THEMES OF THE THEATRE.

THE QUESTION OF REDUCTION IN PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Why No General Cut Is Necessary or Possible in First-Class Houses—A New Farce and a New Actor in Vaudeville—Items of Information About the Foreign Stage.

As to a reduction in prices at the theatres a manager said: "I see no sign of a general cut. No such thing is possible. The business principle involved in this matter is that stage amusement is worth what people will pay for it. Please note the fact that no manager has reduced rates until the public refused to pay what he was charging. Two dollars was demanded at the New York for a good but not superlative vaudeville show. That was ridiculous in view of the fact that Proctor and Keith were giving the same value at half a dollar. So audiences were scant. But the Sires dropped to 50 cents, and now compete successfully with Koster & Bial's, because a money's worth is given. Oscar Hammerstein's cut at the Victoria is temporary. He had to do something to close out the season vigorously—either put on a big and costly new show for an unremuneratively short term, or enliven the current extravaganza of 'My Lady' with specialties and sell it at 50 cents. He intends, I understand, to go back to the former prices in the autumn with a full-fledged production.

"As to the cut at the Broadway, it is left adjustable to whatever conditions may arise. The new schedule of 50 cents to $1 for a reserved seat does not cover the whole house. Choice orchestra seats $1.50' the advertisement says. That means, of course, that if 'The Price of Peace' is the big success that it deserves to be, all the parquet may be rated at $1.50. At present, I believe, eight to ten front rows are held at that figure. Mr. Litt has an uncommonly big theatre and if he can fill it at the new rates he will make a lot of money, even with an extremely costly production; but he is free, don't you see, to mark all the seats at $1.50 that he can sell at that—thus reducing the cut to only 25 per cent. Those managers who are lucky enough to hit on attractive new plays—those that most theatregoers feel a keen desire to see—will stick to $2 for the best seats. There is no need for them to reduce, because their houses are crowded. They could not afford to, not alone because of the heavy expenses of making and running plays in a first-class manner, but also because every remunerative production has to help bear the burden of one, two or more that yield no profit or entail loss. Mr. Litt's cut at the capacious Broadway is reasonable. But the notion of an indiscriminate slump in prices is absurd. The public will continue to get excellent variety shows at 25 cents, and old plays fairly well performed at that rate by the resident companies of Greenwall and Donnelly; but there will be no break in the charges for entertainments that are both new and fine, and that cannot be competingly duplicated. Does the dry goods merchant offer bargain sales of his modish or exclusive goods? No more does the theatrical manager."

A new farce engages Mrs. Felix Morris at Proctor's Twenty-third Street. She figures as a neglected wife of a clubman making plans to teach him a severe lesson in his duty to her, but she is bamboozled into believing that he is more abused than abusing. All that is very old. But the cause of her deception is new. A burglar declares that he is a friend of the husband, and he has been sent by other club comrades to clear the house of valuables, in order that the seeming robbery may impress the wisdom of staying home at nights. The wife assists in this until she discovers that her visitor is a sure-enough thief and calls in the police. When the fellow begs for mercy she relents, and as the curtain falls she seems to feel that she has had so unhappy an evening she will not distrust her husband further. P. M. Peacock and George Taggart give the title "The Lady and the Burglar" to this short play. For comicality they rely chiefly on bits at recent police matters put in a worldly way by the housebreaker, who uses an abundance of slang. He bases his plea for mercy on the assertion that he has just ended a term in prison during which his children believed him serving in the army in the Philippines. That is just the sort of thing to stir some auditors. The wife's conversation doesn't seem a bit probable, but that is a common fault. J. E. Wilkerson is Mrs. Morris's assistant, and pleads more naturally than he burgles.

William Devere is here for his first week in vaudeville. In an unusual fashion he incorporates in a sketch of old fashioned construction some staples from rustic drama. He is a huge fellow, grizzled and benign of looks. He has a companion, a specialist in singing and mimicry, who is gotten up as an artist sketching from nature. This chap rhapsodizes over the rural surroundings, and the other retorts from the standpoint of a farmer. This is mildly amusing, but when the big rustic breaks out in verse it is no experiment. His recitation is about a farmer's daughter who tires of home and yearns for city life, of his promise to her dying mother and of his willingness to be guided by her wishes. The stage is dark but for a spot on at the declaimer, whose eyes glisten as if with tears, while his voice breaks pathetically. In the end the daughter decides to stay at home, and the audience applauds. A succeeding effort is a laughing song, is neither so ambitious nor so artistic as effort as the similar one by the late Alice Atherton, but Mr. Devere looks to weigh so many more pounds and his laughter comes easily in large amounts.

Arrangements have been completed for William Gillette's next London appearance, Charles Frohman having engaged the Lyceum for three months or more, starting in September. Mr. Gillette will act only in "Sherlock Holmes." While he occupies Sir Henry Irving's theatre, that actor manager will be in America. Sir Henry has recently subscribed £105 to a fund for a national memorial to Queen Victoria in London. Another actor Knight, Sir Squire Bancroft, gave a similar sum.

Rosie Boote, who has come into prominence beyond what her professional standing had given her by the announcement of her engagement to the Marquis of Headfort, may come to this country next autumn in "The Messenger Boy," although the chances are slight. In "In Town" at the Knickerbocker four years ago, she was seen to be a rather pretty girl, not much of an actress but a very graceful dancer.

Beerbohm Tree is going to produce plays by Robert Louis Stevenson and W. E. Henley at matinees. They are "Macaire," which has been printed but never acted, and "Beau Austin," which Mr. Tree staged ten years ago. The first matinée of "Macaire" will be for a charity, and a prominent London actor-manager, Cyril Maude, will do the unusual thing of appearing as a member of Mr. Tree's company.

Henry V. Esmond, whose "When We Were Twenty-one" was financially prosperous and "My Lady's Lord" artistically successful in America, has written a comedy called "Imprudence Virtue," and George Alexander will produce it soon in London. Mr. Alexander has also accepted a play by W. R. Walkes, who wrote "Mary Pennington, Spinster," for Georgia Cayvan, and "A Pair of Lunatics," a one-act farce much loved by amateurs. Mr. Alexander says that only his inability to find a suitable leading actress prevents him from producing Stephen Phillips's poetic drama of "Paolo and Francesca."

Nat C. Goodwin and Maxine Elliott are arranging for a London season next autumn. They will produce "When We Were Twenty-one," which, though English, has never been acted out of America. Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin will also appear in "The Merchant of Venice."

Henrik Ibsen has recovered from his recent attack of pneumonia. Leslie Stuart, the composer of "Floradora," is seriously ill and has had to give up work on the score of "The Silver Slipper," which is only half done. This is scheduled for production next month at the Lyric, following decorators who will take possession of the house after Saturday night when "Floradora" closes. Cyril Maude's run, Murray Carson's popular foreign writer for the stage who is still temporarily unable to work.

Plans of the Opera Singers.

The first contingent of the grand opera company to leave this city will start on Saturday afternoon for Boston. Most of the principals will leave on Sunday. Ernest Van Dyck, who is not to go on its travels with the company, will sail on April 3 for England to appear before the Covent Garden season. Milka Ternina sings only in Boston, will return home next week and sail immediately for Prague. The singers of the company will start on a tour from Chicago on April 28 and will make a farewell appearance at the Metropolitan on the following Monday, remaining in New York during the next two days.

In the World of Fashion

Which illustrates that finds its way to THE SUN WOMAN'S Page first. This is one feature that makes THE SUN a desirable home paper.—Adv.

"THE DUSK OF THE GODS."

Final Performance of the Work at the Opera Last Night.

THE SUN is the recipient of some letters on the subject of *Brunnhilde's* treachery in "Götterdämmerung," which music-drama was sung for the third and last time this season last night in the Metropolitan Opera House. The burden of these communications is a mild revolt at the notion of the Valkyr's deceit. For THE SUN to throw open its columns to the polemical hair splitting which must of necessity ensue if the question becomes public property would but echo musical London, for that city was in the coils of just this same problem several years ago. Both Mr. G. Bernard Shaw and Mr. J. F. Runciman took a hand, or rather an axe, in the row. Names were called, ink spilt, and in one case hair was pulled, two singers actually descending to personal violence in their mad desire to settle the argument.

Prof. William J. Henderson has told us with scholarly accuracy the probable dates of the occurrences in the ring. He has with bull'seye verisimilitude located the whereabouts of the tangled skeins woven by the Norn-like commentators of the Volsung Saga and Nibelungenlied. The maze is an astounding one. And Wagner in his desire for dramatic simplification did not clear matters. When the subject matter of his Ring and the Book is considered a hundred questions demand an imperative answer. The reason for this is a matter of history. As Henry T. Finck, Houston Chamberlain, Ernst Newman and Herr Glasenapp agree, Wagner wrote a prose sketch in 1848 called "The Nibelungen Myth" arranged as a Drama"—he called it "Die Wibelungen"—and the next year dramatized "Siegfried's Death," which to-day corresponds with "Gotterdammerung." Then seeing that there was much to explain he wrote "Young Siegfried," "Die Walküre," and in 1852 "Das Rheingold." The music was written in the natural order, beginning in 1853 with "Rheingold" and ending between 1869 and 1872 with "Gotterdammerung." Houston Chamberlain, who stands very near the throne at Bayreuth, authoritatively insists that it is an error to say that Wagner conceived the Ring backward, as the "entire course of events from *Alberich's* seizure of the gold to the death of *Siegfried* and *Brunnhilde* was sketched out before he began.

These dry statistics demonstrate the impossibility of making every event, every motive shipshape in the vast territory of the Ring. As it is, the system is magnificently coherent and cohesive; the few, say a hundred, *incuna* are testimonies to the fact that Richard Wagner was a mere human.

Mr. Shaw, whose "Perfect Wagnerite" is as imperfect as most treatises, sociological, scientific or religious, that attempt to prove a purely artistic question, is disturbed because some have argued that *Brunnhilde*, after losing her godhead, became a woman of the earth, eager to avenge her wrongs. Mr. Shaw rates the average woman higher than a pantheon of Junos, Venuses and Dianas. Therefore, *Brunnhilde* advanced upward in the moral scale, when she became a woman. This is pretty talking.

The facts in the case are not so terribly complex after all. For one thing all the characters in Wagner's Ring are sadly human lot. There is no disguising this. Wotan would be behind prison bars, spear and all, if he had behaved to-day as he did some centuries ago. Even *Brunnhilde* is very womanly; womanly in her solicitude for the unhappy pair, *Siegmund* and *Sieglinde*, womanly in her disobedience of *Heervater's* command. So the step toward loving a mortal like *Siegfried* and growing furious at his supposed treachery is not a great one. That she knew *Siegfried* was her husband is demonstrated by the theme used in the score of "Gotterdammerung"—second act—as *Brunnhilde* utters the accusing words: "Er zwang mir Lust und Liebe ab." This theme is known as "Hingebungsmotiv, or "Surrender" motive and appears in its primal significance in the last scene of "Siegfried" as the youthful hero rapturously exclaims, "Birg meinen muth mir nicht mehr." Its enforced significance here is unmistakable. *Brunnhilde* refers to the night of her marriage. *Gunther* and his vassals believe her to be speaking of the night when *Siegfried* wooed her for *Gunther*.

Later, in the Immolation scene, when all the dark ways of *Hagen* have been made clear she admits that the sword did divide *Gunther's* bride from his friend and her husband. In Rever's "Sigurd," this is given scenic life, sword, couch and all, and no doubt is left in the mind of the spectator of *Siegfried's* fealty to the bond of brotherhood. It is almost impossible to enter into deep sympathy with the elder *Siegfried*. That magic draught explains everything, yet for that very reason he is not a hero with volitions, but the victim of evil destiny. *Brunnhilde* is the true protagonist. Even *Siegfried's* chemically induced love for *Gutrune* can hardly stand the temptation of the Rhine Maidens for he remarks in rather a jaunty manner after the termination of his interview with them: "I must have promptly captured one of these pretty maids."

Is it any wonder that *Brunnhilde's* rage led her to make statements that she saw were misconstrued by the others? And remember that she referred to the particular night when *Gunther* waited beneath the burning mountain, while *Hagen* kept watch and ward in front of Gibichung's Hall. That point is explicitly emphasized in the text. So we are forced to the conclusion that *Brunnhilde* knew, *Hagen* knew, and that this ill-assorted pair allowed the foolish Gibichungs to labor under a delusion, dupes of a half truth. Is there no meaning in the bitter laughter with which *Brunnhilde* meets *Hagen* half way in the scheme for vengeance and *Siegfried's* death? And then the totally uncalled-for statement that the sword hung on the wall in its scabbard that night.

However, this is but a minor psychological point in the mighty main currents of the epical work. One is tempted to add, and a sentimental one. It does not, either way, affect the strength and validity of Wagner's great portrait. She is a goddess become woman in the story; but from the beginning she was more woman than goddess, and that constitutes her unfailing charm and power.

Jean de Reszke is justified in his reading of the elder "Siegfried." It is not so rugged as was Niemann's, yet it is in the right key. He was not at his vocal best last night, but he sang with great dramatic power and meaning. Nordics, who made her farewell appearance for the season, was the deceived Valkyr and did not disappoint her admirers in the tremendous Immolation scene. The "Vengeance" trio, with Edouard de Reszke and Muhlmann, was delivered with much fire and intensity. The *Hagen*, Edouard de Reszke, was in his old form and sang with huge earnestness and vocal splendor. Schumann-Heink, Muhlmann, and Miss Strong, made up the usual cast. Mr. Walter Damrosch conducted. The house was well filled.

HADLEY ON UNIVERSITY TRUSTS.

Makes a Plea at Stanford for Broader Work in Education.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.—President Hadley of Yale gave some novel ideas of the university trust of the future in an address at Stanford University yesterday. After dwelling on the tendency of so many institutions to turn out specialists rather than broad-minded men, fit for the best citizenship, he said:

"The tendency of the university is to turn out not ten doctors of first rank, but rather fifty doctors of second rank. How are we to correct this tendency? I believe it is by a higher degree of organization of labor among the different parts of our educational system.

"To use an unpopular term, we educators must form educational trusts. We must broaden our investigations and develop our graduate students. At some universities there is a theory that in order to have the teacher stimulated along any line the best work in that line must be done within 500 yards of where he is teaching. This is a narrow policy and is rapidly losing ground.

"One of the things that most gratified me in coming out to California at this time is that the people at Berkeley are now recognizing that the establishment of another well-equipped institution has been not a hindrance, but a help. So it is with the country as a whole. There is no reason why the best work done at one university should not be a source of inspiration to all other universities. We should be proud, rather than fearful, of our rivals.

"Finally, let us understand that in the work of our colleges the greatest duty of the student is not to get the most he can out of the university, but to put what he can into it. Let us understand that each college is but a part of this world of education, and he who emphasizes his own university to the exclusion of others falls short of that broad and liberal-mindedness which should characterize the true educator."

Smith—Egerton.

BALTIMORE, March 27.—The marriage of Miss Florence Beverly Egerton, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth D. Egerton, and Lieut. Walter Driscoll Smith, of the Sixth Cavalry, U. S. A., took place at noon to-day at the home of the bride's mother, 1816 St. Paul street, where the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Edwin B. Niver, rector of Christ Church. There were no attendants. Lieut. Smith is stationed at Fort Myer, Va., where he and Mrs. Smith will go after their wedding journey.

MAN'S CLOTHES ON HER LINE

AND ONE WAS OFTEN SEEN LEAVING MRS. WANDELL'S FLAT LATE.

So Neighbors and Servants Testified at the Trial of the Wandell Divorce Suit Yesterday—Defendant's Lawyer Denies Many of the Stories Told Against Her by Witnesses.

Trial of the divorce suit of Francis L. Wandell against Charlotte M. Wandell was resumed yesterday before Justice Blanchard of the Supreme Court. Wandell and his wife were judicially separated in 1882, when he was ordered to pay her alimony of $12.50 a week. The corespondent in the case is Dr. A. Norton Brockway.

Wales F. Severance, in behalf of Mrs. Wandell, protested that the other side had improperly sought to make it appear that Wandell was influenced in suing for divorce by a provision in his father's will that he was to have a fifth of his estate of $150,000 when he should become a widower or be divorced. Latterly the defendant put the provision of the will to that effect in evidence.

Dora Faggens, a colored woman, who used to work in the flat above that of Mrs. Wandell at 444 St. Nicholas avenue, testified that she saw the physician enter the house on several occasions, and she had also observed a smoking jacket and a man's nightgown hanging from the Wandell clothesline. She could not recall the color of the smoking jacket. She was certain that it was a man's nightgown, but when asked what the difference was between a man's nightgown and that of a woman she evaded the question.

Another witness was Mrs. Theresa A. Walling, who had resided in the same house a year. She was asked if she had ever heard a man in the bathroom of the Wandell flat about 4 o'clock in the morning. She replied that she had. The witness explained that she had been ill and frequently arose during the night and early morning to bathe her face. She often heard the sound of a man washing in the bathroom of the Wandell flat, three flights up. The airshaft was closed at the top and the sounds came down very distinctly.

"How did you know it was a man?" persisted counsel.

"I heard him cough and whistle," replied the witness.

Mrs. Walling said she saw the corespondent enter the house daily. She presumed he went up to the Wandell flat. Whenever she heard the outer door close in the early morning she would look out. Around 4 o'clock in the morning on several occasions she saw Dr. Brockway leaving the premises.

In opening for the defense, J. Stewart Ross said that his client had obtained a separation from her husband in 1882 with the custody of their child. From that day until the present trial Wandell had not seen the child. He said his client had suffered from troubles that required constant medical attendance. Dr. Brockway was her physician and she had paid him to the extent of her means. She had worked as a nurse and as a manicure to add to the income from her husband.

"This little girl," said the lawyer, turning toward the grown-up daughter Caroline, "grew up without any male friends to advise her or confide in other than Dr. Brockway, and it was natural that she should learn to love him and salute him with a kiss when she appeared. These women about the doctor having a key to the house, about his clothes hanging on a line and about his slippers in the flat are untrue."

Mrs. Wandell testified that she had known Dr. Brockway since she was 4 years old. Dr. Brockway, she said, had always called her either Lottie or Mrs. Wandell.

Q. Has he ever paid for any of your groceries? A. Never with his own money. He has sometimes paid bills for me with my own money when I was ill.

Q. Has he ever paid any of your rent with his funds? A. Never.

Q. Did you ever drink beer in your flat with Dr. Brockway? A. Never in my life.

Q. One question more before the court closes. What has been your average weight for the past year or so? A. About 211 pounds.

The case was adjourned until to-day.

AL JOHNSON GONE AWAY.

Leaving a Lawyer to Do His Business Talking to the Rapid Transit Board.

Al Johnson, the trolley man, went off to Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday, to see his brother, Tom L., who owns all the trolley lines in that city, and who is also running for Mayor of the town. On Tuesday Mr. Johnson said he had all the money he wanted, but that if it should happen that he wanted more all he would have to do was to call on Tom. It was surmised yesterday that Mr. Johnson might have gone out to see his brother and learn just how his bank account was feeling.

It is a matter of regret to the Rapid Transit Commissioners that Mr. Johnson is not to be in town to-day for they are going to meet to consider the proposition for a tunnel to Brooklyn and to Staten Island that Mr. Johnson has made. This proposition is set forth in a letter that will be read to the commission to-day. Mr. Johnson intimated yesterday that this letter was pretty hot stuff, and from the way in which he spoke of it it was suspected that he had inserted an ultimatum to the board.

Mr. Johnson's lawyer, Mr. Clark, will be on hand to explain anything that is dark about his proposal.

In order that there may be no deceit practised on the people Mr. Johnson intends to call a series of mass meetings, and tell all who attend them what he is prepared to do for the city.

Before he left town yesterday Mr. Johnson made a long statement in which he said that he was willing to exchange transfers with the McDonald system or trains or anything else. He said, too, that the road that he would build if he got the contract for the tunnel would be a people's highway open to the trains of all companies.

Mr. Johnson said, too, that he had in mind a through trolley line to Philadelphia on which the fare at first would be 11 cents for the through trip, but on which in a short time he expected to make the fare 5 cents for the whole way.

PENNSYLVANIA ROAD AND JOHNSON.

William H. Baldwin, Jr., President of the Long Island Railroad Company, said yesterday afternoon in answer to questions which were put to him by a reporter that he did not think the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which controls the Long Island system, was at all alarmed about Al Johnson's proposition to parallel its line to Philadelphia and carry passengers the whole distance for a five-cent fare. After Mr. Baldwin had said this, the reporter put this quest on to him:

"Do you think that the Pennsylvania will fight Johnson and his friends?"

"I should think that it would," replied Mr. Baldwin.

It may be stated on authority, however, that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's officials do not expect that their profits will be interfered with materially by the Johnson trolley line for a long time to come.

PRINCETON WINS THE DEBATE.

Defeats Yale in New Haven on the Question of Shipping Subsidies.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 27.—The Princeton team of three debaters won the seventh annual debate between Yale and Princeton to-night in College Street Hall where 500 persons listened to the college orators. The Tigers by to-night's decision are ahead one in the series of seven oratorical contests thus far held between the representatives of the two universities. The Princeton men were Walter Ewing Hope, '01, Brooklyn; Axtell Julius Beles, '03, Titusville, Pa., and Robert Service Steen, '01, Philadelphia. The following represented Yale: Frank Rugeles Sincerbeaux, '02, Mobrara, N. Y.; Mason Fowbridge, '02, Chicago, and Robert Hall Ewell, '03, Washington.

The question debated was: *Resolved*, That a system of subsidies, other than the mail subsidies, should be adopted by the United States to encourage ship building and ocean carrying trades.

Princeton had the negative and Yale the affirmative side of the question. The judges were William D. Guthrie and H. Peckham of New York, and Prof. James B. Thayer of Harvard. Prof. William S. Townsend of the Yale law school and Judge of the United States Court for the Connecticut district presided over the debate. Each speaker had twelve minutes in the opening and five minutes for closing.

In announcing the decision the judges, although awarding the victory to Princeton, called attention to the splendid form of the Yale speakers. There was a small delegation of Princeton students accompanying the oratorical team. After the debate the visitors were the guests of the Yale men at the Yale University Club.

Leaves the Federation of Women's Clubs.

MILFORD, Mass., March 27.—Quin-hepaug Woman's Club of Milford at its regular meeting yesterday, with only two dissenting votes, voted to send a notice of withdrawal from the General Federation. The vote was preceded by a protest at the action of the General Federation at its last national meeting at Milwaukee in refusing a seat to Mrs. Ruffin of Boston in the convention because she was a negro, after she had been regularly elected as a delegate by the New Era Club of Boston.

WOMAN FIGHTS TUNNELLERS.

Defends Her Castle in the Cellar, Though Her House Threatens to Fall Down.

The toughest proposition that the Degnon-McLean Construction Company has had to tackle in digging its section of the Rapid Transit tunnel has not been quicksands or solid rocks or sewer pipes, but a big woman who knows her own rights and, knowing, dares maintain. The tunnel diggers have overcome everything in their way except her, but so far neither threats nor bluffs nor legal processes have availed to get her to stand aside. She met force with force and law with law. With boiling water she chased a half dozen workmen off her premises, and when they sought the remedy of the law she hired a lawyer and beat them off again.

The women is Mrs. Bessie Moskowitz. She lives at 94 Willett street and she had a restaurant at 63 Prince street. The restaurant was in the basement of the building on the northwest corner of Prince and Elm streets. It is owned by Mahoney Bros. The tunnel was dug up Elm street and the excavation loosened the building's foundation and cracked the wall.

The Mahoneys objected. They said the building must be shored up. The construction company was willing. Men were ordered to pier e the basement walls and run girders through. They set about it. Mrs. Moskowitz refused to give her permission and they retired, to wait for a good opportunity.

It came two weeks ago last Saturday night when the restaurant was closed and Mrs. Moskowitz was out. They broke in the kitchen door and pierced the walls in the kitchen.

When she found out what they had done she rushed off to Lawyer Mr. Feltenstein and he got an order on the construction company to show cause why it should not be enjoined from completing the work by piercing the dining room wall. The motion was argued before Justice Scott and he refused to grant the injunction on the ground that the building of the tunnel was of such public importance that private rights must yield to some extent. He did, however, put the company under a bond to secure Mrs. Moskowitz from any damages which might accrue to her.

This made the construction company think it could go ahead and shore up as much as it pleased. A week ago Tuesday it tried it. Four workmen entered the restaurant and went to work. Mrs. Moskowitz ordered them out. They refused to go.

Mrs. Moskowitz went into the kitchen and returned with a pail of hot water.

"This is my house," she said. "Now get out or I will scald you."

"G'wan," said the foreman. "Don't be foolish. The court give us the right here."

"No, the court didn't," retorted the woman. "My lawyer says an American woman's house is her castle. Get out."

The men would not budge.

"One, two, three," counted the woman, and she let fly. The men yelped and fled. They stood outside and swore. Mrs. Moskowitz refilled her pail and waited for a charge. A council of war was held and it was decided that she had a shade the better of it.

Lawyer James Dunn of 206 Broadway was retained to see what could be done. On Tuesday he made a motion before Justice Andrews asking that the court grant an order compelling the woman to permit the work to proceed, or else that the bond already given be cancelled. Justice Andrews denied the motion on the ground that the court had no authority to authorize such an invasion of a citizen's premises for such a purpose. He would not cancel the bond because that holds the company liable for any damages which may have been caused by the shoring up already done.

So Mrs. Moskowitz was victorious all around, so far as the construction company is concerned, but she is out of pocket at that. Because of her refusal to allow the building to be shored up the Building Department has ordered the building vacated, on the ground that it is unsafe.

GEN. GREENE'S CHURCH PLAN.

He Advocates Establishment of Protestant Episcopal Faith in Philippines.

The subject up for discussion at the regular monthly meeting of the Church Club last evening was "The Duty of Churchmen With Regard to Our Public Duties Toward Our Alien Races." By alien races was meant the people of the Philippines and the people of Porto Rico. Gen. Francis V. Greene was the principal speaker.

"The question as to the accession to our territory as a result of the Spanish war," he said, "divides itself into two parts—the duty on the part of the Government, and, second, the duty of private citizens, of Christian organizations like this club. The duty of the Government is to remain in those possessions and to give them good government. That is the first duty. To abandon the Philippines to other nations would be gross cowardice, and to abandon them to the natives would be to provoke anarchy and would mean that what we have just accomplished would be which labor and expense and bloodshed would, in the end, have to be done all over again.

"The last uncertainty as to the desire of the country to hold the Philippines was removed at the election last November. The islands are now to remain our own.

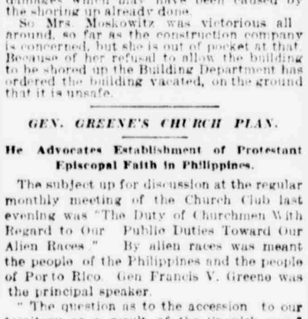
"Now as to the duty of churchmen toward the islands, I believe that is the first duty to establish the Protestant Episcopal Church there. Bishops should be consecrated and should go with clergymen both to San Juan and Manila. The Church would be self-supporting at first. It would depend largely upon army officers whose incomes are slender and who are frequently moved from place to place. But as commerce increases other Americans will go to the islands and in time the Church will become able to stand without external assistance, and it will be an important factor in leading up the people to higher ideas of liberty and good government."

MRS. NATION TO WOMEN.

Tells Them to Wear Plain Clothes, Watch Their Husbands and Close Saloons.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 27.—Mrs. Carrie Nation made her initial bow as a public lecturer here to-night in the Lexington Opera House in the presence of an audience of about 400 people. She was introduced by Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, President of the State Association W. C. T. U., and came forward with a Bible under her arm. She first pronounced a prayer.

The address was well received. It was made to the mothers of Lexington. She beseeched them to wear plain clothes, to watch their husbands and close the saloons. She declared that a virtuous woman were fine clothes for the same reason that caused a fallen woman to adorn herself in finery, and that birds were made to fill the air with song, and not for ornaments. She said women should spend more of their time out of doors watching their husbands, keeping them out of gambling hells and rum shops. Mrs. Nation pleased her audience with numerous witticisms.



A saving on clothing leaves something for other things.

There is nothing better in Spring overcoats than what we offer; no better materials, no better style.

And $35 is our tip-top-price—$12 our lowest.

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FLOODS UP THE STATE.

The Genesee, Mohawk and Chenango Rivers Swollen by Rain and Melting Snows.

UTICA, March 27.—Rain and melting snow in the Adirondacks have brought the Mohawk River to the highest point since 1864. The ice left the river several days ago and there is no danger of an ice jam, but the water has risen to a great height and has covered the railroad tracks east and west of this city. So far none of the Central trains have been delayed, but trains on the Black River and Adirondack division have been run via Herkimer from Remsen since early last evening.

BINGHAMTON, March 27.—The Chenango and Susquehanna rivers, swollen by rains and melting snow, are the highest they have been in several years. Lowlands are inundated and cellars of factories and buildings along the banks are filled with water. Pumps are constantly kept at work in the Bostonian, where the cellars are flooded. Several factories have been forced to suspend and a number of houses near the junction of the river are threatened with destruction. The occupants are removing their effects to higher ground. The waters are still rising. Creeks emptying into the rivers in this vicinity are raging torrents and farmers have suffered considerable damage.

UTICA, March 27.—This city is entirely cut off from communication with Binghamton as a result of the two weeks on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, due to the floods which prevail in the Chenango Valley.

The Mohawk River has overflowed its banks, flooding the lower portion of the city to a depth of three feet. Fire engines are pumping water from flooded buildings. Deerfield, a northern suburb, can be reached only by boat, the water reaching a depth of five feet on the roadway. The New York Central tracks are under water in the eastern part of the city.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 27.—The Genesee River at this point is rising rapidly, and is already higher than in years. Despatches from Scottsville and Geneseo say the tributaries of the Genesee are overflowing, and that the flood shows no sign of abatement. The heavy rain of yesterday, added to the thaw, is responsible for the swollen streams. Part of the village of Avon has been inundated.

Mail has been transferred to the Lehigh Railroad from the Danville and Mount Morris Railroad, as no trains were running yesterday. The tracks were under five to eight feet of water. Oatka Creek has gone over its banks and fifty dwellings in Warsaw, Wyoming county, are partly submerged. The water in the creek has not been as high before in fifteen years. Tonawanda Creek, in Genesee county, is a roaring torrent. Cellars in Batavia are flooded and the people are moving to higher ground.

FLOOD CAUSES TWO WRECKS.

Lackawanna Passenger Train Derailed Near Norwich and Wrecking Train Ditched.

NORWICH, N. Y., March 27.—Lackawanna passenger train 806, leaving this station at 11:52 o'clock last night, ran into a washout two miles south of Norwich, and the train, except the engine, left the rails, the day coach and combination car topsling over on their sides. The sleeper and baggage car remained upright. There were fourteen passengers, four in the sleeper. A. C. Robinson of Whitney's Point, V. D. Stratton of Oxford and L. A. Rogers of Binghamton were slightly injured, but suffered more from the chill and exposure of the ice-cold water into which they fell as they emerged from the train than from the injuries they received. All are doing well.

A wrecking train sent out from Utica to clear the tracks ran into a washout just south of Sherburne and lies in the ditch. The fireman on this train is reported badly scalded. No one else was injured.

The passenger train was in charge of Conductor G. W. Coon of Utica, who was in the sleeper at the time of the accident and was not injured. The escape of the passengers who were in the combination car was narrow. The train was running about twenty miles an hour.

Guild of Arts and Crafts Exhibition Opens To-day.

An exhibition of the Guild of Arts and Crafts of New York is to be opened to-day at 132 East Twenty-third street. There will be exhibits of pottery, interior decorations, hand-printed books, etches, portraits, tapestries, jewelry, enamels, stoves, ornamental leathers, chalk drawings, wood carvings, beaten brass and copper, needle weaving and miniatures. Members, associate members and pupils of the guild make up the exhibitors. The exhibition will be open from 10 A. M. until 6 P. M. and on Friday evening from 8 o'clock until 10.

ARRESTED FOR ANNOYING WOMEN.

Alleged Private Detective Was Following Miss Osborne of the Gerard in a Cab.

Miss Marion Osborne, who lives in the Hotel Gerard, and Miss Florence Elliott of 103 West Fifty-eighth street, yesterday had a man arrested and haled to the West Side police court where they charged him with following them about, watching the Fifty-eighth street house, and even following them in a cab when they went driving. Miss Osborne said that servants in the house had called her attention to the man's actions, and that the bellboy told her that the fellow had offered him $2 if he would tell him her name.

Yesterday afternoon the two women started driving. The stranger followed in a cab. They drove to the West Forty-seventh street police station and got Detectives Tobin and Carr to arrest him. Prisoner said he was Walter Hartsuch of Brooklyn and that he was a private detective. In court he denied that he had followed the young women. He was watching a man who lived in the same house, he said.

"Young man, you can go," said Magistrate Meade, "but I warn you that if you molest those women or follow them you will get in trouble. If they come here again to complain about you, and substantiate their charges I will put you under bonds to keep the peace. You had best be careful."

ON TICK.

Schedule of the Miscellaneous Debts of Van Sickle of Grant Bros.

John K. Van Sickle, one of the partners of Grant Bros., stockbrokers, of 45 Broadway, against whom a creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed on Dec. 3, filed in bankruptcy yesterday schedules of his personal liabilities. The liabilities amount to $20,867, of which $17,577 is on a mortgage, and assets are nominal, consisting of an interest in the estate of Maria S. Van Sickle, value unknown, a check for $26, and one share of stock in a gold mining company. Nearly all the debts were contracted in Elizabeth, N. J., where he resides. He owes for:

Groceries	$667	Doctor's fees	$230
Milk	172	Medicines	105
Fish	112	Repairs to furniture	552
Meat	200	Cakes and ice cream	69
Ice	98	Bottled beer	220
Shoes	56	Flowers	3
Clothing	58	Pew rent	30
Carriage hire	40	Coal	250
Dry goods	135	Waitress	156
Millinery	120	Dem. Club, N. Y.	3
Dressmaking	301	Baltusrol Golf Club	26
Dentistry	76		

The protracted contest of a section of which Van Sickle was to receive a good deal of money had something to do with the speculation.

50c.—"Tom Jones." Voltaire's "Candide." Volney's "Ruins." Rousseau's "Social Contract." PRATT, 161 6th av.

DIED.

BOORUM.—On Tuesday, March 26, 1901, suddenly, at his residence, 276 Henry st., Brooklyn, William Burger Boorum, husband of Lucy E. Chase, in the 63d year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence on Friday, March 29, 1901, at 2 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

JAMES.—At Palm Beach, Fla., on Sunday, March 24, 1901, Edward C. James.
Funeral will take place from St. John's Episcopal Church, Ogdensburg, N. Y., on Thursday, March 28, 1901, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MATTHEWS.—On Wednesday, March 27, 1901, James C., husband of Adelina S. Matthews (nee Stortevant).
Funeral services at the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, 9th av. and 59th st., on Friday, March 29, 1901, at 10:30 A. M. Interment at Norwich, Conn. Norwich papers please copy.

SIGRIST.—On Tuesday, March 26, 1901, Frederick Sigrist, aged 71 years.
Funeral Friday, March 29, 1901, at 8:30 A. M., from residence, 53 Harman st., Brooklyn. Services at St. Barbara's Church, Bleecker st., Brooklyn, at 9 A. M.

STEVENS.—On Wednesday, March 27, 1901, of pneumonia, Charles Albert Stevens of Roslyn, L. I., son of the late Edwin A. Stevens of Hoboken, N. J., in the 36th year of his age.
Funeral services at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th st., near 5th av., on Friday, March 29, 1901, at 10:30 A. M. Interment private.

TOMLINSON.—At Kingston, N. Y., on Monday, March 25, 1901, Mary Falconer, widow of Stephen Tomlinson, in her 84th year.
Funeral from residence of William D. Bishop, Washington av., Bridgeport, Conn., on Thursday, March 28, 1901, at 2:30 P. M.

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