AERIAL NAVIES BEFORE 1900 A. D.

Count von Zeppelin Solves the Problem of Controlling Airships.

German Scientists Call His Invention the Greatest Achievement of the Age.

It Can Be Steered Upward, Downward, Right, Left, Forward and Backward.

THE KAISER BACKS ITS PROMOTERS.

He Aims to Utilize It at Once in Coast Defences—Will Prove of Incalculable Value in War—Has France a Similar Contrivance?

By Henry W. Fischer.

Berlin, Feb. 8.—Leading scientists here predict that before the close of the century half of the world's passenger traffic will be conducted in the air.

Trusting in the judgment of some of the most eminent meteorologists of Germany, a number of capitalists of Berlin and other large cities are forming a big syndicate for the construction of airships, patterned after the invention of Count von Zeppelin, a well-known and popular Wuertemberg officer. The inventor has now, after years of assiduous labor, perfected his contrivance and it is approved by all who have seen it. It is pronounced the greatest achievement of the age.

The people of Stuttgart, where the inventor resides, though praising the Count for his brave services during the Franco-Prussian war, have always ridiculed him for spending his time and money on what they thought was a pseudo-scientific chimera. History credits Count von Zeppelin with having contributed much toward the success of the German army in 1871. With a few comrades he undertook a reconnoitering tour of the Alsatian strongholds. He was the only one of the party who escaped; the others were either killed or taken prisoners. He managed to place important information in the hands of General von Moltke.

VAST FORTUNE SACRIFICED.

Count von Zeppelin has spent all his life and energies in seeking to solve the problem of controlling aerial navigation. His enormous estate has been spent in the construction and trials of airships.

During all these years he took but few into his confidence. Among these were the great Stuttgart scientist, Professor Foerster, and the late specialist, Dr. von Helmholtz. These friends prophesied great things for the inventor. They anticipated that some day Von Zeppelin would announce to the world that he had overcome all obstacles.

Now, after decades of hard study and financial sacrifice, he invites the scientific world to examine the results. But it is also known that he is at the end of his resources, and that he has not money enough left to build another ship, which scientists say will cost at least 60,000 marks.

A BIG CIGAR.

The Zeppelin airship is a cigar-shaped vessel, and can be steered upward and downward, right and left, forward and backward, in fact all the difficulties of aerial travel are mastered.

The buoyancy of the ship is easily obtained, rising 20,000 feet without difficulty, and it can be dropped lightly by a few simple manipulations.

So far the load to be carried must not exceed 5,000 pounds for each vessel, but it is believed that improvements in this matter will be made at an early date.

A Daimler kerosene motor, constructed entirely of aluminum, furnishes power for wings and screws. It is said that the means of propulsion are perfect in every detail.

CAN FLOAT A WEEK.

Several inventions specially adapted to prevent the waste of gas are adjusted in the vessel, allowing it to remain above ground for a week or more at a time.

The Kaiser has shown a deep interest in the invention of Count von Zeppelin. He intimated that it should be utilized at once for coast defence.

Despite official denials, it is also learned that France is on the eve of perfecting a similar invention. None appreciate better than the German military the value of such vessels in case of war.

Marine vessels would be helpless with a craft above them able to drop explosives on their decks, and towns and forts would also be at their mercy.

GEN. GURKO RECALLED.

The Much-Hated Henchman of the Late Czar Again Appointed Governor of Poland.

By Henry W. Fischer.

Berlin, Feb. 9.—The news reaches here to-day that the Czar, frightened by the recent bold doings of the Nihilists, has asked General von Gurko to again accept the Governor-Generalship of Poland.

In order to pacify the Nihilistic element the Czar deposed the General when he ascended the throne, as he was reputed to be the late Czar's most inexorable henchman.

MR. CUST WILL EXPLAIN.

A Statement About His Dismissal by William Waldorf Astor Expected in the Monday Papers.

By Julian Ralph.

London, Feb. 8.—The Pall Mall Gazette has a notice this afternoon stating that Mr. Henry Cust's future address is the Carlton Club, Pall Mall. On top of this it is known that William Waldorf Astor is to make Sir Douglas Straight editor of the Gazette. Mr. Cust handed the paper over to him at noon to-day.

Sir Douglas Straight and Lord Hamilton have been editors of Mr. Astor's magazine, and once before—this was some fifty years ago—Straight was a London editor. Meantime he has been in India serving as a judge.

Mr. Astor is said to have offered to apologize to Mr. Cust for the slight he put upon him by dismissal with a week's notice without giving any reasons. Cust remains indignant and will publish a statement in the London newspapers of Monday morning.

This statement will not be sensational, because Mr. Cust feels it beneath his dignity to air the details of his grievance before the public. His only desire is to protest against a public insult.

JUSTIN M'CARTHY RESIGNS.

No Longer Leads the Anti-Parnellites, but Devotes Himself to Literary Work.

By Julian Ralph.

London, Feb. 8.—Mr. Justin M'Carthy, who to-day resigned the leadership of the anti-Parnellite branch of the Irish party, is said to be up to his neck in literary labors. He is at work on a three-volume novel, a collection of short stories, and has already begun a memoir of the Pope, and a book of his own reminiscences.

At a meeting in Dublin to-day of the anti-Parnellites it was decided unanimously to request Mr. Thomas Sexton, member for the North Division of Kerry, to accept the leadership of the party in Parliament as successor to Mr. M'Carthy.

HARRY HOWARD'S BURIAL.

Veteran Firemen of This City and from Out of Town Will Unite To-day in an Impressive Demonstration.

The body of Harry Howard will be buried this afternoon in Greenwood Cemetery, and according to the statements of members of the Veteran Firemen's Association, which has the obsequies in charge, fully eight thousand persons will form in line as funeral escort.

Scores of friends called yesterday at the Veteran Firemen's headquarters, No. 131 West Fourteenth street, for a last look on the veteran's body, which was moved Friday afternoon from his home at No. 94 Elm street.

The funeral to-day will be impressive. There will be no fire machines in line, nor will there be a band. The services will be conducted in the parlors of the association at 1:30 o'clock by the Rev. Dr. Sogle, of St. Luke's Church, in Hudson street. After this the firemen and other friends of Harry Howard will form in line before the building. Besides the members of the Veteran Association, the Volunteer Firemen's Association and the Exempt Firemen's Association, there will be delegates from every regular fire company in the department of this city and about twenty-five companies from other cities. All the firemen will be in full uniform.

The line of march decided upon is another tribute to the dead firemen, as it extends past his former residence. The procession will march through Fourteenth street to Fourth avenue, to the Bowery, to Canal street, to Elm street, to Franklin street, to Centre street, and thence to the Bridge. There the organizations will be disbanded, and the pall bearers, entering carriages, will follow the hearse to Greenwood Cemetery. In the hearse, beside the numerous floral tributes that are expected to arrive, will be placed Harry Howard's helmet and his silver fire trumpet.

General La Grange, President of the Fire Department, sent instructions yesterday to all the engine houses of this city to lower their flags at half-mast in honor of Howard.

Harry Howard's body will be interred in the lot he purchased in which to bury his foster-mother, Sarah Charlesworth Howard, who died March 28, 1841.

OBITUARY.

Ex-Senator Charles A. Fowler died at the age of sixty-three at his home in Kingston, N. Y., yesterday. He had been an invalid for several years. He was elected to the State Senate in 1869. He was the oldest living graduate of the Albany Law School at the time of his death, and was one of the ablest and best known lawyers in his part of the State.

William M. Ramsay, distinguished for his great attainments as a lawyer and for his high moral character, died at his home in Cincinnati yesterday after a year's illness. He was born at Washington, Pa., fifty-eight years ago, and went to Cincinnati during the war. He won distinction as counsel for the Church party in the famous suit brought against the School Board to enjoin the Board from dispensing with the reading of the Bible in the public schools. Judge Matthews was attracted by Ramsay's brilliant advocacy on that occasion, and shortly afterward invited him to join him in the practice of law. The firm served as counsel for many of the largest corporate and commercial interests in the part of the country. Mr. Ramsay was alwa[illegible] staunch Democrat of the old school, but ne[illegible] held public office.

After an ho[illegible]ble career of forty-five years upon the Benc[illegible] the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphi[illegible] Judge Joseph Allison died in that city yes[illegible]y. He had been in failing health for sev[illegible] years and had latterly been unable regula[illegible] to take his seat upon the Bench. He w[illegible]n in Harrisburg, Pa., in 1819, and was adm[illegible] to the Bar there in 1843. Shortly afterw[illegible] he went to Philadelphia, and soon earned a [illegible]ing position at the local Bar. He was first [illegible] to the Bench in 1851 by a fusion of the [illegible]ve American and Whig parties. He was [illegible]arly re-[illegible]ed since then on the Republica[illegible] last two elections he was [illegible]crats." From 1865 Judge A[illegible]dge of the Court of Cor[illegible]tation of the law and [illegible]versed.

PASSAIC RIVER IN PATERSON'S STREETS.

The Flood Rises and Takes Formal Possession of the City.

Many Driven from Their Homes, and Business Is Now at a Standstill.

Water Reaches a Height of Ten Feet in Some Places and Inundates Basements and Factories.

THE STREETS NAVIGATED IN BOATS.

Many of the Inhabitants, Forced to Seek Refuge in Upper Floors, Are Held Temporary Prisoners — Estimated Damage $250,000.

The Passaic River ran wild yesterday at Paterson, N. J., and for a while the denizens of that progressive town were in a state of great excitement. They thought the unusual rise was diversion enough, but when the river changed its current, temporarily, and rushed pell-mell through the streets they became greatly excited. The Passaic had never acted in such fashion before, and the employment of boats was found necessary to transport some of the citizens to their homes.

Every kind of water craft which could be successfully and safely handled was brought into use, and a tiny steam launch, puffing and blowing, sailed proudly down one of the business streets. The houses fronting on River street, which runs along the Passaic on the east side of the town, were completely deserted on the street floors. The waters had risen so rapidly that the occupants were unable to move their effects, and in many cases they were ruined. The residences in some instances were left totally unoccupied by timid tenants.

FIRST FLOORS UNDER WATER.

At the straight steel bridge which spans the river at North street, as far as the eye could see on either side of the river, the first floors of buildings on the river front were under water, and in many cases the second floors were inundated. Once in a while there could be seen floating down the river a dark object, and when closer it would turn out to be a small outhouse which had been torn from its foundation and whirled along by the swift current.

On River street, between Harrison and Montgomery streets, a distance of four blocks, was flooded to a depth of four feet. This part of the city is occupied by storehouses, mills and saloons, all of which were partially submerged. They were all closed for business purposes, the Manhattan Shirt Company building being under water several feet on the street floor.

An effort was made to renew business there yesterday, and a number of boats were hired to ferry over the employes to the factory. One or two boatloads were unceremoniously capsized, and it was thought best to cease operations until the flood receded.

SALOONS WERE THE GAINERS.

The saloons, however, did a rushing business. Tin cans, with strings attached, could be seen dangling from many of the adjacent windows, in the tenants' endeavors to get their beer. In many instances the barkeepers waded through the water knee deep to fill the orders. As the buckets were filled they would be pulled up to a second or third floor window.

Further up River street the large silk manufacturing establishments were all shut down. The machinery of these concerns in the basements had been rendered useless by the water, and the mills had closed indefinitely. The Empire Silk Works, Golden Rod Silk Company and Cardinal & Becker Silk Company were more seriously affected. These mills carry on their rolls nearly two thousand employes, and in addition to the personal loss of the companies, all of these people are thrown out of work.

The Jacob Walder wire and finished harness factory also sustains a heavy loss. The building is almost surrounded by water. An effort was made to pump the water from the basement yesterday morning, but as the river was rising it was soon found a useless task. The stock of this concern is nearly all on the first floor and the loss will be severe.

TEN FEET UNDER WATER.

Above the Arch street bridge the river reaches its narrowest point and the velocity of the water here is swiftest. It resembles a stream emerging from the foot of some great waterfall and fairly seethes as it rushes along. At this point all of the houses on both sides of the river are submerged, some to a depth of ten feet. Polk's silk mills, which stand on the river front, but some distance from the river when normal, now extends way into the mad waters and only the top of a small house attached to the main building is discernible.

At the West Street Bridge affairs are even in a worse condition. An island embracing two acres of land, which stands in the middle of the Passaic, is entirely lost to view. The island is used as a pleasure resort and has a dancing pavilion, where, during the Summer months, many of the picnics are held. All athletic sports are held there. The pavilion is floating about on the island and the trees alone prevent it being taken down the river. When the river is at its general height, the island is five to six feet above the water level, but is now five feet under water.

The Broomhead Hosiery Mills, located on River street, near the West Street bridge, are flooded and all work has ceased. The Edison new electric light plant has been washed by the river, but with no perceptible damage.

On the west side of Paterson, across the river, the same state of affairs exist. Water street is flooded from Jefferson to Hudson streets, and Holsman street is inundated for several blocks. Many of the families residing in this district are without provisions, and boats are employed to deliver them. In some of the houses the entire household effects have been removed and the people are being cared for by friends. Those who were unable to get away in some instances fared badly, but as the river commenced falling at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, it was thought there was no immediate danger of any great distress.

The Passaic, it is said by many of the old inhabitants, only once before exceeded the depth it reached yesterday. In 1882 there was a similar rise, but the damage was not so great, because many of the more imposing business structures which line the river have been erected within the past ten years.

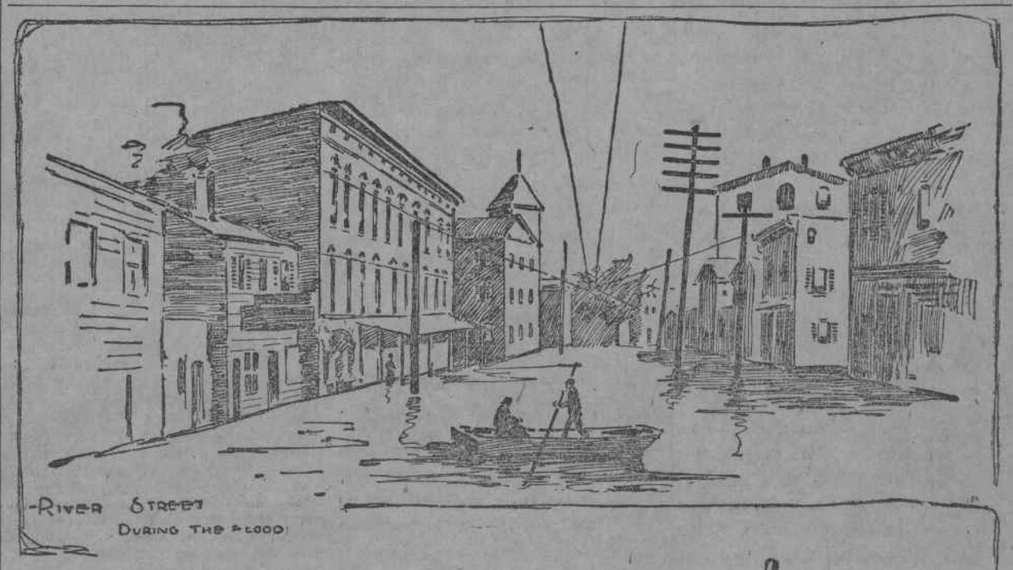
The damage of yesterday's flood, they say, will reach $250,000, and besides thousands of poor people have been thrown out of employment. This will entail a great deal of suffering among that class, as they were wholly unprepared for this enforced idleness. It is believed that the waters will recede sufficiently to begin repairs to-morrow.

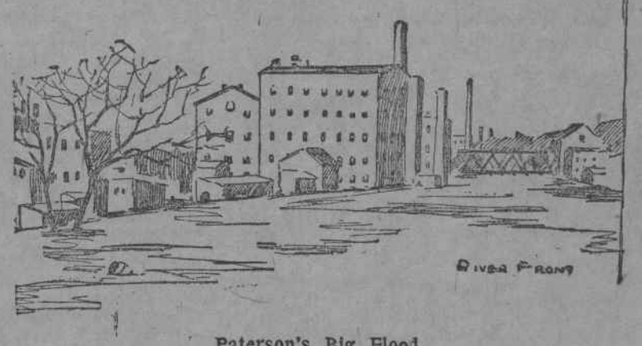
BURIAL STOPPED BY A FLOOD.

The Hearse Couldn't Get Near a House Where a Woman's Body Lay.

The funeral of Mrs. Elizabeth Mandeville was to have taken place from the Pompton Plains (N. J.) Church, Friday afternoon. The hearse and carriages were unable to get near the Mandeville residence at the appointed time. The house stood in the centre of a lake, the occupants being held prisoners by the flood.

The interveing country is also inundated, and the funeral had to be postponed until to-morrow, as it is expected that by that time the water will have subsided.





Paterson's Big Flood.

The water along River street reached a height of four feet, and above the Arch street bridge, a narrow section, a depth of ten feet was sounded. The tenants in the River street houses, as soon as they realized their danger, deserted their homes as best they could. The little picnic island of two acres, on the west side of the city, was submerged five feet, and the pavilion thereon was only prevented from floating off by coming in contact with the trees.

BRIEGER'S ANTI-TOXINES.

Opinions of Throat Specialists on the Diphtheria Discoveries of the German Chemist.

The cable announcement in the Journal yesterday that Professor Brieger, of Berlin, had accomplished the successful separation of poisonous and other substances in diphtheria baciili and had pronounced them to be non-albuminous, was especially of interest to the medical profession.

"I know Professor Brieger both by reputation and personally," said Dr. J. Mount Bleyer, of No. 460 Lexington avenue, the specialist in throat diseases. "He is undoubtedly the most important authority on toxines in the world. His work in this line dates back ten or fifteen years. If I'm not mistaken, he is the father of all important discovery in this class of work. Anything, therefore, that comes from his experiments can be depended upon.' '

"Professor Brieger has a high standing," said Dr. Joseph E. Winters, of No. 36 West Thirty-second street, "but I am not prepared to admit anything about his alleged discovery until it is fully tested. Koch's 'discovery' was accepted by the profession, only to fall in the thing claimed for it. Professor Brieger is so well known that anything he says, of course, merits investigation."

REV. FITZGERALD'S FATE.

The Charlotte Priest Sentenced to Auburn for Ten Years at Hard Labor for Arson.

Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 8.—Rev. John M. Fitzgerald, the convicted Catholic priest of Charlotte, was this morning sentenced to Auburn for ten years at hard labor for arson in the second degree. He was convicted as the principal in the burning of the parochial school at Charlotte last July, though he had nothing to do with the actual firing of the building, and in fact was out of town on the night of the fire.

The building had inside of a week been heavily insured. Father Fitzgerald was arrested, as were the two Cronins, his servants. John has already had his trial and is now serving a seven-years' sentence in Auburn. Fitzgerald will follow him, though the case will be appealed, and he was today admitted to $10,000 bail. The trial of Nora Cronin will be immediately taken up.

Fitzgerald is also under indictment for another fire. He has been the owner of much valuable property, but for ten or twelve years many fires have occurred in buildings owned by him, until insurance companies refused to take him as a risk. He lost all his property, and became so heavily involved that he had difficulty in raising funds to carry on his trial.

AN INSURANCE JOB BACKED BY A LOBBY.

The Governor in No Haste to Sign the Anti-Prussian Insurance Bill.

Persons Opposed to the Measure Will Have a Hearing Next Thursday.

It Was Not Made a Party Measure, as Lou Payn Told the Legislators.

MANY UNDERWRITERS OPPOSED IT.

The Enactment of Such a Law Might Seriously Embarrass the Operations of American Companies in France, England and Elsewhere.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 8.—Governor Morton has decided to grant a hearing on Assemblyman Husted's bill ,a retaliatory measure aimed at the Government of Prussia. The measure has been rushed through in a manner that has caused much comment.

The bill was backed by a heavy lobby, was railroaded through the Assembly, hustled through the Senate and ten minutes after the Senate had acted upon it there was a delegation in the Executive Chamber asking the Governor to sign the bill immediately. The indignation aroused among certain legislators at a haste which they describe as "indecent" is going to result in very deliberate action on the part of Governor Morton.

The advocates of the bill alleged that motives of patriotism should cause every Senator and Assemblyman to vote for it. Here the clause which is supposed to appeal to the legislator's patriotism and yet which is regarded by some as a singular and dangerous feature:

"Whenever it shall appeal to the Superintendent of Insurance that permission to transact business within any foreign country is refused to a company organized under the laws of this State, after a certificate of solvency and good management of said companw has been issued to it by the said superintendent and after said company has complied with any reasonable laws of said foreign country requiring deposits of money or securities with the Government of said country, then and in every such case the superintendent shall forthwith cancel the authority of every company organized under the laws of such foreign government and licensed to do business in this State, and shall refuse a certificate of authority to every such company thereafter applying to him for authority to do business in this State, until his certificate shall have been duly recognized by the government of said company."

OBJECTIONS TO THE BILL.

The enemies of the bill point out that if it becomes a law the time may come when it may be used as a menace by agents of American insurance companies in England, France and other foreign countries for the purpose of forcing the insurance departments of those countries into conceding especially advantageous terms to corporations holding charters in this State. The point has also been made that such a bill might be used as practically a declaration of enmity to a friendly country; that New York State by such a law declares to the world that the State Superintendent of Insurance is the only person to judge whether the requirements of foreign countries in reference to insurance companies are satisfactory.

In other words, no discretion is left to the foreign official. If he does not approve of the insurance schemes that American companies may offer, the State Superintendent of Insurance in New York can drive out the insurance companies whose home office is in that foreign country.

The Superintendent of the Prussian Insurance Department decided after five years' study of the tontine insurance system which three large New York life insurance companies started to introduce in that country, that that system was not desirable. He wanted the New York companies to throw additional safeguards around the Prussians who might take out such policies. The solvency of the New York companies was not in question. The Prussian superintendent merely demanded a system of deposits, which would require a complete change in the bookkeeping system of the New York companies and a new classification of their business. The New York companies finally withdrew from Prussia.

There are at present no Prussian life insurance companies transacting business in this State. There are, however, two large Prussian fire insurance companies, and these are the ones affected by the Husted bill. They seem to have complied with all of the exactions imposed by the Insurance laws of this State and are represented by the Underwriters' Association of New York City. This association places hundreds of millions of insurance every year. Fire insurance men declare that the driving out of these two companies will cause great embarrassment to the underwriters, aside from the alleged injustice involved. Whether or not the bill is proper is necessarily a matter of opinion, but there can be no question that the method in which it has been manipulated in the Legislature affords a startling evidence of unblushing lobby work.

A LOBBY BEHIND THE BILL.

"Lou" Yayn, Mr. Platt's "field marshal," so called, the man who during an investigation said: "I am the lobby," was apparently in charge of the measure. He haunted the Capitol for three or four days. He sat in the lobby of the Assembly and through personal conversations with members advocated the bill. He sat in the Senate library and conferred with Senators. He repeated his well-known performance of claiming that this bill was a Republican party measure, and he solemnly assured the Republican legislators who do not know better that "Mr. Platt wants this bill to go through. This is a party measure. You aint going back on the party, are you?"

Assemblyman Husted, of Westchester County, was the chief advocate of the bill in the Assembly. He introduced the bill and happens to be the chairman of the Insurance Committee. He spoke for the bill fervidly and eloquently. But he gave no hearing to any of the opponents of the measure. Why, nobody seems to know. It may be stated that this bill was not a party measure. It may also be stated that Mr. Platt did not authorize Mr. Payn to say that it was a party measure, at least, so Republican legislators who are close to Mr. Platt allege, and there legislators privately denounce Mr. Payn's course with more vigor than elegance. What arguments Mr. Payn and his lieutenants used on the Assemblymen and Senators who voted for the bill, knowing that it was not a Republican party measure, may only be conjectured. The odium of the lobby support for this measure has been present from the very start and honest legislators who supported the bill through conscientious motives are indignant and embarrassed.

A singular scene was that when Senator Malby, of St. Lawrence County, during the Senate debate on the subject, declared that Senator Burns, chairman of the Senate Insurance Committee, had received a request for a hearing on the bill from the New York Fire Uunderwriters and that the request had been suppressed.

"I will ask the Senator if he did not receive such a request," asked Senator Malby amid general silence.

PUBLIC HEARINGS REFUSED.

Senator Burns admitted that he had received such a request for a hearing, a request signed by E. R. Kennedy, chairman of the Committee of Law and Legislation of the New York Fire Underwriters' Association. But, like the Assembly committee, the Senate committee gave no hearing. For two hours in the Senate, amendment after amendment was proposed and in each case voted down. One amendment, to the effect that the Superintendent of Insurance be requested to transmit to the Senate information concerning the companies to be immediately affected by the bill, was referred to the Insurance Committee—a polite way of making the effect of the amendment abortive.

More astounding than this is the story that Mr. Payn called at the house of a man who stands extremely close to Governor Morton and asked that this person use his influence to have the Governor sign the bill right away. Governor Morton's friend sent the special pleader away with a flea in his ear. Then a fusillade of telegrams was fired at the Governor. They came from all parts of the State and asked that the bill be signed. They were carefully scrutinized and classified, and were found to be from the various agents of the New York life insurance companies, who evidently favored the bill. It looked like an organized effort to force the Governor to some hasty decision.

Later in the day a telegram was received by the Governor from E. R. Kennedy asking that a public hearing be granted, and the Governor gladly set next Thursday. It is understood from advices received here from New York that the Prussian Government will so amend its insurance regulations that it will be possible for the life insurance companies which were forced to withdraw from Prussia to resume business there. If this is done the apparent necessity for any such law as the Husted bill provides for will be obviated. In that event it is extremely likely that Governor Morton will veto the bill.

FIGHT WITH A MAD WOMAN

Two Hundred and Fifty Girls and Women Looked on, Too Frightened to Interfere.

With two hundred and fifty girls and women looking on in fright and shrieking for help, Miss Carrie Walters, a dressmaker, i nthe employ of Oppenheim, Collins & Co., at Nos. 29 and 33 West Houston street, tried to throw Mrs. Anna Vion, the head designer of the establishment, from a window on the fifth floor of that building to the pavement below yesterday.

tI was a few minutes before 12 o'clock and the employes of the place were waiting for the signal to stop work for luncheon, when Miss Mar, the forewoman, told Mrs. Vion that Miss Walters was acting queerly in the dressing room. Mrs. Vion went at once to investigate. She was followed by all of the workwomen. When the latter arrived they found Mrs. Vion struggling with Miss Walters.

It was a fight for life, and the two women, almost equally matched in strength, swayed backward and forward. The window against which the women fought had lost two of its panes, which were broken at the beginning of the contest, and faced toward Broadway from the rear of the big building, which just there forms an L.

The operators were too frightened to interfere. They stood appalled at the fierceness of th battle and the wild gleam in the eyes of Miss Waltrs. She was mad, they all soon realized that, and then they began to scream and faint, while the brave designer sought to release herself from the clutches of the lunatic. The noon whistle blew, but no one heard it.

"Somebody call Mr. Oppenheim! Call somebody, for God's sake!" cried Mrs. Vion. Two girls braver than the others then went to her assistance, while others ran downstairs for help.

The mad woman was kicking at Mrs. Vion and scratching and cursing. She had always been one of the quietest girls in the place, and her shocking language filled even the most callous of those there with horror.

At last Mr. Abraham Oppenheim, one of the younger members of the firm, came up from below with a porter. The mad woman was seized and Policeman Walsh and a St. Vincent's Hospital ambulance were summoned.

It took three men to secure the violent woman, and in aiding to do it, Policeman Walsh had his face badly scratched and one of his fingers bitten. After she had been securely bound with starps, Miss Walters was taken to Bellevue Hospital and locked up in a cell in the pavilion for the insane.

Mrs. Vion was so prostrated by her frightful experience that she had to be sent ohme. She is a pleasant-faced, gray-haired woman, about fifty years old. She lives at No. 721 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth street.

"I will never forget that struggle; never," she said, last night. "It was all so awful, and even now I cannot realize how I saved myself. I have known Carrie Walters since she was thirteen years old. That was in 1871, when her mother brought her to me after she was graduated from Grammar Sschool No. 98, with all the honors of her class. I had a business of my own then, and Carrie came to learn dressmaking.

"Once before in 1880 she lost her mind and tried to kill her stepmother. Then she was sent to the Ward's Island Asylum and spent three or four years there. She came to work at Oppenheim's about a year and a half ago, and was one of the best operators in her department. She was always nice to every one, and every one like her. When I came up from one of the lower floor to-day just before noon Miss Mar, my forelady, told me that Carrie was in the dressing room and acting strangely. Miss Mar had spoken to her, but received no reply.

"I went into the room and found Carrie sitting on the window sill. I asked her what the matter was, and her lips began to quiver, as though she was about to cry. Then I placed my hand on her shoulder, saying: "Is anything wrong about the work, Carrie?" Instantly she sprang at me, uttering vilest language and her eyes blazing like a mad tiger's.

"She tried to drag me to the window, and as we fell against it two of the panes broke. The sill is only about two feet from the floor, and if I had not turned her around she would have pushed me over and out into the yard below.

I realized that she had gone suddenly insane. The first shock of fright almost overpowered me, but as I glanced over my shoulder at the window and felt that death was so imminent I seemed to become endowed with marvellous strength.

She clung to me desperately all the while, villifying me and kicking. Every time she kicked I obtained a slight advantage, and inch by inch I forced myself further from that dreadful window. The girls came to look on, but they were too frightened to help.

"Oh, I cannot tell you how it all ended. I only knew that I won. She kicked me severely several times, and I am sore all over from the bruises and the strain. To look into the eyes of a mad person intent on murdering you; to feel her breath on your cheek hot as a flame, and to hear her, of whom you were so fond, revile you in front of everybody in the most shocking terms, and all the time fighting for your life! Ah, that is what I experienced, and I can almost feel it all over again even now."

Miss Walters lived with her sister on One Hundred and Forty-eighth street, near Morris avenue.

VIVISECTION AT HARVARD.

Its Famous Medical School Said to Be Practising Cruel Experiments.

Vigorous Action Taken by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

WARRANTS AGAINST THE FACULTY.

One of the Agents Secures a Confession from a Lad Who Says He Was Regularly Engaged to Catch Cats for the Institution.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 8.—It looks as if the learned professors at the Harvard Medical School have been indulging in vivisection to a considerable extent, and that the question of the necessity of the awful experiments upon dumb animals which, it is alleged, are practised there, might at last be brought to the attention of the courts on the grounds that they are in violation of statute as cruel and unnecessary.

There is the best reason for believing that the big medical school up on the Back Bay is the scene of these experiments. At any rate, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has taken up the subject.

The agents of the society feel that they have considerable evidence, inasmuch as a youngster at the South End was detected catching cats for the janitor of the school a day or two ago. His confession, made to Captain Warren, of Station 4, in the presence of Thomas Langdon, one of the agents of the society, is as follows:

"My name is John W. Hayes. I am sixteen years old. I live at No. 117 Union Park street.

"I am employed by a man of the name of Skillings, who is janitor of the building at the corner of Boylston and Exeter streets, to catch cats. I took two cats to him about three weeks ago. Next time I went I took one cat.

"The same week I took three more cats and took one cat on Sunday. I captured the cat I now have in my bag between 1 and 2 p. m. in the rear of Lenox street.

"I am paid fifty cents by Skillings for every cat brought to him. I have taken altogether from fifty to seventy-five dogs. I have also taken there at least 100 rabbits, also six canary birds."

Hayes appeared to be truthful in every detail and held back nothing. The lad says the dogs and cats are kept on Village street now, as the people a[illegible] Bay found fault with the dogs.

The agent has applied for warrants against the Harvard School professors and declares that he will push the case to the full extent of the law.

Edison Pays $100,000 for a Phonograph Plant.

The entire plant of the North America Phonograph Company was put up at auction in West Orange yesterday by Receiver Hardin. Thomas E. Edison was the only bidder, his offer of $100,000 for the plant being accepted by the receiver.

RIPANS TABULES

Mr. W. D. White, the advertising specialist, who is to be found at No. 221 West Bancroft street, Toledo, O., asserts that in his case dyspepsia was an inheritance. He obtained his first supply of Ripans Tabules by remitting 50 cents to Lord, Owen & Co., the wholesale druggists of Chicago, because he could not find them in Toledo. Now the druggists there have them—always have them. Mr. White asserts that he carries one of the little vials with him, and if he has that distressed feeling afer a hearty meal, or a headache, he takes a Tabule. His wife also uses them, and, writes Mr. White, "If my boy feels sick, he asks for one."

Ripans Tabules are sold by druggists, or by mail if the price (50 cents) is sent to The Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce st., New York. Sample vial, 10 cents.

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