HE'S 75 AND A HUSTLER STILL

PROF. HOLT IS TO TAKE A LOOK AT SOUTH AMERICA.

Hasn't Been in Town for 35 Years and Hardly Knows New York—In Nome in Its Earlier Days and at Other Famous Camps—Strict Vegetarian.

Prof. C. P. Holt of Santa Ana, Cal., is at the Holland House, making his first visit to New York in thirty-five years. "I'd talk about Rip Van Winkle," said the professor yesterday. "His feelings were nothing as compared with mine. I'm he could not find his faithful dog Schneider, but he found some friends, while I have not been able to find a single person I knew when I lived here. For the first few days I hardly dared venture outside alone, it was so strange, and I have not been able yet to find my way about."

Prof. Holt is 75 years of age. He says he has never taken a stimulant of any kind, and he lives entirely on fruits, nuts and vegetables. Five nuts make a banquet. He has been a prospector at times for many years and struck it rich in Nevada. Out in California he has a comfortable home, but he has got the wanderlust again and within two weeks expects to start down the west coast of South America.

People say I am old," said the professor with a laugh. "Why a man is only as old as his arteries. Mine are still in their prime. I have been active all my life, and inaction out there in California palled on me. I don't want to dry up and rust. So I pulled up stakes and I am going where a young man still has a chance to make a lucky strike.

"I haven't been in New York since 1875. I had studied phonography, as we called shorthand then, under Munson, and when the latter arranged with THE SUN to take shorthand reports of the trial of Henry Ward Beecher I was sent out on the job and got my first experience at it. I had a brother in Wall street, George H. Holt of the firm of Taintor & Holt, but he has been dead eight or nine years.

"There wasn't any elevated railroad in those days and of course no such thing as a subway, and the Brooklyn Bridge was just begun. I don't believe that business had extended much above Twelfth street. I came here from Boston, having been brought up in Worcester county, Mass. I don't dare go back there because I dread seeing the changes I know must have taken place. None of my relatives is left thereabouts except a cousin. Then the village of West Boston, where I lived for a time, has been inundated to make a reservoir to supply Boston with water.

"I paid my first visit to New York in 1869, but I didn't stay long that time. Then I went to Wisconsin, which was a Territory in that day. Then I went about a great deal in what were then the Western States and journeyed down the Mississippi as far as Dubuque. It was dangerous to travel on a Mississippi steamer, because so many gamblers and cutthroats were travelling on them. I went back to Boston after six months, then back to Wisconsin, and next I went to Pennsylvania during the excitement over the oil fields. I came to New York to live in 1871 and stayed through a part of the next year.

"While here I was graduated at the Munson School of Phonography and also at the American Institute of Phrenology. That's how I came to acquire the title of 'professor.' Phrenology was at that time very popular. It had been espoused by such men as Henry Ward Beecher and Horace Mann, the great educator, and I maintain that it is still the only science by which a thorough knowledge of human character can be scientifically ascertained. Since that time, of course, it has fallen into the hands of fakers and become unpopular.

"Since I left New York I have been at times connected with journalism. I went from here to Utica, and thence to Nebraska. Then in 1880 I went to San Francisco and have not been out of the far West since that time until now. I was associate editor of a monthly magazine out there called *Human Nature*, but I left that work when the rush to Alaska began, in 1900. I went about almost everywhere in the northern part of the country, and while I did not make a fortune I came back better off than when I started, which was better luck than many had. I was on the steamer Robert Dolliver, the second steamer that reached Nome. There were 3,000 people there when I landed. In two weeks there were 20,000, and in three weeks 40,000.

"There was really plenty of gold about Nome, but when a man found any he was waited upon by the agents of companies and told that his ground had already been taken, and a man who had no money could not fight them.

"Before this, however, I was prospecting in California, and during the Randsburg excitement of 1896 I went down into Arizona, travelling on the Colorado River 900 miles in an open boat, prospecting as I went. I was three weeks on the way. All along the route at night I could hear the banks cave in on one side or the other as the river changed its course. After Alaska I went to Nevada and was at Goldfield when there were only half a dozen tents there. C. D. Taylor and I had started out for British Columbia, but somehow or other we got to Reno. Taylor went down into Arizona from there to see his brother and I went back to California, after we had made a compact to let each other know if we struck anything.

"Taylor went to Tonopah and prospected up and down. Twenty-three miles from Tonopah was a new ground called 'Grandpa,' and there Taylor went and located eight claims in one day on ground now known as Jumbo town, one mile from Goldfield. One he located was the famous Jumbo, another was the Florence, another was the Grizzly Bear and a fourth was the Red Top. The Jumbo made Goldfield, but Taylor did not realize what he had until six months afterward. When he learned its value he looked me up and made his brother Harry and myself directors, making me secretary and treasurer and Harry superintendent of the Jumbo and Red Top mines. That was in 1903. Then Taylor sold his controlling interest in both mines in 1906 for $1,330,000, the largest amount ever paid over the counter of the Crocker bank in San Francisco, and he and I went to southern California to look for a genial climate, finally settling at Santa Ana. We were very happy in that country, but I have got restless, and now I am going down into Colombia to look out the line, and will probably work my way down the west coast for some distance.

"When I went down into the subway the first time I was much disturbed. I don't like it. I am not in haste to get through the world in that fashion. But here, I may as well tell you what sort of a crank I am.

"It has now been nearly twenty years since I partook of fish, flesh or fowl. I have never drunk a cup of tea or coffee in my life, and I have never used intoxicating liquors. I passed my seventy-fifth milestone on January 8 and I have never yet been sick one day. This I attribute to two causes. One is that my ancestry, which is New England, was long lived. The other, quite as strong a factor, is my temperate and hygienic mode of life.

"When I went to Alaska my friends said 'Well, that is the last we shall ever see of the old professor.' I came back weighing twenty pounds more than when I started. I had two strong Swedes 'mushing' with me, they carrying each seventy-five pounds on their backs and I fifty. They would sleep down in the tundra, where it was wet, while I would build a bed above it. They ate canned meats and subsisted on dried fruits and nuts. I boiled every drop of water I drank. They were always sick. I was always in the best of health.

"Then at one time, in 1896, when I was on the edge of the Mohave desert, with two men, without water and a boiling sun over us, my two comrades gave out. They had eaten meat and it caused them to be feverish. I had eaten only dried fruit and I was not affected as they. Once, just after I went out from Nebraska and was on my way to Bullfrog and Death Valley, I spent three weeks climbing mountains. With me was a strong man thirty years younger than myself, yet I could get along far more easily than he.

"I eat very little cooked food, rice being the main article that I eat when cooked. At noon I usually make a meal of rice and buttermilk. I usually eat two meals a day. At night I frequently have bananas, oranges and nuts. Sometimes I eat baked potatoes, spinach or squash, but I never eat vegetables and fruit at the same meal. I eat very few cereals, no bread and no butter, though I do eat ripe olives. The great trouble with vegetarians is that they eat unscientifically, taking fruit and vegetables at the same meal which causes fermentation. Then they eat mushes of all kinds.

"At a course of experimenting in food values made for the Government by Prof. Jaffa at the University of California I consented, because of my interest in hygiene, to be a subject, and for seven months I lived on fruit and nuts only. Nuts are a great article of diet. I live largely on them and sweet fruit. Five nuts are enough for a good meal. But I am a martyr to tobacco, and in this way that is the one thing that annoys me constantly. I use no spices and no condiments of any kind, and I do not use salt.

"To go back to New York in the old days. It was like a village compared with now. I went down to the old Astor House the other day and was able to recognize it, and I remember Trinity Church, but they were all the buildings I saw that seemed familiar. Do you know they used to have omnibuses on Broadway in that day, and people said that street cars would never be run on it. There wasn't a single business house on Fifth avenue so far as I can recollect. Printing House Square was then the liveliest place in town. I remember the story that used to be told about an old lady and gentleman from the country who stood on the corner waiting for the crowd to go by. I felt just like them the other day.

"Eighth street was about the livest after dark, except the Bowery. I remember straying out one night alone and getting into a place of entertainment. I was told to go up stairs, but the people up there were such a tough looking lot that I was frightened. There were feats of legerdemain and I got out quickly. When I got down to the ground floor a man was there who pointed down stairs, so I went down to the basement. There a skeleton was being raised up and down.

"'What news is there in hell?' a man asked the skeleton.

"'We've just received a newcomer,' was the reply.

"'And who is that?'

"'Boss Tweed.'

"It seemed to me that every other man in the assemblage had his eyes bunged up or an ear chewed off. Water street was another place where it was unsafe. I had a friend who used to live out on Long Island, and one day he started home with a load of goods on a wagon, including a box of tea. Some rough in the street threw a hook which caught in the box of tea and yanked it off into the street. My friend whipped up his horse.

"'Why didn't you stop and try to recover your tea?' I asked him afterward.

"'Because I was so glad to be able to get away with the rest of what I had that I was quite willing to let the tea go,' he replied. That was how things were in New York in those times."

ALDRIDGE-HAVENS CAMPAIGN.

Tammany Not Taking Part in It—Havens Appeals to the Farmers.

ROCHESTER, April 9.—No one could be found at Democratic headquarters to-day who would admit that Tammany was taking a part in the campaign to elect James S. Havens to Congress. The lieutenants of George W. Aldridge, the Republican candidate, have charged that John P. Taffe, Murphy's lieutenant in Westchester county; John P. Murphy, a Tammany lieutenant; Rooney Moore, who comes from Big Tom Foley's district; William Lee of The McManus's district, and two lieutenants from Big Tim Sullivan's district, whose names are not given, have come to Rochester to help in the election of Havens.

If these men are in Rochester they have not come at the request of Havens's campaign managers, for they would evidently much prefer not to have to carry a Tammany burden in this campaign. It is admitted that Taffe has been here, but it is said that he was travelling in this part of the State and dropped in to see how the campaign was going. It is denied that his visit had any political significance.

Candidate Havens invaded the country districts to-night, where Aldridge has always found his large pluralities. A strong appeal is to be made to the Republican farmers to overthrow Aldridgeism. Havens reiterated his platform of tariff revision and put some pointed questions to his Republican opponent. He demanded to know what has been done with the $1,000 received from the fire insurance companies and challenged any one to defend such contributions. He demanded to know where Aldridge stood on the postal savings bank, the parcels post, the workmen's compensation act, the income tax and the tax on corporation incomes, on which he declared his position in his opening speech.

This was registration day. It passed off quietly. The Aldridge men were particularly active in getting their supporters to the polls.

WOODRUFF'S SUCCESSOR.

Kracke and Brenner Say Timothy L. Will Have the Say in Naming Him.

Naval Officer Kracke and Jacob Brenner, chairman of the Republican executive committee in Brooklyn, went to Atlantic City yesterday for a week's rest. Before their departure they told some of their Republican associates in Brooklyn that there was going to be no further controversy over the political situation in the State until September, and further, that State Chairman Timothy L. Woodruff would have the naming of his successor.

Postmaster Voorhies and a few of the other leading local statesmen are to join Kracke and Brenner at Atlantic City during the week, and before they return the political situation in Kings county will be fully discussed. From Atlantic City Mr. Kracke will go to Washington for a final conference, it is said, with the Federal authorities on the Port Surveyorship.

HELD FOR KILLING TREHOU.

Boy Who Dealt Him Fatal Knockout Blow Now in Hackensack Jail.

PASSAIC, N. J., April 9.—Frank Kaiser the seventeen-year-old Garfield boy who dealt Gilbert Trehou the knockout blow in a fight last Tuesday, was caught late to-day in Wilmington, Del. He was brought to Garfield to-night and taken to the county jail at Hackensack, where he is locked up on a charge of murder, preferred by Prosecutor's Detective Blauvelt.

When arrested and told that Trehou was dead he turned pale. During the trip from Wilmington he wept, but refused to say anything about the fight.

Organist Walker Ill.

Charles W. Walker, for nearly twenty-five years organist at the Episcopal Church of the Messiah in Brooklyn, is in a private sanitarium in Elizabeth, N. J., as the result of a nervous breakdown. The physicians look for his recovery.

GOMPERS RETIRES IN A HUFF

BITTER WORDS AT A SOCIAL SCIENCE DISCUSSION.

Anti-Injunction Debate in Philadelphia Turns Into a Clash—Ex-Congressman Littlefield and Labor Leader Ralston Become Excited—Gompers's Time Cut

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.—This morning's session of the conference of the American Academy of Social and Political Science in Witherspoon Hall resolved itself into a heated encounter between corporation lawyers and representatives of organized labor. The subject under discussion was "The Scope and Limits of the Injunction."

Ex-Congressman Charles E. Littlefield of Maine, who was opposed in politics by the Federation of Labor, made a direct attack upon J. N. Ralston of Washington, one of the foremost defenders of the labor party. When taken to task for the alleged unfairness of his assault Mr. Littlefield refused to retract, but reiterated his statements.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, retired from the platform in a huff because Mr. Littlefield had consumed more than an hour with his anti-labor arguments and Gompers was cut off after fifteen minutes given to outlining the attitude of labor toward the injunction.

The feeling shown by the speakers was the effect, it is said, of their personal interest in the matter they discussed. In 1902 Ralston appeared before a Congress committee of which Littlefield was a member and denounced the use of injunctions and the appeal to court in equity.

The meeting to-day was presided over by Charles P. Neill, Commissioner of Labor of the United States, who gave a brief exposition of the position of both sides on the matter of the injunction.

In his speech, which elicited ex-Representative Littlefield's attack, Mr. Ralston said that by no possible legal construction can the court be invested with the right to prohibit a group of men from refraining and getting their friends to refrain from doing business with a certain firm, nor has it the right to interfere with personal liberty. He defined the jurisdiction of the injunction as extending rights to defend property only and not to protect business. He scored the unconscious bias of Judges which places their sympathy with the established order to which they by birth belong.

In his address Mr. Ralston quoted from the English law of 1906, and it was this quotation which aroused Mr. Littlefield's ire on the ground that it was incomplete, detached, biassed and calculated to deceive the audience.

The injunction as defined by Mr. Littlefield is "a preventive measure, to do away with the possible infliction of irreparable injury." As such he defended its usage in preventing loss of business in strikes.

Mr. Littlefield in the heat of his argument said that the Legislature has no power to limit the issuance or duration of injunctions. He declareed the court of equity is supreme, not subject, to the dictates of politicians who form the legislative body, and he scored the bill now before Congress to dissolve the temporary restraining order in seven days. The plank in the Republican platform regarding the injunction he designated as a tub thrown to a whale, the whale being the labor party.

After the oratory of Mr. Littlefield Andrew Furuseth, the Washington labor leader, who acknowledged himself to be a free workman with a limited education, spoke on the injustice of the injunction issued in times of boycott and strike.

Gompers maintained the right of the injunction to prohibit assaults, arson or destruction of property, or any act which can be specifically punished by law, but he denied emphatically its right to give the employer property rights over the employee.

The other side of the controversy was taken by James A. Emery, general counsel of the National Council for Industrial Defence at Washington, who declared the courts are not prejudiced or corrupted by capital interest in labor disputes.

A FEW KOSHER SHOPS OPEN.

Noisy Crowds Gather After Sundown, but Disperse Before the Police.

Kosher butcher shops opened for business after sundown yesterday only in the quieter sections on the East Side. Sixty of the butcher shops along Second avenue in the region around 100th street, where the trouble makers have been most busy, remained closed. Along Madison avenue some of the shops were open and doing a light business. Crowds of women gathered with little bottles of kerosene in their hands, and when a customer emerged carrying meat they darted forward, trying to get the meat or douse it with oil. The frightened butchers quickly notified the police, and the crowds scattered. Thirty men from the East 104th street station were kept on the jump all night. No arrests were made.

The rioting spirit spread to the lower East Side, and a crowd marched through Clinton and Rivington streets ordering the butchers to close their shops and jeering at persons who presumed to buy meat. At 192 Clinton street Morris Leef and his three sons, whose average weight is 250 pounds, not only refused to close their place, but dared any one to make them. The police of the Union Market station kept the crowd moving.

Late last night nearly 200 women went to the shop of Philip Steinberg at 305 East Seventy-fourth street and demanded that Steinberg close up. When he refused the women started in to wreck things. Steinberg called his son Theodore and the two put up a fight. At the head of the attacking party was a woman over 6 feet tall who wore a red shawl and fought hysterically. The women poured kerosene over some of the meat and threw it into the street. They smashed windows and tipped over furniture. When the policemen arrived the women had gone because there was nothing more to do. Before visiting Steinberg's place the same women, led by the red shawled giantess, had scared the proprietors of four other shops in the neighborhood into closing.

Minna Katzolitz of 1332 Park avenue was standing outside a shop at 103d street and Madison avenue when Yetta Farber of 145 East 114th street came out carrying a chicken. Minna attempted to take it but Yetta hung on until Policeman Howard of the East 104th street police station arrived and arrested Minna. At the night court she was fined $10.

Young French Engineers to Try Work Here.

Jules Boenfve and Henri Vetillart, who arrived yesterday by the French liner La Provence, have been commissioned by their Government to find places in some of the bridge building and mining works here for graduates of French engineering schools. The commissioners said they expected to send four students over every year and have them employed at a nominal salary. After two years practical experience the students will return to France and enter the service of their Government.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

The Schoolmasters Association elected these officers yesterday: President, Sivan E. Duerr of the Polytechnic Preparatory School; vice-president, Herbert W. Dutch of Montclair High School; secretary, Arthur M. Wolfson of De Witt Clinton High School, and treasurer, Daniel B. Duncan of the Columbia Grammar School.

MAYOR'S SON FREED.

His Marriage With Maria Guiffi Declared Null and Void.

Justice Jaycox in the Supreme Court at Patchogue, L. I., yesterday granted an interlocutory decree dissolving the marriage of Rufus W. Gaynor, eldest son of Mayor Gaynor, and Maria Guiffi Gaynor. The decree says:

The marriage contract between Rufus W. Gaynor and Maria Guiffi Gaynor was null and void from the beginning, and it is directed that said parties be and hereby are freed from the obligation of said marriage. And it is further adjudged that three months after the entry of this judgment a final judgment annulling and freeing the said parties from the obligations thereof from the beginning shall be entered.

The father and brother of Mrs. Gaynor have a barber shop at 170 Bank street, New London, Conn. The family live over a provision store in Shaw street, that city, in the Italian district. Mrs. Gaynor lived at that address until about seven years ago, when she went to Boston, where she was married in December, 1908.

The referee's report filed at Riverhead gives the testimony of the plaintiff. Gaynor testified that he and his wife were married in Chicago on December 10, 1908, and that they lived together for some time before he discovered that his wife had already been married and that her husband was living when she was married to him. As soon as he made the discovery he ceased living with his wife. He said that at the time of his marriage he supposed that his wife's name was May Queen, byt he was subsequently informed that her name was Maria Guiffre or Guiffi. He questioned her, he said, about the matter, and she acknowledged that she had been married to Salvatore Guiffre or Guiffi on June 1, 1903, in Boston. She told him that her maiden name was Mary Oddo.

The plaintiff offered in evidence the record of the Boston marriage. The defendant's counsel admitted the marriage. Counsel for plaintiff also offered in evidence a copy of the original petition of Salvatore Guiffre and a citation with proof of personal service and the judgment in an action for divorce against Maria Guiffre in the Sixty-first Judicial district of Harris county, Tex., personal service having been made on the defendant at New London, Conn., on June 10, 1909. This was offered in evidence as proof that the defendant's former husband was living at the time of her second marriage and no objection was made by defendant's counsel.

The plaintiff testified that on June 10, 1909, the defendant was living with her parents in New London, Conn. The defendant's age was given by the plaintiff as 24 years. There was no issue by the marriage.

GOV. FORT WILL INVESTIGATE.

Says He Will Find Out the Truth as to Alleged Orgies of Assemblymen.

ORANGE, N. J., April 9.—This city, the home town of Gov. Fort, is very much wrought up over the charges made against certain members of the House of Assembly regarding their conduct at the close of the session early on Thursday morning.

A meeting of the Men's Club of the First Unitarian Church was called last night by its pastor, the Rev. Dr. Walter Reid Hurt, and the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas press notices giving in detail the disgraceful and indecent scenes which marked the closing of the recent Legislature stamp the disgrace of these servants of the people upon our whole State, be it

Resolved, That we desire to express our indignation and disgust as such a terrible exhibition on the part of men selected to public office; that we have been betrayed and insulted by these men; that we protest that they are no longer fit to represent the people of New Jersey, and that we urge upon all bodies, religious and civic, to enter their protest against this betrayal.

When Gov. Fort was asked about the matter he said: "I shall certainly find out just what occurred. Everybody knows my position in a matter of this kind. I have done everything I could to keep my administration clean and free from anything that would reflect on the State. If what I have heard is true the scenes in the State House were an outrage. I want to know what happened and I will find out."

BOY BURGLAR MAY LIVE.

Young Berry, Who Tried to Steal From Law Office, Operated On.

Abraham Berry, the seventeen-year-old burglar whose skull was fractured by his fall Friday night when trying to escape from the law offices of Joline, Larkin & Rathbone at 54 Wall street after he and a companion, Lawrence Bennie, had taken $332 from the safe, is expected to recover. An operation was performed yesterday morning, and the surgeons think his chances are better than even.

Mrs. Jennie Berry of 342 East Fortyninth street, the boy's mother, went to the Hudson street hospital at 1 o'clock yesterday morning and asked to see him. She did not know he had been hurt in an attempted burglary, but believed his injuries to be the result of an accident. The doctors did not tell her. It was not until about two hours later that she finally learned what had happened from the policeman who was guarding the unconscious boy.

Lawrence Bennie was held in $5,000 bail in the Tombs court yesterday.

MORE MONEY FOR THE GOULDS.

They Receive From $30.62 to $78.95 From Grand-Uncle's Estate.

Lawyers representing Daniel S. Miller filed a petition in the County Clerk's office at Jamaica yesterday afternoon for his discharge as executor of the estate of the late Cornelius Baker, who was a grand-uncle of the children of Jay Gould. The heirs filed acknowledgments that they had received their shares of the estate and consented to his discharge.

According to the petition Anna Gould, now the Duchess de Talleyrand-Perigord, received $30.62; Helen M. Gould, Frank J. Gould, George J. Gould, Howard Gould and Edwin Gould acknowledged having received $7.95 each. Other heirs to receive their share were Emma L. Smith, $191.99; Dwight M. Harris, grand-nephew, $183.66; Emma Noyes, a niece, $142.42; Daniel Miller, executor, $138.52; Harriet Dickinson, a niece, $170.42, and Isabella E. Miller, administratrix of John B. Miller, $293.16.

Nathan Cole, Jr., Bankrupt.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—Nathan Cole, Jr., promoter and Democratic national committeeman, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the Federal court. The liabilities are said to aggregate $330,000 and the assets less than $8,000.

Objects to Referee Herrick's Report.

Corporation Counsel Watson filed exceptions yesterday to the report of Referee D-Cady Herrick in the New York Central track removal case, declaring that there was no evidence to support any of the important findings of fact.

J. J. Hogan Left His $2,200 to His Mother.

The will of James J. Hogan, the Yale athlete and former Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner, leaves all his property to his mother. His estate is valued at $2,200.

1325—MacMonnies' Cupid in ivory and enamel with pedestal of lapis lazuli and bronze.

1321—Cleopatra before Cæsar, Sardonyx Cameo in frame of gold and enamel especially designed for it.

1301—The Bucking Broncho, by Frederic Remington, a replica of the bronze presented to Col. Roosevelt by the Rough Riders.

1294—Statuette "Marguerite," by Augustus St. Gaudens.

1247—Set of seven faience figures representing the Gods of Luck, Good Fortune, Wealth and the Markets, the originals from which the costly set in the Boston Museum was made.

1310—Set of three magnificent bronze vases made at order of the Mikado of Japan as a gift to the Czar of Russia just prior to the breaking out of the Russo-Japanese War.

365—Cameo glass vase (Webb) in delicate blue shadings, one of a unique pair, the other of which was presented to the Emperor of Germany.

1253—An exquisite Miniature on ivory (by Volney) of Queen Louise.

1233—Leather mug with silver rim made for and used by Oliver Cromwell.

1114—Apostle Bell (bronze), Old Nuremberg.

893—Bronze Statuette Napoleon, with "Code Napoleon."

524 Exquisite objects of
525 translucent Russian
526 Enamel.

"The dainty and unique collection of a gentleman of independent means who has travelled the world over, securing for his pleasure whatever of art appealed to his critical taste."

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Mr. Silo will personally conduct sale.

The unique attractiveness of this dainty and remarkable Collection (comprising 1,368 numbers) is partially indicated by the subjoined catalog lots.

1069—Black glaze Hawthorn Vase.

1322—Japanese Sword of ivory superbly carved with allegorical scenes and figures.

1362—Beautiful Aubusson Tapestry representing a bridal party at the Chateau Chambord. Signed Filleton, 1883.

868—Beautiful pigeon shaped Box, cut from a single topaz and mounted in gold, unique and charming.

1287—Magic Clock, by Houdier (Paris), crystal and gilt bronze, most unique example of its kind.

702—Rich Desk Seal of green jade, emerald top and gold base. NOT engraved.

1263—Tiny Ivory Fan carved in lacelike delicacy, with rustic scene and musical instruments.

1263—Old Ivory Fan, decorated with miniature painting of Hector and Andromache.

250—Japanese eggshell china Tea Set of the most fragile texture, outdoor scene decoration on an ivory white ground.

707—Rose Jar of choicest Satsuma, enamel chrysanthemums and figures in garden design.

PAINTINGS.

996—Henry Peters Gray, Origin of the Flag.
1044—Ch. Jacque—Chickens.
1060—Walter Petersen—Fete Champetre.
1052—Berne-Bellecour—French Soldier.
1055—Thomas Moran—Venice Sunset.
1056—H. Siddons Mowbray—Idle Hours.
1057—Geo. Inness, Sr. Montclair by Moonlight.
1059—J. Francis Murphy—Sunset.

MARYLAND'S ANTI-NEGRO LAW.

Gov. Crothers Wants to Test It Before the Supreme Court Soon.

BALTIMORE, April 9.—As soon as the rush of business incident to the legislative session has been disposed of and Attorney-General Strauss has time at his disposal it is the purpose of Gov. Crothers to take up with him the consideration of the procedure whereby the Supreme Court will be brought face to face with the contention that the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which bestows the franchise upon negroes, is not valid.

The plan as at present outlined is to have a Democrat challenge a negro when he applies for registration. The challenge will be disregarded and the Democrat, backed by the organization, will appeal to the State court and finally to the United States Court to have the issue decided squarely.

Although Gov. Crothers refused to talk about his determination to let the Digges disfranchisement plan go by default it is said that he has been influenced by the belief that the validity of the amendment could be tested better if a simple, uncomplicated case were presented to the Supreme Court. Maryland, he thinks, should not be in a position of violating openly a Federal amendment that had been recognized as valid since 1870.

SENT SNAKES TO A GIRL.

Hasselbar Took a Fancy to Them After He Had Been Drinking.

MANCHESTER, N. H., April 9.—Because Rosie Cabana left him after he took her to a dance in Derry and went home without him, Michael Hasselbar attempted to frighten her by sending her two live snakes in a pasteboard box. The wrong persons were scared and Hasselbar was arrested.

The snakes were ordinary grass snakes of the striped variety less than two feet long and harmless, but they were snaky enough in appearance to startle any one with weak nerves. They caused a panic in the family group which had assembled about the box when it was opened.

Hasselbar took Alice Stuart and Rosie Cabana to the dance, but they did not return with him. He says that he was feeling a little gay from refreshments he had taken and became interested in a pair of striped snakes which some one had brought from the country and bought them. He chanced to meet the Stuart girl and gave her the box, asking her to present it to Rosie. Alice did not find Rosie and took the box home. Curiosity led some of the household to peer into the box and the sight of the snakes caused a scare.

The charge against the man was not pressed after his explanation.

CHILD STEALING CHEAP.

Young Woman in Denver Keeps 'Em a Few Hours—Fee on Return.

DENVER, Col., April 9.—A young woman about 18 years old has made a practice here of temporarily kidnapping young children, returning them to their mothers later in the day and charging a small amount of money for services rendered.

This was brought to the attention of the police to-day by Mrs. J. C. Harris of 2424 Welton street, one of her victims. Mrs. Harris's three-year-old son Edward disappeared from the front yard of the Harris home at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The police were notified and asked to look for the lad, but he could not be found.

About noon he was taken back home by a nicely dressed young woman, who proceeded to collect 50 cents from Mrs. Harris for restoring the child. She said:

"I am Chief of Police Armstrong's daughter. It is my especial business to recover lost children and I make a nominal charge of 50 cents for my services.

"If your little son ever strays away from home again just notify me and I will find him for you. You can reach me by calling this number," and she handed Mrs. Harris a card bearing a telephone number written in pencil. Then she accepted 50 cents from Mrs. Harris and departed.

Mrs. Harris grew suspicious and reported the matter to the police.

Miner Killed for Not Striking.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 9.—Anthony Kolalovich of Plymouth died this morning of injuries inflicted by four men who attacked him. He said before he died that it was because he insisted upon remaining at work at a mine recently when other miners were on strike. He told the police that his assailants were Paul Lopko, John Lopko, John Alexander and Anthony Komachefsky. All of the men were arrested.

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BOSTON MAINE

CAFE DE L'OPERA FAILURE.

Opinion of an Expert as to Why the Restaurant Didn't Succeed.

Hotel and restaurant proprietors and managers discussed a great deal yesterday the failure of the Café de l'Opéra. Aside from the kitchen arrangements, which proved impractical, the main reason, it seemed to be the general opinion, was that the public got an idea that it was to be made to do something for which an American public that pays its way will not stand, at least when it is at home.

"The Café de l'Opéra was killed by the evening dress rule," said the proprietor of one well known hotel. "New York is not London. There you may make a rule like that and the people will stand for it. The American who visits London gets to understand from the start that if he does not wish to dress he can dine downstairs in the grill room, but that if he wishes to eat in the main restaurant of his hotel the management prefers that he put on his black clothes and white tie. Being away from home and business, he may grumble, but he gives in, especially if he has any of his women folks with him.

"But over here the American man of business is absolutely a different creature from what he is in Europe. His head is full of business and he is apt to be disagreeable upon the slightest provocation and to resent any attempt to suggest to him what he ought to do. He must do as he pleases, and that the American hotel keeper has learned. We would rather have the customers than their clothes."

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the United States Restaurant and Realty Company, which conducted the café, by William C. Rosenberg, attorney for three creditors. Although the Judges of the United States courts in this city have decided that a restaurant corporation or a realty corporation cannot be adjudicated bankrupt, Mr. Rosenberg said that the question had not yet been passed upon by the United States Supreme Court. The question has been carried up to the United States Supreme Court in the case of the Wentworth Lunch Company of this city and is to be argued in a few days.

Mr. Rosenberg also said that in August last the United States Restaurant and Realty Company delivered to John L. Murray $200,000 stock for the assets of the Murray Hotel and Restaurant Company of Forty-second street and Seventh avenue and that in the last week these assets have been retransferred to Mr. Murray without consideration. Mr. Murray was formerly president of the United States Restaurant and Realty, but withdrew about six months ago.

Bishop Fallows Celebrates His 50th Wedding Anniversary.

TARRYTOWN, April 9.—Bishop and Mrs. Samuel Fallows to-day celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding at the home of their son, Edward H. Fallows, Dobbs Ferry.

Bishop and Mrs. Fallows came from Chicago two days ago, and to-day, surrounded by their family, they received the congratulations of hundreds of friends. They stood under a floral bell and received in a room profusely decorated with roses and gardenias. Mrs. Fallows was dressed as a bride and carried a bouquet of roses.

$250,000 Fire in Goldfield.

GOLDFIELD, Nev., April 9.—The 850 ton mill of the Goldfield Consolidated Mines Company was damaged by fire to the extent of $250,000 at midnight last night. After an explosion in the refinery the fire spread to a conveyor, which carried the flames to the sampling department and stamp batteries. A shutdown of sixty days will be necessary.

"77"

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