DEATH OF PROF. O. C. MARSH.

YALE'S FAMOUS PALÆONTOLOGIST DIES OF PNEUMONIA.

The News a Surprise to the University—Attendance on the Schurz Dinner Aggravated a Cold—His Distinguished Career in Science—Honors Bestowed Upon Him.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 18.—Prof. Othniel C. Marsh, Ph. D., LL. D., professor of paleontology and curator of the geological collection in Yale University, died in this city today of pneumonia. Three weeks ago Prof. Marsh contracted a severe cold. This was aggravated by his attendance at the dinner given to Carl Schurz in New York city. When he returned to New Haven he said he was feeling wretched. Dr. Thomas H. Russell was called and he found the professor had symptoms of pneumonia. Since that time Prof. Marsh continued to fail and his death occurred at 10 o'clock this morning.

The news of Prof. Marsh's death was a great shock in university circles, for it was not even known that he was seriously ill. He leaves no immediate relatives. No brothers or sisters survive him. Most of his distant relatives reside in the West. His nearest relative in the East is George Peabody Wetmore of Providence, United States Senator from Rhode Island. Arrangements for the funeral of Prof. Marsh are in charge of William W. Farnham, Treasurer of the Yale Corporation and a warm personal friend of the dead professor.

Othniel Charles Marsh was born in Lockport, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1831, and was consequently sixty-eight years old. He was sent to Phillips Andover Academy and later to Yale College, from which institution he graduated in the class of 1860. Prof. Eugene L. Richards, the late William Walter Phelps, the late Professor of Fine Arts at Yale, Daniel C. Gilman, Prof. Eugene L. Richards and Prof. Francis Peabody Emmons were among his classmates. After graduating he studied mineralogy and paleontology for two years at the Sheffield Scientific School, spending three years more in Germany at Berlin, Heidelberg and Breslau.

A professorship in mineralogy was established for him at Yale University in 1866, and he held it till his death. He took hardly a teaching professorship, as Prof. Marsh at the time was devoted principally to hunting fossils and to work in the museum. He was a man of wealth, being a nephew of George Peabody, the banker, and never drew a salary from Yale College. It was due to his influence that George Peabody was induced to make to Yale the gift of the Peabody Museum, in which Prof. Marsh's collections are stored.

In 1868 Prof. Marsh began the exploration of the Rocky Mountain region, letting out expeditions year after year at his own expense to explore the Indian districts, but before 1873 he was appointed by the United States Geological Survey in the capacity of chief paleontologist. In the course of his investigations he saw a great deal of the Indians and took a lively interest in them. His attack on an Indian raid in 1875 had for a result an improvement in the treatment by the government. Some years ago when he entertained the Indian chief Red Jacket and his followers at his home on Prospect Hill, New Haven, his experiences in this strange guest entertained the town. In the meetings of scientific associations Prof. Marsh always took a prominent part. He was President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1878 and President of the National Academy of Sciences from 1883 to 1885. In 1887 he received the degree of doctor of philosophy from Heidelberg University at its 500th anniversary, and in the same year from the University of Harvard College its 250th anniversary, receiving the degree of doctor of laws from that university.

Prof. Marsh never married, but kept house in the home he built for himself on the edge of Prospect Hill. He has enriched the museum with specimens of fossil animals, some of them of the very highest scientific importance. As the work of collecting went on much faster than that of describing the specimens acquired, it is likely that the museum will be much increased when the specimens lying in the cellars of the Peabody Museum are unpacked and classified.

Besides the other great discoveries he made hundreds of unknown extinct vertebrates that had never before been found in America. Among his important discoveries are those of a new order of birds with teeth like the dinosaur lizards, and the first known American pterodactyles. In the eocene tertiary of the Rocky Mountains he found two new orders of large mammals, the tillodonta and the huge uintatheria, as large as an elephant and with horn cores on its skull. In the same formation he made another his most startling discovery, that of the true ancestor of the horse, the eohippus, as large as a fox, with four toes and no hoofs, but with traces of five toes on the hind foot, and, in newer formations, the orohippus and epihippus. He also found the titanomeryx, rat and marsupials discovered in the United States, the great horned brontotherium and the biggest land animals yet discovered, the dinosaurs, of which he obtained specimens in great numbers.

Since 1870 Prof. Marsh had been preparing monographs describing his discoveries, some than 200 of which have appeared in the American Journal of Science and in the publications of the United States Geological Survey. The last to appear was "The Dinosaurs of North America," issued in 1896. Prof. Marsh belonged to many foreign societies, such as the British Geological Society, which in 1877 conferred its Bigby Medal on him, and the French Academy of Sciences. Last year he was made corresponding member of the French Academy.

Prof. Marsh will be not remembered at Yale in his museum only, but in days, made in January, he had arranged and collected in an invaluable series of examples of vertebrate and invertebrate fossils from all over North America, the collection numbering many thousand individual specimens. These he gave to Yale in 1898, a year, accompanying the gift with the following remarks:

"It has always been a part of my plan that the scientific collections which I have made should become the property of Yale, and from the first I provided in my will for such a disposition of them. As it now seems probable that I shall survive to see my original intention of building for the department of paleontology that should be worthy of original research as well as study, I have decided to give my collections with university.

"The entire collection includes six individual collections. The first were vertebrate fossils, the most important part of the gift. This includes mammals, birds and reptiles of North America, a unique collection, of which Prof. Huxley said in 1876 that it was the greatest collection of the kind in the world and expressed a desire to study it. The number of specimens has been doubled since then, and is now upward of 600. Second is the collection of fossil footprints, taken mostly from the region of the Connecticut Valley. Third is that of invertebrate fossils, including specimens from all over the world, secured by Prof. Marsh both by individual and over 30 expeditions. This collection includes several thousand specimens from Illinois, from the Niobrara, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Indiana and the largest series of trilobites in existence. Fourth in the series is recent material, the most complete, according to English scientific men, of all similar collections. In this collection are specimens of almost every animal known to science, among them thirteen gorillas in perfect preservation. The two remaining collections are American archæology and ethnology, including several thousand specimens from Central America, and a fine collection of Indian relics.

"In presenting his invaluable gift, Prof. Marsh wrote to Yale as follows:

"At my decease, or if I discover afterward, these collections should be under the charge of the trustees of the Peabody Museum and their successors, in the special custody of curators appointed by them.

"Among the specimens of special interest is a complete series of casts showing the genealogy of the horse, made out by Prof. Marsh and begun by Prof. Huxley, who used the series in his lectures on evolution. There are also all the specimens of aboriginal birds with teeth, including the gigantic Dimorpha, with huge Miocene mammals called by the Indians the ancestors of the great flying dragons of Pterodactyl. The Mesozoic reptiles are represented by the gigantic Dinosaurian specimen, the only one of its kind to be seen anywhere.

Obituary Notes.

Edward L. Ingraham, a retired banker of Bloomfield, N. J., died suddenly yesterday in the office of his son, Edward, in Broadway and Thirty-first street. Mr. Ingraham came to this city with his son Henry G. Ingraham on Friday last to buy a naphtha launch, and on Saturday to consult a physician about his weak heart. He became very ill on Friday night, and a physician who was called in worked over him for several hours. He died at Lenox in the morning. The body was taken to Bloomfield yesterday afternoon. The dead man was well known in Bloomfield. For many years he was president of the Strong State Bank there. He was also connected with the Bundy Manufacturing Company, Binghamton Carriage Company, the Chenango Valley Bank and the Eureka Egg Machine Company. He leaves a large fortune in oil lands. He was 68 years of age and leaves a widow and three children.

The Rev. Henry Matthias Booth, D. D., LL. D., President of Auburn Theological Seminary, died yesterday of heart failure at noon yesterday in his home in Auburn. He was at the seminary on Friday morning, but in the afternoon he was compelled to retire to his home. Yesterday he seemed his usual self. He was a brother of Dr. Charles Booth, the family physician, who attended his illness not at all alarming. A short time later he died. Dr. Booth was the first President of Auburn Theological Seminary. He was born in New York city Oct. 3, 1843, and graduated from Williams in 1864 and from Union Theological Seminary in 1867. For twenty-four years he held a pastorate in Englewood, N. J. He began his work in Auburn in October, 1893.

Mrs. Chloe Rosaltha Cruikshank, the wife of Dr. James Cruikshank, principal of Public School 12, in Brooklyn, died of pneumonia on Friday at her home, 20 South Oxford street. She was long one of the most active workers in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and it was while she was attending a temperance conference in Newburg, three weeks ago, that she contracted the disease which resulted in her death. She was the daughter of the late Homer J. Hough of Boonville, N. Y. She leaves two sons. The funeral services will be held this afternoon in the Memorial Presbyterian Church in Seventh avenue.

Louis Emerson Howard of Plainfield, N. J., died yesterday aged 52. He was born in Brooklyn. For several years he was associated with his father in the dry goods business in New York under the firm name of Howard, Sanger & Co. Later the name was changed to Howard Bros. It was through Mr. Howard's efforts that club cars were introduced on the New Jersey Central Railroad. The first one was built ten years ago and was named "Howard" in his honor.

Hugh Nelson, aged 81, died in Hopkinsville, Ky., yesterday, of pneumonia. He belonged to the noted Nelson family of Virginia, and was related to Thomas Nelson Page, the famous author. He was a veteran of the Texas war for independence, the Mexican war and the civil war.

The Rev. Joseph Wood, a retired Baptist minister, died at Mountainville, Orange county, on Saturday morning. He was 76 years old and leaves a widow and three children. Mr. Wood was the son of a Methodist minister. He retired about five years ago.

Prof. Theodore Hobigand died at Scituate, Mass., yesterday, aged 75. He was born in France and came to this country when a young man. He was for many years professor of languages in Brown University, retiring about fifteen years ago.

Silas Constant, a member of U. S. Grant Post, 327, G. A. R., died on Friday at his home, 1 6 Lexington avenue, Brooklyn, in his fifty-eighth year. He served in the civil war with the 13th N. Y. V. He was a veteran fireman.

ASSEMBLY HAS CUBAN ARMY LIST.

Gen. Roloff Says Its Members Must be Consulted in the Payment of the Troops.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

HAVANA, March 18.—Gen. Roloff, Inspector-General of the Cuban Army, is rather strangely airing his opinions in favor of the action of the Cuban Assembly. Gen. Roloff, who until the present time has been helping Gen. Gomez, now says that the rolls of the Cuban Army which have been requested of him by the Assembly have been delivered to that body because the Assembly is the superior power. Only the Assembly has the complete lists of the army, he says, and it will consequently be necessary to have an understanding with the Assembly in regard to the distribution of the $3,000,000 received from the United States to be paid to the troops. Gen. Roloff adds that $3,000,000 is not enough, and that Gen. Gomez will have trouble if the distribution of the money is made without the authority of the Assembly.

Gen. Brooke has decreed that municipalities which claim rights of property in the cemeteries of the island shall present their claims before the Civil Governors within two months. The Catholic Church claims the property rights in these cemeteries, and if the decision of the Civil Governors is favorable to the municipalities or the Church an appeal can be made by either to the Superior Court, or if that court is not yet organized the appeal may be made to the Governor-General.

The Cuban General Lovnaz has been appointed Civil Governor of Puerto Principe and Major E. Ladd has been appointed Paymaster-General of the island.

Mrs. Brooke, wife of the Governor-General, has been appointed President of the Pious Junta of Cuban ladies patronizing the Asylum for Orphans.

The Seventh Cavalry was reviewed by Gen. Fitzhugh Lee at Buena Vista to-day.

The United States cruiser Chicago, which convoyed the transport Meade conveying the $3,000,000 to pay the Cuban soldiers, left the harbor to-day and the auxiliary cruiser Resolute entered.

Gen. Gomez continues to be the recipient of popular demonstrations.

WOMAN FOUND DROWNED.

She Wore a Blue Serge Dress and a Heavy Black Reefer Jacket.

YONKERS, March 18.—The body of a woman was discovered by Detective T. B. Lehaney of the New York Central Railroad floating in the Hudson this evening just at dusk. The woman must have been about 40 years of age and was 5 feet 4 inches tall. The hair is brown and was worn in pompadour fashion.

She had no hat, but was otherwise fully dressed. Her dress was of blue serge, and she wore a black reefer jacket of heavy material. Her shoes were of black kid, buttoned, and she wore new rubbers. An examination of the clothing revealed nothing by which the woman could be directly identified. Her hands were gloved in tan kid. She had no jewelry. The eyes are dark gray and one of the front teeth is of gold.

From the appearance of the woman's countenance it is believed that the body was not in the water more than a day.

Business Troubles.

Deputy Sheriff O'Donnell has received an attachment against George T. Davidson, lawyer, of 100 Broadway for $1,565 in favor of Mathews, Grange & Co. of 40 Wall street. The claim is for balance due on a check for $3,500 which they say he gave them on Jan. 24 for certain bonds which they held as collateral security for a loan. The bonds were delivered to him. The check was presented at the Fifth Avenue Trust Company, on which it was drawn, and was returned marked "short of funds." One thousand seven hundred and five dollars was subsequently paid on account of the check.

Eight New Court Officers for Brooklyn.

The Justices of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn have appointed these court officers to fill vacancies: Robert B. Keeler, George C. Manning, Fred H. Barre, James McMullen, Richard E. Jackson, Frank S. Chadwick, John J. McQuade, and Frank M. Rooney.

The Weather.

There was a well-defined and severe storm central in the Ohio Valley yesterday moving northeastward. The area of disturbance extended from the lake regions southwest to the Texas coast. High winds were blowing in the southwest, the Central States and the lake regions, and the winds were becoming high on the middle Atlantic and New England coasts, where they were blowing on shore with dense fog. Rain or snow was falling over all the country east of the Rocky Mountains, except Florida and western Texas. There was snow in the lake section and New England states. The rainfall was very heavy in the Central States and will cause a rapid rise in the Mississippi and its tributaries.

Colder weather was spreading down from the Northwest, where the temperature ranged from zero to ten below. It was warmer all east of the Mississippi River.

In this city there was snow and sleet in the morning and rain and fog the rest of the day; average humidity 93 per cent; wind southeasterly, average velocity, 18 miles an hour; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M. 30.12, 3 P. M. 29.77.

The temperature as recorded by the official thermometer and also by THE SUN's thermometer at the street level is shown in the annexed table:

	Official. 1899.	Official. 1898.	Sun's. 1899.		Official. 1899.	Official. 1898.	Sun's. 1899.
9 A. M.	39°	41°	38°	6 P. M.	45°	44°	47°
12 M.	37°	48°	41°	9 P. M.	47°	43°	48°
3 P. M.	39°	50°	45°	12 Mid.	48°	40°	48°

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR SUNDAY.

For New England, rain or snow, mostly rain; high easterly winds, backing to north.

For eastern New York, rain; winds, becoming high, northerly.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland and eastern Pennsylvania, rain, followed by clearing; colder by Sunday night; brisk southerly winds, shifting to northwesterly.

For New Jersey and Delaware, rain; colder in interior by Sunday night; winds, becoming high, northeasterly.

For western Pennsylvania and Ohio, generally fair, except snow flurries near the lake; colder in southern portion; brisk northerly winds.

For western New York, rain or snow; brisk northerly winds.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

The People's line steamers will resume their trips to Albany for the season on Thursday, March 23. The fleet, Richmond and Drew, will leave Pier 32, foot of Canal street, every evening at 5 o'clock except Saturday.

The Citizens' Troy line of steamers will resume business for the season of 1899 on Thursday, March 23, leaving West Tenth street pier, New York, daily, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock.

DEFENCE OF THE FRENCH NAVY.

Admiral Rieunier Attacks M. Lockroy During the Naval Estimates Debate.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, March 18.—The debate on the naval estimates was continued in the Chamber of Deputies to-day. Admiral Rieunier, Deputy for Charente-Inferieure, made an attack upon M. Lockroy, Minister of Marine, declaring that he had persistently blackened the reputation of the navy. The motives which the Minister had advanced for his course of action in his speech of yesterday, the Admiral said, were as singular as they were impracticable. He referred to M. Lockroy's experiments with the submarine boat Gustave Zede with biting sarcasm, saying that he presumed that the success of those experiments accounted for the action of the committee in bringing in an amendment to prevent the construction of another boat of that type. He advocated the building of ironclads, and declared that France was in the front rank in the matter of naval construction.

M. Piou argued that France did not have the fleet she deserved and said that sacrifices must be made to meet her needs.

FINLAND PETITION REJECTED.

Czar Orders the Deputation to Return Home—Plans for Emigration.

Special Cable Dispatches to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 18.—The deputation of 500 persons who came here to present a petition with 500,000 signatures relating to the imperial decree of Feb. 15 concerning the Constitution of Finland have been ordered to return home immediately. In the event of their failure to comply with this mandate force is threatened.

LONDON, March 18.—In consequence of the discontent at the conscription and other hardships in Finland, representatives of the Finnish Political and Emigration Society are now in London making inquiries as to the most suitable territory for the reception of thousands of Finnish emigrants. Their choice lies between the Argentine Republic and Canada.

AUSTRIA'S HAZLETON CLAIMS.

Our Refusal to Give Compensation to Miners' Families Not Considered Final.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

VIENNA, March 18.—It is semi-officially announced that it has not as yet been definitely decided to raise the Austrian Legation at Washington to the grade of an embassy.

It is also semi-officially stated that Austria does not consider the Hazleton, Pa., incident closed by the refusal of the United States Government to admit the Austrian claim for compensation to the families of the Hungarian miners killed there, Austria still maintaining the justice of the claim.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S BREAKDOWN.

His Subordinates Do Practically All of His Work Now.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, March 18.—Chancellor Hohenlohe's decrepitude has been much commented on in the Reichstag lobby this week. He has almost suddenly broken down. His subordinates do practically all of his work, but as Dr. Miquel, though not Chancellor, is Hohenlohe's real colleague, the Chancellor's retention in office only slightly affects affairs.

FATAL EXPLOSION IN FRANCE.

Three Men Killed in an Ammunition Factory at Bourges—Three Hurt at Marseilles.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, March 18.—An explosion occurred in the shell-filling department of the ammunition factory at Bourges to-day, killing three men and injuring three others.

An explosion also occurred in a cartridge factory at Marseilles this afternoon, in which one soldier was severely injured and two others slightly hurt.

Expenses of the Peace Conference.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 18.—A despatch to the Central News from The Hague says the Government of the Netherlands has asked the Chambers for a credit of 75,000 florins to defray the expenses of the peace conference to be held there, beginning May 18.

Tax Demonstrations in Spain.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

MADRID, March 18.—Placards have been posted at Castellon and Alcala de Chisvert calling upon taxpayers to refuse to pay their taxes. The placards, which were addressed to the repatriated soldiers, were torn down by the police.

Dr. Solf's Trip to Apia.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, March 18.—Dr. Solf leaves soon to succeed Dr. Raffel at Apia. He will travel via London, Washington, and San Francisco, and will visit both foreign offices.

M. Turpin Wants a New Trial.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, March 18.—*Gil Blas* says that M. Turpin, the inventor of the explosive melinite, who was convicted of treason some time ago, has decided to apply for a revision of his trial.

Still Hoping to Find the Dredge Admiral.

NORFOLK, Va., March 18.—The tug Pioneer of Philadelphia, Capt. Minford, this morning towed into Norfolk harbor a water and coal scow which was attached to the dredge Admiral when she was abandoned at sea after the tug Bowen, which was towing the dredge, sunk with all aboard. The disaster, by which twelve men lost their lives, occurred off Hog Island, this coast, on March 8. The excellent condition of the scow as viewed causes the crew of the Pioneer to believe that the Admiral is afloat and has merely drifted further to windward than did the scow.

The pedestal, the support of health and beauty, is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. There can be no beauty without health. There can be no health when the delicate womanly organs are diseased. Diseases which undermine woman's health and prey upon her beauty, irregular periods, inflammation, ulceration and female weakness, are perfectly and permanently cured by the use of "Favorite Prescription."

MRS. PLACE WEAKENING.

MUCH AFFECTED BY THE VISIT OF HER BROTHER.

She Watched for Him Anxiously Until His Arrival and When He Left She Spent a Long Time in Tears—Fears Entertained That She May Break Down Completely.

SING SING, N. Y., March 18.—To-day, for the first time since her arrival at the prison, Mrs. Place, the condemned murderess, began to show signs of losing the wonderful self-control that has distinguished her. The visit of her brother, Peter Garretson, this afternoon unnerved her considerably, and she broke down and cried for a long time after he had gone. She had a very poor night. She went to bed about 10 o'clock and soon after she fell into a light slumber. She awoke about midnight, and from that time until 7 o'clock, when she got up and dressed, she slept very little. She hardly touched her breakfast, and left her room to be fixed by the matron. Instead of doing it herself, as has been the case heretofore.

All during the morning she showed signs of increasing nervousness, which was ascribed to her sleeplessness. She asked Mrs. Riley, the matron, several times if nothing had been heard from her brother. For two days nothing had been heard from him and Mrs. Place had almost given up the hope of seeing him to-day, when he arrived late this afternoon. He came alone, his daughter, whom he expected to bring, feeling at the last moment that she could not stand the ordeal.

Mr. Garretson was very much affected upon meeting the Warden, and the tears continually ran down his face. Mr. Sage took him into his own house to allow him to regain control of himself, and then he was taken by a keeper to see his sister. Mrs. Place, always on the alert for a visitor, heard him coming and was at the door to meet him. The sight of his sister was too much for him and he breakdown and sobbed when he took her hand and kissed her. Mrs. Place also began to cry badly, and for some time neither of them could speak. The interview, which is probably the last the two will ever hold, lasted about an hour. When Mr. Garretson came out he was crying and sobbing, and his sister was in a like condition.

Mr. Garretson left for his home in New Brunswick almost immediately. He refused to say anything about the interview with his sister before leaving. Mrs. Place cried for a long time after he had gone. The general impression is that her self-control will not last much longer, and a general breakdown is feared.

Warden Sage said to-day that Mrs. Place knew just about when she would have to die, although the direct announcement will not be made to her until later. To-morrow Dr. Cole, her spiritual adviser, is expected from Yonkers, and his visit will doubtless have a good effect.

The preparations for Mrs. Place's execution, which it is believed will occur on Tuesday, are being made rapidly now but with considerable more secrecy than in former cases. Every effort is being made by Warden Sage and the prison officials to prevent any great publicity concerning the details. In doing so the Warden believes he is only following out the suggestion of the Governor to have nothing sensational characterize any of the proceedings.

State Electrician Davis was here again to-day and made a more complete test of the electrical apparatus. He spent some time in the death chamber, after which he had a long talk with the Warden. He refused to say whether the electrical arrangements would differ in any respect from those of other executions, nor would he discuss the matter at all. He will probably make one more visit to the prison before the day set.

Warden Sage called up Gov. Roosevelt on the long-distance telephone this afternoon in regard to some of the details yet unarranged for. He said that as yet no women have volunteered to act in the capacity of physician or attendant at the execution as suggested by the Governor. It is said to-day that one of the matrons now attending Mrs. Place would probably consent to accompany her into the death chamber. The most important question of those yet remaining undecided is the way in which Mrs. Place will be taken from her present quarters to the death chamber. The Warden thought possibly that before the execution he would have the woman taken to one of the specially designed "murderers's awaiting death" chairs. These are built right next to the death chamber, and were designed in such a way that the person to be executed would not be exposed to the gaze of any of the other prisoners or any one outside of the prison. It was practically decided to-day, however, to have Mrs. Place remain in her room on the ten floor of the cell building until the time comes to conduct her to the chair.

According to Mr. Sage that part of the proceedings will not depend upon Mrs. Place's condition. It was feared that to remove her to a death cell from her present surroundings would result in her breaking down completely. A feature that Mrs. Place would be pleased Mrs. Place will wear a plain black gown of her own which will be an angel so as to readily admit the fastening of the electrode to her leg.

IMPENDING CHANGES IN QUEENS.

Dr. Lusk and Matthew J. Goldner Will Probably Both Be Retired from Office.

Many important changes are anticipated in the next week or so among the various heads of public departments in the borough of Queens. It was officially announced yesterday that Dr. Oswd L. Lusk, Assistant Sanitary Inspector of the borough, will be removed next week. His successor will be Dr. C. N. Platt of Astoria. The offices of the Board of Health are located in Jamaica. Dr. Lusk lives at Rockaway Beach. Previous to consolidation he was for several years Health Officer of the town of Hempstead, and made quite a record fighting the Barren Island nuisances and the dumping of garbage off the Rockaway shores. Dr. Platt is one of the foremost physicians in the borough. The salary of the office is $3,500 a year.

Matthew J. Goldner, the present Deputy Commissioner of Sewers for the borough of Queens, it is said, will also retire within the next few weeks, and will be succeeded by William A. Wynn of far Rockaway, Vice-President of the bank in that village. It is said that Wynn is an authority on sewers, having superintended the construction of the Far Rockaway system, which is said to be the best sewer system in the state.

Joseph L. Ashmead of Jamaica has been assigned to duty in the borough Highway Department as Deputy Assistant Engineer at a salary of $1,100 a year, while George Berger of Long Island City has been made a transitman at a salary of $1,000 a year.

DIED IN ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

Aged Hairdresser Stricken with Heart Disease While at Mass.

Francis Chagnot, 70 years old, a French hairdresser, of 824 Sixth avenue, fell dead yesterday morning in St. Patrick's Cathedral. Chagnot, who was a devout Catholic, attended 8 o'clock mass every morning in the cathedral. He took his customary seat yesterday in a pew on a side aisle. During the canon of the mass Chagnot fell to the floor of the pew. Two men picked him up and carried him to the vestibule. An ambulance was summoned, but he was dead when it arrived. The apparent cause of death was heart disease.

The Rev. Dr. Hillis Takes Charge of Plymouth Church To-Day.

The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, the successor of the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, will preach his inaugural sermon this morning. He will also occupy the pulpit in the evening. Mrs. Hillis is ill. On her return from Old Point Comfort she was taken seriously ill in Philadelphia and was not able to accompany her husband to Brooklyn. She will go to Lakewood as soon as her health permits. The Rev. Dr. Abbott has got back from his trip to Boston and will probably be on hand to witness his successor's advent to-day.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford Sells His Brooklyn House.

The fine house of Gen. Stewart L. Woodford at 880 President street, on the Park Slope, in Brooklyn, has been sold to Mr. G. E. Behr for $20,000. Since his return from Spain Gen. Woodford has been living at the Hotel Margaret on Columbia Heights. He has made arrangements to spend the summer in Europe, and it is said that on his return he may move to Manhattan.

The Dixie to Be Fitted Up as a Transport.

The transport Dixie, formerly the Morgan line steamer El Rio, arrived yesterday from the League Island Navy Yard, and was moored at the foot of Amity street, Brooklyn. She will be fitted up as a troopship with accommodations for about 1,000 men, and, when some necessary alterations are completed, will sail for Manila. During the war the Dixie served as an auxiliary cruiser.

A Septuagenarian Offender Convicted.

Robert Westley, 74 years old, who was arrested in Brooklyn a few weeks ago for swindling grocers by falsely representing that he was authorized to sell them sugar stock of the Arbuckle Bros. here, has been convicted in the Special Court of Sessions and will be sentenced to-morrow.

FINE PAINTINGS EXHIBITED.

Part of Dr. George Reuling's Collection to Be Sold Here This Week.

There were placed on exhibition at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries yesterday 160 paintings, which are to be sold at auction on Thursday and Friday evenings of this week. They belong in the collection of Dr. George Reuling of Baltimore, who has been collecting for thirty years. Dr. Reuling has made sufficient of a hobby of the work of collecting to lead him to make a study of the traits of the artists whose styles he affects, and these he has welcomed wherever found. He bought the paintings for his own gratification, but has concluded to part with a portion of his collection. The painting which probably will be generally admitted to be the best of that catalogued for sale, is the Ruysdael (45), "City of Lucerne, with its Bleaching Grounds." It is only one of several representations of the old Dutch city painted by the artist, but it is one of the good examples of his work and has an unmistakable charm that grows with study. The painting is comprehensive, showing the city on the plain, with houses in low tone beneath the shadows amid the trees, a bright meadow beyond, and upon nearer view revealing the bleaching linens that supply a part of the picture's title, while some figures lighten one corner of the foreground, and over all a sky that is almost a wonderful cloud study, as one onlooker yesterday phrased it. The cloud masses make an irregular light fall upon the landscape. Some of the rolling cloud piles are full of light, others dark and heavy. The asking price of the painting is not unlikely to be sent into the thousands. The director of the Berlin Museum, when here during the World's Fair, told Dr. Reuling this painting was finer than a similar one in the Berlin gallery.

Dr. Reuling has been fond of still life, purchasing a number of interesting examples, among the best of which is the undeniably good "Good in Goodness" (158), Deff Dale, with Fruit, &c. (158), Kalf's, in which the shading and reflections of the golden goblet, the minute care given to the delicate ornamentation, and even to the reel that curls from the dish, attract the attention of the spectator, as does also the peculiar quality of the background, dark but of the utmost transparent depth. A painting of Kalf's which, it is said, is similar to this one, sold in Paris a couple of years ago for 60,000 francs.

Hanging not far from this, and bearing the next catalogue number, is an aggravating little picture, Van Ruisdael's "Lighthouse in Moonlight." Apart from the "Lucerne" this is the only one in the collection into which one sees the now-rising far distant moon and its reflection upon the dark waters, as though the vertical plane of the foreground were the lens of an inverted opera glass. The fish lying on a bench (46) of Beyeren's, and the larger similar group (102) of Van Beyeren's, are noticeable among the still life pictures of necessarily great value in the collection. Among the interesting landscapes is Schirmer's "Landscape, with Storks" (75), an irregular arm of a lake, or a meandering stream, bordered on the near bank by grasses and rushes and on the far side by overhanging trees; overhead the blue sky of a fair day, with occasional floating white clouds. The trees on the farther side of the water are in full foliage, some of them just taking on the first hues of autumn. In the foreground, on a flat in the shallows, two storks rest. The catalogue points out that Schirmer was one of the originators of the modern school of landscape painters in Germany.

The next number of the catalogue (80) Roos's "Cattle in Landscape," has the atmosphere of the old landscape paintings, as have numerous others in the galleries. The "Portrait of Rubens's Mother" (84), attributed to "a pupil of Rubens," might be taken as an indication of conservatism on the part of Dr. Reuling in always followed by makers of catalogues, the coloring and handling of the strong, kindly face presenting a much closer resemblance to the master's work than many suitable forgeries, badly if erroneously attributed to his hand in exhibitions and sales in this and other cities. Similar to the Ruysdael, but presenting a charming distribution of sunlight among the trees and low houses, with some figures, that make up the composition, is put down to the "School of Hobbema," although paintings not so good have been ascribed at ruinous sale to the artist himself.

There are some peculiar light effects in a large canvas, with a waterfall and many figures, put down in the catalogue to Salvador Rosa (88), and presumably a composition formed among the mountains of the Abruzzi, and there a curiously mellow afterglow of the sunset in the early evening landscape (89), which the catalogue attributes to Van Bloemen. Dr. Reuling's more old lights in a moonlight scene (115), credited to Backhuysen, in which ships light and harbor lights dimly penetrated the gloom that is only partially relieved by the moon's rays which pierce the rolling cloud banks. Another which the doctor liked well shows the Holy Family fleeing to Egypt (124), traveling by night and in the moonlight. A totem bearer in Indian dress, and an angel, characteristic of the artist, Adam Elsheimer, to whom the painting is ascribed, leading. This picture has various seals on the back, and some inscriptions in Russian.

"The Feast at Canae," by Veronese's imitator, Quellinus (128), comprises many figures with faces of strong expression. Pastures, with Bourgeois, A. charming landscape by the artist's scarce Bloemen, has a very agreeable cool atmosphere, the composition including a portion of a river. There is noticeable the "Portrait of a Dutch Lady" (140), by Mieveld, the subject of oval face, with a slight tinge of color in the cheeks, quiet, sober, steady eyes, and in the ruff and headdress of the artist's time, the early part of the seventeenth century.

Zucchero, the Spanish artist, who became a court painter to Elizabeth of England, is represented by a portrait of the Earl of Leicester (152), carefully done, even to the embroideries of the courtier's ruff. The painting came from the Gray collection, sold in London a few years ago. Winterhalter has an early "Portrait of the Prince of Wales" (77).

Admirers of paintings of apples and peaches luscious enough in chromatic representation to be all but picked from the canvas may see such in Nos. 18 and 19 of the catalogue, the work of Thomas Hooper, a Baltimore artist. There is an agreeable work of H. Bolton Jones (), very likely purchased before the artist left Baltimore, "Entrance to a French Park," in which there is an appreciative handling of the tall trees in full green foliage which border a walk down which a young girl comes, clad in blue with white cap. There are several portraits, including one from the life of Napoleon III. (7), by D. A. Woodward of Baltimore. Prof. Carl Raupp of the Royal Academy of Munich is represented by several works, including "Approaching Storm" (40), in which cattle are just entering and some just leaving the water, sheep jumpy on a hillside road, and a sailboat prepares for the approaching storm, while a single patch of light in the sky just touches a corner of the grassy hill and is reflected from a single spot on the surface of the water, all else being in the somber shadow of the darkening skies.

There is an almost astonishing quantity of well-known names in the catalogue, together with some less familiar. The catalogue does not specify a large number of signatures, but Dr. Reuling presents the paintings confidently on their merits as illustrative examples of modern American, German, and French, and early Dutch, Flemish and Italian art. The collection will be on exhibition until the evenings of sale.

OLD SAWS.

Old Proverbs Don't Always Hold Good.

"Old saws are sometimes broken. A man convinced against his will is of his own opinion still." I have seen that badly smashed. A friend came in to see me some time ago while I was in bed with nervous prostration.

The physician had strictly forbidden me to use coffee, and I had tried a little Postum Cereal Food Coffee, but the way it was served, it tasted so flat that I broke the rules of the doctor and occasionally drank a cup of coffee, although each time I suffered for it. During her conversation, she asked me why I didn't try Postum. "Oh," I said, "I have tried that, but it's no use, I can't drink it." She laughed out loud and said, "Why, my dear, you have been imposed upon. If you once have Postum made right, you will be in love with it from that time on." I listened to her with little interest and much incredulity, but she kept on insisting.

Shortly after, when I recovered a little, I was visiting a friend's house, who asked me if I would like a cup of Postum, and when it was served, it tasted no better than mine had, so you see I had, apparently, a most thorough experience with the taste of Postum, and I knew its taste to be decidedly flat and insipid.

However, I found for the good of my health, I must drink it, and so when I got home and was a little stronger, I determined to see if it could not be made to taste better. I looked at the package carefully and found that the directions were very plain, that the Postum must be allowed actual boiling of at least fifteen minutes. I put it on in cold water. It took about fifteen minutes before it commenced to boil, then I allowed it to bubble and boil fifteen minutes more, and after it had settled, I poured out a cup, which certainly was as rich a dark brown cup of coffee as I ever saw in my life, and when cream and sugar were added, I was amazed at the taste. "Eureka," I had found what I wanted. From that time on you can imagine I knew to a certainty when it was served at the table, whether Postum had been boiled long enough or not. There is as much difference as between night and day. Postum underboiled is flat, and boiled as it should be, is one of the most delicious beverages a woman ever tasted. It is strange that people try and try again, and make Postum in so slovenly a manner that they fail to get the delicious flavor from it. I, of course, have no temptation to go back to common coffee, for I have the finest coffee twice a day, and find it safe, pleasant, healthful and strengthening to the nerves.

Mrs. M. E. Love, Westinsville, Mass.

NOTE—375 prizes of Greenbacks and Gold will be paid for truthful letters regarding experience in coffee drinking. See statement in this paper Mar. 26, headed "More Boxes of Gold."

If you miss the paper, write to the Postum Co., at Battle Creek, Mich.—*Adv.*

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 05 | Sun sets.. 6 11 | Moon sets. 1 41

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 25 | Gov. Isl'd. 1 55 | Hell Gate. 3 48

Arrived—SATURDAY, March 18.

Ss St. Louis, Randle, Southampton March 11.
Ss Campania, Walker, Liverpool March 11, Queenstown 12.
Ss Aller, Nerich, Genoa.
Ss Trinidad, Fraser, Bermuda.
Ss Britannic, Trader, O'Hagan, Antwerp.
Ss Massachusetts, Jenkins, London.
Ss Tennessee, Harding, Swansea.
Ss Buenos Ayres, Barder, Glasgow.
Ss El Dorado, Baker, New Orleans.
Ss Navahoe, Smith, Savannah.
Ss Concepcion, De La, Norfolk.
Bark Shawmut, Allen, Cienfuegos.

(For later arrivals see