

SEEKING HEAD OF A \$12,000,000 FIRM

Stockholders of the Steele City Corporation Anxious Over President's Absence.

WARRANT OUT FOR HIM

Man Who Posed as a Lawyer Has Disappeared from All His Haunts About the City.

MR. GRANT REPUDIATES HIM

Son of General and Other Members of Advisory Committee Say Names Were Used Without Authority.

With detectives from the office of District Attorney Jerome searching for Charles Brewster Steele on a charge of practicing law without being admitted, stockholders of the Steele City Corporation are making ready to begin action against the man on their own account.

Mr. Steele, middle aged, suave, fashionably dressed, occupant of a mansion in Flushing, has not been seen in his accustomed haunts since he learned one week ago at the Grand Hotel that there was a warrant for his arrest.

There is mystery in the antecedents and the life of Charles Brewster Steele. It is known that he is married and has a son, Nelson, that he came originally from Baltimore, where he bore a very good reputation, but about three and a half years ago he appeared at the office of Brainsby & Doris with letters of introduction from several well known men.

He came to us saying that he only wanted desk room, three years ago," said John W. Brainsby yesterday. "We were given to understand that he was wealthy and only wanted to have a place where he might hold out as his business office."

Mr. Grant could not be seen yesterday, but a member of the family said: "The use of Mr. Grant's name was wholly unauthorized. He never consented to become a member of the Advisory Committee."

Andrew McCreevey, who is attorney for persons who bought stock in Steele's company, said he had positive evidence that Steele had practiced law, that he had represented himself as an attorney who made corporation cases a specialty, and had advertised himself as a member of the firm of Doris, Brainsby & Steele.

NEVER MADE A MOTOR, HE SAYS. "The Steele City Corporation," continued Mr. McCreevey, "was capitalized with \$12,000,000 shares, at \$100 par value. Some of these shares were sold to my clients. Not one thing has ever been done to promote the corporation other than selling this stock. They have not even an office. They have never manufactured a motor or a light or a heating plant, or whatever they intended to do."

Mr. McCreevey said that owing to a slip up the warrant was not served a week ago and since that time detectives had been unable to find Mr. Steele.

SAYS FATHER WILL ANSWER. At the home of Steele, in Flushing, L. I., yesterday afternoon, Nelson Steele, his son, said: "Father is out of town on a business trip. He left here last Saturday. He will be in New York city to answer the charge made against him on Monday. At this minute he does not know that a warrant has been sworn out for his arrest."

MRS. OELRICHS SELLS HOTEL.

Disposes of the Fairmont, in San Francisco, the Deal Involving \$6,000,000. SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday.—The Fairmont Hotel property, owned by Mrs. Theresa A. Oelrichs, of New York, which will cost when completed \$3,000,000, has been sold. Mrs. Oelrichs has accepted as payment for the Fairmont Hotel Company property the Rialto office building, on the southwest corner of New Montgomery and Mission streets.

HALF AN ICE CROP FOR FIVE STATES

Yield Within Reach of This City Far Below Normal Quantity.

MANY HOUSES EMPTY

Reports from New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.

PART OF STOCK HELD OVER

Little Hope of Additional Harvest from the Hudson River or Other Waters.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.] FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., Saturday.—The ice crop of 1906 is a failure. It is far below that of 1905. In 1890 the crop was an absolute failure, and ice was sold at \$10 a ton wholesale. In 1895 it was largely a failure, and in 1900 only a moderate crop. In 1905 the crop was about half what it should have been, and this year it is even less than that.

By a postal card canvass of five States it is shown that less than half the crop was housed on February 28. Along the Hudson River, from Albany to Rondout, responses include nineteen replies, covering twenty-two plants, with a capacity of 22,000 tons.

In Central New York about forty per cent has been harvested. In Rochester, Syracuse, Utica and south to Binghamton are eighteen plants, with a capacity of 28,000 tons. These have 12,000 tons, of which 7,500 was carried over. There is no hope of an additional harvest.

From Western New York, covering the Buffalo market and towns south of Buffalo, six replies say the harvest does not equal half the capacity of the houses. In Southern New York and Long Island the plants are small. Few get any ice and that is light as a rule. The owners expect no further crop.

In Northern New Jersey plants with a capacity of 257,500 tons reported only 97,000 tons on hand on February 28 and some of it had been carried over. Not more than twenty-five per cent of the usual harvest is now in the houses.

HALF CROP IN PENNSYLVANIA. In twenty-four plants in Pennsylvania, including Scranton, with a capacity of 80,800 tons, on February 28 there were 37,000 tons, part of it old ice. A dealer says the crop will not reach fifty per cent of the normal. Near Philadelphia there is less than one-third of a crop. Harrisburg territory has forty per cent. In the Northern Pennsylvania section, where ice is at times twenty-four inches thick, there is only half a crop.

From Connecticut twenty-six plants, with a capacity of 354,000 tons, report less than half a crop-house. Many plants near the Sound have no ice at all. On February 25 only one plant was full, and it had stacked 5,000 tons. No more ice is expected.

Thirty-six responses from Massachusetts, covering a total capacity of 754,900 tons, reported—Old ice, 33,150 tons; new, 227,250; a deficit of 600,000 tons. Ice has been taken to the State by rail from New Hampshire. The freight rate is \$1 a ton.

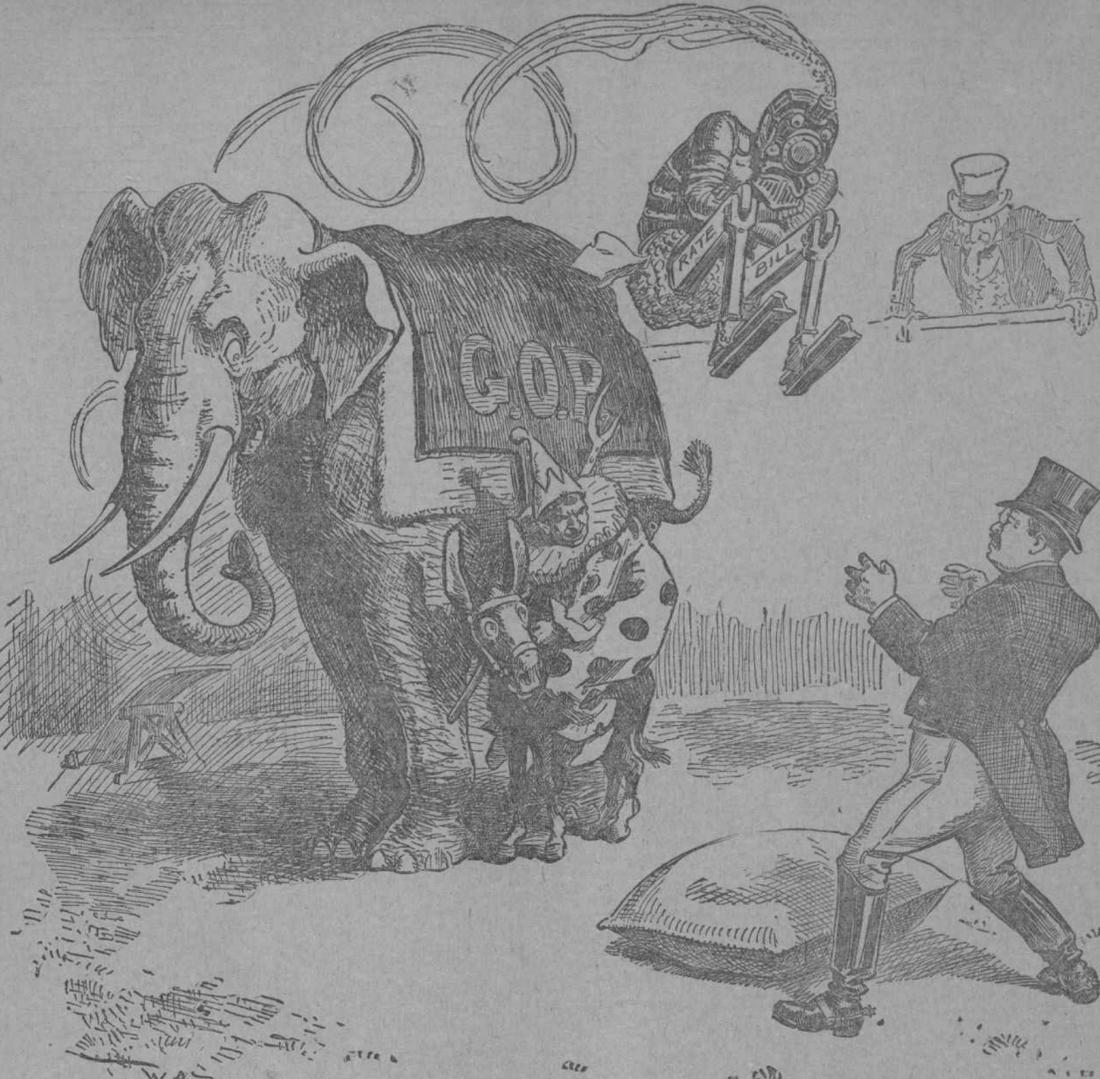
MRS. MACKAY REMOVES VOLTAIRE'S PICTURE. Takes It from Public School No. 59 and Places It in Her Own Home.

Mrs. Mackay was very much annoyed by the notoriety given to the picture of Voltaire resulting to King Stanislas of Poland and his court, and wrote to Miss McGuire, the principal, requesting the return of her gift. The picture was not returned; instead Mrs. Mackay received the following answer to her request:

OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL OF PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 59, Borough of Manhattan, March 2, 1906. MY DEAR MRS. MACKAY:—You shall have the pictures back to-day, if you want them. It is, of course, for you to say.

STRUCK DOWN PROSECUTOR. Prisoner Arraigned for Sentence Attacks State's Attorney in Court Room. CHICAGO, Ill., Saturday.—Assistant State Attorney Frank Crowe was today struck and made unconscious by Joseph Brown, a prisoner, who had been brought into court to be sentenced for robbery. Brown, while passing Mr. Crowe, suddenly reached out and struck him. Mr. Crowe had come into court intending to ask the Judge to be lenient with Brown in passing sentence.

MISSION FOR NON-CATHOLICS. The Rev. Thomas E. Sherman to Deliver Lectures for a Week in the Cathedral. In St. Patrick's Cathedral to-night the Rev. Thomas E. Sherman, eldest son of General Sherman, who is a member of the Jesuit order, will deliver the first of a series of lectures for non-Catholics. The subject will be "The Reign of Law."



WHERE WILL HE LAND?

AGED NURSE SEEKS \$30,000,000 ESTATE

Mrs. Freda Weinstein Traces Fortune of Her Uncle Through Three Countries.

HE WAS A GOLD DIGGER

Came to This Country Years Ago, and Renouncing His Faith, Became Known as "Bishop Weiss."

In three tidy little rooms of a tenement at No. 15 Ludlow street lives Mrs. Freda Weinstein, an aged nurse, who daily expects to receive word that her efforts for more than thirty years in searching for an eccentric and wealthy uncle are to be rewarded with a fortune of about \$30,000,000.

More than seventy years ago Mrs. Weinstein was born in Wittenberg, Russia. She belonged to a Hebrew family, but came to this country with relatives when a child. One of her earliest recollections was that of a younger brother of her father, Solomon Herowitz, who was a gifted singer and who lived in Lembrek, Austria.

On account of quarrels with his superiors young Herowitz left Austria about 1860, came to this country and went to the gold fields of California. He made a fortune, but on account of his bitterness against the Hebrew Church is said to have changed his faith, and his name for many years was known in California as "Bishop Weiss."

ABOUT A YEAR ago Mrs. Weinstein's lawyer, Jacob Frank, of No. 116 Nassau street, began an investigation in California and now believes he is very close to the discovery of an estate of great value, besides revealing a life story of unusual interest. He says he is not sure whether or not the aged gold digger is still living, but is satisfied that the stories of his wanderings and his wealth are substantially true.

RUSSELL SAGE LOSES \$17,000. Defeated in Vroom Case, Which Grew Out of the Northern Pacific Flurry in 1901. Russell Sage, having met defeat by a recent decision of the Court of Appeals, had a judgment entered against him yesterday in the Supreme Court, as the result of the finding of the highest court, of \$17,000, in favor of Robert D. Vroom, who was represented by William M. Williams.

JUDGE DEUEL WILL TAKE SEAT TOMORROW. Decides to Remain on the Bench Till Charges Against Him Are Disposed Of. Although Judge Joseph M. Deuel, of Special Sessions Court, has been served with charges on which William T. Jerome, Edward M. Shepard and James W. O'Garra will ask the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to remove him from the Bench, it was said by one of his close friends yesterday that he will probably be placed before a referee to take testimony, and after a consultation with his friends they induced the Judge to agree to take his place in court as usual.

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CLERGYMAN KILLED BY STREET CAR. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Saturday.—The Rev. W. H. Strickland, pastor of the Spruce Street Northern Methodist Episcopal Church, of this city, was run over and killed by a street car today.

PUTS A WHITE HOT NEEDLE IN WITNESS

Lawyer for Victim of Railroad Accident Gives Startling Exhibition in Court.

CLIENT DOES NOT FLINCH

Is Suing New York, New Haven and Hartford Company for Fifty Thousand Dollars Damages.

One of the most startling exhibitions ever seen in a courtroom was given yesterday before Judge Edward B. Thomas, of the United States Circuit Court in Brooklyn, when Joseph Lipsitz was bared to the waist and a white hot needle was pushed to the skin in more than fifty places.

Lipsitz, who now lives in New Boston, Mass., was a passenger on a New York, New Haven and Hartford train on March 31, 1902, and in a collision near Waterbury, Conn., was thrown from his seat. He sustained an injury to the spinal cord, affecting the sensory nerves so that, it was alleged, there was complete anaesthesia of the body below the neck.

He brought an action to recover \$50,000 damages and the case was on trial at the time the experiment took place. Dr. Richard M. Burke, of No. 799 Lexington avenue, the attending physician, and Dr. William Hirsch, a neurologist, testified regarding his condition and as to the probability of the inflammation extending to the anterior column of the spinal cord, affecting the motory nerves and resulting in complete paralysis.

It being agreed by the attorney for the railroad company to have the demonstration before the jury, Lipsitz's back was bared and Dr. Burke produced an instrument similar to one used by pyrotechnicians in burning wood and leather. It was a steel needle heated by a benzine flame and bulb, and the needle was at white heat when it was applied. Lipsitz did not make the slightest move when it was applied.

PANIC IN CAR AS IT SMASHES WAGON

Passengers Make a Rush for the Street in Accident in Herald Square.

DRIVER LEAPS TO SAFETY

Trolley Wraps the Wreckage of the Smaller Vehicle Around Elevated Pillar Like a Whip.

Passengers in a southbound Sixth avenue car in Herald square last evening were sent jumping out in the rain, shouting and screaming in panic, when the heavy vehicle caught a delivery wagon and crushed it to pieces.

Charles H. Schuetzler, who drives for a large establishment at No. 384 Sixth avenue, was crossing at Thirty-fifth street and Herald square in the rain about six o'clock. To protect himself from the down-pour he sat well back on his seat.

It looked to him when he reached Sixth avenue that the coast was clear, and he started across the tracks, but just as he reached the southbound rail a car hit him. The wagon was smashed into the pillar and wrapped around it like a whip, the horse escaping injury and staying on one side of the support while the wreckage of the wagon was on the other side.

It was all over in another minute, Policeman Fallon, of the traffic squad, saw that no one was injured, and the car proceeded.

Almost at the same time another Sixth avenue car ran into a heavily laden Dunlap express wagon at Twenty-ninth street. This time the car suffered, for the front platform was smashed in, while nearly every glass in the forward end was broken. This car was crowded also, and the passengers, thrown out of their places by the shock, made a dash for the street. One of the express company horses was so badly hurt that it had to be shot.

PETITION FILED AGAINST PATRICK H. FLYNN, ONCE REPUTED WEALTHY. Attorneys for John H. Gallagher, of Bonton, N. J., yesterday filed a petition in bankruptcy here against Patrick H. Flynn, a contractor, formerly of Brooklyn, and now living at Livingston Manor, N. Y., for \$1,000 on a judgment obtained in New Jersey, for work.

THREE FISHERMEN DROWN. Party of Four Thrown Into the Ohio River When Boat Capsized. MINNIE JENKINS, Ohio, Saturday.—Three of a party of four were drowned in the Ohio River near here last night when a fishing boat capsized. The boat was carrying three fishermen and a woman. The men were in a skiff, which struck the Mingo Railroad bridge and sank in a few minutes.

SAYS GAYNOR MADE 1,000 PER CENT

Witness Shows That the Government Paid \$3,491 for Brush Mattresses Costing Contractors \$370.

FIGURES FROM BRUSH CAMPS

Handwriting Expert in Savannah Case Testifies to Alleged Forgeries on Boats by Carter's Former Secretary.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday.—In the Greene and Gaynor case to-day E. J. Keating, who was a government inspector at one of the brush camps maintained by Greene and Gaynor, gave figures he said he had compiled while at the works. He estimated, he said, that in all a mattress cost the contractors \$370. The government paid \$3,491.25. He was closely questioned by the defence's counsel in an effort to show that the estimate of cost was too small, but he was not shaken in his testimony.

Joseph J. Gleason, a bank teller, as an expert on handwriting, testified that of Michael A. Connelly, who had been secretary to Carter, and was indicted with the other defendants. The witness testified that the names of Anson M. Bangs, Henry Smith and James C. Bogart, appearing on contracts, were in the handwriting of Connelly. Testimony was given in substantiation of the government's charge of forgery having been practiced in the purchase of the alleged frauds upon the government.

The Court called Colonel Meldrim's attention to the fact that Carter had approved the account. The Court said that it behooved the defence, if it could do so, to disprove the fact that Connelly wrote the name of Gaynor.

District Attorney Erwin called upon the defence to produce the books of the Atlantic Contracting Company, under which name Greene and Gaynor entered into contracts with the government. P. W. Meldrim, of counsel for the defence, said they had no books, that such as they had the government had already been given. The government, said the District Attorney, did not acknowledge this to be true.

KILLED BY AIR PRESSURE. End of Compressor Tube Thrust at Boy in Fun Causes His Death. JOHNSWOWN, Pa., Saturday.—A playful trick at the steel car department of the Cambria Steel Company to-day cost the life of a boy, sixteen years old, at the hands of Harry Wagner, twenty-four years old.

Wagner is a riveter, running a hammer with compressed air at a pressure of 110 pounds. As Rankin was passing him Wagner playfully jabbed at the boy with the tube from the air cylinder. The nozzle on the end of the tube entered the boy's body and in a few minutes the lad was dead, the great pressure of the air having forced his diaphragm up against his heart.

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LABOR MOVEMENT YET WEAK IN CITIES. Little Possibility of a Struggle Between the Two Old Parties Except on South Africa. DIVISION WILL CONTINUE. May Follow Line of Development in Which Australian Colonies Led the Way.

SIR CHARLES DILKE FORECASTS 1906 IN BRITISH POLITICS

Declares Principal Measure Before Parliament Will Be Education Bill.

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By the Right Hon. Sir Charles W. Dilke, Bart., M. P. (Copyright by Potesta in Great Britain and the United States, 1906.)

Visitors to the Houses of Parliament, as they pass through St. Stephen's Hall, are sometimes told by members that it reflects the architecture of the chapel in which, after the degradation of the original beauty of the building, the Commons sat. Antiquaries often add that it is probable that the wide aisle which separated the benches, originally the stalls, on the right and left of the altar, or of the Speaker, caused that division into two parties which was long peculiar to this country.

The old form of party division is, in the great majority of constitutions, not yet much affected by recent events. In the House of Commons it is almost dead for the present year. The fact deserves some notice, which it had not received when these words were penned.

These papers of the next morning report a short speech by Mr. Keir Hardie, spoken on the night when this article was written. The sessional chairman of the labor party assumed that the British two party system was killed forever. It may be well that an outside observer should examine to what extent outside opinion may reasonably agree with or differ from the leader of the new party in the Commons.

Old Division Extinct. The labor party is not yet firmly established in the metropolitan or in the agricultural constituencies. As regards the industrial borough constituencies and county divisions, it has been observed that, while in Glasgow and some others, there is now, thanks, largely, to Whig action, a distinct labor party, yet in many constituencies which elected labor candidates these received the votes of thousands of electors who are still radical or democratic Tories than members of the labor party. It is clear, however, that many other constituencies will probably prefer the fact of the moment is that, in the House of Commons and for this session, the old division is virtually extinct. So much is matter of demonstration; the real matter of controversy.

On South Africa, possibly, but not certainly upon Irish, there may be "party division" in 1906, but it is difficult to see in respect of what other matters such party division is to arise in the Commons, and it is clear that in no instance of most of the government bills it will be almost non-existent. The principal measure of the session is to be the Education bill. The Irish nationalists will represent Roman Catholic interests, and will be united. The labor party will probably be united in support of the education policy of the Trade Congress, now formally adopted by their own conference.

The liberal party will be divided upon the dangerous details on which most of the controversy will turn; and the unionist party, so far as it represents the Church of England, will also, apparently, be divided. The highest authorities in the Church will follow the Cecil doctrine and attach themselves in argument to the Irish Roman Catholics, who will not greatly desire their support. A section of the unionist Church members will probably prefer the proposals of the government bill, as regards the two old parties in the State division between them upon the Education bill is not likely to follow exact party lines.

Preference to Labor. The importance of the labor element of various kinds in the late elections, and the fact that it is recognized by the unionists and by the House of Lords, make it certain that the government can carry with ease this year all the labor proposals that they choose to submit to Parliament. It is reasonable to suppose that, being sensible men, the government will give preference, among the matters which they are anxious to lay before us, to labor measures on this ground.

Either they will pass them without difficulty through both houses, or their mutilation or rejection at the hands of Tory Lords, if they have been properly handled, will strengthen the government position. Such measures will have the support, unless opposed on the ground that they do not go sufficiently far, of all who sit in the Commons upon the government side, as well as of the labor party, and of the Irish nationalist party. They will have the support also of all those unionists—numerous bands—who either agree with them, or for electoral and party reasons, want them out of the way.

The "Taft Vals" bill, even if it takes the form, alone inalienable to the constituencies, of complete reversion to the position of 1871 and 1875, accepted as the law by nearly all the leading lawyers of the country during the quarter of a century which followed 1875, will receive little opposition. The amendment of the compensation and employers' liability acts will be opposed in its early stages by the labor party and the advanced men if it fails to contain either government State insurance or State recognition of universal private insurance, but it will pass, all the same, without a party fight between the two chief parties in the country.

The labor measures not in the King's speech, such, for example, as one on truck, abolishing fines and deductions, and many others which can be named, such as various mines bills, would pass, if proposed, with ever greater ease, and ceasing as it does nearly 500,000.

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