REISS DENIES ANY SHORTAGE.

HIS REMOVAL AS RECEIVER OF CORDAGE COMPANY SOUGHT.

He Says He Will Make It Hot for Some One—He Must Show Cause To-morrow Why He Should Not Be Removed as Receiver—He Tells Story of a Mortgage

Bert Reiss, receiver of the John Good Cordage Company, has been ordered by Supreme Court Justice Gaynor in Brooklyn to show cause to-morrow why he should not be removed as such. The application for Reiss's removel was made by counsel for John G. Jenkins, President of the First National Bank, who is one of the creditors of the Cordage company.

In his affidavit presented to Justice Gaynor, Mr. Jenkins's counsel avers that Mr. Reiss is short in accounts $190,816.98 and that he had failed with the exception of $189.03 to deposit the funds of the cordage company in the Kings County Trust Company, as ordered by the court. It is also alleged that Mr. Reiss as receiver has used the corporation to benefit his friends and relatives.

The petition, which covers 100 typewritten pages, deals with politics as well as with the alleged facts concerning the Cordage company. Counsel for Mr. Jenkins makes as part of his petition the opinion of Gov. Odell in the case of the removal of Sheriff Charles Guden and parts of the testimony taken before Magistrate Higginbotham and recites Reiss's part in the alleged corrupt bargain with Guden in which Guden promised to appoint Reiss as his counsel. It also refers to the raising of the certificate of stock of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company from 5 to 500 shares on which a loan of $15,000 was obtained from the Hamilton Trust Company.

Counsel also says in his petition that Mr. Reiss engaged his uncle, H. Wilhelm, and paid him $750 for services as expert accountant, and that he paid his brother, Mortimer Reiss, $40 a week, and also had in the employ of the Cordage company another brother, E. P. Reiss, as a travelling salesman. The petition also says:

"We charge that he (Reiss) is now insolvent, has no proper vouchers for the expenditures and has been guilty of the most extravagant statements to Charles H. Hyde, the referee appointed to examine his accounts."

Mr. Reiss is confined to his home in Florence Court, suffering from grip and neuralgia. When seen yesterday he said:

I will make it hot for some one before I get through with this thing. The Guden case will be only a little thing in comparison. It would be discourteous for me to fight in the newspapers a court proceeding or follow the tactics of this lawyer who has rushed into the papers before he had served me with a copy of the proceedings. This is the third attempt he has made to have me removed as receiver. The others signally failed. Each was based upon his own hallucinations in affidavit form. A few days ago he had a conference with Jerry A. Wernberg, the legal adviser of Dady, Woodruff and Guden, for the purpose of ruining me, no matter how.

Mr. Reiss said that Mr. Jenkins and his friends put a $300,000 mortgage against which bonds were issued, on the property of the John Good Cordage Company, just prior to its falling into the hands of a receiver. He said the Cordage company was indebted to these men for $105,000 money loaned.

"After I became receiver," said Mr. Reiss, "Mr. Jenkins visited my office and requested myself and my counsel to recognize the mortgage as a valid one. But after going over the grounds carefully I moved to have the mortgage set aside as void in law and it was so set aside and the Court of Appeals unanimously sustained the lower courts and this put the Jenkins loan back of all the judgment creditors and made the chance of its liquidation dubious.

"If I had been willing to recognize this mortgage there would never have been three attempts to remove me as receiver. I have been receiver for the company for five years. This lawyer says I am short $150,000, but as a matter of fact my books show that the Kings County Trust Company received $250,000 to my account as receiver and that all the checks drawn by me against it were countersigned by the American Surety Company, which was on my bond for $150,000. Does any one think that the American Surety Company would countenance any crookedness?

"It is a fact that my uncle was paid $750 for going over the books. He is an expert accountant. My brother was also employed as a salesman. He brought in $12,000 worth of orders, for which I allowed him $90."

AT GREAT PERSONAL RISK.

Fireman's Brave Rescue of a Woman Places Him on the Roll of Honor.

Upon the recommendation of Chief Croker the name of Fireman Patrick H. O'Keefe of Truck 13 has been placed on the roll of merit for the rescue of life at great personal risk. Acting Chief of Battalion Dougherty has made this report about O'Keefe:

Fireman O'Keefe rescued from the third floor of 60 East Eighty-seventh street, by way of a 35-foot ladder, Mrs Mary McLean, aged 45 years, the occupant of an apartment on that floor. Her only way of escape, the stairway, was wholly enveloped in flames. A 35-foot ladder being raised, Fireman O'Keefe ascended to the window in front of the building, entered the rooms and carried the woman to the ladder, which he descended with her in his arms, being steadied in his descent by a member of Insurance Patrol 4.

I consider that the rescue was made at great personal risk, for a mistake on the part of Fireman O'Keefe or the fire patrolman assisting him would have precipitated them to the street.

Widener Rents a Cottage at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 29.—John A. Pinard has rented his cottage on Narragansett avenue, known as Pinard cottage No. 1, to Joseph E. Widener for the coming season. This is the first time the Wideners have ever taken a house here, always living on board the yacht Josephine before. All the Pinard cottages are now taken, the others by Mrs. W. B. Ogden, Mr. William Kingsland and Mr. Alfred G. Vanderbilt.

Dixon Crucible Co.'s Bonds All Retired.

The Dixon Crucible Company, which failed many years ago for [illegible] will hold its annual stockholders' meeting on April 15. The stockholders received notice yesterday that the last batch of assents of $[illegible] worth of bonds, which were floated when the company was reorganized, has been retired. The company now owns $[illegible] and has a surplus of $[illegible].

COMING OF THE CIRCUS.

Street Parade To-morrow Night—Some of the New Features.

The circus, which may be regarded as the official opening of the spring amusement season, will come to Madison Square Garden on next Wednesday evening, April 2, when the Adam Forepaugh and Sells Brothers show will begin its annual engagement. The circus has been in camp for two days over in Jersey City, and last night moved into the Garden while the Millitary Show was moving out.

All night long the Garden was being transformed into a circus arena. Animals and horses were installed in their places in the basement, and hundreds of men set to work to place the paraphernalia in position in the arena. To-morrow night the shows will give their street parade, which will be brilliantly illuminated by calcium and electric lights, together with a liberal burning of fireworks all along the route, which will be as follows: Leave Madison Square Garden at 8 P. M., and go on Twenty-sixth street to Fifth avenue, to Fifty-seventh street, to Eighth avenue, to Hudson, to Canal, to Broadway, to Tenth, to Second avenue, to Twentieth street, to First avenue, to Fifty-ninth, to Lexington avenue, to Twenty-seventh, to Garden.

Diavolo, who loops the loop on a bicycle leads in the list of special features. The fact that other men who have attempted this feat have broken legs, arms or shoulders lends interest to the exploit of Diavolo, who has thus far, in practice, escaped without a scratch. The Aurora Zouaves were seen at Madison Square Garden several years ago in their wonderful drilling. Since then they have toured Europe and opened the eyes of professional soldiers and caused them to marvel more than ever at American achievement.

Minting, the marvel, who created a sensation by his phenomenal unicycle riding up and down a spiral tower at the Garden last season will again be seen in his act. The quartette of cakewalking horses that were heartily encored at every performance last season will again cavort to the music of the band in ragtime.

The great legitimate circus act will be that of the Ten Peerless Potters, aërialists. Their artistic work of former seasons when there were only five of them, placed them at the head of their class. The new members are the best individual performers of other troupes.

The equestrian element of the shows this year will be better than ever. There are twenty-three riders, including little Dollie Julian, the only somersault rider of her sex; Emma Stickney, Claire St. Leon, Josie Lowandie, Linda Jeal and Kittie DeVene. The Jackson Family of cyclists, Starr, who rides down a ladder from the top of the Garden on a bicycle, and dozens of other specialties, as well as all the standard acts of the circus, hippodrome races, &c., will go to make up a programme which the management claim has never been equalled.

UVALDE CO. GOT HAVANA JOB.

Under Another Name—Beat Dady, Who, They Say, Represented Asphalt Trust.

Supt. W. T. S. Critchfield of the Uvalde Asphalt Paving Company's plant in Jersey City said yesterday that McGivney & Rockerby, who secured the $11,000,000 contract to pave and put sewers in the streets of Havana represented this company, which will do the work. The Uvalde company, he said, is one of the few asphalt-making concerns which were not controlled by the Asphalt Trust.

"The trust was after that contract," said Mr. Critchfield, "and sent Michael J. Dady to Havana to get it, but he failed. We did not submit our bid in our own name for fear of giving the trust warning."

CLUBMAN SUED FOR DIVORCE.

The Wife of Pemberton Smith of Buffalo Demands Absolute Decree.

BUFFALO, March 29.—Pemberton Smith, a local clubman, who is well known in New York city, is being sued for a divorce by Mrs. Edwina Winter Smith. The defendant is a son of T. Guilford Smith of 489 Delaware avenue, who supervises the interests of Andrew Carnegie in western New York, northern Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio. Mrs. Smith sues for absolute divorce, and bases her demand on statutory grounds, but the identity of the alleged corespondent has not yet been revealed.

MORE TIME ON WATER CONTRACT.

Jersey City's Extension Will Save Flynn Many Thousands of Dollars.

The Board of Street and Water Commissioners of Jersey City modified the $7,595,000 contract with Patrick H. Flynn to furnish a water supply by extending the date for the completion of the water works at Boonton until Dec. 25, 1903. The original contract provided a penalty of $500 for every day the works remained uncompleted after Feb. 28, 1902. The Board of Finance concurred in the Water Board's resolution which was sent to Mayor Fagan for his approval.

GIRL BURGLAR CAUGHT.

Left Home to Shift for Herself and Went Wrong.

Elizabeth Gordon, 20 years old, was committed to jail by Magistrate Devoy of the Butler street Court in Brooklyn yesterday on a charge of burglary. She is accused of having broken into the apartments of two families at 117 Thirty-ninth street, where she had a furnished room, and stolen money and jewelry.

She admitted stealing the jewelry. The girl recently left home to shift for herself.

Schenectady County Delegates Instructed for Odell.

SCHENECTADY, March 29.—The Schenectady County Republican Convention held here this afternoon, chose delegates to the State Convention and instructed them for Odell. The Congress delegates were instructed for Congressman George S. Southwick of Albany and the Senatorial delegates for Senator Edgar T. Brackett of Saratoga. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the National and State administrations.

The Rev. Samuel Scoville Seriously Ill.

The Rev. Samuel Scoville, assistant pastor of Plymouth Church in Brooklyn, is seriously ill at the Presbyterian Hospital in Philadelphia. He has been suffering from acute indigestion for three months and last Sunday was moved to Philadelphia for special treatment. The Rev. Dr. Hillis and had while there was cause for alarm over the Rev. Mr. Scoville's condition. There were hopes that he would pull through. The Rev. Mr. Scoville is a son-in-law of Henry Ward Beecher.

The American Rubber Works Co.

Partial view of American Rubber Works Co.'s factories at New Brunswick, N. J.

A HOME INDUSTRY A HOME COMPANY

Preferred Stock, $25 per Share
Common Stock, $15 per Share

Earnings 50 Per Cent. Per Annum on Patented Protected Goods.

Both Kinds of Stock Will Be Worth Over $100 Per Share Within a Year.

THE AMERICAN RUBBER WORKS COMPANY OFFERS A LIMITED AMOUNT OF ITS COMMON AND PREFERRED STOCK TO CAREFUL, THRIFTY PEOPLE WHO WANT TO INVEST THEIR SAVINGS IN A SOLID PERMANENT BUSINESS AT HOME WHERE THEY CAN VISIT THE FACTORIES, BECOME ACQUAINTED WITH THE MANAGEMENT AND EXERCISE THEIR RIGHTS AT STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

This is the first public offering in the newspapers of that substantial character. It will not appeal to people who are influenced by great advertisements of stock investments of doubtful character, but should engage the attention of cautious people with money to invest, **in either large or small sums**, in a profitable legitimate stable manufacturing business in New York.

THE AMERICAN RUBBER WORKS COMPANY owns patents on Pneumatic tires for Automobiles, Carriages, etc., that cannot be punctured, that wear longer than any other tire, as proved by a **year's tests**, and that can be made at **half the cost** and be sold for a **higher price than any other.** It owns patents on a **solid tire that is stronger, a better shape, that will wear twice as long as the best** tire heretofore in the market, and which can be made **very much cheaper than any other.**

The Company controls one of the largest rubber factories in this country, situated at New Brunswick, N. J., where it began manufacturing less than two months ago, and it already has orders enough to give positive assurance of a very large business and large profits.

THE WORKS HAVE A CAPACITY OF $1,000,000 WORTH OF GOODS PER ANNUM,

and it is the intention of the Company to use every means to force it to its full capacity as speedily as possible in the manufacture of all kinds of high-grade and very profitable rubber tires and this will soon be accomplished, as the discovery of a NEW PROCESS in the manufacture enables the Company to produce rubber goods **at half the average cost. Patents protect the Company from competition upon its pneumatic and solid tires.**

There are now 5,000,000 vehicle rubber tires used, and the most casual observer must notice the **steady and rapid development of Automobile cabs, carriages, delivery wagons, etc.**, and the use of rubber on the wheels of buggies, speed wagons and carriages **is in its infancy.**

The serious objection to the pneumatic tires now in use is that they **are easily punctured** and do not hold the air under pressure. This Company's tires **cannot be punctured or deflated and will be sold with that guarantee.**

A certain rubber Company, making tires alone, **started only three years ago with a capital of $30,000.** It is now rated at **$300,000 and pays 50 per cent. dividends.** Another began **seven years ago with $90,000 capital**, was sold four years later for **$1,000,000 cash**, and last year earned **$550,000, or six times its original capital.** Neither of these can make goods as cheaply as the American Rubber Works Company, neither **has the protection** of patents. **This Company ought to do as well and pay at least 50 per cent. dividends from the very start, as an urgent demand awaits its products** and trade is being rapidly established.

THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE COMPANY IS $1,000,000, $200,000 OF WHICH IS 7 PER CENT. PREFERRED STOCK AND $800,000 IS OF COMMON STOCK. BOTH ARE OF THE PAR VALUE OF $25 PER SHARE.

It is necessary for the Company to earn only $14,000 to pay 7 per cent. dividends on its $200,000 preferred stock and it must **earn only $70,000 per annum to pay 7 per cent. on its entire capital stock. Its prospects warrant an expectation of at least 50 per cent. dividends on both common and preferred.** After the net earnings set aside for dividends **exceed $70,000** the preferred stock will participate **equally with the common**; that is, the preferred and common will get **share and share alike.** The preferred stockholders, however, are entitled to 7 per cent. before the holders of common stock get anything.

THE COMPANY OFFERS, SOLELY TO PROVIDE WORKING CAPITAL that is needed at once to extend its business, **2,500 shares of preferred stock at $25 per share and 2,500 shares of common stock at $15 per share**, the total proceeds of which will be $100,000. Purchasers of an equal amount of common and preferred will get their stock at an average of **$20 per share** and the value of both is equal, but they are free to select **either or both kinds** in such amounts as they may choose. It is safe to say that either one **WILL BE WORTH MORE THAN $100 PER SHARE AS AN INVESTMENT WITHIN A YEAR.** The terms are half cash and half in 30 days. Send remittances to the

AMERICAN RUBBER WORKS CO.,
277 BROADWAY, CORNER CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK.

SEVERAL OF THE OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY ARE STOCKHOLDERS IN PROMINENT RAILWAY ORGANIZATIONS, AND IN COMPANIES MANUFACTURING VEHICLES. THEIR INFLUENCE WILL BE VALUABLE IN SECURING NEW AND PROFITABLE BUSINESS.

Interested persons are invited to make the **most careful investigation**, to visit the offices of the Company and examine the goods manufactured and to go with an officer or employee **without expense to** inspect the works in New Brunswick. This is to be in reality a HOME COMPANY where the owner of even ONE SHARE of stock will always receive **courteous consideration** and in which many of the **workmen** employed are stockholders.

A printed prospectus with additional facts and figures, also illustrations of the patent tires now being manufactured, will be mailed upon application. It also shows how an investor may reduce the cost of his stock to a very low price. AMERICAN RUBBER WORKS CO., 277 Broadway, corner Chambers St., New York.

TALKS TO JURORS; SPOILS CASE

MR. BEDFORD'S ACTIVITY COSTS A NEW TRIAL.

He Didn't Know the Men Were Jurors With Whom He Discussed Some Testimony They Had Just Heard—Court Questions Him and Lets Him Go.

A jury which was trying the case of Gottfried Kappus to recover $20,000 damages for personal injuries from the Metropolitan Street Railway Company has been discharged by Justice Dugro on evidence that Edward W. Bedford had talked with two jurors and other persons interested in the case.

Bedford, who was waiting to be called as a juror in Trial Term, Part II., strolled into Trial Term, Part VIII., where the Kappus case was on trial last week. Joseph F. Daly, who, with John F. McIntyre, was trying the case for the company, informed the Court that Bedford had been seen talking to counsel for the plaintiff, to the defendant's witness, Motorman Ryan, and to two of the jurors.

Mr. Bedford was called forward, and being warned by Justice Dugro that he need not make any statements that would incriminate him, said he was willing to answer any questions. He resides at 78 Putnam avenue, Brooklyn, and is employed in the dry goods house of Henri Jacquin at 456 Broome street.

Q. Did you have a conversation with one of the witnesses in this case named Ryan, the motorman? A. Yes; he just spoke to me as he was passing out.

Q. What did you say to him? A. He started to smile as I was passing by. I never saw him before. I told him "that was a funny move for you to make, going from one side to the other like that."

He said to this effect, that he could not swear the poor workman's life away when he was under his oath.

Q. Was that all that he said? A. He said: "I suppose I won't get a cent now from the company."

Q. What else did he say? A. He said he was getting his travelling expenses—that is, his expenses—and the company promised to pay his salary and he supposed now he would not get it.

Q. Did he say anything further about the case? A. No; that was all. He said he was going to return to court this afternoon, and then our conversation broke off.

Mr. Bedford admitted that he subsequently told the counsel for plaintiff of the conversation with Ryan. He said he thought they should know what had occurred, and as the counsel for the plaintiffs were the first to arrive after rescue, he had spoken to them.

Q. How did you come to speak to the jurors during recess? A. I didn't know they were jurors. I heard them discussing the case. They didn't tell me they were jurors. They were speaking in groups at first. I understood a few words of listening.

Q. Then you went up and talked to them? A. No. I was standing where they were talking.

Q. What did you say to them? A. I said to them: "What do you think of the case?" I was not speaking to them as jurors. I did not know they were jurors or I would not have spoken to them.

Q. What did you tell them about the case? A. I just started to tell them something, and I was tapped on the shoulder. [Lawyer Daly had tapped him on the shoulder at this point.]

Q. Didn't you give any opinion upon the testimony of Ryan, the motorman? A. I said: "I think the motorman is telling the truth."

The juryman asked which motorman, and Bedford said he did not know the names.

Q. What did you tell him (the juryman)? A. I said: "Probably if you knew what I know you would think the same as I do."

Q. Think what? A. Think he was telling the truth.

Q. Didn't the juryman say: "He testified as he ought to testify?" A. Yes sir. He said: "I think the motorman testified as he should have testified."

Bedford said he never saw either of the counsel for the plaintiff before this trial.

JEROME'S MEN OVER-STRENUOUS

So Magistrate Deuel Says—Released the Man They Accused of Assault.

The examination of Isidor J. Pocher of 40 West Thirty-fourth street, who was arrested on Thursday, charged by County Detective Qualis with assault, was concluded in Jefferson Market police court yesterday and the case was dismissed.

"This seems to be a case of strenuousness on the part of the county detectives," said Magistrate Deuel in discharging Pocher.

Qualis alleged that when he went to Pocher's office, which is also that of "Al" Adams, the former policy king, to serve subpœnas on some of the clerks, Pocher assaulted him.

"As we were holding him," said Qualis, "a tall man rushed out of an inner office toward myself and Detective Mullen and Rasenmen. Pocher shouted at him:

"Keep out of this, Al; don't you get mixed up in this."

County Detective Mullen corroborated the story of this warning for Pocher.

"Pocher yelled to the 'tall man,'" said Mullen, "'You get out, Al; don't get into this affair.'"

When Pocher went on the stand he said that he refused to let the detectives in because they didn't have warrants. He offered, he said, to serve the subpœnas himself.

"Who has an office on the same floor with you?" asked Assistant District Attorney Lord, who represented the detectives.

The Magistrate sustained the objection of Pocher's counsel to this question, so the mystery of the tall man dubbed "Al" remained officially unsolved.

Trolley Plans for Tampa, Fla.

TAMPA, Fla., March 29.—Col. John F. Martin of Xenia, Ohio, is here preparing to build his big system of electrical railways, not only through the city, but also through a large part of the surrounding country, spending up a well-settled section. It is said that [illegible] will be expended in the enterprise.

OBJECTS TO NEW PRIMARY BILL

WILL INTRENCH TAMMANY AT PRIMARIES, SHEEHAN SAYS.

Allows No Supplementary Enrollment This Summer and Makes the Party Roll of Last October the Party Roll for Next September—Regulars Favor the Bill.

Gov. Odell will give a hearing to-morrow on the Weekes bill amending the Primary Election law. A delegation of the members of the Greater New York Democracy and several members of the Citizens' Union will go to Albany to appear before the Governor and ask him to disapprove the measure, which they say is unfair to them.

In case the Governor signs the measure, the members of the Greater New York Democracy intend to fight it in the courts on the ground that it is unconstitutional, having been passed as a general law while it affects New York city alone.

Members of Tammany Hall and of the Republican County Committee say that they are anxious to have the measure put into effect on the ground that it will prevent much of the guerrilla fighting that has gone on in the past under the Primary law, and that it will make men come out into the open on the days of registration and declare then what party they desire to enroll in for the primaries of the next year.

When the present Primary law was adopted, the party enrollments were made by word of mouth by the voters when they registered. The officers of election were supposed to ask each voter if he wished to enroll, and, if he said he did, to put his name in the column devoted to the party in which he said he expected to act. All of this was done ostensibly in private, but as a matter of fact all of the men who were in the registration places heard what was said, and the political workers were able to report to the leaders each evening a substantially accurate list of the enrollments. There was a great deal of opposition to this method of enrollment because it practically destroyed the secrecy of the ballot, and at the next session of the Legislature the law was amended to provide that the voter should mark his choice of parties on a slip at the time of enrollment, sealing the slip in a numbered envelope, and depositing it in a box, which was not opened until after the election. The law provided for a supplemental enrollment by certificate in May and June, at which those who had come of age since the last days of registration, those who had failed to enroll at the time of registration, and any others who might be entitled to vote in the primaries might get on the rolls.

Assemblyman Weekes's bill does away with the supplemental enrollment and would deprive those who failed to enroll at the last registration of the right to take part in the primaries to be held this fall. Another section would prevent the transfer of a voter enrolled from one Assembly district to another for the purpose of voting in a primary contest.

John C. Sheehan and the other leaders of the Greater New York Democracy say that the proposed change will work a great disadvantage to them, for the reason that many men who have not taken the trouble to enroll for years are interested in their movement and want to enroll as Democrats this spring, so that they can take a part in the primaries this fall and help to overcome the Croker wing of the Democracy, which now controls the Democratic County Committee. Mr. Sheehan and his friends say that if they are not allowed to enroll their followers this spring they will have no chance to win at the primaries this fall unless they get all of the votes that they need from the ranks of the regular Tammany men, who enroll anyhow, and who are attached to their present district leaders.

Y. M. C. A. MUST PAY TAX.

Not a Religious Body, Says Court, but More Useful Than Many Churches Combined.

By a decision handed down by Surrogate Church in Brooklyn yesterday the Young Men's Christian Association of that borough will have to pay a transfer tax of $500 on the bequest made to it of $10,000 by the late Henry G. Fay. The appraisers decided that under the law the Young Men's Christian Association should pay the tax. The corporation appealed on the ground that it was a religious corporation and under the laws of 1896 was exempt.

In his decision Surrogate Church says to him it seems that "a religious corporation should be one formed primarily for religious purposes, exercising some ecclesiastical control over its members, having some distinct form of worship and some method of discipline for violation thereof, and the mere fact that it has been formed for a good and worthy object in which incidentally there will be some religious exercises involved does not make it a religious corporation."

Surrogate Church also says that many secret societies have certain religious and solemn rites which they perform, and yet while their objects are worthy they cannot come under the technical definition of religious corporations.

In conclusion Surrogate Church says:

It is with regret that I reach this conclusion, as this corporation is conducting a great work on behalf of the young men of Brooklyn, and is probably by its influence bringing up more young men to lead more godly lives than many of the churches combined, it being enabled by reason of the peculiar methods employed to reach many young men who could not be reached by the ordinary influences and agencies of the authority exercised by the churches.

Brooklyn's Jubilee Pilgrimage to Rome Starts on April 5.

The date of the departure of the Brooklyn jubilee pilgrimage to Rome has been fixed for April 5. Bishop McDonnell will be accompanied by about fifty priests and a dozen laymen. The party will spend ten days in Rome.

END OF A FAMOUS OLD HOUSE.

DELANCEY MANSION, WHERE NOVELIST COOPER WOOED, SOLD.

It Was Built in 1792 by J. P. Delancey and Had Been in the Family Ever Since—The Home Once of Bishop Delancey—Knocked Down at Auction for $150.

MAMARONECK, March 29.—The Delancey homestead, a famous landmark of Mamaroneck, in which J. Fenimore Cooper courted and won his bride, was sold at auction to-day. The old house, which in its day was regarded as one of the mansions of the town, went to Patrick Mernaugh, a local builder, for $150. He will take it away in a few days to make room for modern dwellings.

The house was built in 1792, but was not the first building on the site, having been preceded by a brick manor house built in 1697 by Col. Caleb Heathcote, who received a grant of land from James II. This manor house was surrounded by offices and negro quarters and the whole place except the large chimney, which is still standing, was destroyed by fire six years before the Revolution. A part of the property came by inheritance into the possession of John Peter Delancey, who bought the rest of the tract from his cousins. Delancey had been a Captain in the British Army, but resigned and came to this country in 1789. He built the present house in 1792 and since that time until yesterday it has remained in the family.

Edward F. Delancey, a New York broker, was the last owner. The old house has had many illustrious inmates, among them Bishop Delancey of the Episcopal Church and J. Fenimore Cooper, who became connected with the Delancey family by marriage. The remains of Bishop Delancey and his wife and other members of the family lie in a private burying ground near the old homestead. The burying ground is not included in the property sold. The old homestead has been deserted for several years.

Two Carloads of Liquor Seized.

PORTLAND, Me., March 29.—Deputies Plummer, Stackpole and Skillings, of the liquor staff of Sheriff Pearson seized at midnight two carloads of beer and "hard liquor" from Boston and Portsmouth. They found a man removing a part of the liquor, arrested him, pressed his team into service and took the goods to the "rum room" in the city building. This is the largest seizure for several months, and will probably give Portland a "dry" Easter. The deputies worked all night, and expect to completely defeat the plans of liquor dealers to secure beer to last over Sunday.

Easter Gift to Watertown Hospital.

UTICA, March 29.—An Easter gift in the form of a check for $[illegible] was received at the Watertown Hospital from Frederick S. Flower of New York to endow a free bed in the hospital to be known as the Mrs. Elizabeth Flower bed.

"FORCE"

BLENDS WHEAT FOR NOURISHMENT WITH MALT FOR TONIC EFFECTS