DEFENDS BELLEVUE PLAN.

$11,000,000 NOT TOO MUCH TO SPEND, DR. BRANNAN SAYS.

Cost Due Not to Elaborateness, but to the Size of the New Building—Sure the First Estimate Will Not Prove Too Small—Purpose the Dome Will Serve.

Dr. John W. Brannan, president of the board of trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, replied yesterday to the criticisms made by men interested in charitable work in this city of the estimated cost of the new Bellevue.

He denied that there was any extravagance in the architectural design of the proposed building and asserted that every effort had been made both by the architects and by the trustees to plan a building that will cost as little as possible while serving adequately the purpose for which it is intended and at the same time reflecting credit on the city.

He denied also that there was any serious difference of opinion in the Bellevue board of trustees as to the advisability of accepting the plans for the $11,000,000 building.

"The fact that the hospital would cost $11,000,000," said Dr. Brannan, "was a surprise to us, and we did not know for certain that it would until about two weeks ago. But that estimate is not, as has been suggested, and as is usully the case with architects' estimates, a rough one. We took extraordinary pains with it, and we do not believe that the final cost of building will exceed the figures named.

"There is absolutely no extravagance in architectural design in the building as planned at present. It is true that it is a handsome building, but its beauty is due not to any elaboration, but to its symmetrical proportions. The stone trimmings are plain and there is no carving.

"What we are paying for is space, for it is a very large building, and extra space means more beds and more adequate accommodations for the helpers. That, and that alone, is what is making Bellevue as planned cost $11,000,000, and that, we believe, will fully justify the expenditure."

Concerning the dome over the central part of the building, against which criticism was aimed, Dr. Brannan said that the trustees had considered the advisability of doing without it, but that, owing to the great size of the building, it was found to be absolutely necessary unless all pretension to architectural beauty was to be sacrificed. He said that all the space in the dome would be available for use as a gymnasium and for living apartments. This feature of the building, he said, would not cost more than $250,000.

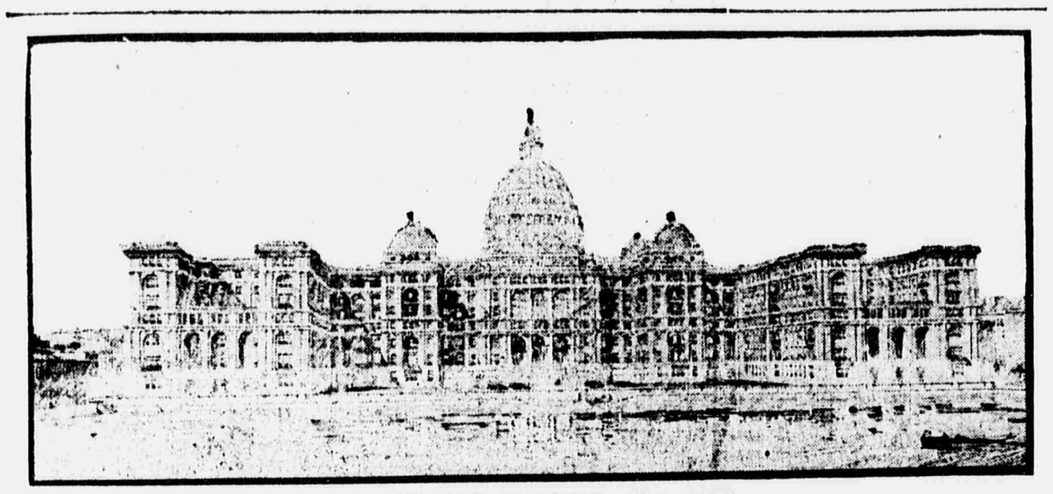
The four other smaller elevations on the roof, which have the appearance of being miniature domes, really are not domes, he said, but raised sections of the roof constructed to accentuate the pavilions under them and to conform architecturally to the large dome.

Dr. Brannan also said that the cost per bed of the new Bellevue would be as low as in any modern hospital, in New York. He said the Mount Sinai Hospital cost more than 45 cents a cubic foot while the new Bellevue, as estimated, would cost five cents less.

He said that probably only about $200,000 would be needed to begin the work this year. The Board of Estimate would have to appropriate after that about a million a year until the work was completed. The long time needed for the erection of the building is due to the fact that the new building will have to be put up one pavilion at a time.

Dr. Brannan did not think that the trustees of Bellevue would have to submit the plans "for approval" to the State Board of Charities, as that Board wants them to. He said that the State Board was acting on the assumption that Bellevue is an almshouse. It is not, Dr. Brannan said, and the trustees of the institution have, he asserted been fighting for some time in an attempt to remove the stigma attached to Bellevue on account of that idea.

Myles Tierney, one of the trustees of the hospital, said yesterday that, although there had been slight differences of opinion on the board as to certain of the details of the building, yet all the members were agreed on the general proposition that the new Bellevue could not be built, as it ought to be, for less than $10,000,000.



HOW THE NEW BELLEVUE WILL LOOK.

PRINCE PU IN WASHINGTON.

He Will Be Formally Received at the White House on Monday.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Prince Pu Lun Tsee, a nephew of the Emperor of China, arrived in Washington this morning with his suite. The Prince was met at the station by Col. Thomas W. Symons, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, representing the President; Sir Chen Tung Liang, the Chinese Minister; Chow Tszchi, First Secretary of the Chinese Legation, and other attachés. The Prince spoke through his secretary, Wong Kai Kah, a graduate of Yale, who is also his tutor, and after greetings had been exchanged the entire party was escorted to the Arlington Hotel, where the Prince and his suite will remain while in Washington.

Prince Pu Lun Tsee dined at the Chinese Legation this evening and will spend tomorrow in sightseeing around the city and suburbs. On Monday the Prince and his suite will be formally received at the White House, where later there will be held a musicale in his honor. On Tuesday Secretary Hay will give a luncheon in honor of the Prince, and soon after that the Prince will leave for St. Louis, where he will remain for about six weeks as the representative of the Chinese Emperor at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The supply ship Glacier has arrived at New York, the cruiser New York and the gunboat Bennington at Acapulco, the collier Sterling at Lambert Point and the battleship Kentucky (flagship of Rear Admiral Evans) at Port Said.

The monitor Wyoming and the destroyers Preble and Paul Jones have sailed from Panama for Acapulco, the gunboat Nashville from Hickman for Columbus, the supply ship Culgoa from Colon for Guantanamo, the training ship Dixie from League Island for Norfolk, the gunboat Marblehead from Acapulco for Mare Island, the collier Lebanon from Santo Domingo for Colon, the gunboat Elcano from Shanghai for Nankin, the collier Ajax from Shanghai for Nimrod Sound, the tug Nina from Charlestown for New York and the collier Pompey from Chemulpho for Olongapo.

DEFICIENCY BILL PASSED.

Senate Amends the Provision Reenacting the Chinese Exclusion Law.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The Senate today passed the General Deficiency Appropriation bill after amending it in several important places. This leaves only one of the great money measures, the Military Academy bill, to be passed. The House provision reenacting the present Chinese exclusion laws, which were rendered necessary by denouncement of the present treaty by China, was amended by eliminating several sections which made the execution of the law more drastic than at present, excluding Coreans, &c.

Various amendments were added regarding the claims of States for reimbursement for the expenses of raising troops during the civil war, among them reopening the claims of Maine, New Hampshire, California, New York, Rhode Island and Ohio, with a view to the allowance of certain items adjudicated in the Maryland claim and giving all the States th privilege of appealing from the decisions of the accounting officers of the Treasury.

Other amendments adopted were:

Extending for two years the time for filing claims for horses taken from Confederate soldiers in violation of the terms of the surrender.

Appropriating $6,000 for the expenses of the House and Senate in attending the opening of the St. Louis exposition.

Prohibiting the admission of immigrants whose emigration is encouraged by agreement between any foreign Government and a steamship company, either to furnish a certain number of immigrants or otherwise. This is directed against an alleged contract between the Austrian Government and a steamship line.

After passing a lot of pension bills the Senate adjourned until Monday.

DAUGHTERS IN TURMOIL AGAIN.

Their Congress Accidentally Drifts into a Discussion of Religious Belief.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—To-day the closing day of the session of the Thirteenth Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was something of a repetition of yesterday's turmoil, and when the congress accidentally drifted into a general discussion of religious belief the president-general had as much difficulty in bringing it to order as she has had at any time during her term.

The debate started over a motion to postpone the meeting of the next congress until after Holy Week. There was a general clamor for recognition, but Mrs. Murphy of Ohio, vice-president-general, gained the floor and spoke with some bitterness against the members of the Episcopal denomination, who, she said, "did not control the congress."

This caused an uproar and many of the Daughters were on their feet in an instant. An acrimonious and noisy debate followed, which was terminated by the presentation of a substitute motion by Mrs. Weed of Montana, that all meetings be postponed over Good Friday, which was adopted.

The remainder of the session was devoted to the reading and adoption of reports.

Bill for the Relief of Klaw & Erlanger.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The House Committee on Ways and Means authorized to-day a favorable report on Representative Cockran's bill for the relief of Klaw & Erlanger, theatrical managers, who imported the scenery for the "Bluebeard, Jr.," company, in bond. The property was largely destroyed in the Iroquois Theatre fire of Dec. 30, 1903, and what remained of it was stored in a warehouse, which burned on March 8 last, totally destroying the property of the "Bluebeard company." The bond is $37,800, double the value of the property. The bill relieves Klaw & Erlanger from payment upon the bond.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

To be the Military Secretary, with the rank of Major-General, Brig.-Gen. Fred C. Ainsworth.

To be Assistant Adjutant-General with the rank of Brigadier-General, Col. William P. Hall, Assistant Adjutant-General.

To be members of the executive council of Porto Rico: José C. Barbosa, Andres Crosas and Herminio Diaz y Nazario of Porto Rico.

To be assistant appraiser of merchandise, H. Morgan Ruth at Philadelphia.

Postmasters: New Jersey—George W. Pollitt at Paterson; New York, Solomon A. Royce at Liberty, and John H. McGrath at New Lebanon.

The Sultan Praises American Shipbuilders.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The President has received a personal telegram from the Sultan of Turkey congratulating him on the high ability of American shipbuilders, as shown by the cruiser Medjidia, built by the Cramps and delivered yesterday to the Turkish Government at Mytilene. The Sultan expresses the belief that the vessel is the finest of her type and says that he is greatly pleased with her. The President sent a response thanking the Sultan for his complimentary allusion to American shipbuilding proficiency.

Cruiser Tacoma to Locate Cocos Island.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The Navy Department has directed Commander Reginald F. Nicholson of the cruiser Tacoma to take his vessel on a practice run from Tacoma to Honolulu and return to San Francisco. He has been directed, also, to locate Cocos Island, a mid-Pacific speck between the California coast and the Hawaiian Islands. This low-lying reef has never been accurately charted. It is supposed that the United States sloop of war Levant was wrecked on Cocos Island in 1859. She was never heard from.

Indian Agent Anderson Removed.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The President has summarily removed Albert M. Anderson, Indian agent at Colville agency, Wash. Anderson has been under investigation for some time by Indian Inspector Nesler and Special Agent McNichols, who united in recommending his dismissal.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—These navy orders were issued to-day:

Lieutenant-Commander G. W. Denfeld, from command of the Don Juan de Austria to home and wait orders.

Lieut. J. M. Luby, from the Kearsarge to the Scorpion as executive.

Lieut. C. L. Poor, resignation accepted.

Lieut. L. H. Chandler, from command of the torpedo flotilla to duty as assistant to the naval attaché at Tokio.

Ensign W. S. Case, from the Nashville to home.

Ensigns J. J. Hyland, W. K. Riddle, B. T. Bulmer and S. I. M. Major, from the Don Juan de Austria to home and wait orders.

NEW ARMORY FOR THE 69TH.

MAYOR M'CLELLAN LAYS THE CORNERSTONE.

Anniversary of the Day When the Regiment Started for the Civil War—Justice Fitzgerald Delivers the Address—The Mayor's Little Speech.

The cornerstone of the new Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory was laid yesterday by Mayor McClellan on the forty-third anniversary of the day in '61 when the regiment marched down Broadway on its way to the front.

There was a great turnout of Irishmen to witness the ceremonies. The streets surrounding the armory site, on the west side of Lexington avenue between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, were packed from curb to curb, and the speakers' platform, in the centre of the plot, was crowded with city officials, officers of the National Guard and representatives of the various Irish societies.

The civil war veterans of the Sixty-ninth and of the regiments of Meagher's Irish Brigade and Corcoran's Legion, which grew out of it, with their tattered battle flags, had the post of honor behind the speakers.

Among them was Col. James Quinlan, whose commission as First Lieutenant in the Sixty-ninth bears the date of 1854, and is the oldest held by any man living to-day. He wore the bronze medal of honor for distinguished gallantry and had in his inside pocket a letter from Gen. Meagher, inviting him, after Bull Run, to join the Irish Brigade as Major.

Old James Owens was there, too, who was beside Col. Michael Corcoran when he was hit at Bull Run and who stuck by his wounded Colonel and was imprisoned with him at Charleston.

Justice Fitzgerald, after the opening prayer by Father William J. B. Daly, the regiment's chaplain, delivered the address of the day. He extolled the Sixty-ninth's career during the civil war and the deeds of the Irish Brigade of which it formed a part, saying:

Some idea of the terrible losses of the brigade may be formed when it is remembered that at Antietam alone the killed and wounded numbered 540, and in the heroic charge up St. Mary's Heights, that most bloody quarter of a mile ever rushed over by armed men in all the annals of strife, 545 were left on the field.

The dead of the old Sixty-ninth New York militia and of all these splendid regiments composing Corcoran's Legion and Meagher's brigade, of which it was the prolific military parent are numbered by thousands scattered throughout the theatre of war. They never disobeyed an order and they never lost a flag.

A poem of seven stanzas composed for the occasion by Joseph I. C. Clarke was read by the author's son, William J. Clarke.

Major-Gen. Martin T. McMahon once the Colonel of the regiment, presented to Mayor McClellan a silver trowel. The Mayor accepted with a few words.

"I am not here," he said, "to make a speech, but to lay a corner stone. The record of your gallant regiment, hallowed as it is by the bloody storming of St. Mary's Heights, has well deserved the recognition which it has at last received. This new armory will be, I know, an inspiration to you. There is no doubt in my mind that the old regiment will ring in as true and strong if the call comes again, as it did in the old days when the boys marched down Broadway with Col. Corcoran to the front."

When the Mayor's party marched over to the corner of the plot at Twenty-fifth street and Lexington avenue, where the Mayor laid the big gray stone under the supervision of a coupled of grizzled old stone masons.

Archbishop Farley pronounced a benediction and then the party marched down to the Ashland House where a luncheon was served.

YALE ATHLETICS.

Candidates for Crew, Track Team and Nine Busy at New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, April 23.—The development of the Yale nine the past week has been fairly steady though retarded somewhat by the cold weather. The men seem to have their eyes on the ball, getting nineteen hits in the game with the Orange Athletic Club and eighteen against Brown. It remains to be seen what the men will do against a first class pitcher, as both Brown and Orange were weak in the box. The most encouraging feature in Yale's baseball work is the steady improvement of the pitchers. MacKay is better than ever and held the Holyoke professionals down to five hits. Jackson also has improved, particularly in his control and only gave one base on balls in the Brown game. Allen has developed into a steady third man and will very likely get his chance in the big game.

There has been a very pretty race for third base, but Huiskamp, the freshman, has beaten his competitors. Although left-handed he fields his position well and bats consistently. Coté has displaced Barnes, last year's left fielder, for the present, but the outfield is still unsettled with the exception of Miller at centre field. The two games with Pennsylvania ought to bring out the abilities of the men and show whether Yale is to have a championship nine this year.

The crew seems to have benefited greatly by their week's rest at Easter. This week for the first time they succeeded in going over the four miles in racing shape. The time, about 23 minutes, was slow but was due largely to rough water and wind. The indications are now that Yale will have one of the best eights in her history. Kennedy has the best material he ever had to work with and is working to defeat Harvard for the fifth time in succession. Capt. Cross is still at stroke and will overcome his faults there as soon as he gets used to the position. He can drive the big men behind him up to their limit. Whittier is a better oar at 6 than he was at 5, and Chase, who is at 5, is now pulling one of the strongest oars in the boat. Chase is a big man with a tremendous reach which gives him a tendency to fall over at the catch. Fish at 4 is also rowing well but has some individual faults to be corrected, particularly rushing his slide. The college crew which will row Annapolis on May 7 will be made up this week. Whitney will probably stroke it, but the rest of the crew is not yet made up.

With the Pennsylvania relay races on Saturday and the spring games on April 30, Yale track men will receive a thorough trying out. In the trials held to pick the one mile relay team the men ran the quarter in the good time of 50 1-5 seconds and finished close together, Capt. Clapp leading. The distance men are getting into shape again after their rest and Parsons is approaching top notch form. Yale men expect to see him do great things in the intercollegiates. Fallows and a number of others are doing well over twenty-one feet in the broad jump. Victor, who had a badly sprained ankle, is working again in the high jump, and Behr, McLanahan and Preston have all gone 11 feet 6 inches in the pole vault. Shevlin has had a slight reversal of form in the hammer throwing, but Harris is improving and made one throw recently of 146 feet. In the shot-put things are doubtful and Glass may be allowed only in the intercollegiates.

MOURNING DAY FOR CHINESE.

"THE THIRD MOON," WHEN GRAVES MUST BE REVISITED.

All Chinatown Turns Out To-day to Carry More Supplies for the Souls in the World of Spirits—Cypress Hills the Chief Cemetery of the Celestials.

There is scarcely a house in Chinatown in which extensive preparations have not been made for to-day's pilgrimages to the various cemeteries in which the Chinese hold lots. From time immemorial the "third moon" of the Chinese year has been sacred to memorials to the dead and this is of course continued here, though on a much less lavish scale.

The memorial gifts include money, eatables, incense and candles.

The principal burying ground of the Chinese is at Cypress Hills, where the Chinese Merchants' Association owns three plots, each accommodating about three hundred graves. One of these plots is already filled and in the other there are but few vacant spaces.

As a matter of fact, the plot already filled is now full for the third or fourth time, the custom being to bury in this country only until friends and relatives can raise the funds necessary to send their dead home, where the remains may rest in peace in "the graves of their ancestors." It is rare for a Chinaman's body to remain interred in America more than four or five years.

The sentimental scruples of the Celestial prevent his allowing his dead to be shipped after the manner of ordinary consignments, and consequently the return of a dead Chinaman to his native land costs two or three times the amount required for the passage of a live one.

There was an interment yesterday and one the day before in one of the Cypress Hills plots. On both of these occasions quantities of "grave money"—squares of rice paper crossed with bars of gold and silver tinsel—were burned in the little stone shrines built for this purpose just inside the gate of every lot. Several bunches of incense and six candles were burned on each grave and a roasted chicken rice balls, bowls of tea, water and chop suey were left beside the new-made mounds. All of these, including the money are for the faring of the soul in the world of spirits. The same gifts are brought year after year, enough, it is thought, being provided each May to keep the dead in food and pocket money until the next pilgrimage. There are, of course, no services in connection with a Chinese burial. The body is never taken to the Joss house and there are no ceremonies at the grave. The mourners wear white and blue ribbons tied on their queues and white and blue patches of cloth pasted or sewed on their shoes for the first three days succeeding a death. After that a strip of blue is worn almost anywhere about the apparel by the immediate family of the deceased for three years.

The tombstones are all numbered in the Chinese cemeteries and one sometimes has to do duty for a number of burials.

BAD TIME FOR MEAT TRUST.

Stock Raisers Getting After It and It Must Look Out.

LINCOLN, Neb. April 23.—The Meat Trust is to be the object of several attacks in the West during the next few years. The most important is that engineered by the stock raisers, who propose to fight it by building independent packing houses at competitive points.

Cattle owners are to contribute to the capital stock on the basis of $1 for each head of stock owned by them, while sheep and hog men are to put up 25 cents for each piece of live mutton or pork owned by them. The object of this movement is to secure a better price for the live stock and at the same time a lower price for the consumer.

Three years ago live beef sold for $6.50 a hundred, while dressed beef brought $7.50. Now dressed beef is up to $8.50, while on the hoof cattle bring $5.50 on an average. The stockmen say that the packers are getting too big a slice of the profits.

Another movement is to secure the building of public abattoirs in the larger cities of the State, where the owners of cattle may bring their beeves, have them killed, skinned and dressed at a reasonable figure, and then be permitted to sell the carcasses to local butchers. The chief difficulty in the way is that legislation is necessary, and even a stab at the Beef Trust will hardly be a strong enough argument to increase the State appropriation bill.

The most ingenious plan of all is devised by John Quinn, an implement salesman of this city, who is trying to induce the farmers and meat buyers of the county to lend him $6,000. With this sum he proposes to enter into competition with the Armours, Cudahys and Swifts in the wholesale and retail business. He agrees to buy his cattle from the stock raisers of the country and slaughter it here. He also agrees to sell meat 10 to 20 per cent. cheaper than the packers. In answer to the question what would become of him if the packers would do as they have with other small retailers, give away meat, he replies that he would stop business until they resumed price taking.

All over the West the complaint is that the price of live stock is too low and the price of meat too high. The cattlemen, who have been agitating for an independent packing house, disclaim any idea of running out existing houses. They say they wish to create a healthy demand for range cattle, sheep and swine, and compel the present packers, through competition, to pay better prices. Some of this feeling and a great deal of the disposition to go into the packing business on the part of the stock men is due to the fact that the packers have been gradually increasing their holdings of cattle. One big firm has a 25,000 herd in eastern Colorado and others in the West and Southwest.

The price of cattle has been steadily falling for two years, and the raisers say it is all because of the combination of packers. They charge that representatives of the packers meet in Chicago every afternoon and fix the price they will pay for cattle the next day. This figure is wired to the market centres and rules there just as it does in Chicago. The man who brings in a shipment can never get a better bid than the first offered, and if he takes his stuff to another market the fact is telegraphed ahead, and he not only has to pay freight, but yardage is added to his loss column, while no better price is secured.

There has been no overproduction of cattle; in fact there has been at times a scarcity on the markets, and yet steers that sold at from $25 to $30 eighteen months ago bring but from $16 to $18 a [illegible] Secretary Martin of the [illegible] Association says that the shrinkage in values in eighteen months represents $750,000,000 loss to the stockmen.