The Sun.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1904.
Fair to-day and to-morrow;
diminishing west winds.

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PRESIDENT'S DAY AT FAIR.

MR. ROOSEVELT MAKES A RAPID TOUR OF THE EXPOSITION.

Exchanges Friendly Greetings With Foreign Representatives, Who Load the Party With Gifts—Sees His Old Montana Log Cabin—Revels in Delights of Filipino Village—Well Guarded in a Great Crowd Eager to See Him.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 26.—President Roosevelt visited the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to-day and he made the rounds of the principal places of interest in record time. He only touched the high places—to quote the expression of a member of the President's immediate party, who was badly out of breath—but he saw a great deal and he seemed to appreciate it highly.

It was almost a constant rushing from one place to another from 9 o'clock in the morning until an hour after nightfall. Mr. Roosevelt came to see the fair and he saw it, but the 250,000 or 300,000 other persons who were in the grounds all day long appeared to have no interest in the exposition, but were very eager to see the President.

No such immense throngs of people were ever had under better control by the police authorities than these were, and Mr. Roosevelt saw the sights with as little discomfort as if he had been a private citizen.

President Roosevelt and his party arrived in St. Louis a little before 3 A. M. He and the members of the party travelling with him from Washington were asleep when the special train crossed the Mississippi River from East St. Louis, but they were promptly awakened as soon as they reached the Missouri side.

As the train was run slowly from the city over the several miles of track to the Administration entrance of the fair grounds scores of locomotives tooted a salute that made night hideous. The train came to a standstill within a stone's throw of the nearest of the great exposition buildings and all was quiet until morning.

With the President were Mrs. and Miss Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson of New York, Secretary and Mrs. Loeb and Dr. Rixey, Surgeon-General of the Navy.

The party breakfasted on board the train, and shortly before 9 o'clock President Francis of the exposition, Mayor Rolla Wells of St. Louis and a small delegation of fair officials met Mr. Roosevelt in his car. Carriages were in waiting, and at 9:15 the party started out to visit some of the principal buildings according to a carefully arranged programme.

THE PRESIDENT WELL GUARDED.

The most extraordinary measures were taken to protect the President. About thirty white badges had been distributed among members of Mr. Roosevelt's immediate party and certain officials of the fair, and no person without that badge was allowed to get near the President under any consideration or upon any pretext.

Many hundreds of police officers from the city, the whole force of Jefferson Guards, from 200 to 300 plain clothes men and a number of Federal Secret Service officers kept the crowd away from the President; and, so far as the great host of visitors was concerned, he suffered no annoyance and was in no apparent danger. An escort of Regular cavalry accompanied the President's carriage all day.

The first visit was to the Liberal Arts Building, and at the very beginning Mr. Roosevelt set a pace that kept his companions on the run. By the time Mr. Francis had made a few breathless explanations of the things on exhibition, the President had emerged from the big building and was stepping into his carriage ready to proceed to the next place.

The next was the German Building, where the President remained ten minutes, making a call of courtesy on the Imperial German Commissioner-General, and expressing his appreciation of the building and exhibit which were prepared according to the personal wishes and suggestions of Emperor William.

SPEAKS AT FRENCH BUILDING.

Mr. Roosevelt then proceeded to the French Building, where he was received with much ceremony by the Commissioner-General of France, Dr. George Gerald. Dr. Gerald was presented to Mrs. and Miss Roosevelt, and then proposed a toast to the United States, its President and universal peace. Replying, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"I appreciate your entertainment and your toast. I wish to thank you for your kindness and for your sentiments—your remark about universal peace is especially pleasing to me. Here's to the health of President Loubet, the French Republic and the French people."

Then followed a rapid fire round of the several other foreign buildings, including especially interesting visits to the Brazilian, Italian and Japanese pavilions.

The President, Mrs. and Miss Roosevelt received many gifts from the foreigners, including a picture 800 years old, embroidered in silk, from the Chinese Commissioner-General, at the Chinese pavilion. The President proposed a toast "to the peace, prosperity and unity of the Chinese."

Luncheon was served at 1:30 o'clock at the West Pavilion, only the members of the President's immediate party and a few of the exposition officials being present.

The sightseeing had been of a strenuous character in the morning, but it was slow as compared with what came in the afternoon. The Agricultural Building was first on the list and it proved to be one of the most interesting sights of the day for Mr. Roosevelt.

The public was not admitted, but there were several hundred persons inside the building, who were in charge of various exhibits. They cheered the President wildly during the time it took him to walk the length of four corridors, and the distance did not seem less than a mile.

IN HIS OLD LOG CABIN.

The Secret Service officers walked in front and behind the President, and the party went through the building like a flying wedge. Suddenly the President was steered straight through the door of the log cabin in which he used to live when he was a rancher on the Little Missouri, and he expressed his delight in warm terms. Mrs. and Miss Roosevelt were especially interested in this building, and everybody laughed as the President said, pointing to a pair of deerskin trousers hanging on the wall:

"Why there are my old chaps, too."

Then the President, Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Alice wrote their names in a book, and the party came out again into the cheering throng of attendants in the Wgriculture Building. Carriages then took the party to the Philippine exhibit, where it was planned that the President should spend an hour and a half.

REVIEWS PHILIPPINE TROOPS.

The first thing on the programme was a drill of Filipino soldiers in the uniform of the United States army, led by two fine bands of native musicians. The President reviewed the troops from a special stand erected for the purpose, and he expressed his admiration time and again in enthusiastic words.

After the drill the President visited the Negritos village and witnessed a native dance. At the end he exclaimed: "Very good, very good!" much to the delight of the natives, who, being clothed principally in a respectful demeanor, were shivering with cold.

The President hurried on and brought up in front of a piano on the porch of the Negritos Building, where a choir of half naked Filipinos were singing "America."

This evening the President was the guest of honor at a banquet in the main hall of the Tyrolean Alps. President Francis took this occasion to extend to Mr. Roosevelt an official welcome to the exposition. The President wound up the day with a look around the Pike.

WINTER IN FLORIDA.

Go via Savannah Line—No dust—new ships—large decks—beautiful saloons. Write for rates.—Adv.

$100,000 SET APART FOR CHARITY

Not in the Will of Joseph B. Bloomingdale but in Request to His Wife.

Joseph B. Bloomingdale, the dry goods merchant, who died last Monday, left a will, filed for probate yesterday, by which he bequeathed practically all his estate to his wife, Clara, with this injunction:

"And I request, but I do not direct, my said wife to apply the sum of $100,000 for the benefit of such charities as I will designate in a written memorandum, which I propose to leave with this will."

The memorandum lies in a safety deposit vault, along with a large amount in valuable securities, and what its contents are no one knows with certainty, as the vault has not been opened. Arthur B. Spingarn, counsel for the executors, said yesterday that the vault would not be opened until the will was probated, which may happen this week. The estate is stated by the executors to exceed $200,000 in real and $10,000 in personal property.

The executors are Mrs. Bloomingdale, Rosalie Spiegelberg, a daughter; Lewis M. Bloomingdale, a son; and Eugene E. Spiegelberg, son-in-law. They are directed to purchase, at a cost of $250 each, a memento of the testator for each of his brothers and their wives, his sister and sister-in-law, and his nephews and nieces.

Mr. Bloomingdale's residence, 11 East Sixty-seventh street, with its contents, and the stable goes to the widow, who also is to have the income of all the residuary estate for her life. On her death a nephew, Joseph H. Meyers, is to receive $2,500 a year for life, or, in the event of his death, his children are to receive $50,000 cash. On the death of Mrs. Bloomingdale the testator's son and daughter are to divide the income of the residuary estate until they are 50 years old, when they are to receive the principal.

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE EXPLAINS

That a Woman Didn't Horsewhip Him, but That He Ran Away.

EMPORIA, Kan., No. 26.—William Allen White, who has been at the bedside of a sick child for a week, has just learned that some Eastern papers have printed a story that he was horsewhipped by a woman. He says the story is without truth, and desires to deny it.

As the climax of the fight made by the *Gazette*, Mr. White's paper, for law and order, an element of the town assembled to see the woman in question horsewhip White. The woman herself had not been the subject of controversy, but her divorced husband, an unlicensed doctor, had been. Mr. White saw her when she was ten yards away and ran, laughing, to his office, while bystanders took the whip away from her.

Then he wrote a humorous account of the affair for the *Gazette*.

Taking this article as a basis for their story, the "special correspondents" at Topeka sent out a garbled account of the incident. In order to make telegraph editors use it they had to alter the facts and let Mr. White get the whipping.

Mr. White is still keeping up the law and order fight and has refused to ask for police protection, saying that if another woman tackles him he can outrun her, and if a man calls he will be satisfied.

WOMAN DIES OF FIRE FRIGHT.

Blaze That Scared Bellevue Patients Caused Mrs. Brown's Death.

A fire for which two alarms were sent in last night gutted a carpenter shop at 328 East Twenty-fifth street, caused the death of a woman in an adjoining flat house and frightened the patients in Bellevue Hospital on account of the dense clouds of smoke which entered the wards through open windows.

The blaze was discovered shortly after 7 o'clock, when a cloud of smoke puffed through the front of the two story carpenter shop at the same time that the flames burst through the rear. The reflection on four adjoining tenement houses on Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets helped the policemen in driving the frightened tenants out of the buildings.

Mrs. Margaret Brown, 60 years old, a sufferer from asthma and heart disease lived on the third floor of 326 East Twenty-fifth street. When she looked out of an east window the flames were shooting up into the air. Mrs. Brown tried to crawl down the stairs. Her daughter Annie found her there, and rushed down into the street, where she found Dr. Blackwell of Bellevue Hospital. After notifying a bystander to send in an ambulance call, the doctor went to the woman's assistance. She died while Dr. Blackwell was working over her.

When Battalion Chief Duane arrived the fire was eating its way into the adjoining tenements. He sent in a second alarm. This brought enough engines to keep the flames within the carpenter shop, which is owned by the C. W. Klappert Sons Company. The damage amounted to $2,000.

A strong southwest wind blew the smoke of the fire engines and burning lumber toward Bellevue Hospital in such volumes that the patients, hearing the noise of the engines, believed that the institution was on fire. Night Superintendent McHale notified all the hospital physicians to go to their wards and join the nurses in assuring their patients that there was no danger.

AN ADEQUATE PASSENGER SERVICE.

Eighteen trains to Buffalo; fourteen to Niagara Falls; eleven to Cleveland; five to Cincinnati; six to St. Louis; thirteen to Detroit and fifteen to Chicago via New York Central and West Shore Railroads.—Adv.

PLATT AND ODELL DON'T MEET

GOVERNOR-ELECT GOES FROM ONE TO THE OTHER,

But Says He Did Not Talk Senatorship or Postmastership—Anxious to Make a Peace—Odell Does Not Reply to Senator Platt's Remarks of Friday.

Governor-Chairman Odell came down from Albany yesterday morning and stayed in town until evening, but he did not see Senator Platt. He did, however, have a talk with Governor-elect Higgins, and afterward Mr. Higgins called on Senator Platt. This procedure led to some talk at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to the effect that Mr. Higgins was acting as a sort of intervener, and that his conferences with the Governor-Chairman and Senator Platt were for the purpose of bringing about a settlement of the Senatorial situation and an agreement upon a recommendation to President Roosevelt for the postmastership.

There was nothing more substantial than gossip behind these reports. Governor-elect Higgins himself said that his consultations with Mr. Platt and Mr. Odell were devoted entirely to the discussion of certain details of the policy he will outline for himself in his first message to the Legislature and to seeking the views of Messrs. Platt and Odell upon the appointments he will be called upon to make when he takes office. Mr. Higgins is anxious that his appointments shall be such as to end rather than foster variances between the heads of the Republican party in the State.

Mr. Odell would make no comment on the rather sharp remarks concerning himself which Senator Platt uttered on Friday night, except to say:

"I don't want to talk on Mr. Platt's interview, because while anything I might say would possibly add to the gayety of nations it would certainly not add to the harmony of our party in this S tate."

Before he went home last night to Newburgh Mr. Odell repeated what he has said at least a dozen times already, that he was anxious only to bring about harmony in the State; that he had no candidate of his own for either the United States Senate or for the Postmastership, and declared again that he was not aware that Mr. Black was to be put in the field against Mr. Depew.

"The only announced candidate to succeed Mr. Depew in the United States Senate is Mr. Depew himself, and so far as I know he is the only aspirant for the place," was the way Mr. Odell replied to inquiries as to the possibility of a fight being made against the return of Senator Depew.

Mr. Higgins went home to Olean last night. Both he and Mr. Odell will be back in the city early in the coming week to consult with the Republican leaders of the Legislature on plans for and to map out the work of the next session at Albany.

RUSSIAN SINGER INSANE.

Caught as She Ran for a Window With Her Two-Year-Old Child.

Matilda von Morshitsky, a Russian singer who has been living for the last two months with her little daughter at 133 East Fifteenth street, was taken to Bellevue Hospital last night violently insane.

All that the Bellevue authorities could learn about her was told by her landlord, Thomas Griffin. He said that the woman is the wife of Paul von Morshitsky, a Russian mining engineer connected with the Charkoff mines in southern Russia. When she took rooms at the Fifteenth street house she told the Griffins that she had come to this country to sing in grand opera and spoke of having letters to Alfred Hertz, one of the conductors of the Conried Opera Company.

She did not get an opera engagement and has supported herself singing at concerts. Her failure to get employment with the Conreid company seemed to prey on her mind, her landlord says, and she began to act queerly. Last week she heard from her husband that he had given up his place in the Charkoff mines and was starting for America. This news added to her troubles. She told the Griffins that he would surely be held up at the Russian frontier and has talked continually of his danger.

Yesterday afternoon she was in her room on the second floor with her little daughter Vonda, 2 years old, when Mrs. Griffin entered. At sight of Mrs. Griffin she picked up the child and ran screaming toward the window. Before she could get the sash up Mrs. Griffin and her husband reached her and overpowered her.

Policeman Nealy of the East Twenty-second street station was called in and the woman was taken to the psychopathic ward.

SUBWAY EXPRESSES SLOW UP.

Too Many Trains for Terminal Facilities Since East Side Branch Opened.

Since the East Side branch of the subway opened for business there have been many complaints about the express service in the rush hours morning and evening, particularly between Ninety-sixth street and the City Hall. At the time above all others when the people want to get up town or down town in a hurry the subway expresses creep along the main line at a pace that sadly tries the patience of the patrons of the road and makes the old cry of "to Harlem in 15 minutes" sound like a joke.

The large number of trains added to the schedule since the East Side branch was opened is primarily responsible for the congestion complained of. As a matter of fact the terminal facilities at City Hall and the switching facilities at Ninety-sixth street are inadequate for the business that the subway is trying to accommodate, and until they are added to or changed little relief can be expected. Matters will be even worse when the line to Brooklyn is running.

The express trains are operated under the block signal system. The trains pile up on the main line in the rush hours because they cannot be handled fast enough at the City Hall in the morning and at Ninety-sixth street in the evening. The consequence is that the motormen are constantly getting the danger signal as they begin to near these points and there is a halt in almost every block. The time consumed between these two points is often nearer to 30 than 16 minutes.

CALIFORNIA!
SUNSET LIMITED ANNEX CAR.

Southern Railway, A. & W. P., W. of Ala., & L. & N. R. R. announces effective November 27th the Sunset Limited Annex Car from New York to New Orleans will be inaugurated. Leave New York daily at 4.25 P. M. on the Washington & Southwestern Limited. For full information address N. Y. offices, 271 and 1185 B'way.—Adv.

TO INVESTIGATE OIL BUSINESS.

Agents of the Department of Commerce to Gather Facts About the Industry.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Reports that the Standard Oil Company was to be investigated by the Bureau of Corporations of the Department of Commerce and Labor were renewed to-day, when it was learned that two agents of the Department were started out on an investigating tour.

It was said at the department, however, that the agents were going out to investigate the petroleum industry of the country, East and West, and not primarily to gather evidence against the Standard Oil Company. Naturally the Standard Oil Company will come within the purview of the investigation, but only in its business as a buyer and seller of petroleum, and not in its relations to the railroads.

It is learned that the officers of the Standard Oil Company were aware several weeks ago that the Department of Commerce and Labor was about to begin an investigation of the mineral oil industry of the United States and that the company extended to the Department assurances that it would assist the investigation in every way.

The officers declared to the Government agents that the company was conducting its oil business strictly according to law and welcomed as rigid an investigation as the Government cared to make.

The investigation just begun will deal with the interstate phases of the oil business and will follow the methods pursued in the beef trust inquiry and others conducted by the Department of Commerce.

The law requires these investigations to be made, and if violations of law are discovered in the way of combinations in restraint of trade, the department is charged with prosecution of the guilty parties. It will not, however, include the question of railroad rates, rebates and other matters pertaining to common carriers, which are expressly exempt from the jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce and are placed under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The inquiry begun to-day will extend over several months. One of the agents will go to California, which is now the largest producer of oil in the Union, and the other agent will go through Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Indiana fields.

The results of the investigation will be reported in due time to the President by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and if deemed of public interest and importance they may be transmitted to Congress.

WONDERS BY CZAR'S MESMERIST.

Philippe Credited With Marvellous Cures at Lyons.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—Philippe, the mesmerist, who a few years ago had an extraordinary influence over the Czar, is now at Lyons working wonders with a fellow wizard. The newspapers state that Philippe often stays with the Czar at his castle at Tsarskoeselo.

When the Czar was last in France he summoned Philippe to Compiègne and had an interview with him which lasted several hours, much to the astonishment of the French officials. It is asserted that Philippe then foretold the birth of the Czarevitch.

According to the papers Philippe can heal all diseases by thought. No passes, no incantations or massage are needed. A look or thought will suffice. But cures are only possible when the patient's relations or friends deserve it by their moral conduct.

The papers tell a story of how by his presence Philippe cured a child who was at death's door with tubercular meningitis. Fifty persons were present at the time. Philippe merely asked all present to pledge their honor not to talk scandal for forty-eight hours. Every one protested that this was too long and Philippe accordingly compromised on two hours, at the end of which time the child was cured.

The papers say that after this and other such miracles should the people disbelieve in Philippe they can only say they are sorry for them.

TUBERCULOSIS INVESTIGATION.

German Commission Decides That Bovine and Human Bacilli Are Distinct.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—The imperial commission appointed by the Government to investigate the relations between bovine and human tuberculosis met yesterday. Dr. Weber, one of the most eminent members of the commission, reported that the investigations hitherto made showed that bovine and human bacilli were absolutely distinct biologically and one never develops or changes into the other.

An examination of fifty-six bodies of persons who died of tuberculosis showed the presence of human bacilli only in fifty. There were bovine bacilli, however, in six, three of whom were young children. The surmise is permissible that the latter received the bacillus from the milk of a diseased cow.

Two other cases, which Prof. Weber regards as most important, were where corpses showed bovine bacilli in the glands and human bacilli also in other portions of the body. They were distinct cases of double infection. Another important case was that of lung tuberculosis where bovine and human bacilli were associated.

The commission reached the general conclusion that tuberculosis in human beings was caused by the human bacillus, but urges the careful use of all prescribed measures to prevent infection with the bovine bacillus.

WANT ROAD OPENED AGAIN.

It Was Closed at the Instance of William K. Vanderbilt, Jr.

MINEOLA, L. I., Nov. 26.—Lieutenant-Governor-elect Bruce appeared before County Judge Seabury here to-day in behalf of the Highway Commissioners of the town of North Hempstead, and moved to set aside the report of the commission that had been appointed to investigate the condition of the highway that runs through the estate of William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., at Lake Success. This report finally resulted in the closing of the road, and ever since that there has been great dissatisfaction among some residents of Nassau county over the action taken by the board. Mr. Vanderbilt paid the expenses incurred in the hearings and other legal matters.

Mr. Bruce told the Court that the preponderance of evidence failed to show that the road was useless, which, he contended, must be done before the application of any taxpayer can be acted upon.

Judge Seabury reserved decision.

DEWEY'S PORT WINE & GRAPE JUICE

Cannot be excelled for the sick.
H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 128 Fulton St., N.Y.—Adv.

PLAYHOUSE IN A FIRE SCARE.

WOMEN FIGHT TO GET OUT OF HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.

Tooting of a Fire Engine and a Homicidal Cry of "Fire" From the Gallery Started It—Men Had to Fight Women Back—Clothes Torn in Jam to Get Out.

There was a fire scare in the Harlem Opera House yesterday afternoon that started with the sound of tooting whistles of a passing fire engine, and in a few seconds extended from top to bottom of the house and turned the audience, composed mostly of women, into a screaming, fighting crowd, packing the stairways and the lobby.

Loss of life and serious injury to many were imminent when it was stopped, and it took some rough, quick work to do it.

Faversham was playing in the fourth act of "Letty" when Engine 58 tooted its whistle as it passed up Seventh avenue to answer a fire call at Seventh avenue and 149th street. A man's voice somewhere in the gallery yelled fire. The cry was taken up all over the house. Women grabbed their hats and wraps and in a second half the house was struggling in the aisles for the doors.

Fireman John Rigl, on duty behind the scenes, rushed out on the stage and cried to the audience that the fire was up the avenue, and not in the theatre, and Faversham stepped to the footlights and tried to tell the crowd that there was no danger. Their voices were lost in the hubbub. There was no sign of smoke in the house, but the asbestos curtain was lowered and as quickly as might be the ushers threw open the exits.

Meanwhile Detective Sergeant Price, backed by Manager Lichtenstein of the theatre, Manager Lothman of the play and Benjamin Hurtig, formed a phalanx in the lobby and met the outcoming rush of women jammed in the doorway. Price butted into the crowd, shouting strong language and pushing with all his strength. In the few seconds it took to break the jam he had to use some of the fright-maddened women pretty roughly, but he stemmed the rush and in a moment the panic was over.

A number of women had their clothes torn and many were hysterical, but no one was badly enough hurt to need the services of an ambulance surgeon. Most of the audience returned to their seats.

When quiet was restored Faversham stepped to the footlights again and said: "Ladies and gentlemen: If you will now all please sit down, I will take up the play where I left off, and we will get through." The play was finished without interruption.

Jordan L. Mott was one of those present. With others he started for the door, but finding all the exits open promptly he turned back, also with others. When the people found that there were plenty of ways to get out they didn't want to go.

TROOPS SENT TO ZEIGLER.

Sheriff Fears Serious Outbreak in Joe Leiter's Mining Town.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 26.—Troops were sent to Zeigler, Joe Leiter's mining town, to-day by order of Adjutant-General Scott, who acted on the request of Sheriff Stein of Franklin county. Capt. Satterfield, with his company of the Fourth Infantry, stationed at Mount Vernon, was ordered to go to Zeigler at once. The militia will reach the scene of trouble some time to-night.

No rioting or battle was reported by Sheriff Stein. He simply said he feared he would not be able to control the situation and that trouble might find him unprepared.

Gen. Scott returned from Zeigler yesterday and reported everything quiet there. He expressed the opinion that no trouble of a serious character would break out. The union miners, he says, are camped on ground they have leased and have prepared for the winter. The camp is along the road from the railroad station to the mines.

PENSION ROLL INCREASED.

Under Order No. 78 It Has Again Passed the Million Mark.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The pension roll of the United States has again passed the million mark, it now containing 1,000,781 names, an increase of more than 4,000 since June 30, when Commissioner Ware reported 997,000 names. From present indications it will be further enlarged as a result of the operations of the famous order No. 78, which is adding to the rolls thousands of veterans who were previously ineligible.

One marked effect of the rule providing for old age pensions is the falling off of the work in the pension bureau, which will soon make it necessary to materially diminish the administrative force. It is estimated that within a comparatively short time the Commissioner of Pensions will be able to dispense with the services of about five hundred clerks. Many of these will be dismissed and some given appointments in other departments by transfer.

The field force will be affected even more than the office force. At present there is a pension board of medical examiners in nearly every county in the United States. Under order No. 78 a veteran is placed upon the roll is immediately upon application when he reaches the age of 62 years. This, of course, obviates the necessity of a medical examination, and hence will result in a reduction in the number of boards. Some of the bureau officials say that within the next few years only one board in each State and Territory will be necessary.

THIEF DROPPED BOOTY.

Conran Got Sleuths and Found His Silver on Stairs of House Near By.

When Charles Conran of 479 Third avenue was walking up the stairs to his apartments late yesterday afternoon he passed a suspicious looking man carrying a large bundle.

Conran's wife told him she didn't believe they had lost anything, but an investigation showed that all their silverware had been taken. He ran to the East Thirty-fifth street station and got Detectives Sullivan and Kane.

They visited the neighboring flathouses, and on the stairway of 483 Third avenue found these articles, identified by Conran as his: Ninety-eight forks, sixty-three spoons, seventy-three knives and four butter trays, all silver, and valued at $500.

TWO MINUTES AFTER HALF-PAST FIVE

The new limited train for Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Detroit and Chicago leaves Grand Central Station daily. Fine train, fast time, no excess fare to Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis or Detroit.—Adv.

FAST TRAIN TO CLEVELAND

Via Pennsylvania Railroad, beginning November 27. Leave New York 4:55 P. M. daily; arrive Cleveland 7:15 A. M. next morning. Through Pullman drawing room sleeping cars.—Adv.

STOLE $1,250,000.

Employee of the Rothschilds Gets Away With That Huge Sum.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The Wood Street Smelting Works, which for many years were operated by the Rothschilds as a gold refinery, have just been closed in disgust by the great financiers, because of gigantic frauds of which they have been the victims. It was discovered a few weeks ago that Blumenthal, the head of one of the departments and the bullion buyer of the firm, had defrauded the concern out of about £250,000 and fled to the Continent.

His operations date from the close of the Boer war. At that time Blumenthal speculated heavily in Consols and Kaffirs. It was thought in the Street that he was operating in behalf of the firm, but this was not so. He lost heavily and then commenced his fraudulent operations by adulterating gold in the smelting works and by other crookedness. The discovery of the frauds was made a few weeks ago and he absconded.

The Rothschilds, according to their custom, refused to call in the police and closed this branch of the business, throwing fifty craftsmen out of work.

COPS IN UNIFORM ON GUARD.

Gambling and Disorderly House Visitors to Be Warned as They Enter.

Policemen in uniform instead of plain clothes were watching the alleged gambling houses and places of ill repute last night on the West Side. The change, it was said, was due to an order from Police Commissioner McAdoo, who had the West Side captains and inspectors before him a day or so ago for a talk.

About twenty-five policemen assigned to watch the suspected places went to the West Forty-seventh street station last night in citizens' clothes. They were sent back home for their uniforms. Hereafter, standing in front of the places in full uniform, the police will inform visitors of the character of the places they are entering. The same plan was used last winter.

FOR A "BISHOP POTTER" SALOON.

Winnipeg Ministerial Association Makes Plans.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Nov. 26.—The local ministerial association is about to start a "Bishop Potter saloon" here, in the hope that it will do away with excessive drinking.

Unlike the New York enterprise, it will be located on a residence street and have a swimming bath, gymnasium and reading room.

HAMMERSTEIN ARRESTED.

Just a Friendly Affair to Test Legality of Lew Fields Theatre Portico.

Oscar Hammerstein, the theatrical manager, who is building the new Lew Fields Theatre on Forty-second street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, was arrested yesterday afternoon for constructing a permanent awning from the theatre entrance to the curb without a permit. He says that he doesn't need a permit. The arrest was made that the question might be settled in the courts.

The American Theatre, next door to the new theatre, has a portico. So have other theatres on West Forty-second street. Counsel for the managers of the American Theatre, however, protested yesterday to Capt. Hayes of the West Thirty-seventh street station against Hammerstein's portico. Capt. Hayes and one of his men went to see about it. Hammerstein said that he didn't need a permit from the Bureau of Incumbrances and directed the men to continue work.

Capt. Hayes suggested that it was a question for the courts. Mr. Hammerstein obligingly took a hammer and pounded a rail. Technically he was at work on the structure and he was arrested.

William Hammerstein gave $500 bail for his father at the station house. The case will be threshed out this morning before Magistrate Breen in the West Side police court.

30,000 GUARD STATUE OF VIRGIN.

Carried to Manila on a Gorgeous Barge With a Remarkable Escort.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

MANILA, Nov. 26.—The statue of the Virgin of Antipolo began its voyage to Manila to-day. Thirty thousand natives from many villages accompanied the gorgeous barge on which the statue was carried, marching along the river banks, while hundreds followed in launches and boats and acted as an escort as far as the Pasig church, where the statue will remain for the night. All the inhabitants of the town will remain awake all night guarding the statue and singing and praying.

It is probable that 40,000 people will participate in the procession to-morrow when the virgin is enshrined in the Cathedral here. The statue will remain there for ten days during the progress of a mission which is to be conducted by Jesuit fathers.

A Spanish Captain-General brought the statue of the virgin from Acapulco in 1626 and she was adopted as the patroness of mariners.

LIGHTER RAMMED BY TUG.

Capt. Oscar Swinson and His Crew Interrupted at Dinner.

The Pennsylvania Railroad tug 32, while rounding the end of the Annex ferry slip at the foot of Fulton street, Brooklyn, about 8 o'clock last night, rammed the steam lighter Main, owned by the Old Dominion Steamship Company and loaded with cotton, capsizing her and causing her to sink with her cargo.

Capt. Oscar Swinson and the five men of his crew on the lighter had a narrow escape from drowning. The six were in the cabin of the lighter eating when the tug ran into their boat. They scrambled to the deck and were pulled aboard the tug James Watt by her crew, which was moored at Jewell's wharf. The Pennsylvania Railroad tug went on.

The capsized lighter and cargo were left at the dock all night.

BLOOD OVER TANGLED LINES.

Fishermen on the Taurus Have a Lively Fight Out at Sea.

Edwin Suptle of 434 West Forty-second street was fishing next to Aiden Kenney of 101 Boyd street, Jersey City, on the steamer Taurus out on the Fishing Banks yesterday. Their lines became tangled and a fight ensued. Suptle, it is alleged, stabbed Kenney in the neck.

The affray caused a lot of excitement among the passengers. Suptle was taken in charge by members of the crew and put in irons. When the boat arrived at Pier 1, North River, he was turned over to the Church street police and locked up.

Kenney was able to go home.

UNION DROPS THE CONFESSION

REQUIRES NO ADHERENCE TO WESTMINSTER ARTICLES

And Returns to First Principles as a Trainer of Evangelical Preachers—Got an Additional $240,000 About the Time That It Reverted to Its Old Charter.

Out of Pittsburg yesterday came the proclamation that the Union Theological Seminary had formally renounced the Westminster Confession. The announcement was misleading, but it seems to have been based on solid foundations. The Westminster Confession had nothing to do with the Union Theological Seminary when that institution was founded for the training of men to preach the Gospel along the doctrines of the evangelical churches.

Later the seminary put itself, through its trustees, under the supervision of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. Later still it amended its charter by making the Westminster Confession a part of that charter. Recently the trustees, in meeting assembled, voted to go back to first principles and so far as any one of them is willing to make a statement, the Confession was eliminated from the charter.

It was even rumored yesterday—but nobody would admit the truth of the rumor—that the seminary had passed from under the control of the Presbyterian General Assembly at the time it gave up the Confession of Faith.

But certainly, whatever happened and whenever it happened, $240,000 was added to the funds of the seminary at about the time of the trustees' meeting. Nobody intimated, of course, that this money was in any way an influence with the trustees directly. But there were broad and positive intimations that the money was given to the seminary under conditions which made the seminary feel much more independent of the conservative forces in the Presbyterian Church than it has felt in this generation.

The story as it came out of Pittsburg was that Prof. Davis Schley Schaff of the Western Theological Seminary at Alleghany City had announced there in an interview that certain authorities of Union Seminary had told him that the board of directors of Union, after receiving two gifts of $120,000 each, had "discarded the Westminster Confession and had unanimously adopted a new creed."

There was no intimation here that any step of the sort had been taken by the union Seminary trustees and a great deal of interest was at once aroused by the announcement.

The Union Seminary has been in more or less difficulty with the straiter sect of Presbyterians for years. It has been denounced in more controversial days than these as a "hotbed of heresy." Dr. Briggs, who was chased out of the Presbyterian Church because of his heterodox notions, was a professor there. So was Dr. McGiffert, whose writings have caused sore conflict in many a presbytery and synod and assembly in the last five years.

Graduates of the Union Seminary have been regarded with deep suspicion when they have applied to presbyteries for admission to the ministry. They have been cross questioned and pounded down to the most literal statements of their beliefs, especially as to the verbal inspiration of the Scriptures. The older and stricter Presbyterians seemed to feel always that the possession of a Union diploma justified the arrest of the progress of any candidate for holy orders on the ground that he was, religiously speaking, a suspicious character. The report of the casting out of the Westminster Confession, therefore, by the seminary seemed a bold declaration in a long suppressed warfare.

The Rev. Dr. Francis Brown, however, speaking in the absence of the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, the president of the seminary, made an official statement in which he explained that the seminary had not undertaken to abrogate the Westminster Confession and make a new creed in its place, but had merely eliminated the confession from the charter of the institution, where it was an extraneous growth, anyway.

Said Dr. Brown:

"The board of directors of the Union Theological Seminary have for some time been discussing the propriety of falling back upon the original charter obligations of the seminary in reference to the qualifications of directors and professors.

"These obligations are fully expressed in the preamble of the constitution adopted Jan. 18, 1836, and in the articles of incorporation filed in 1839. These do not require a subscription to the Westminster Confession of Faith, which was a later provision and has since been removed.

"The preamble in question says:

"'It is the design of the founders to furnish the means of a full and thorough education in all the subjects in the best theological seminaries in the United States, and also to embrace therewith a thorough knowledge of the standards of faith and discipline of the Presbyterian Church.'

"This is the substance of the doctrinal requirements:

"As a return to the original charter obligations implies a previous deviation from them, it should be pointed out that the deviation has been in the matter of amendments to the preamble and the constitution, for instance, by requiring a subscription to the Westminster Confession and the omission of the requirement to teach the standard of the Presbyterian Church. This omission occurred, probably, on account of the thought that such a requirement was not necessary, in view of the requirement to subscribe to the Confession.

"The recent action of the board of directors, in returning to the original charter obligations, does not alter the attitude of the present members of the board or of the faculty toward the Presbyterian Church and the Westminster Confession. It makes it possible in the future to have teachers who, although they are not prepared to subscribe to the Confession, are earnest Christian men. For years past the seminary has had professors who are not Presbyterians, for instance, Prof. Charles Augustus Briggs, who is an Episcopalian, and Prof. Arthur Cushman McGiffert, who is a Congregationalist.

"The act of incorporation of the seminary says that 'equal privileges of admission and instruction with all the advantages of the institution shall be allowed to students of every denomination of Christians.'

"All of us feel that the most important safeguard for the seminary and the assur-

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