PRES. C. S. MELLEN TO HIS MEN.

"THE UNION IS SIMPLY A MEANS OF AVERAGING WAGES."

New Haven's Head Declares That None of His Hearers Have Worked Harder Than Himself—"Spectacled Student to Be the General of Future Armies."

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 28.—President C. S. Mellen of the New York and New Haven Railroad was warmly received to-night by members of the West Side Workingmen's Club in the Lawrence street school hall, Hartford. It is the first body of the kind before which he has spoken since he became the head of the New Haven system. Mr. Mellen said that none of the invitations that he had received from time to time to address various assemblies in the territory served by his road had pleased him more than that of the workingmen's club.

Above all, he said, he wished to merit and enjoy the confidence and good will of workingmen, especially those employed by the New Haven company, and particularly when the relationships with his employees were strained as they happen to be at the present time. He said he was nothing more than a workingman himself. He was born of parents who had to work for a living, and he declared that he had personal knowledge of the trials and privations of living on a small income. From childhood on he had rememberance of denials and economies necessary to preserve existence. Then he added:

"Therefore, I speak to you from the platform of equality, from the standpoint of experience, from the position of a well-wisher, and from a desire to be of assistance, for I have only contempt for the man who forgets his forbears, who believes himself of better class than his neighbors, who ignores and seeks to consign to oblivion his days of small beginning, who tries to draw up the ladder by which he has climbed, or who, conscious of his own inefficiency, seeks to obstruct others, for fear he may be passed in his struggle for the goal.

"I yield to no one of you that you have worked harder, or longer hours, or for less pay; that you have had harder taskmasters, or more disagreeable; that you have been more apprehensive of the future, or more bitter over injustice, or that the period of discouragement ever has made the world darker than seemed possible to bear, so dark that almost any change was a promise of improvement.

"The hope and future of this country lie in the common people, in the workingmen, in yourselves. But men of affairs are not looking for firebrands, for trouble breeders, for talkers, but rather for the quiet man who works while others do the talking, the one who is as much interested in his work as his wages.

"To those of you who belong to unions I wish to say I believe they have accomplished much good, but they are nevertheless not an unmixed blessing to the laboring man. They are a good thing for the drone, the inefficient man, for the walking delegate and the officers, but are unnecessary for the man who has the stuff and courage within himself to carve his own way in the world. Therefore, when I say unions do much good, I mean they help the lame, the halt and the weary at the expense of the really competent.

"Divested of all claptrap, the union is simply a means of averaging wages, and an employer views it as such. It is a device for making those who are willing to work care for those who want to 'soldier.' I regard the unions as a condition that has come to stay; that I have no prejudice whatever to properly conducted ones, and express my wish that our men generally would join them, not that I would run a union plant as such, for I would not coerce my men nor consent to discrimination as between those who were and who were not members, but I would wish to have in the unions the conservative influence of many of the good man who are out, to counteract the floater, the Anarchist, the man who has nothing at stake in the world, who works with his mouth more than his hands.

"The trouble with unionism is its intolerance. The rule of seniority is a bad one. In the short time I have been in authority here I have been restricted from advancing those who had attracted my attention by their ability, through this rule. No one interest has done more to promote the trust or combination, the larger corporation, than organized labor. It has forced them into existence for protection from exaction.

"And to what does it all tend? Given all your hotheads seek and there will be no one to employ you and public corporations must be run by the Govermnent. Capital will not seek investment where nothing but loss and controversy are to result. The hothead must be retired, or in the contest in which he will involve you you will go down in defeat. The contest will not be determined by numbers. Education and brains will outweigh numbers and brawn. The spectacled student is to be the general of future armies.

"My advice to you who have families who have a stake in the world, is to join your unions and make yourselves felt in them. Be always a force for conservatism. Your apathy is the opportunity of the demagogue, the anarchist, the floater, who has nothing to lose. I desire to go on record here in declaring that arbitrary, unreasonable exercise of power by those temporarily in authority is as offensive to me as to any of you, and I am disposed to neither countenance nor condone it.

"With business falling off, day by day, here in New England, I find my political frends opposing an enlargement of our markets and preferring a phrase, 'stand pat,' to the substance that reciprocity with our neighbor, Canada, would give us, and when I feel they ought to know better, it is not in me to too severely criticise the employees of our company who feel they should have higher wages, when the conditions with which we are surrounded compel us to disagree with them.

"I would like to pay the men of our company better wages, but if I do it some one else will take my place who will bring about an equitable comparison. If our employees could only know the struggle it has been in the last few months to keep so many of them at work at all, they would feel our officials have had their interests in mind much more than they are willing to admit. I would not strike for money, but only to resent injustice, and none of our men need strike for that reason while I am in a position of authority."

A PLEA FOR LAW AND ORDER.

Card of Gov. Lanham of Texas to the People of Austin and Travis County.

AUSTIN, Tex., April 28.—In a public card, addressed to the people of Austin and Travis county, Gov. Lanham expresses his appreciation for the upholding of the law in the case of the negro murderer Henry Simmons, whose lynching was threatened by a mob. The Governor says:

"It is a hopeful sign when we maintain due respect for law; when we hold up the hands of our peace officers and sustain the civil authorities in the discharge of their duties. We are doing what good citizenship requires of us. If we fail to do this we bring reproach upon ourselves and the good name of the community and State.

"The law must be enforced and the judgments of the courts be respected and carried out, or else the civilization of which we all are proud will be disgraced. I most earnestly assure you that all proper efforts are being made in conformity with our laws for the speedy and impartial trial of the party charged with the recent most heinous crime."

Dates Cause Fatal Case of Indigestion.

Caroline Gilbride, 18 years old of 356 Van Brunt street, Brooklyn, was found dead in bed yesterday morning. Before retiring on Wednesday night the girl, who was apparently in excellent health, ate a quantity of dates. Acute indigestion is said to have been the cause of death.

The
VILLA CLAUDIA
a new novel, by J. A. Mitchell, author of "Amos Judd," "The Pines of Lory," etc.
Just out.

IN DEFENCE OF THE SCHOOLBOY.

Dr. Gulick Tells the Local Boards That Women Teachers Don't Hurt Him.

Boys of to-day are every bit as plucky, sandy and scrappy as boys of former generations. At least that is what speechmakers declared at the annual dinner of the Associated Local School Boards of New York at the Aldine Association last night.

Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick, director of physical culture for the city schools, started the stampede toyward by his allusion to recent statements that the American boy has been "effeminatized" by women teachers.

There isn't a word of truth in the criticism, Dr. Gulick said, and the assertion was a slur on women and a slander on boys. If anything, the physical director maintained the boy of this day is more manly, better developed physically and mentally, and an "all round better man" than the youngster of yesterday.

"I have made it my business to run down the facts in this matter," said Dr. Gulick. "The trouble is that these people don't know what they are talking about when they say twentieth century boys have been made effeminate. What is effeminacy, anyway? It is kindliness, patience, endurance, affection, courtesy, order, good morals and discipline. If that be effeminacy, why I, for one, am mighty glad of it. But the youngsters are not the milk and water, mushy kind of boy, and any father or mother will agree with me in this.

"One proof that the criticism is made out of whole cloth is that boys are more aggressive than ever before in doing things that take pluck, stick-to-it-iveness and dash. Even in theft and wickedness, more grit and sand is shown by present day boys than 'kids' used to have. Oh, it takes pluck and sand to be bad in this city, so I stick to that statement.

"No, sir! The boy is just as strenuous to-day as ever. The real energy and ginger are shown outside on the playground where football, for instance, which requires more desperate nerve and downright fighting qualities than any game in the history of the world, is played as only American boys can play it."

Dr. Gulick told the diners that the association has one big task to perform—assisting in the athletic development of the boys. He spoke of the games held in Madson Square Garden, in which 1,500 boys took part and remarked that it was the biggest gathering of boys in an athletic contest in the history of athletics.

Arthur J. Westermayr, who presided, took a few raps at the Board of Education and commented ironically upon the apparent uselessness of the local boards.

"Ever since the local boards were created there has been a feeling of jealousy between the central body and them," he said. "The object of the meeting to-night is to eliminate this jealousy and to reach a better understanding."

Mr. Westermayr went on to say that in his opinion the Board of Education is unwieldy, and that the sooner it realizes that it has valuable aids in the local boards the better it will be for the city schools.

Commissioners Donnelly, Vanderhoff, Green and Kiendl also spoke.

COUGHLIN'S DEATH CLAIM.

Knights of Columbus Refuse to Pay It Because He Was Also a Mason.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 28.—The board of directors of the national council of the Knights of Columbus has rejected the claim of $1,000 on the life of ex-Mayor Patrick Coughlin on the ground that he was not in good standing in the order, which is composed of Roman Catholics, because of his membership in St. John's Lodge of Masons, which was disclosed after his death last March, when that body had charge of his funeral.

Aragon Council, K. of C., of this city, in which Coughlin was enrolled, was censured by the national council for permitting Coughlin to be a member, and an investigation is being conducted to determine what members of the council were responsible for his membership. Aragon Council is composed of what is known here as the "F. I. F." (First Irish Families), and all its members are well to do and prominent in business and politics.

A stir has been caused here in both Catholic and Masonic circles by the action of the order, which was brought about, it is said, through certain local Catholic priests. Aragon Council paid no attention to the protests and criticisms, and, besides attending Mr. Coughlin's funeral, sent a mammoth floral tribute expressing its sympathy.

This is the first time that the Knights of Columbus has refused to pay a death claim because of the Masonic connections of a deceased member, and it is reported that the intent is to check a tendency in the order toward leniency and to make an example in this case. The order was founded in Connecticut and has a large membership in New York city.

The Coughlin estate will fight the case in the courts and make an effort to force the order to pay the death claim on the ground that Coughlin was in good financial standing at the time of his death and that Aragon Council never took any action which would affect his good standing.

The *Catholic Transcript*, organ of Bishop Tierney of the Hartford diocese, is authority for the following record of the recent action taken by the national council of the order in the Coughlin case:

Voted, That the claim of the late Patrick Coughlin be rejected on the ground that he was not a member of this order.

Voted, That the officers and members of the subordinate council of this order in Bridgeport, who are responsible for allowing Patrick Coughlin to exercise the privileges of membership, after knowledge of his affiliation with Masonry, be censured, and steps be taken to duly punish the same.

Voted, That a committee of the board visit Bridgeport with a view to ascertaining who were responsible for allowing Patrick Coughlin to exercise the privilege of membership after such knowledge was had.

The Weather.

The severe storm which was on the coast on Wednesday was considerably dissipated yesterday. The remains were moving off to sea northeastward with heavy rains all along the coast. An area of high pressure, bringing with it clear and somewhat warmer weather followed it into the central and western sections of the country. The temperature in the Rocky Mountain districts was again up to the normal for the season.

Cloudy and rainy conditions prevailed over the Northwest and Rocky Mountain districts.

In this city the day was generally rainy; wind brisk; northeasterly; average humidity, 93 per cent.; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M., 29.90; 3 P. m., 29.81.

The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:

	1904.	1903.		1904.	1903
9 A. M.	46°	54°	6 P. M.	51°	76°
12 M.	48°	69°	9 P. M.	49°	67°
3 P. M.	51°	73°	12 Mid.	49°	63°

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

For eastern New York, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, light rain to-day; fair and warmer, fresh northeast to north winds, to-morrow.

For New England, rain to-day and to-morrow, with brisk southeast to east winds, diminishing.

For Maryland, District of Columbia and Virginia, rain to-day; fair and warmer, light variable winds, to-morrow.

For western New York, rain to-day; fair, warmer, fresh northeast winds, becoming variable, to-morrow.

GAGE ON RICHES AND HONESTY

THE EX-SECRETARY TALKS TO ROCKEFELLER'S BIBLE CLASS.

Says That It Is Possible to Grow Rich Honestly and to Benefit Humanity in Doing It—Cites Bessemer, Whose Steel Process Made Him $5,000,000.

Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage addressed the members of the young men's Bible class of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church last night on the question, "Is the acquisition of individual wealth inconsistent with the material welfare of society?"

Mr. Gage was introduced by the leader of the class, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who wore a waistcoat that probably is not equalled by anything in the Hon. Timothy Woodruff's collection.

Young Mr. Rockefeller said: "We hear so much in these days about financial life that is not in strict accord with honor and integrity that it is a great privilege for us to-hight to listen to a gentleman of such great probity and ability as Mr. Gage." Mr. Gage said in part:

A clergyman has declared that no man can acquire a million dollars in a lifetime without robbing somebody. That sounds well to those who haven't got a million. It is more comfortable to feel that we have been injured than that we have injured somebody. But let us consider first the factors of production and then the division of that which is produced.

To the three factors land, labor and capital we must add the ability to increase production and to get the most out of that which has been produced. If the man who can make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before takes to himself one-fourth of the increased product and lets the three-fourths go to society, society gets a very good bargain. Nobody will say that the man whose ability has thus enriched society is not entitled to a fair return for himself.

As the result of his improving the methods of making steel and cheapening the product, Bessemer took for himself about $5,000,000. No one can estimate the benefit to society of his inventions. The men with the ability to combine into the great trunk lines the small mismanaged railroads of thirty years ago reduced freight rates from 3½ cents a ton per mile to five-eighths of a cent a ton per mile. That means $1,500,000,000 saved to the people of the United States every year. Surely, the men with the brains and executive ability to effect such a vast economy are entitled to a fair reward.

There is a blind idea that if a man has money he must have taken it from somebody who had it before him, that there is a fixed amount of wealth which is being handed around. That is not so at all. New wealth is being produced all the time. In the last forty years the population of this country has increased only two and a half times. The wealth of the country in the same period has increased six times and everybody has got some benefit from it. In the savings banks to-day there are $2,500,000,000 belonging to 5,400,000 persons.

The inventors, the men of great executive ability, those most potent in adding to the productivity of the land or of labor, get a visible share of the rewards that attract our attention. We are too apt to forget the widespread blessings that flow to all the people as the result of the inventions of the few. The men who have accomplished the great things are the most poorly paid, no matter how wealthy they may be.

So we come to the question, Is great individual wealth an injury to society, is it robbery, is it the exploitation of the poor? I affirm that it is not.

JOB, BUT NO FEES.

Surrogate Church Will Give No Business to the New Public Administrator.

Supreme Court Justice Garretson in Brooklyn yesterday approved of the bond filed by Public Administrator Henry Bristow, who was appointed by County Judges Aspinall and Crane on Wednesday. Surrogate Church, who refused to participate in the appointment, has nothing personal against Mr. Bristow, but objects to him because he is not a lawyer. When he ascertained that the two County Judges were going to visit him at his office on Wednesday to make the appointment, Surrogate Church, one of the Republican leaders said yesterday, disappeared.

"There was no joint action and the hasty, undignified proceeding of yesterday," said Surrogate Church yesterday, "will not be recognized by me. I shall consider the place vacant, and in cases in which the next of kin are foreigners I shall appoint the Consul-General from the country concerned as administrator. As long as I can recall, I have never known the office to be filled by any one not a lawyer."

As Surrogate Church is thus not inclined to give Mr. Bristow any business from the Surrogate's office and as the Public Administrator is paid by fees, it is said that Mr. Bristow is likely to be Public Administrator in name only.

Judge Aspinall said that the bill was signed by Gov. Odell on Wednesday morning, and as it read that the Surrogate and the two County Judges must appoint a Public Administrator for a term of five years, "on or before April 27, 1904," something had to be done before Wednesday midnight. As the Surrogate declined to confer with the County Judges, the only thing that could be done was for the two County Judges to make the appointment, which they did. Former Public Administrator William B. Davenport received only $2,200 in fees last year.

MORE PAY, OR A STRIKE.

Attitude of the Car Workers of the New York and New Haven Railroad.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 28.—A. T. Fish of Chicago, general president of the Car Workers International Union, and Vice-President Martin H. Dickinson, came here to-day to direct the conferences between the grievance committee of the car workers, representing the 3,000 employees on the New York and New Haven system, and the railroad company. The grievance committee and General Manager Higgins had a conference this afternoon, but both sides declined to make the result of it public.

It was said that the company will not increase the pay of the men 15 per cent., as demanded. The car workers declare that they are determined to have the increase, or they will strike. It was made known to-night that the car workers, by an overwhelming majority, have balloted in all the unions on the New Haven system, in favor of backing up their grievance committee to the extent of going out on strike if such a step becomes necessary.

The machinists of the road have received an increase of one cent an hour for a certain grade of work and their day has been fixed at nine hours. The conservative men among the machinists are set against going on strike. The blacksmiths have had their pay increased one cent an hour and are at work on the nine-hour schedule.

$30,000 TO GRACE CHURCH.

Aquila Stout's Daughter Also Remembers Servants—Residue to J. H. Carpenter.

The will of Sarah Morris de Vaugrigneuse, widow of the Baron de Vaugrigneuse, was filed for probate yerterday in the Surrogate's office. It disposes of $150,000 in personal property, and of real estate the value of which is unknown. Among the bequests is one of $30,000 to Grace Church, the income to be used in charitable work. A similar amount goes to the American Geographical Society, to found the Francis A. Stout Memorial Fund.

Bequests are made to Mrs. Annie Morris Ramsey, $25,000; to Mrs. Estelle Morris Carnochan, $10,000; to Annie Smith, $6,000; to Florence A. Terrell, $5,000, and to John Lucken, $5,000. The last three are servants. To J. Herbert Carpenter of Ossining, a life-long friend of the testatrix, a direct bequest of $20,000 is made, and he is also made residuary legatee and executor.

Mme. de Vaugrigneuse died on April 22 at her home, 21 East Ninth street, where she had lived for some years. She was a daughter of Aquila Stout.

Pure, Healthful, Refreshing
Apollinaris
"The Queen of Table Waters"

SETTLEMENT THE GIRLS MADE

CLUBS OF CHRISTODORA HOUSE REPORT AT COOPER UNION.

Hear the Patriotic Club!—Everybody Spoke Without Correction From the Constituted Authorities—How a Little Social Work Has Grown and Prospered

Christodora House had its annual mass meeting with itself last night at Cooper Union. Christodora House is a settlement where boys and girls from the Tompkins Square neighborhood go to have a good time without bothering anybody else and to learn various things which are useful to themselves and the rest of the community.

It was started seven years ago by two young women who had just enough money back of them to rent a flat in a tenement house. Now it has two houses, which are filled every afternoon and evening, and the number of its adherents made Cooper Union ring last night as though it were the last night of a municipal campaign.

The Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong, who presided over the festivities, explained to the several hundred outsiders present that this wasn't a show or an exhibition. It was simply a combined meeting of all the clubs which are under the Christodora management; there are seventeen of these, ranging in size from the Button Club, composed of little girls so small that they wear their hair in red-ribboned pigtails and giggle when they are smiled at, to the Sangster Club, all of whose members are grown up and earn their own living, and other folks' livings besides.

Christodora House was started as a young women's settlement, and was designed to devote itself to the life of the girls of its neighborhood. But there were so many boys who wanted something to do off the streets that boys' clubs had to be let in, too.

The routine of last night's proceedings was the presenting of each club, either on the platform or in the audience, and the reading of a brief report on its life and progress by its president.

These reports were written by the president, who read them without corrections from anybody. The following report of the Patriotic Club is quite typical of all of them. The young man who read it at the head of his proud and shining faced clan spoke with a positiveness of tone and an authority of pronunciation most marvellous to observe:

The Patriotic Club was organized Sept. 21, 1903. The object of this club is to follow the steps of our patriotic men and grow up to be true citizens of our country. This club consists of twelve members—not much, you think; so do I—but we are not allowed any more; therefore we have to be contented with this number.

Our business meetings are held every Saturday at 3 P. M., when we transact the regular business of the club. We have taken great interest in athletics, and every Thursday night we play basket ball at the Hamilton Fish Park gymnasium.

We have held our first anniversary. The following programme was carried out: First, the Burdick murder, where a friend and myself were shot dead as a log. The second thing on the programme was Lincoln's assassination, another play—where—blood—was—shed! I was the assassin, Mr. Booth.

Now the baseball season has opened and we hope to play many games and have many outings. Speaking about outings reminds me of one we had last year. We enjoyed ourselves highly, but in the midst of our joy, a policeman came up and told us to move. You can imagine our despair, but our dear director and directress bought us some dozens of bananas, therefore we went home without a grumble.

After our business meetings we have debates and play games. We have enjoyed being in the Christodora House thus far, and I hope we continue. I have a few words and that is "Thank you for listening to my dreary speech."

After every report the club raised its voice and produced a cheer that would put envy into the heart of a Nebraska college. There was singing by separate clubs and by all the clubs together. The Button Club, whose members learn to sew on buttons for their mothers and to sweep up dusty corners, did a broom drill, and Helene Walker, a small girl student in the musical department, who looks about 7 years old, played Kuhlau's "Little Sonata" with a confidence and brilliancy that made her audience sit up and gasp.

MARTHA HANLON'S BURIAL.

Cary, as He Said He Would, Places Flowers on Her Grave.

NEW ROCHELLE, April 28.—The funeral of Martha Bond Hanlon, the girl named as corespondent in the divorce proceedings which Mrs. Minnie Cary, wife of the yachtsman and publisher, is bringing against her husband, Arthur L. Cary, was held this afternoon.

The body was buried in Beechwood Cemetery, New Rochelle, in a plot purchased by Mr. Cary. The yachtsman and his brother and sister were the only ones who attended the ceremony. Just as he said he would, Cary put a wreath of flowers on the grave. He afterward said he would erect a fence around the grave and put a monument over it.

Cary says that he expects that the divorce case will come to trial next month and that the very first thing he will do will be to clear the name of Miss Hanlon.

"I will put a doctor on the stand," said he, "to prove that this little girl has been practically an invalid for two years and that my interest in her has been prompted only by sympathy. I will also call my sister as a witness to show that it was through her suggestion that the girl was brought to my house and had a home there."

Cary says that the girl made the confession in the divorce case implicating herself only, because she was told that it would benefit him. When his wife broke her agreement not to make trouble if the confession was given to her, he says that Miss Hanlon promptly made an affidavit that the confession was false and obtained from her by misrepresentation.

Neither Cary nor Chief Timmons have heard from Miss Hanlon's father who lives in Claremont county, Ohio, just outside of Cincinnati.

"Whether I hear from the girl's father or not," said Cary, "I am going to write him a letter and tell him that his daughter was as pure as the flowers that bloom in May and that she had a decent Christian burial."

CONRAD AND COP ARRESTED.

An Abortion Charge Brought Against Both of Them.

Dr. Edward E. Conrad of 127 West Forty-seventh street, who was recently arrested on a charge of abortion and released under heavy bail, was rearrested last night on a new charge of the same nature.

Policeman Peter J. Beckert of 214 West 108th street, was arrested also on the same charge. The arrests were made by Detective Sergeants McNaught and Carey on a bench warrant issued yesterday from the Special Sessions.

Policeman Beckert was attached to the West 100th street station. He had been on sick leave for several days. Both prisoners were locked up last night at Police Headquarters.

ONE WIFE DEAD, ONE SENSELESS.

What Husbands Hardman and Fox Found When They Got Home.

William Hardman of 641 West 152d street couldn't get into his flat when he got home from work last night. He guessed that his wife, Jessie, had gone to see a friend, Mrs. Lillie Fox, who lives at 647. He went there, but found no one at home.

On his way home Hardman met Fox, who was looking for his wife. The two men broke in the door of the Hardman flat. They found Mrs. Hardman dead under the dining room table. Mrs. Fox was unconscious in an adjoining room. She revived in the J. Hood Wright Hospital and will recover.

Mrs. Fox said that late in the afternoon in company with Mrs. Hardman she went to Cohnmann's liquor store at 1804 Amsterdam avenue and purchased a half pint flask of whiskey. Then the women went back to the house and drank it. Mrs. Fox didn't remember anything that happened after that.

The case was reported to the Coroner.

MANY SHOTS; NO WOUNDS.

Running Duel Between Fugitive Negro and Philadelphia Cops.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—A running duel, during which nearly half a hundred shots were exchanged, was fought to-night in Fairmount Park between a number of policemen and Harry Coleman, a negro, wanted for murderously assaulting Andrew W. Dean, also colored. Coleman, with his supply of ammunition exhausted, finally was captured while swimming across a lake.

The negroes are employees of the Forepaugh-Sells circus, which is showing here. In a quarrel in the mess tent Dean was almost killed by a blow on the head with a heavy stick. Coleman fled, leading the officers a chase through the trees and bushes of the park. The police put their revolvers in action, and every time each of them fired Coleman retaliated. He kept the bluecoats busy dodging, having reloaded his revolver six times.

ALDERMEN AT THE FAIR

If the Board of Estimate Will Pay—Mayor Going at His Own Cost.

The Aldermen's committee to confer with the Mayor on representation of the city at the St. Louis exposition succeeded in having a talk with him yesterday. Being too late for the opening, they suggested that they go to the fair at the city's expense for Greater New York Day on Oct. 3.

The Mayor said that personally he favored the idea, but he suggested that the delegation should also consult the other members of the Board of Estimate, because it will require the unanimous vote of that body to pay the Aldermen's expenses, which would be about $3,000.

The Mayor will go and will pay his own expenses, "like the corresponding members of the Plokwick Club," he says.

TRIED SUICIDE BEFORE.

Woman Who Killed Herself in Philadelphia Was Mrs. Clark Morrill.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 28.—The woman who committed suicide on Tuesday at the Hotel Traymore by inhaling gas after barricading herself in a room, was Mrs. Clark Morrill, daughter-in-law of the late United States Senator Morrill of Vermont. Grief over the death four years ago of her husband prompted her to the act. According to letters received by the Coroner from relatives of Mrs. Morrill she was addicted to the use of cocaine and morphine. She had been in a sanitarium and later in an asylum, where she had attempted to end her life.

"PRINCE OF PILSEN" QUITS.

Visiting Stars of Other Savage Shows on Daly's Stage at the Farewell.

There was fun on the stage of Daly's last night when "The Prince of Pilsen" company ended its stay there. The company will sail for England on the Etruria to-morrow to try Henry W. Savage's luck at the Shaftesbury Theatre, London.

Col. Savage manages "The Yankee Consul" and "The County Chairman." The stars of both companies paid visits to Daly's last night, and the audience there got a treble treat for one price. Between the second and third acts of "The County Chairman" Maclyn Arbuckle, the star, walked over from Wallack's in his stage togs and went on the stage of Daly's. John W. Ransom greeted him.

Arbuckle was followed a few minutes later by Willis Sweatnam, the negro of "The County Chairman." Sweatnam presented to Ransom a stage cigar. Then Raymond Hitchcock, star of "The Yankee Consul," appeared.

Hitchcock is playing at the Broadway and he had further to come than the others, so he had to take a cab. He got back to the Broadway in quick time and there was no delay in his own show.

The three visitors were all recognized and liberally applauded. At the end of the last act the entire company sang "Auld Lange Syne" and "America."

INDIAN PLAY FOR BELASCO.

Klaw & Erlanger's "Prince of India" Will Have Competition.

David Belasco announced last night that he had accepted for production early next season an Oriental drama by Joseph Arthur. When it was produced in England for copyright purposes it was called "Selrine," but it may be called "Cross and Crescent" here. The scenes are all laid in India, and offer great opportunities for stage effects.

This is the second Indian play for next season. Klaw & Erlanger have obtained the stage rights to Gen. Lew Wallace's novel "The Prince of India," and J. I. C. Clarke is now busy dramatizing it.

The same managers each produced Japanese plays last year.

News of Plays and Players.

Grace George returned to the cast of "The Two Orphans" last night.

The cast for "Yvette," which Charles Frohman will present for the first time for the annual benefit of the Actors' Fund at the Knickerbocker on May 13, includes Tyrone Power, Bruce McRae, Harry Davenport, Arthur Elliott, Morton Selton, Dorothy Dorr, Hattie Williams, Maude Granger and others.

When Eleanor Robson and "Merely Mary Ann" leave the Garrick, Virginia Harned will appear there in "Camille."

Weber & Fields will play their last engagement together at the West End Theatre in the week beginning May 9. They will be seen in "Whoop-de-Doo" and the burlesque on "Catherine." At the close of this engagement the famous stock compay will be disbanded and Weber & Fields will go their separate ways.

A special performance of "Alt Heidelberg" will be given this afternoon at the Irving Place Theatre for the benefit of Vassar College. The evening performance is for the benefit of Otto Ottbert.

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MUNICIPAL COURT BILL UP.

ATTACKED AS UNCONSTITUTIONAL AND AS PARTISAN.

W. B. Hornblower and J. H. Cohen Oppose It Before the Mayor—Edward Lauterbach Admits That It Is Partisan, but Defends It as Expeditory.

Mayor McClellan gave a public hearing yesterday on the Municipal Courts bill which legislates out of office at the end of the year all the Justices of the Municipal Courts, changes the boundaries of the districts and creates eight new courts. The new districts have been tailored so as to give in Manhattan six Judges to the Republicans and nine to the Democrats. Tammany is well provided for, but Brooklyn Democrats say that they and the Queens Democrats will lose districts by the bill.

William B. Hornblower was the principal speaker in opposition to the bill. His chief argument was that it was unconstitutional, for the reason that it provided for the election of city Judges in even numbered years. He contended also that the legislative removal of Judges creates a dangerous precedent and that if the integritv of the inferior courts is successfully attacked a similar onslaught on the higher courts may follow. He pointed out, also, that no effort had been made to divide the new districts equitably. In some there is a population of 200,000 and in others of only 25,000.

Julius H. Cohen of the Citizens' Union, declared that the bill had been introduced purely for political purposes and that many of the new courts proposed were not needed. The seven courts for Richmond and the Bronx had not so much business to do as any single court in Manhattan.

Edward Lauterbach spoke in support of the bill, which Abe Gruber fathered. He said that the primary purpose of the bill was to lessen the work of the Supreme Court and that the bill was the result of the deliberations of the Commission on the Law's Delays, which advocated the establishment of the Municipal Courts on a new basis. Mr. Lauterbach urged that the new bill, which provides that a plaintiff cannot obtain costs in the Supreme Court in a case where less than $500 is recovered, would take from the calendar of the higher courts thousands of small cases which now encumber it. Mr. Lauterbach admitted that the bill had been drawn on partisan principles, "but," he added, "I deny that it has been drawn to benefit Mr. Gruber, or any other individual, even although Gruber seems to be benefited by it."

The Mayor reserved his decision.

TWO INSPECTORS TO QUIT.

McAdoo Has Heard So—McLaughlin and Murphy, Perhaps.

Police Commissioner McAdoo announced yesterday that he had retired Dr. Edward T. Marsh, chief of the police surgeons, on a pension of $1,500 a year. Dr. Marsh is now on a twenty-day vacation and his retirement will go into effect at its end.

Dr. Stephen G. Cook, who was the head of the police surgeons for many years, has been selected as Dr. Marsh's successor. Dr. Cook was removed by Commissioner Greene about a year ago.

Commissioner McAdoo surprised folks yesterday when he said:

"I think that before very long two of the inspectors will retire. One of them told me recently that he contemplated leaving the department, and the other, I am told, is quite anxious to get out."

Mr. McAdoo refused to tell the two inspectors he meant, but did say that Inspector Brooks was not one of them.

"I've never said anything to Mr. McAdoo about retiring," said Chief Inspector Cortright.

The impression around Police Headquarters is that the two inspectors are McLaughlin and Murphy of Brooklyn.

$360,000 FORDHAM HOSPITAL.

Plans Filed for the New Group of Buildings the City Is to Build There.

The plans for the new hospital which is to replace the old Fordham Hospital in The Bronx have been filed by Raymond F. Almwell, the architect who designed the new Gouverneur Hospital. The new hospital will be erected at the junction of Southern Boulevard and Crotona avenue. It is to be five stories high and fireproof, and will have a frontage of 121 feet and a depth of 43 feet, with a four story extension 92x35 feet.

Adjoining the main building will be a five story structure, 59 feet by 43, to be used as a home for the nurses attached to the institution. There will also be a large four story electric power house, containing living quarters for the hospital helpers and the laundry and a two story stable and ambulance station.

The cost of the group of buildings is estimated at $560,000 in round numbers.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

The Sunday trips of the Fall River Line steamers will be resumed for the summer season on May 1. The Plymouth will make the initial trip from New York. On Sundays the schedule of the Fall River Line steamers will be the same as on weekdays.

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FOR SOUTHERN EDUCATION.

Conference in Birmingham Ends—R. C. Ogden Reelected President.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 28.—The seventh annual Conference for Education in the South came to a close to-night, and at midnight Robert C. Ogden of New York and his party left on their special train for home. The former officers were reelected: President, Robert C. Ogden, New York; vice-president, Edgar Gardner Murphy, Alabama; secretary, B. J. Baldwin, Alabama; treasurer, William A. Blair, North Carolina.

Local taxation for schools was the chief topic at this morning's session, H. O. Murfee of Marion, Ala., and Walter B. Hill, Chancellor of the University of Georgia, being the speakers. Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts gave some impressions of the South. He said:

"We read headlines in the papers that the people of the South favor lynchings and are not disposed to give the black man justice. We have discovered that the people of the South are just as earnest in their enforcement of the laws as the people of the North. They love the negro as well, if not better."

The Rev. Dr. Cooper, Executive Officer of the American Missionary Society, paid a tribute to the South and its people. Bishop McVickar of Rhode Island, had also a good word for the South and the Confederate soldier. Prof. George Baker of the Chair of English in Harvard University, made an address in which he expressed pleasure at the union of the South and North for education.

This afternoon was given over to excursions to places of interest in the Birmingham district. To-night there were addresses by Dr. John Graham Brooks of Cambridge, Mass., and Bishop Seasums of Louisiana.

Huyler & Co. Incorporated.

Huyler & Co. has been incorporated in New Jersey with a capital stock of $250,000, to manufacture and deal in chocolates, cocoas and confections. The incorporators are William Huyler and Raphael A. Fox of Manhattan and B. J. Fredericks of Arlington, N. J.

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