

**BAD FOR JUSTICE HOOKER.**

**TESTIMONY TAKEN BEFORE THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.**

His Nephew Admits That He Drew Salary as a Laborer for Two Years and Did No Work—F. P. Ball Uses His Unearned Salary to Pay a Note Due Mrs. Hooker.

ALBANY, March 22.—It was apparent to-day, after listening for nearly seven hours to the testimony of an unwilling lot of witnesses as were ever called to testify in a case, that unless former Deputy Attorney General Henry B. Coman proceeds in a haphazard manner to drag evidence from the witnesses the investigation into the charges against Supreme Court Justice Warren B. Hooker will have to rely on the documentary evidence to a certain degree to prove the case. But, unwilling as the witnesses were to testify against the man who had been instrumental in helping them to positions in which they did no work, or to evade the civil service laws, sufficient was brought out to show that Justice Hooker was connected with the Post Office scandals in a manner that will undoubtedly bring about some action by the Legislature, unless he should in the meantime resign.

The oral testimony to-day was not as strong as the Assembly Judiciary committee had expected, but this was not at all surprising, for it was anticipated that the witnesses would not be willing to testify frankly. But the defect in memory which seems to be so prevalent among the residents of Fredonia caused not a little comment. It developed that the witnesses would like to help out Justice Hooker.

Sympathy was freely expressed for Justice Hooker's nephew, Morris Hooker. He had given damning evidence against his uncle before the grievance committee of the State Bar Association, and the youth to-day was confronted with the same questions and the answers he had given, and all that he could say in his helplessness was that he could not remember. He made such a poor witness for his uncle through this that even Justice Hooker, who paid close attention to everything, looked pleased when he was permitted to step down. The boy had sworn to an affidavit which had been prepared by Arthur C. Wade and which was to have helped out his uncle, but which reacted. He frankly asserted that he had been appointed as a laborer in the Fredonia post office at a salary of \$400 a year and held it for over two years while he did no work.

The most important testimony of the day was that given by Frederick R. Green, cashier of the Fredonia National Bank. Mr. Green showed that, through the means of the \$50 a month job Justice Hooker secured for Frank P. Ball, and for which he rendered no service in the Fredonia post office, Ball was enabled to take up a note for \$3,000 which Mrs. Hooker, wife of the Judge, had endorsed for him. The cashier testified as to the dates the moneys were paid, they were being paid by the checks which were sent from the postmaster, Mr. Green, from the stand where the payment was taken until Friday morning.

The committee will not sit to-morrow, as its members will attend the funeral of the late Assemblyman Frederick E. Perham in New York city, who was a member of the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Perham had been one of the most vigorous in demanding that an investigation be made into the charges against Justice Hooker.

The committee is to sit all of Friday and Friday evening, and it is expected that all of the testimony in connection with the Fredonia post office scandal will be in by that time. Next will come Justice Hooker's connection with the Dunkirk post office scandal.

The star witness of the morning session was Morris Hooker, the twenty-year-old nephew of Justice Hooker. His home is in Ferrysburg, which is eighteen miles from Fredonia. The young man was appointed a laborer in the Fredonia post office while he was attending the Fredonia Normal School, and he received a salary for two years without rendering any service. Before the grievance committee of the State Bar Association he said that his uncle told him that he would get him a position. But to-day he could not remember anything to which he had then testified.

The young man was very much embarrassed and hesitated in his answers. Before the Bar Association committee he had said that he could not tell who it was that had spoken to him concerning the appointment. To-day, however, he said it was the postmaster. Before the Bar Association committee he testified that he, the postmaster and his uncle talked the matter over in his uncle's office. To-day he said that he and the postmaster talked over his appointment, but that his uncle went out of the office. Finally Assemblyman Kahn asked the witness if when he testified to these things on the former occasion he had testified to the truth, and he answered, "I don't think it was."

A. B. Moore, who served as postmaster at Fredonia from 1885 to 1898, was cross-examined by Attorney John B. Stanchfield. Judge Hooker sat by Mr. Stanchfield and listened to the testimony. Mr. Moore said that Justice Hooker had not said to him that Frank C. Ball was to have a position in the Fredonia post office and do no service.

On redirect examination Mr. Moore said that Justice Hooker's law office was in the Fredonia post office building. Mr. Moore said that in the fall of 1903 a demand was made on him by the Post Office Department to refund the salary paid to Frank C. Ball and Minerva C. Jeffries. He refused to pay the money. Minerva Jeffries's checks had been sent to the Post Office Department, although she was supposed to be a clerk in the Fredonia post office.

Thomas O'Neil was next called. He is a mail carrier connected with the Fredonia post office. Prior to being appointed a mail carrier, he said, he had been employed by Justice Hooker as a laborer. He could not tell when he left school.

O'Neil got a place in the Fredonia post office as a laborer so that he could be appointed a mail carrier without taking the civil service examination, the Fredonia

**AGREEMENT ON WATER BILL.**

**THE MAYOR'S BILL AMENDED TO MEET OBJECTIONS.**

It Provides for Commission to Select Sources of Water Supply, Which Are to Be Subject to the Approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

ALBANY, March 22.—As the result of a series of conferences between representatives of the New York city administration and the representatives of the various counties from which the city might seek to acquire additional sources of water supply, amendments to Mayor McClellan's water bill have been agreed to by the various parties which provide for the appointment of a non-political commission of three members. One is to be appointed by the Mayor of New York city, one by the governing board of the Chamber of Commerce and one by the American Society of Civil Engineers. The member to be appointed by the Mayor is to be one of three persons selected by the Manufacturers' Association of New York, the Mayor to have power of removal, and in the event of any removal or vacancy for other causes the successor to be appointed in the manner provided for as to original appointments. Each commissioner is to receive a salary of \$15,000.

The commission is to be organized immediately to ascertain what sources exist and are available for additional water supply and report to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, which shall have power to modify or reject the whole or any part of such recommendations.

The bill provides that the towns and villages of any county from which the city of New York shall take or acquire additional sources of water supply shall be permitted to take water from the water mains established by the city of New York to an amount per capita equal to that used by the city and at the same price as charged by the city for supplying its own inhabitants. There is further provision in the bill for indirect drainage property, so that, where property is not actually taken by condemnation, but owing to the taking away of water necessary for its purposes is reduced in value, the commission's estimate may award such damages as has resulted from proceedings instituted by the city.

A provision added to the bill to-day says that its operation shall not interfere with the present Aqueduct Commission. There is also provision made that all property acquired shall be taxed in the counties where situated for county purposes.

The city authorities do not object to a State board of water supply exercising purely the power of review when there is disagreement between the city of New York and any county in the State as to the taking of a source of water supply, provided that the action of said State board of review shall be subject to appeal to the Supreme Court, with power in the court to determine the application on its merits, and also provided that when an application is made by a municipality for leave to acquire a source of water supply, the application shall be acted upon by the State board within ninety days, and in the event of the board failing to act thereon, that an application may be made to the Supreme Court, with power in the court to determine the application on its merits.

As a result of the various conferences held the city of New York has conceded everything seriously urged by any opposing interests, and it is now agreed and cannot agree to any measure absolutely forbidding it to acquire additional sources of water supply.

As to Ulster county the same liberal provisions have been made for furnishing Kingston and the various towns and villages with water from the mains established by the city of New York in that county that have been agreed to as to other counties, and if this bill should be adopted a very wide Ulster county will be fully met while New York city will be able to obtain in that county hundreds of millions of gallons per day of water which is now going to waste. For it is no exaggeration to say that Ulster county has to-day a water supply a thousand times in excess of any possible needs of that county.

The bill is the final effort of Mayor McClellan to meet every objection made in good faith by the citizens of any county of the State in connection with this matter.

Gov. Higgins is still of the belief that a bill to provide for a State water commission will be passed by the present Legislature. He said to-night that some of the features of the Agnew bill met his approval and were in line with the recommendations in his message to the Legislature on the subject.

The conference with the Governor is to take place to-morrow at 10 o'clock on the water question with Aqueduct Commissioner William E. Curtis and Prof. William H. Burr, the consulting engineer of the commission, who is also a member of the Panama Canal Commission.

A revised State water commission bill was introduced to-day by Assemblyman Aggar, which it is understood has the sanction of Gov. Higgins and which was recommended by the Governor's legal adviser, Cuthbert W. Pound.

**TUG RAMS FERRYBOAT.**

Columbia, Just Out From Repairs After Collision Last Summer, Again Struck.

The ferryboat Columbia of the Wall Street line was in collision with the tug George Elder of the Brown & Fleming Contracting Co. just before 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon. When the ferryboat started from her slip on this side the usual signal of one long whistle for the right of way was given. The pilot says that the tug, coming down the East River, answered. But the ferryboat was hardly clear of the slip when the tug struck her just forward of the cabin, carrying away four feet of the guard.

Several hundred passengers were on board, but a bad scare was averted by the prompt assurances given by the officers of the boat that no serious damage had been done. James J. Robbins, 32 years old, of 143 West Fifteenth street, mate of the tug, while trying to push the tug away from the ferryboat had his left arm crushed between the two boats.

The tug was only slightly damaged. She put in at Pier A, and Robbins was taken to the Hudson street hospital. The Columbia was struck by the Sound steamer City of Lowell last summer in midstream, but managed to get to the Brooklyn slip, where she sank. Since that time she has been entirely rebuilt, and only began running again last Tuesday.

DEWEY'S PURE WINES & GRAPE JUICE. Unexcelled for the weak and overworked. H. W. Dewey & Sons Co., 126 Fulton St., N. Y.

**WOMAN WON FOR HUSBAND.**

**Man With a Lawsuit Has a Lawyer for a Helpmeet.**

Mrs. Florence D. Potter appeared last October before Justice Davis as counsel for her husband, Alexander Potter, in a suit brought by Potter and William B. Tuteur against Clinton L. Rossiter and the representatives of the various counties from which the city might seek to acquire additional sources of water supply. The decision awards the plaintiffs \$50,000 in stocks and bonds of the Toluca Electric Light and Power Company of Mexico and \$13,000 in cash, all of which they said Rossiter and others were wrongfully in possession of. An accounting is also ordered to determine what other claims the plaintiffs have against the defendants.

Tuteur and Potter opened negotiations with Rossiter in Mexico about four years ago for the sale of concessions involving the exclusive right to light and power from the San Simona Falls, Mexico. After the plan was constructed the plaintiffs found it difficult to obtain the contracts for light and power, which they say had been promised in return for stock, and alleged in their suit that Rossiter and his agents were responsible for their difficulties.

Mrs. Potter was the second woman to be admitted to practice in this city. She went to Mexico to look after her husband's interests there and took an active part in the trial of the action. Associated with her as counsel for the plaintiffs was J. Aspinwall Hodge, while opposed to her as counsel for Rossiter was W. W. Goodrich.

**INFLUENZA FOLLOWS TRAFFIC.**

Spreads Along Fastest Railroad and Steamer Lines, Says Dr. Allbutt.

LONDON, March 22.—Dr. Thomas C. Allbutt, regius professor of physics at Cambridge University, in an address to the Huxterian Society declared that influenza was disseminated by express trains and steamships. He said that when there is an influenza epidemic the towns served with quick trains are always the first to be attacked.

North China is the cradle of the disease, as the Ganges Valley is of cholera. The Trans-Siberian Railway greatly facilitated the spread of the disease. Bokhara was the disseminating point of the epidemic of 1899. From England the disease reached New York in just the time occupied by the fastest steamer in crossing the ocean.

Dr. Allbutt said he believed that only those cases are infectious in which the respiratory organs are affected. He mentioned a new type of the disease, which he called continued influenza. In this form all special sensations are affected throughout convalescence. For instance, a music lover would find good music painful beyond what he had completely recovered, when his taste would return.

The misery and depression so frequently following influenza can be shortened by a plain diet of milk and vegetables. Beef tea and other supposedly strengthening foods only delay recovery.

**BEEF TRUST INQUIRY BEGINS.**

Federal Grand Jury in Chicago Completed and First Witnesses Heard.

CHICAGO, March 22.—Witnesses were called before the Federal Grand Jury investigating the beef trust yesterday afternoon. The jury was completed at 10:40 o'clock and Judge Humphrey instructed the twenty-two men who make up the body and sent them to the jury room of the Circuit Court, on the third floor of the Monachnock Building, at 11 o'clock to begin the inquiry.

Judge Humphrey in a detailed statement told the jury to perform its work faithfully and made special reference to the statute which relates to combinations in restraint of trade and interstate commerce. There was only slight reference to the subject of the investigation.

The cashier at Armour's New York office arrived in the court room during the day. He kept his name secret. He was before the Grand Jury in New York last week and expected to be one of the first witnesses called in the Chicago investigation. Among the other important witnesses present were Miss M. O. Dinock, private secretary to J. Ogden Armour, C. O. Young, general superintendent of Swift & Co., and George F. Morgan, assistant to Mr. Young.

The session of the jury is expected to last until the middle of the latter part of June.

**AGAINST GAYNOR AND GREENE.**

Justice Davidson Upholds Canadian Extradition Act, but They Will Appeal.

MONTREAL, Que., March 22.—One more stage in the famous Gaynor and Greene case was completed when Justice Davidson to-day dismissed the fugitives' application for a writ of prohibition against all proceedings before Extradition Commissioner Uric Lafontaine, on the ground that his appointment by the Dominion Government and not by the Provincial left him without jurisdiction in the case.

Justice Davidson's judgment was a complete review of the Canadian extradition law. He said that the extradition treaties belong in a marked degree to the central government. Although the extradition act had been in constant use since 1868, this was the first time the question of its constitutionality had ever been raised, and this long acquiescence in the law by the Provinces was a fact of some importance.

Gaynor and Greene were brought before Justice Lafontaine this afternoon, when their counsel announced that an appeal would be taken from Justice Davidson's decision, and he also filed a protest against Judge Lafontaine going on with the case, asserting that he was disqualified, as he had expressed an opinion that the accused should be extradited and also had shown ill feeling toward the prisoners. The Judge reserved his decision until to-morrow.

**RAISULI MADE A GOVERNOR.**

Moorish Brigand Who Captured Perdicaris Gets Government Office.

TANGIER, March 22.—Raisuli, the kidnapper of Ion Perdicaris, has been appointed Governor of the Faha district. The news was received with joy by the surrounding tribes. The appointment renders secure the lives and property of Europeans in that part of Morocco.

**SHORT LINE TO CLEVELAND.**

Pennsylvania Railroad. Through sleeping car service to Cleveland daily. Also through train via Seaboard Air Line. Office, 125 Broadway.

**FIND 16 BUILDINGS UNSAFE.**

**THREE SIDES OF 8 OF THEM ORDERED TORN COMPLETELY DOWN.**

All Are in Robert Auld's Inspection District—He Has Been Suspended—Ahearn Appoints Experts and Revokes Ejector Order Over Hopper's Head.

As a result of the examination ordered by Borough President Ahearn of all the buildings that were erected during the cold weather it has been found that sixteen are unsafe. All of these will have to be more or less reconstructed, and some of them will have to come down.

These unsafe buildings were all found in the inspection district of which Robert Auld had charge. They are in the neighborhood of the two buildings in West 155th street, which were the first to fall. On the south side of 144th street, 370 feet east of Seventh avenue, three six-story apartment houses have been erected. The "violation" which has been recorded against them as a result of the reexamination reads: "Rear and east walls badly bulge, overhanging and out of plumb at cellar and first story; unsafe and dangerous condition."

Work was begun on these buildings on Dec. 7 last, and between Jan. 10 and March 17 they were inspected eighteen times by Inspector Auld. He reported the buildings O. K. after each inspection. He made the reinspection on March 20, after the 155th street buildings fell.

On the north side of 144th street, 425 feet west of Lenox avenue, five six-story flats have been erected during the cold weather. In re-inspecting them Auld found that the rear and east walls were bulged and out of plumb. Between Jan. 20 and March 19 Auld inspected these flats nine times, according to his reports, and found them O. K.

After Auld was suspended on Monday by Borough President Ahearn, Inspector McKenna re-inspected the eight six-story buildings on the north side of 136th street, 410 feet west of Fifth avenue. McKenna succeeded Auld and reported on these buildings as follows:

"East, west and rear walls are badly bulged, cracked, overhanging and out of plumb; ordered torn down to foundation."

Work was begun on these buildings on Jan. 6. From that date until March 17 they were inspected seventeen times by Auld. He reported them in first rate condition after each of these seventeen inspections.

The trouble that is piling up against Building Superintendent Hopper showed no signs of abatement yesterday, although he insisted consistently by architects and builders in matters pertaining to heavy construction. All have accepted and the commission will begin work to-morrow. They will report directly to President Ahearn instead of to Mr. Hopper.

Mr. Ahearn particularly requested them to find out whether the work on the fallen buildings was carried out according to the plans and specifications filed with the Building Bureau. He also asked them to report on the character of the materials used and make such recommendations as they deemed advisable.

"Are you going to remove Supt. Hopper?" was the first question plumped at President Ahearn when he reached his office yesterday.

"Now, it would scarcely be fair to remove him without a hearing, would it?" was the answer. "When Mr. Hopper gets home he will probably be asked to resign of himself. Personally I believe that he is an honest man and did the best he could. In the meantime I have given orders to throw open the doors of the building bureau and to conceal nothing. Any information we have will be cheerfully given."

Speaking about the fallen flat houses, Mr. Ahearn said he believed the cause for speculative building in the upper part of the city was largely responsible for the accidents. "It is unwise," he said, "to have so many architects sell plans outright and never go near the building while it is being put up. The architects are supposed to keep an eye on the work, but my information is that many of them are so busy drawing plans that they do not go around at all and the whole matter is left to the conscience of the builder."

Asked about Hopper's order for a particular safety valve on all elevators in Manhattan, Mr. Ahearn said:

"It has been revoked for good and all, and the incident is closed. I ordered its revocation before Mr. Hopper went away the last time and it will never be heard of again."

**SIX MINERS KILLED.**

Powder Explosion in Princeton, Ind., Fatal to Those Near It.

PRINCETON, Ind., March 22.—Six miners died and four injured, two mortally, as a result of an explosion in the mine of the Princeton Coal and Mining Company at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. The dead are: Hudson Weatherly, Edmond Geiser, Albert Geiser, Harry Taggart, William Biggs and George Dill. John Dill, son of George Dill, and William Jones were seriously burned and will die, while Joseph Ward and Gen. Cole may recover.

Of the dead, all but Dill were dead when found in the mine. Two powder explosions had taken place in the mine, the first being caused by the inability of the rescuers to combat the after-damp. The five injured, including George Dill, who died later, were brought to the surface thirty minutes after the explosion. They were found heaped together in an unconscious state.

The cause of the disaster is not known save that it resulted from a powder explosion. The miners were in the mine, and blast previous to leaving the mine, and most of them had ascended. Whether it was a premature shot or an overcharge is not known.

The explosion wrecked part of the mine, and the supporting timbers were buried in every direction. The supports gone, the slate roof gave way in many places, and the rescuers were in constant danger from this source.

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**ON TARIFF REVISION VISIT.**

**Secretary Shaw and Senator Allison Getting Suggestions Here.**

Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury, together with Senator Allison of Iowa and several other members of the Committee on Finance of the Senate, is in this city to discuss with financiers and heads of commercial interests matters pertaining to the proposed revision of the tariff laws. They will remain in town for several days getting suggestions as to advisable ways in which the tariff schedules should be changed.

Neither Secretary Shaw nor Senator Allison was inclined last night to talk much about the mission here, but Senator Allison said that there would undoubtedly be an extra session of Congress in October or November. The committee will devote part of the summer to the rearrangement of the tariff schedules, so that when Congress was called together the committee would have ready a carefully considered report to present and one which he hoped would meet all the conditions which had led to the demands for tariff changes.

**SLOCUM JURY DISAGREES.**

Lundberg's Second Trial Ends as the First Failed.

The second trial of Henry Lundberg, formerly assistant inspector of hulls in the United States steamboat inspection service for manslaughter resultant from criminal neglect of duty in inspection of the life preservers on the steamboat General Slocum, resulted, like the first trial, in a disagreement. At 11 o'clock last night the jury was discharged.

Judge Thomas had instructed the jury that while the statute required life preservers to be examined carefully, yet if the defendant was honestly instructed by the practices of his office and the instructions or methods of his superiors, that fact must be taken into consideration by the jury. People in public office learn from the practice of the office. Still, if a man knew the practice of the office was wrong, he would not be justified in setting it up as a defense. Lundberg's knowledge was to be tested from the statute, from the regulations of the department and from the instructions of his superiors combined, and his inspection was to be judged upon that which a man of reasonable intelligence would make under the same circumstances in his private business.

"DON QUIXOTE" HOUSE BURNED. Historic Building in Madrid Almost Totally Destroyed.

MADRID, March 22.—All but the lower part of the Duke of Medina's house at Argamasa, in which Cervantes wrote "Don Quixote," has been burned. The fire is attributed to a man who was smoking in the garret.

The old woodwork, the floors and the staircase burned like paper. The destruction of this national treasure is greatly lamented.

**PAY'S \$3,500 FOR A DOG.**

Samuel Utermeyer Buys the Collie Southport Sculptor.

LONDON, March 22.—Samuel Utermeyer, the New York lawyer, has bought the collie puppy Southport Sculptor for £700.

Mr. Utermeyer's kennels at his country home, Greystone, Yonkers, contain some very valuable collies.

**MANY COFFINS BURNED UP.**

Four-Alarm Fire in the Biggest Coffin Factory in New York.

The J. & J. W. Stolls coffin factory, between East 105th and East 107th streets, on the river front block, was entirely gutted by fire last night. Thousands of coffins were destroyed and a great quantity of coffin fittings. The fire will be likely to affect the coffin market, as the concern was the largest maker of coffins in this city.

The fire was discovered by a watchman at 10:47 o'clock in the easterly wing. By the time an alarm was turned in the whole wing was ablaze. Four alarms were rung eventually. The factory was built of brick and was for the most part four stories high. It fronted 100 feet on both streets, being 200 feet deep. There are tenements across 106th street and others near by on 105th street.

Separated from the main building and east of it is a three-story brick structure, the top floor of which is used for the storage of varnish and the lower floors for a stable. Sixty-five horses in this building were taken out.

The fireboat Zophar Mills helped the land forces, Chief Croker being in Cuba, Deputy Chief Binn was in charge. Commissioners Hayes watched the firemen at work. They had the fire well under control by 12:30 o'clock this morning, having devoted most of their efforts to keeping it away from the varnish house on the advice of J. W. Stolls, who said there was a great deal of varnish stored there. Mr. Stolls said the factory was well stocked with coffins. The firemen said the loss would be \$100,000.

**IRROQUOIS CLUB IS AHEAD.**

Chief Democratic Jefferson Day Grates Gayer There, Not Coming Here.

Ex-Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck, who is at the head of the committee in charge of the Jefferson Day dinner of the Democratic Club, is having hard luck in his efforts to secure speakers of national renown. While Alton B. Parker has withdrawn his letter of declination, he did so only after he found that William Jennings Bryan was not coming. Ex-President Cleveland has written a letter of regret. Mr. Van Wyck and his colleagues have been trying to get Governor Folk of Missouri, but yesterday they got but regrets from him.

"I need a long, long rest," he himself wrote to an old time acquaintance here, "and must have it, even at the cost of many ambitions for the work I have under way. I am very tired and not well; the springs of youth are not what they were; some one else must go on with what has been started during my time here."

In the other two letters these sentences occur: "The Secretary is really weaker physically than he thinks. He has waited too long to take his rest, but of course has held himself to the task through the importance of the questions before him and his extraordinary sense of duty toward the Government. He has implored himself for pity, and we all feel keenly the painfully evident break in his vitality."

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**DESERTED A POISONED WOMAN.**

**STRANGE STORY ABOUT A BELLE-VEVE PATIENT.**

Store Watchman Says a Man and Another Woman Left Her With Him and Pled—Maybe She'll Die—Wears Costly Clothes and Diamonds—A Mystery.

Dr. Lathrop, a New York Hospital ambulance surgeon, answering a call, found at midnight last night a blond woman, about 30 years old, handsomely dressed and wearing diamond earrings, very sick in a furniture store at 123 West Twenty-fourth street. There was with her a man who said that he was the watchman of the store.

Shortly before midnight, the man said his attention was attracted by a knocking on the front door. A man and a woman he said, were standing outside supporting the sick woman. The watchman opened the door and he says the man asked permission to bring the sick woman into the store for a few minutes until she could be revived.

The watchman says the man told him that she had been drinking a little and that she would be all right in a short time. The second woman, the watchman says, kept in the background near the door, and after the watchman had brought a chair for the sick one, the strange man returned to the other woman and talked in a low tone with her. Then, turning to the watchman, he said that they would go out for assistance and would return in a short time.

The watchman waited several minutes, he said, and the sick woman grew rapidly worse. When she was brought into the store she was semi-conscious. The watchman became alarmed when he could not revive her and then he called up the hospital. The man and woman did not return.

Dr. Lathrop took the patient to Bellevue Hospital in a hurry, and when the ambulance arrived there it was thought that the woman was dead. The doctors worked over her in the reception ward for half an hour and finally succeeded in starting respiration again. Then a diagnosis of her condition was made and what were thought to be evidences of cholera poisoning were detected. The woman may die, the doctors say.

She is about 5 feet 3 inches tall and was dressed in a brown tulle made gown with a brown hat to match and two white plumes. Her diamond earrings seemed to be valuable.

At 1 o'clock the hospital authorities had not been able to establish her identity. The police were notified.

**DR. KANE CONFESSES THEFT.**

He and His Ex-Convict Associate Plead Guilty of Grand Larceny.

Dr. Henry H. Kane of 136 West Thirty-fourth street and his assistant, William H. Hale, who were arrested for swindling John McCullum, a young carpenter, of 21 North High street, Mount Vernon, out of \$10,000 by means of a pretended radium cure, pleaded guilty before Judge McMahon in General Sessions yesterday to an indictment for grand larceny in the first degree. The indictment against William F. Horton described as Dr. Kane's secretary and arrested with him, was dismissed.