receiver is appointed, as a temporary receiver does not issue certificates.

Third Avenue stock opened yesterday at 47½, the asking price at Friday's close. The low figure of the morning was 47, and the stock went up to 50, closing at 55¾. The sales were 10,555 shares.

There was talk in Wall Street yesterday of the formation of a second protective committee to guard the interests of Third Avenue stockholders, on the ground that the Creditors' Protective Committee is interested mainly in the company's floating indebtedness.

### BOISTEROUS FRESHMEN REPENT.

**The Trouble at the "Tech" in Boston Over Military Science Lectures.**

BOSTON, March 3.—The faculty of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has taken a hand in the trouble between the freshman class and the instructor in military science, Lieut. James Hamilton recently graduated from West Point Military Academy. In years past, the members of the freshman class have made disturbances at the lectures in this branch of the institute course but never before have the students caused so much trouble as at present. The trouble began last October, when, on one occasion, the class hanged their drill master in effigy. After the close of the drill period and a week later, they locked him in the drill hall, and a locksmith was necessary to release him. Shortly after this, Lieut. Hamilton decided to give the class a written examination in military tactics, but the freshmen objected, and the presence of the secretary of the faculty and several professors was necessary before the insurgents went to work on the paper.

All was quiet until about two weeks ago and then the class began to grow boisterous at drill and at the weekly lecture, made such a disturbance, that Lieut Hamilton refused to lecture to them again during the term and called on the faculty to help him maintain discipline.

The faculty took the matter under advisement. A meeting of the freshmen was held yesterday, about three hundred students attending. The President of the senior class, C. N. Lawrence, addressed the youngsters and told them that the upper classes were disgusted with their conduct. Then the boys felt sorry and a number of resolutions were introduced, to the effect that the freshmen regretted the trouble they had caused and asked to have the lectures on military science resumed. So many resolutions were introduced that a committee was appointed to select the most suitable set and present them to the class at a future meeting.

As a result of the trouble with their lecturer, the intercholastic competitive drill, which was held last year under the auspices of the freshman class will probably have to be abandoned this spring, as the members are in no condition to give an exhibition themselves and the faculty are not inclined to allow them to take charge of other exhibitions.

### SMALLPOX IN MORRISTOWN.

**Sixteen Cases Now Reported—Six in the Hospital Annex.**

MORRISTOWN, March 3.—The people of this town are thoroughly worked up over the numerous cases of smallpox that have been discovered here lately. At the present time six men are in the annex of the Memorial Hospital, especially set aside for contagious diseases, and Dr. Barker of the hospital is sure that they have smallpox. Mrs. Patrick Moore of Abbott avenue and another woman living on Ridgedale avenue are quarantined in their homes with the disease, as there are no accommodations for women in the hospital annex.

To-day, Lemuel Eakley, who lives in Mrs. Moore's house was taken ill. His disease was diagnosed as varioloid and he was sent to the annex. Mrs. Moore is so ill that her nurses have been afraid to tell her that her son, Patrick, who was a sergeant in the United States Army in the Philippines, had died while on his way home to this country, in the hospital ship Missouri. His body is expected to arrive tomorrow. Mrs. Moore's other son is one of the patients in the hospital annex.

The first case of smallpox in this city was discovered on Nov. 30, when James Huland was found to be suffering from it. It is alleged that he contracted the disease by visiting a schoolteacher at Rockaway, N. J., who had it. Mayor Quail ordered that no expense be spared in quarantining the house where Huland lived. It was believed any spreading of the disease had been stopped, but on Jan. 10 three cases were discovered in Mrs. Moore's house, in another part of the city. Again precautions were taken, but on Jan. 28 another case was discovered in the township. On Feb. 9 still another was found in another part of the city and since that date there have been other cases found, until the total number of those who have been stricken is sixteen.

Inspector Bowen of the State Board of Health, and President John H. Rosedear of the local Board of Health, are now making a house to house canvass and fumigating every house where there is even a shadow of suspicion. Everybody is being vaccinated and the health officials hope that they now have the disease under control.

### GIRLS AS ENGLISH STATESMEN.

**Wellesley Students Debate the Transvaal Question as a House of Commons.**

WELLESLEY, Mass., March 3.—The Agora Society of Wellesley College furnished considerable merriment for the students and their friends at the annual open debate this evening by having a representation of the English House of Commons, in which the leading members of the Agora impersonated members of that body. The matter under discussion was the Transvaal question. This resolution was:

"*Resolved*, That the conduct of the correspondence with the Government of the Transvaal touching the rights of English residents under the Constitution of the Republic was marked by a lack of foresight and judgment which precipitated the present unhappy conflict in South Africa; that the time is now ripe for peace overtures and that her Majesty's present advisers are incapacitated from undertaking the negotiation of the points in dispute, by their previous lamentable failures."

The speakers in favor of the resolution were: "Arthur J. Balfour," Anna F. Cross; "George Wyndham," Edith H. Moore, and "Joseph Chamberlain," Lucy Wright. The opposing speakers were: "Sir William Harcourt," Jessie F. Hutsinpillar; "John Redmond," Annie W. Stocking; "Timothy Healy," Minnie Peppenheimer; "David D. George," Rachel C. Reeve; "Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman," Frances H Lounsmanbery; "Henry Labouchere," Mary A. Lincoln. The Speaker of the House was Miss Florence E. Loop, President of the Agora; clerks, Miss Carolyn L Morse and Miss Caroline Locke. These three were white wigs with black gowns and the other members of the House were dressed in the senior academic gown. After the debate had finished, the speaker called for a vote on the passage of the resolution by division of the House. The majority of members opposed the resolution. Miss Edna Seward as "The member from Ireland" created much amusement by her witty sallies.

### WOMAN DEAD, MAN NEARLY.

**Survivor Declares the Gas Was Turned On by Accident—Police Hold Him.**

A man and woman, both young, entered the café of the Manhattan House, a Raines law hotel at 1:0 East Sixty-fifth street, yesterday afternoon, and had a drink together. Then they told John S. McNamara, the proprietor, that they wanted a room, and they registered as James Carter and wife, Brooklyn. The man told McNamara that he wanted to be awakened not later than 10 o'clock at night as he had to get to work.

Fifteen minutes before that hour McNamara went to Room 11 to call them. He could not get in, and as there was a strong smell of gas he kicked the door in. He found the man and woman in bed, both undressed, and both seemingly dead. McNamara summoned Dr. W. A. Rogers of 816 Lexington avenue, who said that the woman was dead, but succeeded in restoring the man to consciousness.

He was taken to Bellevue. There he said he was Harry Fitzgerald, 27 years old, and boarded with Sarah Keenan at 135 Eleventh street, College Point. He declared that the woman was his wife, and, although the police told him that they had discovered that he had stuffed the keyhole in the door with paper, and had turned the gas on both in the radiator and at the gas jet, he insisted that the asphyxiation had been an accident.

He is held a prisoner at Bellevue and will probably recover.

### LUKENS JURY DISAGREES.

**He Is a Boy of Eighteen and Once Confessed That He Killed Mrs. Stiegler.**

CINCINNATI, March 3.—Judge Spiegel dismissed the Albert Lukens jurymen this morning because they were unable to agree. At first they stood eleven for conviction to one for acquittal, but at 11:30 A. M. eight were for conviction and four for acquittal. Lukens was remanded to jail on the request of Prosecutor Darby. The jury had been in continuous session since Tuesday at 6 P. M.

The case is a remarkable one in more ways than one. The defendant, who is only 18 years old, is charged with the murder of Mrs. Stiegler, who was an intimate friend of his family. Robbery was the supposed incentive for the murder, as about $50 of Mrs. Stiegler's money was taken. The Stiegler family were all christian scientists. Willie Stiegler, aged about 18, the son of the murdered woman, and a student at the University of Cincinnati, discovered the body of his murdered mother on his return home. The body was in a pool of blood on the floor. The head had been crushed in with a heavy iron poker. He told none of the many near neighbors, but rode several miles on a street car to consult with Christian Scientist friends. These friends notified the boy's father of the tragedy. Indications pointed to young Lukens' guilt, and early in the morning following the murder he was arrested and confessed the murder to the detectives. Afterward he said that he was frightened into making a false confession by the officers.

### SUES ARMOUR & CO. FOR $175,000.

**A Sioux City Butcher Who Took Advantage of a Rapid Rise in Meat Prices.**

SIOUX CITY, Ia., March 3.—J. M. Raiya of Sioux City, a butcher, to-day filed a suit against Armour & Co. of Chicago, claiming damages in the sum of $175,000 alleged to be due on account of the packing company's failure to fulfil the terms of a contract. In May, 1899, an agent of the Armour Company made a contract with Raiya under the terms of which the packing company agreed to furnish the Sioux City man with fresh meat at a fixed price, the contract to run to Sept. 30, 1899. The packing company filled orders until about Aug. 1, when the price of pork loins went up to almost double the contract price. Then it was Raiya began taking orders for a large amount and called upon Armour to deliver the meats to him. Armour refused and Raiya now has sued Armour for the difference.

**Exit the "Daily Whig and Courier."**

BANGOR, Me., March 3.—The *Bangor Daily Whig and Courier*, which was first published in 1834, published its last edition this morning, and beginning Monday morning will be merged with the *Bangor Daily News*. The *Whig* first came into prominence when Congressman Charles A Boutelle was its managing editor. After he was elected to Congress Mr. Boutelle continued to retain an interest in the paper and it was only just previous to his present illness that he sanctioned the transfer of the paper to the *Daily News*. The *News* is a comparatively new paper, its first edition being published in 1896. The *Whig* published this morning an editorial article announcing the transfer and saying that there is a field for only one morning paper in Bangor.

Stop in at Union Pacific ticket office, No. 287 Broadway, and see the wonderful moving pictures, and gaze a the grand scenery on the line of, and the flight of "The Overland Limited" over the Union Pacific Railroad, which will be shown free.—*Adv.*

# CHICAGO'S STRIKES GROW.

### NEARLY 40,000 MEN OUT AND 2,300 FIRMS AFFECTED.

**Tendency to Violence Shows Itself—A Woman Saves a Non-Union Man From Rioters—More Rioting Expected—Deering Harvester Men Go Out—Boycott.**

CHICAGO, March 3.—A woman and a revolver contributed to saving a non-union workman from violence to-day, and brought to a speedy end an incipient riot at Sixtieth street and Kimbark avenue. It was the only case of serious lawlessness that marked the opening of the last day of the third week of the building strike and lock-out. But for the woman who came to the rescue of the non-union man the trouble would, it is thought, have assumed large proportions.

At 10 o'clock this morning a body of union men presented themselves at a new building under construction there and threatened the non-union men at work for F. A. Collins, the contractor in charge. The latter recognized the attacking party as union men, some of whom had been in his employ, and made immediate preparations for trouble. Derisive cries came first, and in a moment the air was filled with missiles. The non-union men separated and ran for shelter, the greater part of the crowd pursuing two of the number.

One of the fugitives was overtaken and severely beaten, while the other took refuge by running up the front stairs of a residence and making a stand in the entrance. Hemmed in, he was at the mercy of the crowd closing in upon him, when a woman opened the door behind him and handed him a revolver, telling him to shoot down the first man who approached him or hurled a stone. The sight of the weapon awed the crowd and the besieged workman was able to hold his place unmolested until the arrival of the police.

It is predicted that Monday will see the real opening of the much heralded test of strength of strikers here. The following figures indicate the approximate magnitude of the struggle which is about to begin: Men idle on account of strikes, lockout and weather conditions: Building trades, 31,000; machinists, 7,000; plate glass workers, 500; miscellaneous, 2,500. Firms which have refused to sign union agreements: Building contractors, 2,100; machine manufacturing companies, 210; plate glass companies, 5.

So serious has the situation become, that a drop in the price of steel stocks on 'Change to-day was attributed to the labor war now on in Chicago. Preliminary skirmishes have already taken place between union and non-union men. Special officers are being sworn in at the City Hall, and the workmen on the buildings where operations will be resumed on Monday will be protected by armed guards. Mayor Harrison has announced in an open letter that the Police Department will protect victims from assault so far as the department is able to do so. Despite all precautions, there is apparently a feeling that bloodshed is in the range of possibilities, and some of those on each side of the controversy have expressed the belief that it cannot be avoided except by a complete surrender of one side.

In the meantime labor unions continue to call out their members and it is predicted that next week will see fully 40,000 men on the strike list. A large proportion of the 33,000 men in the Building Material Trades Council will possibly be on strike before the end of next week. Business agents of the Council voted at a meeting to-day to order sympathizers strikes in all factories which supply non-union contractors with the material.

The machinists' strike has spread to the Deering Harvester Works and the union men employed there gave up their work to-night. It was reported at labor headquarters to-night that the prospects favored a strike involving the 10,000 men, women and children employed in the immense plant.

What stand the employees of the big McCormick works will take is not known, but in spite of the assertion that unionism has been a dead issue there since the labor troubles that brought on the outbreak of anarchy in 1886, it is feared discontent may manifest itself there.

Although the machinists' strike has spread so as to affect practically every shop in Chicago, President James O'Connell of the International Association of Machinists predicted to-night that the difficulty would be over in two weeks. The threatened strike throughout the United States and Canada will probably be avoided, he declares, in case of a victory of the union in Chicago.

### NO TROUBLE LOOKED FOR HERE.

**Labor Union Men Say New York Will Scarcely Take Up Chicago's Quarrels.**

The reports to the effect that the widespread strikes in Chicago are likely to start a sympathetic movement all over the country was emphatically denied by the labor men in New York yesterday. Like many reports of the kind that come from the West, the strike story grows bigger and bigger until it reaches New York swollen beyond all recognition. As a matter of fact the interests of the organized workingmen here and in Chicago are identified only in the few cases where a contractor has work in Chicago and New York at the same time, and even in such cases a sympathetic strike is not at all likely. New York trades unions have got beyond the stage when they are willing to order sympathic strikes for sentimental reasons, such as the upholding of an alleged principle. It is a fact also that wages in the building trades are higher in New York than in Chicago, and beside all the building trades are working under the eight-hour rule, and, except in the case of individual employers, most of the unions which had demands to make for a new scale of wages made them last fall and got what they asked for.

The only building trade of importance which is negotiating with the employers at present for a new wage scale is that of the bricklayers, whose present pay is 55 cents an hour, or higher than union bricklayers as a rule are receiving in Chicago. The union bricklayers here demanded 60 cents an hour about a month ago and I expect to receive it. The minimum of $3 a day demanded by the granite cutters all over the country is lower than the union wages of granite cutters in New York, which are $4 a day. In the meantime, the labor men here look on the idea of a national strike in the building trades as the wildest kind of a dream.

### IRON WORKERS' STRIKE FAILS.

**Efforts of Labor Agitators to Call Out the Men in Boston Not Successful.**

BOSTON, March 3.—The backbone of the iron workers strike has been broken and no difficulty was experienced to-day by the bridge and structural contractors here in continuing their work as usual. Many of the men who threatened to go out yesterday morning and join the strikers stuck by their jobs and will continue to do so. The day before yesterday some eighty odd men left work and their numbers were increased yesterday by over a hundred more. At the strikers' headquarters this morning there was an air of disappointment in place of the elation shown yesterday. The fact is that the labor agitators that went among the iron workers who had not struck yesterday and urged them to do so met with many refusals. Yesterday morning they expected that they would be able to persuade 400 to quit work before night, but ailing in this and finding the strike not general many men went back to work to-day.

### DISPENSATION FROM THE POPE.

**Days in Latin America When Catholics May Fast Without Abstinence From Meat.**

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Pope Leo XIII. has recently granted extraordinary dispensation regarding fasting and abstinence from meat in favor of Latin America, which includes Cuba and Puerto Rico, as well as all South and Central American countries. He gives the Bishops of these countries faculties, which they in turn can give their priests, to dispense from all fasting and abstinence from meat except on a few days. In place of this, some extra prayers are to be said and alms given for charitable works. The excepted days are:

Fasting without abstinence from meat is to be observed on the Fridays of Advent and the Wednesdays of Lent. Both fasting and abstinence from meat are to be observed on Ash Wednesday, on the Fridays of Lent and on Holy Thursday. Abstinence from meat without fasting is to be observed on the vigils or day before each of these feasts: Christmas, Pentecost, Assumption of Blessed Virgin Mary, Saints Peter and Paul. On all the other Fridays and Saturdays of the year the Catholics of those countries may use meat.

Unfortunately for the Catholics of the United States they cannot profit by this dispensation, which is dated July, 1899, and published through the Roman Congregation for Extraordinary Church Affairs.

**Cutler Schoolboys Win at Hockey.**

In the interscholastic hockey series at the St. Nicholas rink last night the Cutler boys made rings around their rivals of De La Salle Institute, beating them by 6 to 1. The contest attracted unusual notice as the teams concerned were tied for second place in the League contest. The honors of the evening went to Charley Warren of the winning team, who scored five of the six goals for his side.

### LIVE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

A house-owner on the upper West Side believes that he has discovered one cause of the peculiarly rapid spread of the flames in recent house fires uptown, which the firemen have been at a loss to explain. While his house was being built he kept no track of the methods of the workmen, being content to satisfy himself at the conclusion that the results were according to contract. Last week some of his steam pipes became deranged and it was necessary for the plumbers to take out sections of the dining-room hard-wood floor. Between the joists wherever the flooring was removed they found masses of shavings and wood scrapings, the most inflammable material imaginable. The carpenters in doing their work had simply swept the refuse into the space between the floors rather than take the trouble to clean it out and have it carted away. A fireman who was called in to look at the interspaces declared that a house with such floor lining was nothing less than a fire-trap. He did not know of any law under which the carpenters could be prosecuted unless, possibly, for criminal negligence. The owner of the house extended his investigations to the other floors, at considerable expense, and found the same conditions all over the house. He is now trying to trace the men who did the work.

At a recent dinner George W. Van Siclen, who has been very prominent in the pro-Boer movement in this country, told a story which in its application will convict any persons of mispronunciation of a name now in very common use. When Gen. Joubert was here some years ago, Mr. Van Siclen said, he went to call on him at the Brunswick Hotel, having known him some years before. He asked at the desk for Gen. Joubert, giving the French pronunciation, "Zhoobare," which is almost always heard now. The clerk shook his head and said that no such person was in the hotel. As he turned away Mr. Van Siclen saw stepping from the elevator the big, bearded Boer soldier, and hastened over to him. After the greeting the American said:

"Why, General, they just told me at the desk that you were not staying here. They didn't know your name."

"What name did you inquire for me by?" asked the General, and his caller told him.

"No wonder the clerk didn't recognize me under that name," said the Boer. "You must have forgotten our former meeting. My name is and always has been Joubert," and he gave it the Dutch pronunciation according to its spelling, "Jowbert." "You see," he continued "I am not registered and the clerk only knows my name from having heard it spoken."

Thereafter Mr. Van Siclen used the Dutch pronunciation in introducing Gen. Joubert to his friends and to this day uses it in speaking of him. But he usually has to stop and explain to an audience who it is that he means.

"This has been a curious season in regard to illness," said a visiting physician of one of the large hospitals, talking to a group of his fellows a few days ago. "Up to the new year there was very little illness of any kind. Then came what seemed almost like an epidemic of pneumonia. I can keep track of these things not only among my own and the hospital patients, but also among the trained nurses. Well, up to January the nurses were in despair. Some of them hadn't made room rent. I remember that just before Christmas I had occasion to go to a nurses' boardinghouse. Nine trained nurses lived there when they were not on duty and I found eight of the nine waiting for cases. Three weeks later I was at the same house and there was just one young woman there and she had come back to get her clothes, as she had a case that would keep her for several weeks. Most of those cases were pneumonia, and many of them were young children. From that time to this it has been hard to get a trained nurse. Typhoid has made its appearance to some extent, and that with the pneumonia and the regular demand for nurses has pulled the market to an alarming extent. But though the nurses are making money there is one feature of the present demand that is hard on them. A nurse hates as much as a doctor to lose a case, and in pneumonia she counts for as much as the doctor, for care is fully half the battle. This year the pneumonia has been of a very fatal type. Patients run to it from grip and seem to have no vitality left to fight the disease. If I were on the Board of Health I would have advertisements put up advising the public of the prevalence of this disease and advising it to keep its feet dry and its chest a squately covered. Such placards would pay for themselves in the decrease of hospital cases. Of course we have pneumonia every year, but we are unable to detect the conditions which precede the outbreaks, and I do not remember another year where it has come so suddenly and of so virulent a type."

That curious tendency of the human species to turn from right to left in walking, explained on the ground that the right side of the body has a higher muscular development than the left, has a curious exemplification in city churches, if the observation of an usher in one of the Fifth avenue churches are based on fact. "I have noticed for a long time" says this young man, "that two out of every three strangers coming to our church will make for the left gallery. As there is no choice in the galleries in respect to light, air, or comfort this puzzled me. At first I concluded it was chance, until the proportion seemed beyond that. Then I studied the matter from the doorway and I observed that those who do go into the left gallery do so without any pause or hesitation as if it were the natural thing to do, while the strangers who take the right gallery almost invariably teeter on the threshold as if undetermined which way to turn. This indicates plainly enough that the turning to the left is a matter instinct. I have talked with ushers from other churches and they tell me that it is always the left gallery that fills up first. The moral of this for the casual church goer is to turn to the right and he'll get a better seat."

### DURHAM TOBACCO CO. IN TROUBLE.

**Receiver Appointed Because of a Populist Minority Stockholder's Plans.**

RALEIGH, N. C., March 3.—The Blackwell Durham Tobacco Company, which is capitalized at $4,000,000, was thrown into the hands of a receiver to-day at the instance of the American Tobacco Company, which owns a large majority of the stock. Judge Simonton of the United States Circuit Court at Charleston appointed as receiver P. S. Hill, President of the Blackwell company, George Arents, Treasurer of American Tobacco Company, together with other officers, instituted the action. The American Tobacco Company asks for the sale of the Blackwell company to the highest bidder and the distribution of the proceeds among the shareholders so as to wind up the business of the company.

This action is taken because of the announced intention of one of the minority stockholders to make application to the Legislature for a repeal of the charter of the Blackwell company, alleging a violation of Trust laws. Major W. A. Guthrie of Durham, the late Populist candidate for Governor, purchased this share of stock for $18 and is causing the trouble. It is understood that the American company will be the purchaser if the sale is ordered.

The complaint recites that the American company has offered $2,800,000 for the Blackwell company, but that the sale cannot be made because of opposition by minority stockholders. Judge Simonton will hear a motion on April 17 to appoint a permanent receiver. The factory will be kept running.

### CRACK SHOTS AT CARTERET.

**J. G. Dutcher Wins a Fifteen Bird Contest for the Barker Silver Plate.**

There was a large gathering of wing shots at the grounds of the Carteret Gun Club near Garden City yesterday, and several handicap sweepstakes were decided. The most important event was for a special prize of silver plate, presented by George A. Barker, a former President of the Cobweb Gun Club. It was at fifteen birds, $15 entrance. A high wind blew from the west, making all the birds drivers, and misses were therefore frequent.

It was a spirited race. For a time it looked as though Jack Ellison would win, but he missed in the ninth and fifteenth rounds, leaving J. G. Dutcher and H. G. Roberts tied for the lead. In the shoot-off both lost their first birds, and on Roberts losing his next Dutcher won by grassing an easy right quarterer.

There were a number of other cup and sweepstake events. In the first of these, an allowance affair, the money was divided between J. A. H. White and I. E. Emerson, while G. S. McAlpin took the cup on the shoot-off, killing nineteen out of twenty-one birds.

A miss-and-out affair handicap rise was divided between White (26 yards), Welch (31 yards) and Gordon (26 yards).

An even distance sweep, all at 30 yards, following, in which the money was split up between Welch, Emerson and Beaver.

This was followed by another handicap, in which Roberts, Emerson and Money divided, after killing five each. Then came a double, bird-shoot in which the old-time crack, J. S. Williams, divided with McAlpin, each killing their pairs.

The final cup event was won by Roberts, with the only straight score of 5.

### YOU PRACTICALLY RUN NO RISK,

As the chances are very much more than favorable for filling your Hotel or Boarding House with desirable patrons if you place your advertising in THE SUN'S columns.—*Ads.*


# The Chief Justice of Samoa Says Peruna is The Very Best Catarrh Cure.

Court Room Scene where Judge Chambers maintained the supremacy of the United States in Samoa.

*In a recent letter to The Peruna Medicine Co., Chief Justice Chambers says the following of Peruna:*

***"I have tried one bottle of Peruna, and I can truthfully say it is one of the best tonics I ever used, and I take pleasure in recommending it to all sufferers who are in need of a good medicine. I can recommend it as one of the very best remedies for catarrh."***

***W. L. Chambers.***

On December 31, Chief Justice William Lee Chambers, a native of Georgia, held court in Apia, Samoa, and told the stalwart natives and the German and English and American residents why they should all regard Malietoa Tanu as King, instead of recognizing the rival claimant, Mataafa. The trial had lasted eleven days; Samoan genealogies, customs, titles, and practices had been examined and discussed; and finally the Chief Justice decided that Tanu, who was the son of the late King Malietoa, and who, by the gift of the people, had been endowed with the name of Malietoa, was the duly elected King.

A tonic is a medicine that gives tone to some part of the system. There are different kinds of tonics, but the tonic most needed in this country, where catarrh is so prevalent, is a tonic that operates on the mucous membranes.

Peruna is a tonic to the mucous membranes of the whole body. It gives tone to the capillary circulation which constitutes these delicate membranes.

Every organ of the human body is lined with mucous membranes. This membrane is made up, principally, of a delicate network of minute blood vessels and nerves. The slightest derangement of these fragile vessels leads to what is known as catarrh.

Hon. J. E. Macias, recent postmaster at Porto Rico, in a letter from 1417 K street, N. W., Washington, D. C., says:

"As a native born Cuban, serving as postmaster in Porto Rico, I contracted yellow fever and have been suffering from the ill effects of that dreadful disease since my return home. I was advised by a friend to use Peruna and I can speak in the highest terms of your remarkable medicine. I feel like a new man and shall take pleasure in recommending it to those similarly afflicted. It is a fine tonic, and is in every way a wonderful medicine. Peruna is a remedy for catarrh which has become of national importance. It has the record of the greatest catarrh remedy of the age."

Hon. J. E. Macias, recent Postmaster at Porto Rico.

Peruna is a specific in its operation upon the mucous membrane. It is a tonic which strikes at the root of all catarrhal affections. It gives tone to the minute blood vessels and the terminal nerve fibres. Catarrh cannot exist long where Peruna is used intelligently. Peruna seeks out catarrh in all the hidden parts of the body. When Peruna, the great tonic, is used, the mucous membranes of the whole body are strengthened, making catarrh an impossibility.

Hon. John W. Neff, County Auditor for Buffalo, N. Y., recommends Peruna.

Peruna has no rivals, no substitutes. There is but one scientific, systetic catarrh remedy, and that is Peruna.

Address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O., for a book treating of catarrh in its different phases and stages.


### A SCRIBE COMEDY.

**Helena Modjeska and Cissie Loftus in "The Ladies' Battle."**

It is seldom that Scribe and Legouvé's comedy, "The Ladies' Battle," is performed in English. Helena Modjeska had never made use of it in New York before yesterday afternoon, when she produced it at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. Of the two women who battle for the safety of a proscribed young officer, who is hiding in their house disguised as a lackey, the greater actress played the aunt, who loves the fellow, but in requital gains his gratitude only. She did it brightly, at times even brilliantly, in the manner of an old style comedienne. Of course, it was impossible for her to scale her age down to the thirty-five years fixed by the authors, and so her amorous regard for a man of twenty-five had an unintentional but inevitable aspect of absurdity. But her acting was interestingly illustrative of the stiff and formal dramatic art of the past in contrast with the pliant and easy naturalism of the present. Her distinguished air and courtly grace were reminders of theatrical methods no longer ago than Lester Wallack, John Gilbert and Mme. Ponisi, but which are already almost lost to the stage, and which few wish to find. They are missed only when an old comedy is revived, and Cissie Loftus's participation in "The Ladies' Battle" indicated that even this artificial piece, with its carefully contrived intrigue, would be better entertainment if given in a brisk, easy, offhand manner. Miss Loftus gave a charm of spontaneity to the niece which contrasted favorably with the premeditatedness of the aunt. On the other hand, John E. Kelleré as the half brave, half cowardly suitor, and Percy Winter as the unwilling persecutor, adhered loyally to the traditions, and were both happy in results. Mme. Modjeska is still a great actress, but her fame holds over to a period of newer and better stagecraft, to which she cannot and need not conform. She is a survivor from what in regretter circles are sometimes called the palmy days. She should be admired as much as possible, and respected altogether. In the Scribe piece yesterday she was an exponent of the fine old manner of stiff and stilted comedy; so she may have seemed obsolete in such a role as we are accustomed to see enacted in a spirit of realism; but go to the performance of *Lady Macbeth* tomorrow and you will approve her method, because we have not yet accepted anything different in Shakespearean tragedy.

Cissie Loftus is a puzzling creature. Her mimicry, from that of May Irwin and Dan Daly in comic songs to that of Sarah Bernhardt in emotional frenzy, has a manner of perfect confidence. Her shy and demure entrances and exits for these impersonations have been taken, perhaps generally, as false premises of modesty. But her acting in "The Ladies' Battle" sustained a belief in the genuineness of her diffidence. She was nervous and scared, or else she is a rascally little deceiver, and it is unlikely that she would let affectation mar an essay so important to her. Notwithstanding her long experience before audiences she had the small uncertainties and perturbations of an amateur. These defects were not damaging in the role of a guileless maiden, however, and may have passed with uncritical observers as part of what she meant to do. She was adequate to the not severe demands, and so naively pretty that to look at her was to admire. If her performance was merely a start forward as a legitimate actress, she may become valuable outside of vaudeville. If it was the best that she can ever give, she never can command one quarter the salary in a dramatic theatre that she earns in a music hall.

**Calve Returns To-day.**

Mlle. Calvé is to return to this city to-day and will be heard first at the Metropolitan Opera House on Wednesday in "Faust."

### THE OPERA.

**Eames and Dippel Heard in "Lohengrin" Yesterday Afternoon.**

"Lohengrin," beloved of the matinée audience, was the bill at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday afternoon, and in consequence the attendance was large. As if the popularity of the opera were not sufficient to insure a generous public response, Mme. Eames's lovely impersonation of *Elsa* was to be heard. It was especially deserving of the description lovely at yesterday's matinée, for the singer had attired herself in a set of costumes designed by her husband to fit the character of the opera and her own physical beauty. Consequently, she was the occasion of greater visual enjoyment than usual.

Her *Elsa* is sufficiently stately with the dignity of a Princess, and her rather cold maidenliness is a phase of her interpretation of the rôle which is very charming in her hands, even if in others there would be cause for complaint that she was lack ng in warmth. Mme. Eames's *Elsa* is strong in the suggestion of the poetic phase of the character. She seems a veritable Princess Lointaine, and doubtless she seemed a figure out of some fairy legend to many of the young women in the audience. And it was essentially an audience of young women. They crowded the lobbies during the intermissions, hung over the rails at the rear of the orchestra seats, and sat on the floor when they were too exhausted for any other posture of attention.

M. Dippel was a *Lohengrin* worthy of association with Mme. Eames in the romantic interest of the audience. He sang well, although his voice lacked resonance and his legato was not all that it might be. He acted with dignity and was an heroic figure. This is not always true of M. Dippel and it is agreeable to record that he was yesterday handsome in appearance and knightly in action.

Edouard de Reszke, who now sings at nearly every performance, was not in good voice, and it is scarcely to be expected that he should be. Theodore Bertram has a beautiful, natural voice which he does not use well, and his *Telramund* is, dramatically, insignificant. Mme. Olitzka sang *Ortrude* and Herr Muhlmann was the *Herald*. Emil Paur completed the orchestra with admirable sympathy and enthusiasm.

### SEMBRICH AS "GILDA."

**The Soprano Appears for the First Time This Season in "Rigoletto."**

Mme. Sembrich as *Gilda* in "Rigoletto" was the attraction that served last night to crowd the Metropolitan Opera House. The distinguished Polish soprano has not been heard before this year in the rôle, and had not indeed sung at one of the popular performances. Her singing was as brilliant as usual. It seems only necessary to record that her voice was never fresher or more luscious in quality. Her phrasing in "*Caro Nome*," the exquisite beauty of her florid vocalization, and the intense feeling with which she vitalized every note of this conventional number were marvellous. It would be a great achievement to sing as she does the merely vocal side of Verdi's old-fashioned music. But Sembrich does more and by her own musical and dramatic genius makes the most tawdry colorature human. To this ach