TWO COUPLES HARD TO FIND.

THOSE WHO WENT WITH BROOKS TO HOTEL, WHERE ARE THEY?

That They Could Throw Light on Shooting Almost Certain—Comb Found in Room to Play Important Part—Dr. Sweeney Questioned—Case Put Off a Week.

On the night that Walter T. Brooks registered at the Glen Island Hotel with a woman said to be Florence Burns, now charged with his murder, two other couples also went to that hotel at precisely the same moment, registered just ahead of Brooks and were assigned to rooms.

The register of the Glen Island Hotel gives the names of these two couples as "William Johnson and wife," and "Mr. and Mrs. F. Dean." They were assigned to rooms 32 and 33 respectively. Just under these names is the signature "J. Wilson and wife," which are the fictitious names that Brooks and his woman companion took, and the figure 9 is after each signature. This means that all three couples came in at 9 o'clock in the evening.

It developed yesterday that there is just one thing that Mr. Backus, counsel for Florence Burns, and Assistant District Attorney Schurman agree upon, and that is that these three couples came to the hotel in one party, that they all knew one another, and that if the two couples whose identity has not been discovered, could be found, considerable light would be thrown on the mystery of the killing of Brooks. The point that they disagree on is whether the woman with Brooks was Florence Burns.

John Earl, night clerk of the Glen Island Hotel, says that the parties did not seem to be together. The District Attorney's office thinks differently. For a week county detectives have been trying to locate the two couples who came to the hotel that night, at the same time that Brooks and his companion did, but they have been unsuccessful. One thing they have learned though, and that is that both couples left the hotel either before or just about the time that Brooks's unconscious body was found in room 12.

Mr. Schurman is perfectly satisfied that they got out at this unusual time because they knew what had happened, and realized that it would be dangerous for them to stay around any longer. He has little hope of ever finding them, unless John Earl, the night clerk, can pick them out of some of the friends of Brooks, who throng the court room every day that the examination of Florence Burns goes on. Nevertheless, three county detectives have been told to give their whole time to the finding of those persons.

Thomas M. Brooks, father of the murdered young man, went to the District Attorney's office yesterday to protest about the stories of attacks by women on his son that have been printed. A number of stories which Mr. Brooks says are manufactured from whole cloth have been printed about Brooks, and yesterday there was one that a woman whom he had ruined had tried to throw vitriol on him some months before his death.

"There isn't the slightest basis in fact for this outrageous story," said Mr. Brooks. "No woman ever tried to burn Walter with vitriol. The story that he shielded his face and that the drug burned his clothing can be proved a lie. I have all the clothing that Walter had worn for months before his death at home, and there isn't a mark of vitriol or any other drug on any of them. These stories are breaking his mother's heart."

During the course of yesterday's examination of Florence Burns, who is charged with the killing of Brooks, a comb such as women wear in the back of their hair was produced by Mr. Schurman and shown to Dr. John Vincent Sweeney, who was asked if it was the comb that he had seen on a dresser in room 12 of the Glen Island hotel while he was treating Brooks early on the morning of Feb. 15. He said that it was not.

Mr. Schurman put the comb away and it was not referred to again, but this comb is to play an important part in the case before it is over. The prosecution is going to try to prove that this comb was the property of Florence Burns and that she wore it on the night of Feb. 14, last.

Dr. John Vincent Sweeney, who attended Brooks at the Glen Island Hotel, was cross-examined at great length by Mr. Backus yesterday. Mr. Backus used the difference of opinion as to the entire paralysis of Brooks by his injury, as a means to question Dr. Sweeney, with a view to showing that Brooks may have been shot between his first visit at 1:15 and his second visit at 7:30 in the morning.

Dr. Johnson of the Hudson street hospital, who made an examination of the injury of Brooks, has testified that the injury should have so paralyzed him that he would not respond to tickling of the soles of the feet. Dr. Sweeney says that he did pull up his legs when he first visited him and tickled the soles of his feet.

By Mr. Backus—I want you to consider carefully and tell me if at the time of your first visit to the Glen Island Hotel that night you noticed any symptom of any kind tending to show that this man had sustained any brain injury? A. I did not.

Q. Did you on your second visit? A. Well, I discovered then that he had been shot and of course I knew then that there was a brain injury.

Q. Did the person who summoned you from your bed to go to the hotel the second time intimate in any way that it was to see the same patient you had visited the first time? A. No.

Dr. Sweeney was not allowed to tell who it was who called him the second time, but promised to tell Mr. Backus in private. In answer to questions by Mr. Schurman, Dr. Sweeney said that the possibility of the injury to Brooks's head being a gunshot wound had occurred to him on his first visit, but he had eliminated this view from his mind after a careful examination of the injury had failed to show any powder marks or singeing of the hair about the wound.

Mr. Schurman took up the examination of Dr. Sweeney again and asked him if he had seen a comb in the room where he treated Brooks. The witness replied that he had. When he was asked the same question on Friday he said that he had not seen a comb. When this was called to his attention by Justice Mayer he was very much surprised and said that he must have misunderstood the question. He described the comb he had seen as being about five inches long and the kind that women sometimes wear in the back of their hair. He said that he had also noticed some hair pins on the dresser.

Mr. Backus objected to any further examination of the witness along these lines unless the comb and hairpins were produced in court. Mr. Schurman sent for them, and when they were brought down in an envelope he took out a comb with several teeth missing and made in imitation of tortoise shell, and showed it to Dr. Sweeney.

Q. Is that the comb you saw in that room? A. No, I do not think that it is.

Q. How does it differ from the one you saw? A. Well, it is darker, in the first place. Then, again, the teeth are missing from several parts of this comb, while in the one I saw there were a number missing from the centre of the comb, but toward the ends it was almost perfect. I am very sure that this is not the comb.

Mr. Backus looked at the comb and noticed that the letters "W. C." were scratched on the inside of it with a pin or knife. He started to ask what this meant, when Mr. Schurman went over and whispered something. He didn't question any further on that matter. Mr. Schurman wouldn't say what the initials on the comb meant, but it was said that they stood for William Colby, one of the detectives on the case who searched the room in the Glen Island Hotel after the killing of Brooks. The hairpins and two side combs which were in the envelope with the back comb produced in court were not taken out and exhibited.

While the comb was being examined in court Florence Burns appeared to be very much interested in it. She leaned quite a bit forward and a puzzled look came over her face as she looked at it. If she ever saw it before she certainly gave no indication of it in her face.

John C. Hagenah, the day clerk of the Glen Island Hotel, was called, and he further complicated the question of the condition of the body of Brooks, when found, by stating that while it was naked, as Dr. Sweeney had said it was, the man was lying on his back, and not on his left side as the doctor said he was. This makes three versions of the condition of the body that have been given at the examination. Hagenah said that he searched the clothes of Brooks and gave the contents to the boy's father. Mr. Brooks was asked to stand up so that he could be identified by the witness. As he did so Florence Burns turned around and looked him squarely in the eye. Mr. Brooks looked right at the girl, too, but she never flinched. When he sat down again Miss Burns turned her eyes back to the witness.

Mr. Backus tried to get some information from Hagenah about the parties who came to the hotel at the same time that Brooks and his companion did. Hagenah said that he didn't know anything about them. In the morning he noticed only one couple leaving the hotel, and he didn't know what room they had occupied.

Mr. Backus asked a number of questions about the key to room 12. Hagenah didn't know what became of it after Brooks was found unconscious in his room, but said later on that he found it at its place in the office. He promised to produce it in court. An adjournment was taken for a week.

As she was leaving her counsel yesterday, Florence Burns handed him a batch of five letters which had come for her. She had not opened any of them. She gets these letters every day, and most of them are from cranks, so she doesn't read them, but turns them over to Mr. Backus. Mr. Backus said there was nothing worth noting in any of the letters he got from Miss Burns yesterday.

At the close of yesterday's proceedings Mr. Schurman said that he looked to Mr. Backus to produce the parents and sister of Florence Burns in court next Saturday. Mr. Backus made no promises but afterward told a SUN reporter that he would not produce any witnesses for the District Attorney.

CARVED GEMS TO BE SOLD.

An Interesting Collection That Was Given to the Charity Organization Society.

A friend of the Charity Organization Society who has for thirty years resided abroad has presented to the society a collection of antique and mediæval carved gems and reproductions, in intaglio and cameo, which are to be sold for the benefit of the society and the Provident Relief Fund. The collection is agrowth of many years and the specimens have been purchased mainly in Italy.

There are in the neighborhood of eleven hundred of them. One hundred of them are from the collection of Prince Poniatowski, the history of whose collection is familiar to those greatly interested in historic gem carvings. When it was dispersed in the middle of the last century the British Museum deemed it advisable to make purchases from it because of the interesting character of its contents, although it had been learned that not all of its possessions were antique.

The gift to the Charity Organization Society has been placed in the hands of Tiffany & Co., who, in view of the charitable end to which the money realized on the carvings is to be put, have consented to take charge of the sale of the gems, which will be begun at their store on March 10. The gems will be opened to exhibition at Tiffany's on that day, and will be disposed of at private sale individually or in groups, although it is hoped by the Charity Organization Society that some one will desire to keep the Poniatowski specimens together. These are valued at from $50 to $150 each, and the other gems range in value from $5 to $100 each.

The collection has been catalogued by George N. Olcott, professor of Roman Archæology at Colombia University. Carnelian, sardonyx and chalcedony, sard, amethyst and agate, are a few of the stones used by the artist lapidaries, and many of the works bear signatures. A crescent and seven stars in white carved on a deep carnelian ground in intaglio is one of the specimens. There is a bust of Pliny, a cameo carving of a sixteenth century triumphal procession, an intaglio of a Greek girl in deep sorrow, which the cataloguer conjectures may have been intended to represent Ariadne abandoned by Dionysus, an intaglio bust of Juno in yellow sard, a cameo head of a negro boy in a black layer of stone on a brown ground and mythological giants in intaglio put down as Græco-Roman.

Among the Poniatowski carvings is a carnelian picturing Neptune scattering the winds in aid of the Trojans, a chalcedony piece showing Ulysses in the cave of Polyphemus, and an elaborate carving in sardonyx depicting Hercules pointing out to the centaur Nessus where to deposit Dejanira, whom he is ferrying across the Evenus. The fall of Troy is there in carnelian, and so are Mercury and Muta in a group at the entrance to the infernal regions.

There are also in the collection at large various old seals and amulets, scarabs, broken portions of ancient rings and carvings mounted and unmounted, many of them found at well-known sites of classic Rome, according to the descriptions accompanying them.

TO RESTRAIN BALLET GIRL.

Mother Thinks "Dolly" Is Too Fond of Hugo, Acrobat, and Fears Runaway.

A young ballet dancer is on vaudeville programmes as Cecilia Woods. Her real name is Cecilia Barlow and she is the daughter of Mrs. Katherine Barlow of 200 West Seventeenth street. To her friends, chief of whom is Hugo Joscari, an Italian acrobat, she is known as Dolly. It is because of her friendship with the acrobat that she was a prisoner in the Jefferson Market police court yesterday, charged by her mother with being a disobedient and wilful child.

"Child—pooh!" cried Dolly when the charge was read to her. "As if I were not old enough to take care of myself! Why, I earn all the money we have. I'm a 'good thing,' that's the trouble, and mamma is afraid she'll lose me."

Mrs. Barlow wept. She said the acrobat had inveigled her child away from home and ruined her.

Dolly stamped her foot. "That's a falsehood," she said.

Dolly and Hugo, not long ago, performed on a roof garden and incidentally fell in love. Mrs Barlow observed and trembled. She told Magistrate Olmsted that last Wednesday night when she called Dolly down to supper Dolly packed her grip and left the house. Mrs. Barlow complained at Police Headquarters. She knew that Joscari was filling an engagement at New Haven, Conn. The next morning she and Detective Sergeant McGrath went to New Haven. They did not find Dolly but heard that she had gone to New Jersey. They found her in Jersey City Heights and brought her back to New York.

"Of course I love Mr. Joscari," said Dolly, when it came her turn to talk. "And he loves me. Our relations are proper, and mamma has no reason to fear. We don't want to get married for two years yet. He is going on a tour to Australia with his brothers, and when he comes back we'll be married."

"She is going to run away with that fellow; that's what she intends to do," cried Mrs. Barlow excitedly, "and I have spent $7,000 on her education as a ballet dancer."

The Magistrate decided that he could do nothing till the police had investigated the matter and the case was adjourned till to-morrow.

In the meantime Dolly, who is a pretty girl and not at all wicked looking, is locked up in the Jefferson Market police court prison with a lot of women about whose bad character there can be no doubt.

SINGLE TUNNEL INDICTMENT.

JEROME COULDN'T GIVE GRAND JURY WISKER'S EVIDENCE.

They Had All That Was Obtainable, and They Found It Not Enough to Indict Officials On—Little Chance That a Petit Jury Would Convict on It.

John M. Wisker, the engineer of the Central railroad who was indicted Friday by the Grand Jury for manslaughter in the tunnel wreck of Jan. 8, gave $5,000 bail yesterday. Samuel R. Bowne is his bondsman.

As to the dismissal by the Grand Jury of the complaint against the New York Central Railroad, District Attorney Jerome said yesterday that it was plain that the corporation could not be indicted for manslaughter. He went on:

If, however, the corporation was unlawfully doing any act or omitting to perform any duty, the result of which act or omission was endangering the health or safety of a considerable number of persons, it was guilty of a misdemeanor, to wit, a nuisance; and if it appeared that that nuisance was continuing at the time of the presentation of the case to the Grand Jury, and the indictment so alleged, upon conviction the Court would have the power to order the abatement of the nuisance.

So far as the officers of the corporation were concerned, if they were guilty of maintaining a nuisance and death resulted while they were committing that misdemeanor, and as a consequence of its commission, then the officials guilty of committing such a nuisance were liable for manslaughter in its first degree under section 189, subdivision 1, of the Penal Code. I am not at liberty to disclose specifically what was said by Mr. Rand or myself personally to the Grand Jury with reference to this inquiry, but I can with propriety state that the law was so fully explained to the Grand Jury, both by Mr. Rand and myself, that there is no reason to believe that any Grand Juror failed to understand exactly what the law was in this case. We presented also all the evidence obtainable.

The conclusion of the Grand Jury, therefore, in not finding bills against any of the officers of the roads or against the corporation itself must be taken to mean that out of twenty-three men sworn to inquire into the matter there were not twelve men who believed that beyond a reasonable doubt the corporation or its officers had committed a crime.

In other words, the Grand Jury's decision, after a prolonged and careful investigation, was based upon questions of fact. The February Grand Jury was a very intelligent body of men, many of them having frequently served before as Grand Jurors, and their foreman was an old Grand Juror and thoroughly experienced in the discharge of his duties.

The conclusion which I had individually arrived at was that the system of signals employed by the New York Central Railroad Company, under the conditions existing in the tunnel, was radically defective, and that the operation of the Harlem line with such a system of signals, under the conditions prevailing in the tunnel, constituted the maintenance of a public nuisance and that the corporation maintaining such a system should be indicted for maintaining a public nuisance, to the end that the Court might make an order requiring the Sheriff to abate such nuisance.

I personally also reached the conclusion that it was a question of fact whether or not the death of the persons killed in that tunnel was proximately caused by the defects in the signal system and if the deaths were caused by the defects in the signal system and the maintenance of this system constituted a public nuisance, and then, at least, certain officers of this company were guilty of manslaughter in its first degree.

But before the Grand Jury could find this to be the case, it was necessary to satisfy them beyond all reasonable doubt, that the defect in the signal system was the proximate cause of death.

In my judgment, however, if the Grand Jury was satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that the engineer did not see the green signal by reason of the prevailing conditions in the tunnel, then it would be justified in finding an indictment for manslaughter against officers of the corporation.

It should be noted that the District Attorney had no power to compel the engineer to testify before the Grand Jury and that an opportunity was afforded him to testify if he desired to do so, but his counsel was unwilling that he should testify.

In view of the intelligence, character and standing of the February Grand Jury, if twelve men could not be found out of twenty-three, who were satisfied beyond reasonable doubt of the criminal liability of the corporation or the officers of the road, it is hardly to be believed that an ordinary petit jury could be found which would be unanimous on the same subject.

Mr. Jerome stated that the Mayor of New Rochelle and the District Attorney of Westchester county had arrived at the same conclusions as he did in regard to presenting the case to the Grand Jury.

CONSCIENTIOUS CRACKSMEN

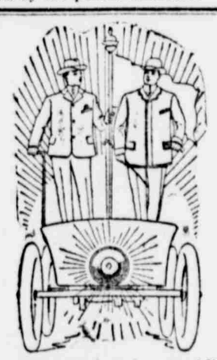
Removed a Red-Hot Stove Lest It Should Set Fire to the Building.

PELHAM MANOR, N. Y., March 1.—The safe in the Post Office here was damaged early this morning by dynamite. It contained $2,000 in money and stamps representing the receipts for the preceding month, but the cracksmen did not get anything. The explosion blew off only the outside door, but made such a noise that the men fled without waiting to drill holes for a second charge. The explosion blew out the windows and glass in the doors and partly wrecked the building.

In order to avoid setting fire to the building the thieves picked up a red-hot stove which was near the safe and carried it out. The stove was found with the fire still in it in the road by Postmaster George H. Kerr when he came to open the office. It is believed that there were three safe blowers. A watchman in the signal tower of the New Haven Railroad saw three men coming from that direction at an early hour this morning.

War on Policy Playing in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 1.—For the first time in recent years the prevalence of policy playing in Chicago has been made the object of attack by the State's Attorney. An investigation was begun before the Grand Jury yesterday. The jury was somewhat taken aback when told that there are in the neighborhood of 1,000 policy shops in Chicago and that these handle an average of $10,000 a year each, most of which is donated by the poorer residents.



Our new spring styles are riding into public favor very quickly. We are getting many wise men ready for Easter.

We originated the system of giving the very best materials and up-to-date, exclusive styles at a very moderate cost—without any risk whatever to the purchaser. We have won public favor by our liberal treatment to all. Garments bearing our name stand for style, quality and reliability.

Our new Fashion Book and samples will be mailed to you for your address.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & 9th Street.

SUBMARINE BOAT WAR.

Holland Company Attaches the Property of the Lake Company for Alleged Libel.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 1.—The Holland Submarine Torpedo Boat Company instituted another action against the Lake Torpedo Company to-day, when the plant of the Lake company in this city was attached to satisfy the claim of damages of $50,000. The case is returnable to the Superior Court of this county on Tuesday, April 1. Operations were suspended at the Lake plant in consequence of the damage suit.

The action is based upon the allegation that the Lake company has libelled the Holland company by the alleged malicious publication of a circular setting forth the merits of the Lake type of submarine craft in a manner which is averred to be damaging to the business of the Holland company.

Included in the property attached is the only Lake submarine torpedo boat in existence, which the company was constructing for demonstration purposes before the Navy Department at Washington next month. The boat is practically completed and would have been launched within a few days. The Lake company says that the action was brought by the Holland company to prevent the demonstration of the Lake boat in the Potomac at Washington.

In its bill of complaint the Holland company asserts that it has contracts with the United States Government for the construction of five submarine torpedo boats, seven for the British Government and that it is negotiating with Powers in Europe, Asia and South America for other contracts, and that the publication by the Lake company of a "confidential circular" has materially injured its reputation and credit.

TAMMANY'S TRICK BUDGET.

Left Out $700,000 for Supplies, for Instance—Will Be Revised This Month.

When the old Board of Estimate made up before election a budget for 1902 for its successors it cut things down unsparingly, knowing that under the new Charter the incoming board would remodel the budget. Meantime it was worth while for campaign purposes to cry "economy." If Tammany won the election no harm would be done; if she lost, the winner could be saddled with the odium of raising the Tammany figures.

The Board of Estimate will begin this week the revision of the budget and will make no increases if it can help it. The Tammany budget called for an expenditure of $98,000,000.

It is the opinion of Mr. Grout that a deliberate attempt was made to embarrass the Low government by leaving out many essential items. For instance, estimates for supplies for the various departments, which will mean an expenditure of fully $700,000, were omitted.

"I am not able to say at this moment if we can decrease the Tammany budget," Mr. Grout said yesterday, "but there certainly will be no increase."

REV. DR. MEREDITH'S ILLNESS.

The Brooklyn Pastor in a Serious Condition in Mexico.

According to the latest despatches from the City of Mexico, the condition of the Rev. Dr. R. R. Meredith, pastor of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church in Brooklyn, who is suffering from Bright's disease, is such as to cause grave fears for his recovery. Owing to the rapid progress of the disease and the enfeebled condition of the patient, the plans for his removal to Brooklyn have been abandoned. Dr. Meredith went to Mexico over two months ago when much run down with grip and was supposed to be rapidly regaining his health when the more serious trouble appeared.

No Insects to Injure Texas's Grain Crop.

DALLAS, Tex., March 1.—State Entomologist Prof. F. W. Mally makes the announcement that on thorough investigation he finds no green bugs, wheat mice or red spiders in wheat fields and that no insect life is apparent to injure the large spring oat crop now being planted. He thinks that the Texas grain crops this year will be immune from insect injury.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....6:34 | Sun sets....5:52 | Moon rises, 1:06

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 12:56 | Gov. I'd.. 1:28 | Hell Gate...3:21

Arrived—SATURDAY, MARCH 1.

Ss Philadelphia, Southampton, Feb. 22.
Ss Hekla, Copenhagen, Feb. 12.
Ss Pisa, Hamburg, Feb. 15.
Ss Strathmore, Newcastle, Feb. 13.
Ss Carthaginian, Glasgow, Feb. 15.
Ss Koln, Bremen, Feb. 15.
Ss Tuscarora, London, Feb. 13.
Ss Lennox, Yokohama, Nov. 25.
Ss Clan MacGregor, Glasgow, Feb. 11.
Ss Athesia, Yokohama, Dec. 5.
Ss Canova, Santos, Feb. 6.
Ss Yucatan, Vera Cruz, Feb. 21.
Ss Horatio, Manaos, Feb. 12.
Ss American, San Francisco, Dec. 16.
Ss El Dia, New Orleans, Feb. 25.
Ss Princess Anne, Norfolk, Feb. 28.
Ss Oneida, Georgetown, S. C., Feb. 22.
Ss Waccamaw, Georgetown, S. C., Feb. 25.
Ship Manuel Laguro, Hong Kong, Oct. 25.
Ship Henry B. Hyde, San Francisco, Oct. 17.
Ship Fidelio, Bordeaux, Jan. 9.
Bark Mispah, Santa Cruz, Jan. 27.
Bark St. Croix, Montevideo, Dec. 10.

ARRIVED OUT.

Ss Hohenzollern, from New York, at Genoa.

SAILED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

Ss Lucania, from Liverpool for New York.
Ss L'Aquitaine, from Havre for New York.
Ss St. Paul, from Southampton for New York.
Ss Kensington, from Antwerp for New York.
Ss Rhein, from Bremen for New York.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

	Mails Close.	Vessel Sails.
Sail To-morrow.		
Trinidad, Bermuda	8 00 A M	10 00 A M
Arapahoe, Charleston		3 00 P M
Hamilton, Norfolk		3 00 P M
Sail Tuesday, March 4.		
Lombardia, Naples		
Canadian, Liverpool		
Finance, Colon	9 30 A M	1 00 P M
Saratoga, Nassau	12 00 M	3 00 P M
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3 00 P M
El Dorado, New Orleans		3 00 P M
Sail Wednesday, March 5.		
Oceanic, Liverpool	11 00 A M	2 00 P M
Philadelphia, Southamp'n	8 30 A M	10 00 A M
Southwark, Antwerp	10 00 A M	12 00 M
Korona, St. Thomas	12 30 P M	3 00 P M
Alamo, Galveston		3 00 P M
Comanche, Charleston		3 00 P M
Jefferson, Norfolk		3 00 P M

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

Due To-day.		
Abbazia	Algiers	Feb. 2
Naupdia	Stettin	Feb. 6
Ferndene	London	Feb. 12
Umbria	Liverpool	Feb. 22
Colorado	Hull	Feb. 15
Comanche	Jacksonville	Feb. 26
La Bretagne	Havre	Feb. 22
Trave	Gibraltar	Feb. 21
Perugia	Naples	Feb. 14
British Prince	Antwerp	Feb. 16
Due To-morrow.		
Minnehaha	London	Feb. 22
Amsterdam	Rotterdam	Feb. 21
Manhattan	Dundee	Feb. 16
Tartar Prince	Naples	Feb. 14
Caracas	Porto Cabello	Feb. 19
El Sud	New Orleans	Feb. 26
Comus	New Orleans	Feb. 26
City of Savannah	Savannah	Feb. 28
Due Tuesday, March 4.		
Duetschland	Hamburg	Feb. 25
Vaderland	Antwerp	Feb. 22
Cevic	Liverpool	Feb. 22
Grizaba	Colon	Feb. 25
Nueces	Galveston	Feb. 26
El Paso	New Orleans	Feb. 27
San Marcos	Brunswick	March 1
Due Wednesday, March 5.		
Majestic	Liverpool	Feb. 26
Anchoria	Glasgow	Feb. 22
Bohemian	Liverpool	Feb. 20
Due Thursday, March 6.		
Dresden	Bremen	Feb. 22
Buffalo	Hull	Feb. 22
Verona	Plymouth	March 2
Wells City	Swansea	Feb. 20
El Norte	New Orleans	March 1

No Better Home Papers Published than THE SUN and EVENING SUN, embodying as they do all up-to-date fashion and society notes, and other matters cultivating and refining in their influence, and of interest to all women.—*Adv.*

ANOTHER ADVANCE
IN A FEW DAYS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the Stock of the Mergenthaler-Horton Basket Machine Company are hereby notified that another advance in the selling price of the stock will be announced almost immediately. The next advance will be

From 40c. a Share to 50c. a Share

MERGENTHALER-HORTON BASKET MACHINE CO.

CAPITAL, $10,000,000.

OFFICERS.
President, H. H. WARNER.
Treasurer, CHARLES R. BARLOW.
Secretary, SIDNEY B. WHITLOCK.

TRANSFER AGENTS,
The Corporation Trust Co. of New York.

The announcement made a few days ago that on Saturday, March first, the allotment of stock of the Company offered to the public at 25 cents a share (par value one dollar) would be closed and the price advanced to 40 cents a share, brought such a great number of new subscriptions that it now seems unwise to state a definite day for the next advance. In justice to the early shareholders, no subscriptions will be received at an unnecessarily low price. Further announcement of the next advance will be made, if possible, but the right is reserved to advance the price at any time without further notice.

PRESENT PRICE 40 CENTS A SHARE.

SHARES MAY BE RESERVED BY TELEGRAPH to any office of the Company named below.

Object and Scope of the Company.

The Mergenthaler-Horton Basket Machine Company is organized to do the entire Fruit Basket business of the United States.

It is qualified to manufacture for and supply the entire enormous demand for fruit baskets by means of its automatic basket-making machines, which are the only basket machines ever made, invented or patented.

One machine does the work of twelve men.

Shareholders Control an Absolute Monopoly.

It is entirely within the province of this Company's work to regulate the growing of fruit and to control its movement to market. The Company is an absolute monopoly, but it is a monopoly of the people, since its stock is held and will be held by the people in blocks of 100, 500 and 1,000 shares all over this country, and every shareholder, no matter how small, has a voice in the Company's affairs, because there are no non-voting shares.

The Company Has No Bonds, No Preferred Stock, and No Debts.

The machines may be seen in operation at the Robison Basket Company's factory, Painesville, O., where over thirty are installed; at Elmira, N. Y., at the machine shops of Emmett Horton, one of the inventors, and at Sodus, N. Y., where they are also in operation.

The practical working of the machines is now shown in the executive offices of the Company, 287 Broadway, New York City, and will be shown in all the Company's offices as soon as complete arrangements can be made.

Facts and Figures.

The past year's demand for fruit baskets amounted to over TWO BILLION BASKETS, worth at wholesale over ELEVEN MILLION DOLLARS.

These baskets were all made by hand. The saving in labor by the use of the Mergenthaler-Horton Basket Machines amounts to more than TWO MILLION DOLLARS ANNUALLY.

The profits of the manufacturers of these hand-labor baskets amounted to $1,387,000.

This gives earnings for the Company of OVER THREE MILLION THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, OR OVER THIRTY-THREE PER CENT. ON THE ENTIRE CAPITAL ON THE PRESENT VOLUME OF BUSINESS, and the demand for fruit baskets of all kinds is increasing at the rate of 150,000,000 baskets per year.

Subscribers to the stock of the Mergenthaler-Horton Basket Machine Company may send or bring their subscriptions to any office of the Company. Checks, drafts and money orders should be drawn to the order of CHARLES R. BARLOW, Treasurer. No subscription accepted for less than 100 shares.

THE MERGENTHALER-HORTON BASKET MACHINE CO.

Executive Offices, 287 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

BOSTON, Atlantic National Bank Building, State Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Mutual Life Insurance Building, 1001 Chestnut Street.
WASHINGTON, Van Doren Building, 1331 F Street.
CHICAGO, Continental Nat'l Bank Building, 218 La Salle Street.
CLEVELAND, New England Building, 129 Euclid Avenue.
PITTSBURG, 901 Empire Building.

ALL HER MONEY TO AN ALIEN.

AGED MRS. SMITH'S KIN SAY OLD BRYAN CONTROLLED HER.

And That She Fell Into the Hands of Certain Spiritualists When Grieving for Her Sister's Death—She Died in Bryan's Care and Left All to Him.

In suing to set aside the will and a deed of Sarah M. Smith through which all her property was vested in William A. Bryan, her nephew, Merritt H. Smith, declares that Bryan exercised undue influence over the woman, who had got into the control of Spiritualists and was mentally and physically enfeebled. The estate of Miss Smith which so fell into the hands of Bryan, as alleged, consists of about $50,000 in personalty and the premises 202 West Forty-second street, 624 Sixth street, Manhattan, and 469 Prospect avenue, Brooklyn. The complaint alleges that the death of the sister of textatrix, twenty years ago, distressed her greatly and her health became impaired. Soon after, she fell under the control of certain Spiritualists and met Bryan, then 56 years old, without financial resource and estranged from his relatives. It is not said that Bryan was a Spiritualist. The complaint says that:

Immediately he (Bryan) perceived the aforesaid condition of said Sarah M. Smith and began forthwith to exercise influence upon her; has ever since up to the time of her death continued to exercise over her and upon her wrongful, unlawful, fraudulent and most remarkable dominance, influence and control, physical, mental and otherwise, to the absolute exclusion of all her relatives and next of kin.

Bryan went to reside in her house, 202 West Forty-second street. It is stated that he had complete control over her here and would permit none of her relatives to see her. In order to keep her still more safe from the intrusion of relatives, it is averred he caused her to remove to Eatontown, N. J. There she remained until her death, on Feb. 8 last. Regarding her residence in Eatontown, it is averred:

There for a number of years last past she had been kept in seclusion and compelled to live by the said defendant, William A. Bryan, in comparative poverty and hardship, completely under the influence, domination, control, wrongful and unlawful, of the said William A. Bryan; that the cause of the death of said Sarah M. Smith is to this plaintiff unknown nor has he been able to discover the same. That the plaintiff is informed and believes that said Sarah M. Smith there and then so died without medical attendance whatsoever and after an illness of some days.

She was 82 years old. On May 16, 1899, she made the will leaving all her property to Bryan and naming him sole executor. On Oct. 29, last she had conveyed to him Forty-second street property which is valued at $150,000. The deed stated that the conveyance was for "one dollar and other considerations." The deed was filed and Bryan has since been collecting the income of the property for himself. The will was probated in Monmouth county, N. J. It is averred that when both instruments were executed Miss Smith was of unsound mind and that fraud and undue influence were exercised upon her.

Pending the suit plaintiff asks that a receiver be appointed by the Court to take charge of her properties. Other relatives for whom the suit is also brought are Mary A. Smith, Ann Ryerson, Elizabeth Merritt, nieces; Mary Shields, sister, and Thomas R. Clark, a nephew. Bryan is past 70 years of age.

MR. TAPPEN'S DEATH SUDDEN.

Not Long Before It Occurred He Held a Business Consultation.

The body of Frederick D. Tappen, President of the Gallatin Bank, who died at Lakewood on Friday afternoon, was brought to his home at 49 East Sixty-eighth street last night. Mrs. Tappen and her daughter, Mrs. E. S. Adams, who were the only members of the family with Mr. Tappen when he died, reached here on an earlier train.

The suddenness of Mr. Tappen's death is shown by the fact that only a short time before he passed away Mr. Tappen talked with Mr. Woolverton, cashier of the bank. Mr. Tappen sent for Mr. Woolverton in order to give instructions regarding some business matters of importance. Mr. Woolverton went to Lakewood intending to remain over night, taking a messenger with him.

It is presumed that Mr. Tappen caught cold. At any rate, on Friday morning slight pneumonia symptoms developed. Mr. Tappen was well enough, however, to talk with Mr. Woolverton, although with difficulty, owing to a tube in his throat inserted because of his trouble in swallowing. It was only a short time after the interview that Mr. Tappen began to sink rapidly and he died at 5:15 o'clock that afternoon.

The messenger was at once despatched to this city by Mr. Woolverton with news of the death, the telephone and telegraph wires being crippled by the storm. Flags in the financial district were all at half mast yesterday because of Mr. Tappen's death, and a meeting of the Clearing House Committee was held at noon. The committee appointed President Williams of the Chemical Bank and President J. Edward Simmons of the Fourth National Bank to draft resolutions which will be presented at a memorial meeting to be held at the Clearing House a week from the day of the funeral.

The funeral exercises will be held at All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. In the absence of the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, rector of All Souls', the Rev. Dr. William Mercer Grosvenor of the Incarnation Church will officiate. The interment will be at Trinity Church Cemetery in upper Amsterdam avenue.

Horner's Furniture.

PRE-EMINENT FROM EVERY STANDPOINT.

OUR stock contains all the up-to-date productions of high grade Furniture—goods made only by the best manufacturing firms in the country, and adapted to the requirements of both city and country homes.

Unequalled assortments in each and every line, added to the uniform system of pricing based on a moderate advance of cost, are further factors which combine to make our stock pre-eminent in the Furniture world.

Our special exhibit of BRASS BEDSTEADS includes all the latest patterns and styles.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

SENIOR PARTNER IS MISSING.

JUNIOR ANNOUNCES SUSPENSION OF BRAMHALL & CO.

A. Dudley Bramhall Is the Senior, and His Wife's Brother Is His Partner—Mrs. Bramhall Also Had in the Concern Money Her Brother Says Is Gone.

The firm of Bramhall & Co., decorators of interiors, with offices at 1133 Broadway, has suspended, at least temporarily, owing to the disappearance of the senior member, A. Dudley Bramhall. The authority for the statement that the firm has suspended, and that Bramhall has disappeared, is O. H. Bauer, the junior member of the firm. At his offices yesterday afternoon Mr. Bauer said:

"Our firm has suspended, and I met our creditors here this morning. Just the condition of our assets and liabilities I cannot tell at present. There would have been no need of this suspension, in my opinion, had Mr. Bramhall, who is my brother-in-law, stayed here and faced the music.

"He has left a wife, my sister, high and dry, and he has left me practically in the same shape. Every dollar I had I put into the firm, and I don't think I've got a dollar left. Mrs. Bramhall put money in, and that is gone. Where it has gone or how it has gone I don't know yet."

"Bramhall came to the office as usual last Wednesday morning, stayed a short time and left about 8:30 o'clock. Since then I haven't seen him, and have been able to get no trace of him. He took some money belonging to the firm, but how much that was I cannot say definitely, because the books are in a bad tangle and we are now at work on them.

"Our firm was not a large one, but we did a good business, as I supposed. Mr. Bramhall was the practical man of the firm and attended to our contracts. He is about 50 years old and is an Englishman by birth." Bramhall lived at 40 East Twenty-eighth street.

DR. STANLEY'S DRY AIR CURE.
DR. STANLEY'S DRY AIR CURE.
PROMPT, SAFE, CERTAIN.

IN EVERY CASE OF GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, STIFF JOINTS or ŒDEMATOUS SWELLING, &c., NO MATTER HOW VENOMOUS THE DISEASE OR LONG STANDING, I CAN CURE YOU PROMPTLY AND PERMANENTLY, without the use of drugs or medicines, relief of pain and soreness is instantaneous. MY DRY AIR CURE absorbs the poisonous acids, calcium salts or chalky deposits, tones up, invigorates and purifies the entire system.

FAT PEOPLE, I Can Reduce Your Weight 5 to 30 Pounds a Week if Desirable, without change of diet or mode of living. No drugs, cathartics nor medicines of any kind; no tight bandaging, external rubbing nor exercises.

MY DRY AIR TREATMENT absorbs the surplus tissue from any part of the body desired. Without causing wrinkles or flabbiness of skin, heavy abdomen and other evidences of obesity disappear. Complexion is cleared, troubles of the heart, kidneys and stomach or other vital organs are speedily relieved, leaving you healthy, strong and rejuvenated. The institution is so arranged