

# 80-CENT GAS FIGHT COSTS THE PEOPLE CLOSE TO \$600,000

## City and State Have So Far Spent \$453,000 to Uphold Law Attacked by the Trust and \$150,000 More Is Unpaid.

To fight the Gas Trust there has already been expended the great sum of \$452,782.77. Before the eighty-cent gas case, now in the United States Supreme Court, is ended, it is conservatively estimated that bill amounting to an additional \$150,000 will have to be audited and paid, which will bring the grand total of expense to the people to more than \$600,000.

How has this immense fund been spent? Who have been its beneficiaries?

John A. Shields, clerk of the United States Circuit Court, recently got \$1,155.75 for just writing his name. Fact: He signed a transcript of the record of the case in the lower court. His fee was perfectly legal. He was paid at much per folio for his signature at the foot of the last folio.

Another beneficiary was James H. McKenney, clerk of the United States Supreme Court. He got \$8,022.50 from the city and a similar sum from the State of New York for reprinting the record of the case under the rules of the Supreme Court.

\$25,000 for Mr. Masten.

Probably the most surprising bill presented and paid was that of Special Master Arthur H. Masten, who gave the Gas Trust several million dollars' worth of property it did not know it had. Mr. Masten has cashed two checks, one for \$15,850 and the other for \$10,000. This is understood to total the cost of the reference.

The first big investment made by the public was in 1906 when the Stevens Gas Investigating Committee took hold of the proposition of whether \$1 per 1,000 cubic feet was not an exorbitant price to charge for gas in New York City. It cost just \$7,383.29 to find out that the public was being robbed. Charles E. Hughes, counsel for the committee, received \$10,000 for his services, and he was underpaid.

On the heels of this investigation was the creation of the State Gas Commission, which began operations June 1, 1906, and concluded July 1, 1907. Aside from issuing the original order for 80-cent gas, the commissioners accomplished little beyond cashing vouchers of expense totaling \$7,883.50. The \$90-cent gas law was passed by the Legislature. The day after it went into effect Joseph H. Choate sprang his injunction surprise in the United States Circuit Court restraining the officials of the State from enforcing the penalties of the statute, and alleging the law to be unconstitutional in that it confiscated the Gas Trust's property.

Flight Has Been Expensive.

The great proportion of the total cost of the fight has been expended in defending the constitutionality of the 80-cent gas law. Gas experts, lawyers and stenographers have reaped a harvest. A Republican Legislature gave a Democratic Attorney-General \$28,845.44 to uphold the law. It also gave \$7,588 to Former United States Senator David B. Hill, and \$10,000 to State Senator Alfred E. Page for their services in the gas litigation.

The Public Service Commission also took a back at the big fight. It established a Bureau of Gas and Electricity, which it operated at an annual cost of \$31,000, and it went into the subject of gas making with a vengeance. Edward E. Whitney was retained to look up for the United States Supreme Court, and he was recently paid \$5,000 on account. In addition \$10,000 has been spent by the board in printing, stenographic work and special expenses.

But the real shrews of war have been furnished by the City of New York, which alone, independent of the State, has already paid out \$28,222.24 in fighting the Gas Trust. Assistant Corporation Counsel William P. Burr has done nothing else for three years but direct the battle for the city which began during the term of Corporation Counsel Delany and continued by Corporation Counsel Ellison, and is now being carried on by Corporation Counsel Pendleton.

City's Part in Fight.

The independent investigation of the City of New York arose from the fact that it was the largest individual customer of the Gas Trust. It took the hunt for the \$25,000 other customers of the monopoly. In the latter part of 1906 the city procured a bond issue of \$50,000. The bulk of the other two alphas, it is among whom were W. D. Marks, E. W.

**"By the Company He Keeps Is a Man Known"**

A World "Lost and Found" advertisement makes no distinction of creed, class or clan—it goes daily to more New Yorkers than can be reached through ANY TWO OTHER morning newspapers COMBINED.

And that's one good reason why World advertisements—of all kinds—

Give the Advertiser the Best Results.

# Woman's Greatest Happiness Is Being an Old Maid, Says Countess

Love Is a Wound and Marriage Amputation, Are Her Epigrams.

SUFFERING ITS RETURN.

Only Inferior Women Should Wed, Declares Titled Russian Visitor.

By *Nivola Greeley-Smith.*

"There is no happiness like that of an old maid."

Such is the remarkable statement of Countess Lydia Rostopchine, granddaughter of the Russian General who ordered the burning of Moscow, and so compelled Napoleon to abandon his Russian campaign.

The Countess, who has come to this country to lecture, ought to know what she is talking about, for she is seventy years old, and has never been married.

"Woman's genius is for devotion," the Russian Countess continued. "A married woman's devotion is limited to her husband and children, but the old maid lavishes her love on all the poor and unfortunate."

"Love at best brings suffering. It is a wound which the heart of every woman receives at least once, and marriage is nothing but amputation—the extreme measure. If the heart heals itself—and it will if it be given time—the greatest happiness of life follows."

"You are destined to all suffering yourself, and can give all your time and thoughts to the sufferings of others. The superior woman, the artist, owes herself to humanity, to Art. She should not give herself to an individual."

"Then you really believe that only inferior women should marry?" I asked, incredulously.

"Yes," nodded the Countess, emphatically. "Jack must have a Jill to match. And there are so many inferior men!"

No Traditional "Countess."

This Russian Countess, by the way, is quite the most different creature one could imagine from the stage picture we associate with the phrase. She is no lithe and dusky beauty leaving a blinding trail of intrigue and villainy through a five-act search for the missing document of State, but an old lady of the figure and style of dress of Queen Victoria. Moreover, there is no question about her title. Her first lecture will be given in Washington under the auspices of the Russian Embassy, as she has known the wife of the Russian Ambassador, Baron Rosen, for twenty years.

On her breast she wears the gold wreath which stamps her as an officer of Public Instruction under the French Government. She has lived in Paris for twenty-five years, and has written many books and plays.

"I am happier than any married woman I have ever known," the spinster Countess continued. "Think how free I am! I have come all by myself to this wonderful country—this country which says 'Forward' to all the world."

French Debt to America.

"French women owe everything they have achieved to the example of their American sisters. Until last year a French married woman was not entitled to her own wages. Her husband could claim them at any time, even though she was separated from him. Now the working woman is protected in France. We have women bill posters and women coaches in Paris. I always prefer a woman to drive me when I can get one, even though the men drivers do everything they can to make their tasks dangerous and unpleasant."

"I am not a suffragette!" the Countess continued. "I don't believe women should make laws. They have nobler tasks."

"Yet you don't believe a woman artist should marry?"

"No, because women artists cannot be true to their husbands and their art at the same time. Take Alexandra Patti, for instance. She was madly in love with her first husband, the Marquis de Caux. Yet, because she sang love duets night after night with Nicolini she ended by giving him her affections and deserting her husband for him."

"The same thing is true of nearly all actresses. Contact with other men than their husbands in the enforced intimacy of the stage engenders infatuation. And then, where is the home?"

Duse Lives for Art Alone.

"Eleanora Duse is an artist who lives for art alone. She cares for nothing else. She has no pleasures, no amusements. Her work is her life."

"How about D'Annunzio?" I questioned.

"She still loves him, poor woman. But she would not give him her life, for that belongs to her art."

"Every woman must love," the Countess continued. "It is her destiny, her curse. But it depends on circumstances whether she should marry. Marriage should be based on love alone. I know we have marriages of reason, of convenience, in France and Russia, but they bring inevitable unhappiness."

"And you have never loved, Madame?"

"I have never married," I evasively answered the venerable Countess.

**BIG FAMILIES UNITED.**

WINSTED, Conn., Oct. 15.—See-line Richard, sixty-four, a widower with eight children, married Mrs. Mary Shiner Seyer, forty-four, a widow with seven children, at the home of the bridegroom in Torrington last night. It was a case of true love, both parties say.



NIVOLA GREELEY-SMITH

# DR. BULL GROWS WEAKER; NO HOPE FOR RECOVERY

Secretary Who Broke Down Caring for Him Dies in London, Ont.

The condition of Dr. William T. Bull was not improved this morning at 7 o'clock, and his physicians, who spent the night with the patient at his home, No. 35 West Thirty-fifth street, have practically abandoned hope for his recovery. It was said the physician was gradually growing weaker.

Miss Rebecca J. Evans, who for the past thirteen years has been secretary and office nurse for Dr. Bull, and who suffered a nervous breakdown as the result of nursing him during his present illness, died yesterday in London, Ont., where she went several weeks ago in the hopes that her health would be restored.

# PHYSICIAN HAD PRONOUNCED HIS CASE HOPELESS

New Yorker Visits Cooper and Acquires New Lease of Life.

According to the account given for publication by Luke F. Mullen, of 238 East Thirty-third street, New York, his experience with the Cooper preparations, which are now being demonstrated at Riker's New Drug Store, 2 West Fourteenth street, just off Fifth avenue, will prove of great interest to persons suffering from stomach trouble.

Mr. Mullen says:

"I have had stomach trouble nearly all my life. I have never known what it meant to be strong and well; in fact, I have never been free from illness. One doctor whom I consulted told me I had consumption and would hold out no hope for my recovery."

"Three different times I was sent to the hospital for treatment but was not benefited. I tried about all the remedies that were ever heard of, but none of them helped me. Recently I decided to try this man Cooper's medicine, about which there is so much discussion."

"Procuring a treatment of Cooper's New Discovery, I applied myself to the task of taking it religiously—if it failed to help me, it would not be because I had not given it a fair chance. After taking each day I began to realize that I had at last found a medicine that would accomplish something, and each day I noticed evidences of its curative qualities."

"My appetite improved, and I began to gain strength and feel better. Cooper's New Discovery has benefited me beyond all my expectations, and just to show the improvement in my condition, I to-day walked from my home on Twenty-third street down to Fourteenth street, which I have not been able to do in years."

"Cooper's New Discovery has given me a new lease on life. My steady and continued improvement inspired me to hope for still better things, and while I do not expect to become robust, do believe this splendid preparation will enable me to enjoy fairly good health."

"Cooper or his assistants meet the public daily at Riker's New Drug Store, 2 West Fourteenth street, just off Fifth avenue. The Cooper medicines are on sale at all the Riker stores and can be obtained at any other drug store."

# AGED TEACHER OF VANDERBILTS ENDS LIFE WITH BULLET

Antonio Muzzarelli, Well-Known Scholar, Dies in His Fine Apartment.

Antonio Muzzarelli, a well-known scholar and teacher of languages, who had been engaged, it was said, from time to time by the Vanderbilts and other prominent families, committed suicide to-day in his handsomely appointed bachelor apartment, at No. 48 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth street. He was sixty-one years old.

Muzzarelli had been ill recently and said to have been despondent. Last Monday he called his secretary, Joseph Traina, to him and said:

"I want you to take my revolver out and have it thoroughly cleaned and put into tip-top shape for action."

Traina obeyed his command. Yesterday he handed the pistol to Muzzarelli. "All right now," asked Muzzarelli. "Well, that's good. I may have use for it soon."

Sent Secretary Out.

Still Traina thought lightly of his employer's remarks. Shortly before 8 o'clock this morning Muzzarelli again called the secretary to him.

"I want you to go out and mail a letter for me," he said to Traina.

The secretary had scarcely left the apartment when he heard a shot-firing back, he found Muzzarelli lying on the floor, gasping for breath. There was a bullet hole in his head, and Muzzarelli always had plenty, and so far as he knew, there was nothing to cause him any great worry.

Muzzarelli was a Freemason and was prominently identified with several other orders. He had written several books also.

Highly Honored in France.

Muzzarelli was a graduate of the University of Lyons. He entered the French Army in the Engineer Corps and served through the Franco-Prussian war. He was wounded and imprisoned by the Communists.

Later he was sent to Chili and Peru by the French Secretary of War as a correspondent. He became active in politics and was elected president of the democratic commune under McMahon. In 1876 he was sent to Paris for publishing a political paper in France.

Muzzarelli wrote a number of educational books after his arrival in this country, and he was made officer of Academie by an order of the French Government. One of Muzzarelli's principal works was "La Question du Canal de Panama," from which, it was said, he received large royalties.

His wife was a former Miss Mary Prescott Brandow, of Salt Lake City. The marriage took place in November, 1888.

WON AMERICAN BRIDE BY PROVING HIS THEORY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Dr. Ladislaus Detre, the Hungarian scientist, and Miss Lillian Coblenzer of Washington, were married to-day in the apartment of the bride's mother at the Lacleuse, by the Rev. Abram Simon, of the Eighth Street Synagogue. The couple will leave for Hungary in a few days.

# HOWARD GOULD'S INCOME REDUCED TO \$400,000

His Counsel Says That His Capital Recently Has Shrank \$300,000.

# H. GOULD'S PRESENTS TO WIFE HE IS NOW SUING.

Spending money one year..... \$90,000  
Living expenses one year..... 133,000  
Said to have saved..... 89,000  
Gifts in jewelry..... 142,000  
More jewelry..... 57,580  
Gift of safe, value not stated.....  
Sued lawsuits against wife, 140,000

The trial before Charles L. Hoffman, as referee, of the question whether Katherine Clemmons Gould is entitled to an increase of alimony from \$25,000 a year to \$120,000 a year from Howard Gould, whom she is suing for a separation for abandonment, having fallen through by the sudden disappearance of the woman whose testimony De Lancey Nicoll hoped would prove that \$25,000 a year was enough, Justice Bischoff to-day heard argument on Clarence Shearn's alimony motion.

Mr. Shearn said that the figure \$120,000 a year was based on Mr. Gould's income, that Mr. Gould's income is \$600,000 a year, and the rule ordinarily applied in such cases was to allow from one-fourth to one-third of the husband's income as alimony.

Mrs. Gould's Grievances.

"Howard Gould has sought to justify his abandonment of his wife by attacking her character and habits, and alleging acts of 'intoxication on her part,'" said Mr. Shearn; "but we have not increased our demand for alimony on this account, although that would have been in accordance with practice here and there."

"Mrs. Gould, fond of driving—one of the chief pleasures of her life at Castle Gould—was refused the horses, when she went to the stable, by one of her husband's men servants, who said insolently that he had orders from Mr. Gould not to allow her to take them out."

"Another man servant blew cigar smoke in her face, and when she remonstrated told her he had a contract with Mr. Gould concerning that."

"Gould tried to starve her out, refusing to allow her supplies grown on the place, forcing her to send to the village, Port Washington, for supplies which might have been gathered in the garden."

"He filled his house with a lot of spies who watched her every movement, and finally she was starved out and was obliged to take refuge in the Hotel St. Regis, for years their winter home."

Mr. Shearn said that Mrs. Alice Stickney Bankhead, of Atlanta, daughter of Gen. Long, counsel to Egypt, had named her baby girl "Katherine Gould Bankhead," but being witness to the abuse Howard Gould heaped upon his wife, she was so impressed that she went to the clergyman and had the name changed to Katherine Clemmons Bankhead.

\$60,000 a Year Spending Money.

De Lancey Nicoll said in opposition: "Let me set the Court right on this oft-reported story of the impoverished and pitiful condition of Mrs. Katherine Clemmons Gould."

"For years her husband gave her \$5,000 a month—\$60,000 a year—for spending money, and we have the cancelled checks to show for it."

"Besides this, Mr. Gould gave her \$133,000 for living expenses for a single year. She spent \$44,999 of this and kept \$88,000. He has given her jewelry worth \$142,000 and paid bills at Tiffany's for \$57,580 more for jewelry. He gave her a farm at Lynchburg, Va."

To sum it all up, Mrs. Gould has received a total of \$562,580 from her husband between 1899 and 1906, and she is worth to-day upward of \$200,000, besides receiving \$25,000 a year allowance from her husband.

"Finally he decided that he had borne with her as long as it was possible. It is a long tale, showing the patience and forbearance of a husband through years of ill-treatment, of temper, of vulgarity, profanity, drunkenness almost habitual and abuse by his wife."

Settled Lawsuits for \$140,000.

"He was forced to settle innumerable lawsuits brought from her, had Bank and ill temper to the extent of \$140,000."

"In 1906 he told her she must mend her ways or they must part. He told her lawyer, Mr. Sells, and Sells said he was surprised that he had stood it and lived with her so long."

"On the question of income, Mr. Gould's income has shrunk so much that it is not a question of \$25,000 and there is a shrinkage in principal of \$200,000 during the recent panic."

Justice Bischoff reserved decision.

"PIANIST, AND A GOOD ONE."

Jacques Grundberg, pianist at the Cafe Boulevard, was taken to Police Headquarters to-day, charged by Mrs. Cecile Moore, No. 109 West One Hundred and First street, with obtaining a \$30 diamond ring from her and pawned it.

"When asked what his occupation was Grundberg threw out his hands and said: 'A pianist, and a damn good one.' He said Mrs. Moore gave him the ring. She says that last December, when she was visiting her, he took it from her finger to examine it. Then he put it in his pocket and walked out."

# HEAD OF AERO CLUB DYING FROM EXCESS AUTO PASTIME.



CORTLANDT BISHOP

# JUSTICE FORD PLEADS FOR CHAUFFEUR IN COURT.

Police Sergeant Halts Auto in Yonkers and Makes Charge of Overspeeding.

The touring car of Supreme Court Justice John Ford, while going through Getty Square in Yonkers to-day was stopped by Police Sergeant Van Steenburgh, who placed the chauffeur, Roy Fisher, of No. 3 West Sixty-fourth street, under arrest.

Justice Ford, who was in the car, demanded to know the cause of the arrest, and Van Steenburgh replied: "Because you were making twenty-five miles an hour in the most thickly populated part of the city."

Justice Ford accompanied his chauffeur to court and interested for his employment with the police. He had often before Supreme Court Judges as a lawyer, but this was the first occasion that a Supreme Court Judge had been before him. Fisher was paroled in the Justice's custody until Oct. 24.

# AERO CLUB'S HEAD DYING FROM TOO MUCH MOTORING

Constant Jarring of Car Causes Meningitis to Develop in Mr. Bishop.

Excessive motoring is held to be responsible for the dangerous condition of Cortlandt Field Bishop, president of the Aero Club of America, and one of the best known automobile enthusiasts in this country, who is suffering from meningitis in a French sanitarium.

Cable dispatches received to-day state that Mr. Bishop's chances of recovery have become almost negligible. He is in a sanitarium at Aix-les-Bains.

Physicians who have diagnosed Mr. Bishop's malady declare that his constant dashing about in his motor cars has caused his nervous system to no longer endure the strain. He was rarely out of an automobile or balloon when not asleep. While not a reckless driver, the cars he owned and ran were all capable of great speed.

When stricken he was traversing France with his wife and mother-in-law. He had been attending the various aerial contests in France and Germany and had travelled many thousands of miles in his car. At first it could not be determined what his trouble was, but presently it was diagnosed as meningitis and the opinion advanced that excessive motoring had brought it on, or at least rendered him susceptible to the attack.

Mr. Bishop was an indefatigable driver, and the driver of a speeding automobile is in a constant state of fear. With one foot on the clutch pedal and the other foot on the brake pedal, he is, you might say, in a constant state of strain. The terrible vibration that shudders through the chassis of the car and is only slightly relieved by the springs.

Meningitis, while supposedly a germ disease, has its seat of disturbance in the spinal cord at the base of the brain, whence all the nerves of the body are fed with sensory vitality. Constant jarring of all the nerve ganglia is bound to result in a disorganization of the nervous functions, whereupon meningitis or some other malady is likely to occur.

At least that is the way the physicians explained the situation so far as Mr. Bishop was affected.

**Dollar Waist Sale**  
Beautiful Voile Waist, \$1  
New Fall Model, \$1  
Friday's Waist Event

An unusual opportunity to secure a Fall waist at less than half price.

Box Pleated Front, New Long Sleeve

Made of rich, soft Voile—full blouse of small box plaits, with wide plait down front, finished with tiny silk buttons. Tucked back. Pretty collar and cuffs of tiny tucks, in light blue, red navy, white and black.

Sizes 34 to 44.

THE BIGGEST BARGAIN ON EARTH.

Mail Orders Filled, 12c Extra for Postage

SALE ALL THREE STORES

140 West 14th Street NEW YORK  
460 & 462 Fulton Street BROOKLYN  
645 to 651 Broad Street NEWARK

**Bedell**

**Be Sure to See Our Trimmed Hats**

**\$3.95 & \$4.95**  
Values \$8 to \$15

THEY ARE WONDERS  
Nothing Like Them in New York

You never saw prettier hats, daintier, or Frenchier, or so artistic, for double the money.

They are unequalled for dashing beauty and exquisite materials.

Our \$10.00, \$12.00 and \$15.00 Trimmed Hats are reproductions of the latest Parisian models and can't be duplicated.

**MODERN MILLINERY STORES**  
Fifth Avenue, Corner 117th Street.  
OPEN EVENINGS, LENOX AVE. SUBWAY STATION AT 116TH ST.