WEPT ON SULZER'S COFFIN;

WIDOW AND MRS. WEIMANN BREAK DOWN AT FUNERAL RITES.

A Sensational Scene in Scottish Rite Hall Yesterday—The Widow Defeats the Attempt Made to Exclude Her—Her Daughter Faints

In the hope that further quarrelling over the body of Councilman Herman Sulzer between his wife and children on the one hand and Mrs. Ida Weimann, the woman with whom he lived, on the other, the funeral services yesterday were held in the Scottish Rite Hall at Madison avenue and Twenty-ninth street by the Imperial Council of the Order of the Mystic Shrine, of which Mr. Sulzer was a member. Register Fromme was in charge as an intimate friend of Mr. Sulzer's from boyhood. Register Fromme had come into possession of the document, which at first seemed to him to settle the question of the presence of the widow at the funeral. It was a paper drawn up at Mr. Sulzer's request by Lawyer James W. Hyde of 10 Wall street, as follows:

"To Whom it May Concern: Inasmuch as the undersigned is in poor physical health and is about to take a journey for the improvement of the same, and in view of the fact that he may die while away from this city, he desires it to be distinctly understood that his express wishes are that his wife, Catherine Sulzer, from whom he is now separated, and his children by said wife, to wit, Ernest, now 23 years of age, or thereabouts, and Clara, now 16 years of age, or thereabouts, shall not be permitted to attend his funeral, that it is his further request that a plot be purchased at Woodlawn after his decease, in which his remains are to be interred, and that neither the aforesaid, his wife, Catherine Sulzer, or his children, either or any of them, be interred in the said plot.

"HERMAN SULZER."

The large hall of the Scottish Rite Building was hung with mourning. The sombre walls were relieved an hour before the beginning of the funeral by the glittering buttons of thirty-five policemen under the direction of Sergt. Andrew Devery, brother to the Deputy Commissioner. There were also present fifteen men from the Central Office under the charge of Detective Sergeant Downing. Register Fromme was very nervous under his responsibilities and seemed to be in many different places at once. He posted several detectives at the doors and cautioned them not to let Mrs. Sulzer or anybody else in who seemed likely to make a scene.

When the hall was nearly filled there was something of a sensation among those who sat along the central aisle. It was caused by the appearance of the widow and her daughter, Clara, moving toward the front of the hall with the utmost confusion. They entered the third pew from the front of the hall and sat directly in front of the curtain. Mr. Fromme had quite a busy time for a few minutes among the detectives and policemen. Then he asserted that he was going to ask Mrs. Sulzer to retire to the gallery, at least. He talked with her for a few minutes quietly. She shook her head once or twice. Register Fromme then came back and said that it had been decided to disregard Mr. Sulzer's request about his wife's presence at the funeral and that she had been invited to occupy the seat in the third pew where she was.

Charles M. Sulzer, the aged father of the Councilman; Mrs. Riehle, a sister, and Mrs. Albert Sulzer, a sister-in-law, entered and were seated on chairs that were arranged around the coffin. The service, according to the ritual of the Mystic Shrine, was read by Charles H. Heyser. There was singing by a chorus of 150 members of the Harlem Maennerchor. The funeral was attended by many prominent city officers. The members of the Council were there in a body. There was a large representation from the Board of Aldermen. Independent Lodge, F. and A. M., was also well represented. Commissioner Sexton of the Health Department, Commissioner Nagle of the Street Cleaning Department and Deputy Commissioner Devery of the Police Department were also observed in the gathering.

At the close of the services both the widow and Mrs. Weimann, who had wept audibly all through the performance of the ritual, waited to be the last to look at the face of the dead man before the coffin was closed. Each in turn was asked to cede the privilege to the other until it became apparent that both women were getting very much excited, and those in charge of the funeral, though inclined, as were all of Mr. Sulzer's more intimate associates, to bow to the wishes of Mrs. Weimann, brought strong pressure upon her to give up to Mrs. Sulzer. Mrs. Weimann, after many lamentations, consented to let Mrs. Sulzer say the last farewells. Then she threw herself upon the coffin, clasped it in her arms and sobbed and screamed endearing sentences. After a considerable interval it was suggested to her that she give way to Mrs. Sulzer.

"I will never give 'way!" she sobbed; "I will not let him go! I shall keep him! That woman must not come near him!"

It was necessary to call in the services of two men from the corps of Central Office detectives about to remove her from the coffin, they had to use not a little force. Mrs. Sulzer and her daughter then approached the coffin. If they had been trying to outdo Mrs. Weimann in their expressions of grief they could hardly have been more demonstrative than they were. Clara Sulzer became limp a minute or two after she had thrown herself on the coffin and slid to the floor in a faint. Mrs. Weimann had already fallen into one of the pews in hysterics. Mrs. Sulzer did not faint, but she looked very little removed from a faint-ing state. It was some time before the women were quieted.

Before the body was taken to Woodlawn for burial Coroner Bausch viewed it formally. He had been asked by Ernest Sulzer, the son of the Councilman, to order a second autopsy on the body. Young Mr. Sulzer said that he thought that the first inquest was unsatisfactory. The Coroner investigated the request and found that it had been made by a reputable physician and refused to order a second inquest.

The body arrived at Woodlawn at 6 o'clock. There was a short service at which Mrs. Sulzer and Mrs. Weimann were both present, and then the body was put in a receiving vault. After the mourners, including the two women, went to the Woodlawn Hotel where refreshments were served, according to the German custom.

The Councilmen and the Aldermen adjourned yesterday to attend the funeral. Before the adjournment of the Council a resolution of condolence was passed and Councilman Wise delivered a eulogy.

AMERICAN CAN CO. INCORPORATED.

Authorized Capital Stock, $88,000,000 Other Big New Corporations.

TRENTON, N. J., March 19.—The following were among the companies incorporated here to-day:

American Can Company, to make receptacles of all kinds composed of sheet metal and to manufacture metal wares. The authorized capital stock is $88,000,000, of which $14,000,000 is to be preferred stock bearing six per cent. cumulative dividends. The incorporators are G. Sumner, A. P. Bartlett, W. F. Dwight, J. C. Walker and J. J. Tracy, the address of each being given as Jersey City, where the company's New Jersey office will be. The State fee for filing the charter was $17,500.

Eastern Milling and Export Company, to manufacture and deal in flour and cereals of all kinds. The capital stock is $4,000,000, of which $1,000,000 is to be preferred stock bearing 6 per cent. non-cumulative dividends. The incorporators are Norman Grey, Edward H. Grey and Wilfred B. Walcott, the office being at Camden.

Federal Water, Power and Cable Company to construct public works of all kinds. The capital stock is $1,000,000 and the incorporators are John W. Aveny and Osborn Cole, of New York, H. G. C. Thornton of Cranford, A. J. Rohm, P. W. Masten and Hector Brady of Kansas City, Walter Greig of Joplin, Mo., and J. A. Hill of Oklahoma.

Liberty Realty Company, with a capital of $1,000,000. The incorporators are Charles P. Northrop and H. N. Avery of New York and Joseph V. Clark of Jersey City.

"Commercial-Tribune" Sold.

CINCINNATI, March 19.—A deal has been made whereby E. O. Eshelby has bought out the stock holdings of James Gaff, Stephen Wright, B. F. Coombs and Attorney H. T. Ketcham, Bettinger in the Consolidated. The total par value of the stock involved, 4,800 shares, is $550,000. Part of the stock was preferred stock. The purchase price is unknown. Eshelby had a controlling interest in the newspaper before, though he represented other parties. A new building is said to be erected as a result of the purchase.

Actor Cavanagh Breaks His Skull.

William Cavanagh, a member of the Sheridan Square company, playing this week at the Grand Opera House, Newark, fell down a flight of stairs at the theatre last night and fractured his skull.

KANSAS SUES COLORADO.

Wants to Stop Irrigation Companies From Using the Water of the Arkansas River.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 19.—Attorney-General Woodard to-day began suit in the Federal Court to restrain the citizens of Colorado from appropriating the waters of the Arkansas River for irrigation purposes. For several years the Kansas farmers along the river have been agitating the necessity of taking some such action. The great irrigation companies operating in Colorado use practically the entire flow of the Arkansas River during the summer months, when the water is most needed by the agricultural and cattle interests of this State.

The Arkansas River flows through the great Kansas wheat belt and its waters supply the great herds of cattle that supply the Eastern markets.

MEDICINE FOR KLEPTOMANIA.

Woman Ex-Convict Says She Hadn't Been Taking It, and That's Why She Stole.

Detectives saw Emma Foote of 108 East 100th street, whom they knew to be an ex-convict, acting suspiciously at Twenty-third street and Fifth avenue on Monday night. When they arrested her they found that she had a roll of silk worth about $47 belonging to Adams & Co., the dry goods merchants. In the Jefferson Market police court yesterday the woman pleaded kleptomania. A doctor, who refused to give his name, said he was treating her and that when she was taking the medicine he prescribed she was all right but when she stopped she would again become a kleptomaniac. The woman said that she had not taken the medicine for some time. She was held for trial.

TROUBLESOME INSURGENT CAPTURED.

Gen. MacArthur Thinks This Will End Hostilities in Panay.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The following cable despatch from Gen. MacArthur was received at the War Department to-day:

"Gen. Robert P. Hughes reports Diocno most troublesome insurgent General, Panay, captured March 8 wounded three times; thinks this will end war Capiz Province, Panay. In my opinion, will terminate hostilities Panay. Transport Sheridan arrived."

GOT BACK AT THE LECTURER.

C. Clair McKelway Replies to Frederic Harrison's Pessimism.

Several hundred members and guests of the Nineteenth Century Club listened last night to a lecture on "Men and Measures at the End of the Nineteenth Century" by Frederic Harrison. The latter part of the century, Mr. Harrison said, was marked with "Bismarckism," and he now saw people all over the world "drunk with the lust of dominion." Even religion, the lecturer said, had dribbled out at last into Christian Science.

Mr. Harrison didn't deny that there had been great improvements in science, but he held that the new X-rays couldn't disclose the moral and spiritual wounds from which people of the time were suffering.

"I guess," said Mr. Harrison in conclusion, after he had spoken of the "enormities" in China, South Africa and the Philippines, "the twentieth century can recast our morality, philosophy and religion, we shall rush down wildly into the sea like swine. We need a new religion that shall be as true as the facts of geometry."

Mr. Harrison said several times that he was not a pessimist.

At the close of Mr. Harrison's talk a recess was taken for fifteen minutes. In that time a number of the members were introduced to Mr. Harrison, and then the club was called to order again. The President, E. R. L. Gould, declared that it was the law of the Nineteenth Century Club that the other side should be heard, and he added that he expressed the universal desire that another guest of the club, St. Clair McKelway, should give his views on Mr. Harrison's points.

Mr. McKelway objected to speaking, saying that he had had neither notice nor preparation, and that Mr. Harrison had had both. Nevertheless he spoke for about twenty-five minutes, and among other things said that Mr. Harrison's denial that he was a pessimist was doubtless sincere, but he would be unable to persuade an American audience that he was correct. His intellectual liver needed a large dose of moral calomel.

He had picked out the time between 1851 and 1871 as the golden period of the nineteenth century, and regarded the remainder of that century as one of retrogression or decadence. He had stigmatized militarism as an evil which had its beginning in Bismarck's policy of blood and iron. Mr. McKelway thought Bismarck had ironically adopted that motto when a satrical enemy had charged it on him, and maintained that the blood was the blood of United Germany, and the iron on the one hand the tonic which made the blood healthy, and on the other the weapon with which to beat down its enemies.

The speaker further contended that the last thirty years of the nineteenth century harvested the crop planted near the end of its middle period.

In those thirty years German and Italian unity which had been launched were perfected; emancipation and the union in America which had been attained were morally and politically completed; the French Republic had been born out of the agony caused by the overthrow of the Third Empire of Napoleon III; slave labor had been specialized and infinitely increased; learning had been made a universal possession instead of a scholarly privilege; philanthropy had been organized and energized and systematized among all the great peoples.

There was even less crime and corruption in those thirty years than there was before, and there is less of them now than there formerly was, but they are regarded as more prevalent simply because they are more publicized and more pounded and punished.

This was the case in New York as in every other great city.

Regarding the wars which Mr. Harrison had denounced, Mr. McKelway contended that while all wars were deplorable, the wars of 1866 had shown that the aggressors were the sufferers, and that in every case the net result of every war was beneficial. The South was the aggressor against the North, and union and freedom were the result. France was the aggressor against Germany, and the French Republic and German unity were the result. Austria was the aggressor against divided Italy, and united Italy and a more homogeneous Austro-Hungary were the result.

In the Transvaal Mr. McKelway believed that a rule of superstition, corruption and tyranny was to give way to a system of free speech, free press, free petition, equal taxes and equal laws such as everywhere prevail under the Stars and Stripes or under the Cross of St. George.

He concluded with a deliberate expression of confidence in the sure and benign progress of the race in both hemispheres, and declared that in the principle of expansion the divine power which works its will in its own way with nations as with men was bringing about results for culture, for commerce, for civilization, and for Christianity of the most admirable and permanent character.

Mr. McKelway was applauded vociferously at every point he made and at the close of his remarks many men and women rose from their chairs and cheered him for his spirited reply. The usual collation followed.

CUT CANADIAN PORTS OUT.

Produce Exchange Rescinds Former Action Concerning Grain Contracts.

At a meeting of the export trade of the Produce Exchange yesterday it was decided to reconsider the action taken some time ago by which St. John, Halifax, Montreal, Quebec and Portland were added to the list of ports which under the rules of the exchange shall constitute a good tender on Atlantic seaboard contracts. Letters were read by exporters showing that the system of inspection in operation at some of these ports was inadequate, and that the outturn of the shipments when they arrived abroad was such as to cause dissatisfaction and to reflect particularly upon Atlantic seaboard contracts.

A motion was made to include Montreal in the list of Atlantic ports, but it failed and the following named ports were then voted as the official Atlantic coast list: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News and Norfolk.

New Trains on the New York Central.

The Pullman Company are building at their works in Pullman four new trains for the New York Central and the Lake Shore railroads, to be run on the Lake Shore Limited between New York and Chicago and New York and St. Louis. These trains will go into service the first of April and are said to be the finest trains yet built. They will be heated by steam, illuminated by electricity and Pintsch light and will consist of buffet smoking and library cars, standard open sleeping cars, parlor cars, dining cars and private compartment observation cars.

GILMAN HEIRS TO FIGHT.

PROBABLE LITIGATION OVER THE ESTATE OF THE TEA MERCHANT.

Judge Nobbs Appoints the Bridgeport Trust Company as Administrator—An Appeal to Be Taken—Mr. Knox, Gilman's Counsellor Worsted in Court of Coming Litigation.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 19.—At the hearing to-day on appointing administrators for the estate of the late George Francis Gilman, Judge Nobbs heeded the demands of the State at Monday's hearing. District Attorney Williams of Fairfield county, acting on behalf of the Attorney-General of the State, insisted that in view of the variances existing among the heirs to the property and of the fact that the Commonwealth of Connecticut had a supreme interest in the proper administration of the property, a disinterested individual or a corporation should be named to take control of the estate. Judge Nobbs sided with this contention to-day when at the close of the adjourned hearing he appointed the Bridgeport Trust Company to assume the charge of the Gilman fortune.

The decision was prefaced by a long and acrimonious wrangle between the counsel appearing for the various parties in the case. On Monday the action of the State in intervening in the proceedings was bitterly resented by the majority of the full blood heirs, who sought to have Edward L. Norton and Edward S. Percival, grandsons of the dead tea merchant, chosen as administrators. The feeling displayed yesterday was even more pronounced to-day. More than once the insinuation was hurled at Mr. Williams, who represented the State Attorney-General, that he was acting less in the interests of the State than of the Bridgeport Trust Company. Mr. Williams, however, was impervious to either direct or veiled assault and ultimately won his point. The decision of the court, however, is to be appealed against. Stiles Judson, Jr., John J. Crawford and others of the many lawyers who appeared for the petitioners announced that they would carry the case to the Superior Court. Their contention will be that the State has no right to intervene in a case which embodies solely next of kin interests, and that the only concern of the State is that the administrator shall be a person of such responsibility as will assure to the State the revenue desirable from the property.

It is now certain that the Gilman millions will give rise to litigation. The full-blood heirs with the exception of the children of Winthrop Gilman, and the half-blood relatives reached a tentative decision last week to divide the estate without resorting to the courts. Part of this plan was to have Messrs. Norton and Percival appointed as administrators. The intervention of the State knocked this scheme on the head, and as the Winthrop Gilman descendants still manifest an aversion to dealing with half-bloods, a long-drawn-out lawsuit seems inevitable.

Again to-day Mrs. Hall, who asserts that she is the heiress to the Gilman estate, didn't appear in court. Nor was she represented by counsel. While the lawyers for the relatives of Mr. Gilman didn't hesitate to admit that they are somewhat mystified by the serenely confident attitude of Mrs. Hall, they assert that if she had any valid grounds for her claims she would have produced before this her proofs. They believe that the only claim she will lodge will be for services during the three or four years that she acted as Mr. Gilman's housekeeper.

So far as can be ascertained Mrs. Hall has not been at the Black Rock mansion since her mysterious mother died. She called at the house to-night her mother, Mrs. Potts, said that Mrs. Hall was in New York. Mrs. Potts added that her daughter had no interest in the fight for the appointment of an administrator, and that when the proper time came she would put forward claims which would be found to be incontrovertible. It is understood that one of the first acts of the Bridgeport Trust Company, after it has duly qualified as the administrator of the estate, will be to oust Mrs. Hall from the possession of the Black Rock house. When that step is taken it is expected that if Mrs. Hall has anything in the shape of documentary proof to back up her verbal contentions she will produce it.

At 11 o'clock this morning when Judge Nobbs was prepared to resume the hearing upon the petition of the Norton and Percival interests, a telegram was handed to him which said that George J. Carr, who represents the three daughters of Winthrop Gilman, had missed his train. An adjournment was therefore taken until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. When the court reconvened John J. Crawford, one of the associate lawyers for the petitioners, said that after long conferences between the attorneys representing the majority of the heirs they could come to no agreement upon any one man as administrator and that therefore he would ask for an adjournment until Thursday. Henry E. Knox, who for forty years had been the confidential legal advisor of the late Mr. Gilman, also requested an adjournment. The appearance of Mr. Knox in the case was entirely unexpected. So far he has figured only as attorney for George H. Hartford, the business manager for Mr. Gilman, but he is known to have been devoting himself to the effort of preventing a contest between the half and the full-blood heirs.

In asking for a delay to-day Mr. Knox said he represented no one who was concerned in the proceedings before the court, but he appeared impersonally as one interested in the proper administration of the estate. Mr. Knox said that for many years he had been intimately associated with Mr. Gilman, and he was acknowledged to be the best posted man in the affairs of the dead millionaire and was acquainted with all the details of the estate. Speaking out of his knowledge of the undercurrents of the dispute between the various heirs, he warned Judge Nobbs that if the court should appoint an administrator not acceptable to the full bloods, litigation would thereby be precipitated, which would last for over ten years.

Judge Nobbs asked Mr. Knox to explain the sounding that lay behind his admonition, but the aged lawyer said that he had nothing to say beyond the fact that should an immediate decision be made by the Judge without further considering the application of the full blood heirs, prolonged litigation would undoubtedly follow.

Mr. Judson also appealed for an adjournment. In doing so he once more severely commented the legal officers of the state for intervening in the case. Mr. Crawford's comments were even more pronounced. To Mr. Williams, who appeared for the State, and who urged that the Bridgeport Trust Company should be named as administrators, he said:

"I would like to know whether Mr. Williams is representing the State or the trust company."

A somewhat heated wrangle followed in which Mr. Williams declared that he was actuated only by motives to conserve the interests of the State. In the course of the dispute Mr. Judson pointed out that the value of the estate at the very least was $3,000,000, while the trust company was capitalized at $100,000 and had a surplus of only $21,000. He asserted that it was a simple piece of audacity for the State to seek to place the Gilman property in the care of a company with so small a capital.

Ultimately Judge Nobbs intimated that he would appoint the Bridgeport Trust Company as administrator, and as the question of the amount of bonds led to another fight between the lawyers, he said he would exercise his own discretion in fixing the amount.

LITTLE GIRL CAUGHT THIEVES.

How Nellie Sullivan Spoiled the Men Who Looted Her Mother's Boarding House.

Fourteen-year-old Nellie Sullivan who lives with her mother at 150 East Thirtieth street was complimented last night by the police of the East Thirty-fifth street station for successfully playing the role of a detective in a case on which the police had been at work for almost a week. Nellie's mother, Mrs. Mary Sullivan, went to the police station on Thursday of last week and said that two young men who had hired a furnished room in her house on the previous day had disappeared suddenly, taking with them a quantity of goods belonging to another tenant in the house. Among the things stolen was an overcoat belonging to Dr. Reiss.

On Saturday the girl went up to Harlem to pay a visit to the home of a married sister. At the corner of 125th street and Seventh avenue she saw a man wearing the stolen overcoat. She decided to follow him to his home and see where he lived. She followed him until he met another man, when he stopped to talk. They talked about some body's wife who was ill in Bellevue Hospital. Then they got on a car and the child lost track of them.

Nellie went to the hospital on Monday with two detectives and pointed out a man who called to see a patient in the alcoholic ward. The stranger said he was Arthur Scriven. He admitted that he was one of the men who had hired the room at Sullivan's, but he denied having stolen anything. He was held in the Yorkville police court yesterday morning and then Nellie went back to Bellevue to watch for more game. Scriven had gone to the hospital to see a woman patient named Blanche Stewart, who had described herself as an actress living at 402 West Twenty-eighth street. She was found at 308 West Twenty-seventh street and she was under treatment for the morphine habit.

The woman refused to tell the detectives anything about her friends, but they waited at the hospital until 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon when Nellie Sullivan pointed out another man who called. He was looked up and admitted that he was the other man who had disappeared from the Sullivan house. He said that a third man who had called at the house was the one who had done the stealing. He told the police that this man was Frank Berry, and he was arrested last night at his home, 221 West 126th street. One of the prisoners admitted last night that the three had entered into an agreement to steal everything in the Sullivan house.

WILL NOT ABANDON MORRIS CANAL.

Hudspeth's Bill Held Up in New Jersey Senate Palisades Bill Passed.

TRENTON, N. J., March 19.—The bill introduced by Senator Pitney providing for a commission to inquire into the proposed abandonment of the Morris Canal passed the Senate to-day. Senator Hudspeth renewed his motion that the measure be laid over until his bill providing for the abandonment of the canal had been reported by the Committee on Corporations. He pictured Jersey City struggling for a pure water supply and said if his measure was lost it would be a serious blow to the municipality. Mr. Pitney protested that the matter involved too many weighty problems to be decided so late in the session, and his bill was passed with only Mr. Hudspeth dissenting. Later Mr. Hudspeth introduced and the Senate passed a bill permitting Jersey City to amend the terms of its water contract. This undoubtedly means that the abandonment bill is lost so far as the present session is concerned.

The Senate also passed the Palisades Preservation bill which was advocated by Senator Wakelee, who explained what had already been done by the commission and the present scheme of establishing the Palisades as a public park. Gov. Odell, he said, had recommended a liberal appropriation, and New York was in active cooperation in the plan of preservation. The bill provides for the purchase of the 150-foot strip at the base of the cliffs, which it is estimated will cost about $500,000. Of this New Jersey is asked to contribute $100,000.

The Senate passed and the Governor afterward signed a bill permitting Jersey City to appropriate $155,000 for the erection of a new police station. Another bill passed permits the payment of dividends on common stock at the same time as on preferred stock. Under the present law the entire fund for dividend on preferred stocks must be earned before any common stock dividend can be paid. This question was brought before the courts in the case of the Federal Steel Company.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF IT.

Mr. Collin Armstrong Celebrates a Quarter of a Century of Work and Friendship.

An enjoyable dinner was given in the University Club last evening by Mr. Collin Armstrong to his friends and associates in the newspaper business and in Wall Street in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his association with them. A very jolly party was assembled and there was no lack of hilarity and mirth from start to finish. While there were no set speeches, every body who was called or lifted to his feet was eloquent and interesting in praise of Mr. Armstrong as a journalist and a financier, and the compliments were many and sincere. Among those present were:

Talcott Williams, Paul Dana, William H. Porter, William F. Thompson, Albert Frank, George Sherman, the Hon. William S. Coleri, Watson B. Dickerman, Charles A. Collin, Edmund C. Stedman, Frank Lawrence, John J. Walsh, Jerome B. Fleshman, A. Piatt Brabham, J. Frank Emmons, Thomas B. Hamilton, Charles May, H. Percy Gilbo, Benjamin W. Franklin, Harry Allaway, Harry B. Spaeth, Bernard S. Carpenter, William Rex Washburn, George F. Cushing, Sidney W. Curtis, Newton Sharp, William C. Henderson, Dr. William Brewster Clark, John L. Wells, Henry A. Jackson, Amos F. Stillman, William H. Hurst, Willefordre Sully, H. Irving Smith, Frederick S. Flower, Henry D. Macdona, Richard Limburger, John H. Bogart, J. M. Lichtenauer, Elverton R. Chapman, James Hasbrouck, Richard R. Lounsbery, Augustus H. Vanderpool, Frederick Foley, Daniel F. Kellogg, William A. Lane, Joseph E. Helmrediger, Walter B. Parrish, H. G. Dimmerstuth, James H. Dodd, Instead W. Hibberson, Louis C. Senauer, W. E. Pearl, Charles Tremain, Lawrence C. Earle, Andrew B. Paddock, Augustus T. Armstrong, Casper H. Eicks, Henry E. Richter and Frederick T. Adams.

Detective Mulvey's Son Gets a Cadetship.

Thomas F. Mulvey, Jr., 22 years old, of 1941 Benson avenue, Bath Beach, was notified yesterday by the Secretary of War that he had passed the examination for admission to West Point and is to report there on June 10.

Young Mulvey is the appointee of Congressman Bertram F. Clayton. In the competitive examination he stood the highest in a class of seventeen. He was graduated from St. Thomas's College of this city and the University of Virginia. He is a son of Detective Thomas F. Mulvey, now in active police harness at the Bath Beach station and at the same time drawing a pension, having served over twenty years on the force in New Utrecht prior to consolidation.

The Weather.

The low pressure area centred over northern Kansas covered all the central valleys yesterday, and extended from the Lakes to the west Gulf. A high pressure centre over the upper Lakes is retarding the eastward movement of the low. The Western high pressure has developed and yesterday it covered the Pacific Slope and Rocky Mountain sections. Rain fell in the upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys and in the Lake regions. West of the Mississippi River the temperature has fallen also in the Lake districts and the New England States. On the middle and south Atlantic coasts and over the Ohio and Tennessee valleys and Gulf States it rose yesterday from 2 to 10 degrees.

In this city the day was fair and warmer, wind fresh to brisk northerly, to-night, average humidity, 60 per cent.; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M., 30.08; 3 P. M., 30.17.

The temperature as recorded by the official thermometer, and also by THE SUN'S thermometer at the street level, is shown in the annexed table:

	Official.			Sun's.		
	1901.	1900.	1901.		1901.	1900.	1901.
9 A. M.	48	42°	47°	6 P. M.	39°	47	45°
12 M.	48	48°	46°	9 P. M.	37°	44°	37°
3 P. M.	50	49	50	Mid't	36	46°	35°

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TODAY AND TO-MORROW.

For New England, show or rain probably to-day; warmer; north winds, becoming brisk to high east to-morrow; rain.

For eastern New York, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, occasional rain to-day, warmer; winds becoming brisk to high southeast; to-morrow probably rain.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia, occasional rain to-day, continued warm; brisk and high southeast winds; to-morrow rain and colder.

For western New York, snow or rain to-day, warmer; fresh to brisk east to southeast winds; to-morrow rain or snow.

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KNIFE, NOT DOG KILLED HER

AND WHO STABBED MRS. CABUS PUZZLES THE CORONER.

Two Wounds in Her Throat Seem Made by a Knife Such as Was Found Beside Her—Coroner Not Sure They Were Self-Inflicted—Family Persists That Dog Bit Her Throat.

Coroner Bausch began an investigation yesterday of the death of Mrs. Carrie B. Cabus of 352 West Eighteenth street, who was found dead in her flat last Sunday afternoon, her fox terrier at her throat. According to the information given to the police then she fell in an apoplectic fit, and the dog, which she was feeding, becoming excited, seized her by the throat and held on until it was forcibly removed by her mother, Mrs. Brodhead. Mrs. Cabus was dead when Dr. Henry F. Fisher of 345 West Eighteenth street was called in.

Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon went to the house on Monday night and examined the body. To his great surprise he found that the wounds in the woman's throat were not caused by teeth but by the thrust of a knife. He notified Coroner Bausch of this yesterday and they went to the home of the dead woman together and made a further examination. Afterward Coroner Bausch said that the dog had nothing to do with the woman's end. Her death, he said, was caused by slow hemorrhages due to three deep wounds in the neck inflicted by a knife or some similar instrument. The Coroner said that there were three penetrating wounds in the neck, two on the left side in the region of the lower jaw bone and about an inch and a half from each other. One of these wounds was an inch and a quarter deep, and the other, that on the right side of the neck, two inches deep. The instrument used, the Coroner said, must have had a dull edge, judging by the wounds.

"I found in my investigation," said Coroner Bausch, "that an ordinary knife, such as is used for peeling potatoes, was lying on the wash tubs close to the body. The shape of the wounds caused Dr. O'Hanlon and myself to believe that such a knife had been used to inflict the wounds. We were both convinced that the blade of the knife must have been very dull as this was. For this reason, whoever handled it, whether it was herself or some other person, dragged it from left to right, leaving a slight laceration of the skin between the wounds.

"To more fully satisfy our minds that the knife in question might have been used it was inserted in the wounds. When it reached the depth of the wounds it fitted exactly to the width of the gashes made. If the theory that this knife is the weapon that caused the wounds is correct, then I firmly believe that they could not have been self-inflicted unless while in her fit she was gifted with superhuman strength. The three wounds could not be made by a fall and the dog had nothing to do with the woman's death. I will make a thorough investigation of the case, which is very puzzling to me at present."

The Coroner questioned Mrs. Elizabeth Brodhead, the dead woman's mother. Mrs. Brodhead said she was in the front room of the flat and her daughter left her to go and feed the dogs. A minute later she heard a fall and rushing into the kitchen found her daughter lying on the floor with the dog bearing at her throat. The Coroner said that the dog certainly hadn't torn the throat. Then he questioned Mr. Cabus, the husband. The latter was not at home when his wife died. He told the Coroner where he spent Sunday and the Coroner asked the police to verify his statements.

"This seems to me a mysterious case," said Coroner Bausch last night. "It is a case of suicide or homicide, and I will not be able to determine which it is until after the investigation has been made."

The Coroner said it was possible that a sneak thief might have obtained entrance to the house and inflicted the wounds which caused the death of Mrs. Cabus. No one in the house, however, saw a stranger man about.

Coroner Bausch took possession of the potato knife found in the kitchen. It has a weak blade about four inches long, with a very dull edge. He directed Dr. O'Hanlon to make an autopsy on the body to-day to find out whether Mrs. Cabus had an apoplectic or epileptic stroke prior to her death.

It was said at the Cabus home last night that Joseph Cabus was not at home. His brother Meck said that he didn't know where Joseph was.

"I was here when Dr. O'Hanlon examined the body," he said, "and I heard him remark about the knife wounds, but he didn't say they couldn't be self inflicted."

FIGURE SKATING.

V. L. Schulz Wins the Novice Competition at St. Nicholas Rink.

Half a dozen men, two of them only slightly short of championship caliber, competed in the figure skating contest for novices at the St. Nicholas Rink last night. The competitors were:

Clifford E. Dunn, Brooklyn Skating Club; V. L. Schulz, New York city; E. Dunn, Brooklyn S. C.; Francis Louis Slade, St. Nicholas S. C.; William Valentine, Jr., New York city, and J. R. Dunsmuir, St. Nicholas S. C.

The programme consisted of eleven figures, ten less than in the championship. After the first few figures it was evident that the contest was between C. Dunn and Schulz, as they far outclassed the others in grace and skating to place. The Brooklyn man was the superior on outside edge work, but Schulz won first honors at the inside edge roll, both backward and forward, and at the end of four figures led C. Dunn by one point.

Dunn led in the figure eight and cross roll forward, but Schulz soon recovered the lost ground and the pair were tied at the end of three movements, with forty-seven points each. Valentine was the third place with thirty points. Schulz improved his position in the last two figures and won with five points, beating C. Dunn two points.

Billiards.

Tom Gallagher defeated Edward McLaughlin last night. The score was 400 to 317. The professional billiardists met in the second contest of the triangular handicap series at Maurice Daly's academy, for a purse of $250. McLaughlin started in fine stroke, counting 108 in his first three innings, which he repeated twice, but he lost his touch and Gallagher pulled ahead with a steadiness that was backed by excellent cue work. McLaughlin made a fine cluster of 83 at the close, but was not strong enough to win out. Morningstar and McLaughlin play tonight. The summary:

Gallagher, 400—0, 26, 13, 0, 0, 19, 67, 10, 3, 44, 41, 1, 14, 0, 1, 5, 55, 12, 14, 38, 34. Total, 400; average, 19 1-21; high runs, 67, 55, 44 and 41.

McLaughlin, 300—1, 65, 42, 12, 1, 27, 0, 2, 6, 0, 5, 6, 24, 1, 0, 18, 4, 2, 83, 0. Total, 317; average, 15 17-20; high runs, 83, 65, 42 and 27.

Referee—Lee W. Bennett.

Dr. Walter G. Douglas won the billiard championship of the New York A. C. last night. He defeated H. B. Ramp by the score of 200 to 128. This decisive win gives to Dr. Douglas the title of champion for the third successive year.

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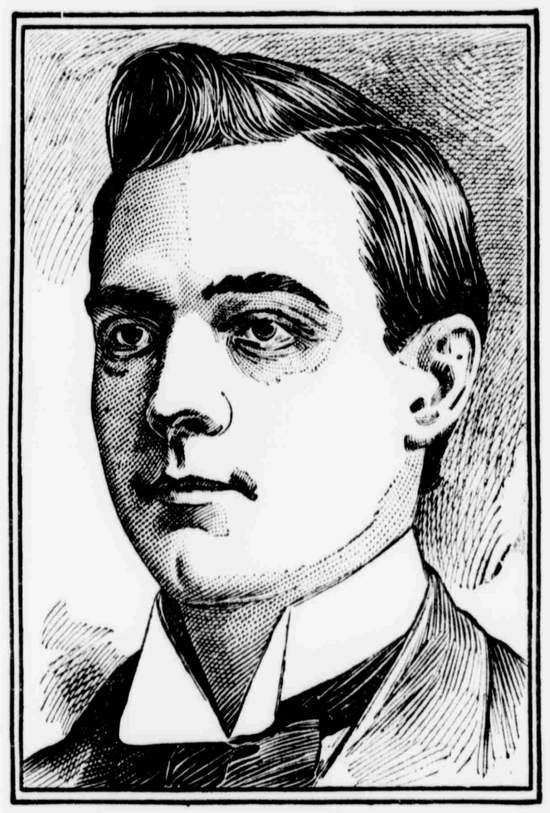
CLERGY MINISTER TO THE SICK.

From Many Parsonages Come Words of Praise for Paine's Celery Compound.



More practical work and shorter doctrinal sermons distinguish the pulpit of to-day. Bishops and plain ministers of the gospel are putting tremendous energy into the cause of good government and public health.

The injunction "Minister to the sick and suffering" is being literally obeyed.

Clergymen are investigating remedies as they have never done before, taking them, themselves and family, frankly recommending the valuable ones and condemning the worthless.

Rev. W. E. Aldridge of Birmingham, Ala., says he considers it his duty to let his people know about Paine's celery compound, as he speaks from personal knowledge. He says:

Gentlemen:—I had been afflicted for ten years with what I thought to be heart disease, but after having the physicians examine me, I learned that I was almost dead with indigestion. They told me that they could give me medicine that would relieve me, but there was no permanent cure. Then I began using Paine's celery compound, which gave me immediate relief, and now I am well and enjoying good health. I can recommend Paine's celery compound to be the best remedy for all ailments I ever used, and furthermore, I tell my people if they will use the compound freely, they will have no doctors' bills to pay.

REV. W. E. ALDRIDGE.

Clergym