said the company's records did not show that the paper was sold in either Chicago or Boston.

John H. Yocum was then sworn. He said he was a chemist employed by the United States Leather Company. He was now in charge of their works in Newark, but in 1898 his office was in this city. Mr. Yocum said he was a friend of Cornish, and in the summer of 1898 he boarded with Mrs. Adams when she lived at Park-ave. and Sixty-sixth-st. Describing Cornish's visit to his office in Ferry-st. on the day of Mrs. Adams's death, the witness said Cornish looked pale and peaked. When Cornish left him he gave to him the key to his room at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club and told Cornish to go there and lie down. He saw Cornish later in the evening in bed being attended by two physicians. Cornish wanted to get up and go to his flat, but the witness persuaded him to remain where he was, he himself going to the flat, where he saw Mrs Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Hovey and Howard Adams.

CYANIDE OF MERCURY TAKEN UP.

Asked by Mr. Osborne if he knew much about cyanide of mercury, he said that he did as a chemical. His attention was first called to it when he read Dr. Witthaus's report that Mrs. Adams had died from it. Yocum said the poison was easy to make, in fact, it was the easiest thing he had ever tried to make. He explained that he had first made it in his laboratory in the presence of Detective Sergeant McCafferty. All he had to do was to boil a mixture of prussian blue and yellow oxide of mercury, filter the solution, and there remained a precipitate which crystallized.

In cross-examination Mr. Weeks proceeded to show first that the witness was wrong in describing prussian blue and yellow oxide of mercury to be dry colors, such as the defendant was engaged in manufacturing.

Q.—Do you say prussian blue is a dry color? A.—I have no knowledge of dry colors except theoretically. It is said by authorities to be a dry color, and I think it is so called to-day.
Q.—Where did you get the yellow oxide from? A.—I had it for a long time before in my laboratory.
Q.—You had the prussian blue in your laboratory, too? A.—Yes.
Q.—What did you use the next time? A.—The sulphate of mercury, queen's yellow.
Q.—Do you call that a dry color? A.—The authorities so call it, but I have said I am not a color chemist.
Q.—Did you succeed the first time you tried with the prussian blue? A.—Yes.
Q.—Did you have any trouble? A.—No.
Q.—Did you make any tests with the crystals? A.—No.
Q.—What did you do with them? A.—I gave them to Detective McCafferty.
Q.—How do you know, then, that the crystals were cyanide of mercury? A.—Because I made some more by the same method and made the tests.
Q.—What test did you make? A.—With sulphuric acid. From this I got the smell of hydrocyanic acid.

THE CRYSTALS AND TESTS.

Mr. Weeks questioned the witness closely as to the tests he had made to determine the crystals he had got were cyanide of mercury. The witness said he recognized "Bloxom's Chemistry" as a standard authority, whereupon quoting from the work Mr. Weeks showed that cyanide of mercury crystals were only four sided.

Q.—Do you still say you found an eight sided crystal? A.—Yes.
Q.—And you believe that you had cyanide of mercury? A.—Yes. Anybody who knows anything about practical chemistry knows that crystals sometimes come indiscriminately, four, six and eight sided. So long as they are even sided the test is a good one.
Q.—It doesn't make any difference, then, as to the number of sides? A.—Why, certainly it does. If it was a seven sided crystal it would be of importance. But among eight sided crystals you often find four and six sided ones.
Q.—Did you say that Prussian blue was a double cyanide? A.—I never did.
Q.—The stenographer says you did. A.—I never said it, though. He was mistaken.
Q.—You say you had in your laboratory some yellow oxide of mercury? A.—Yes. I had it for the purpose of determining tannin about three years ago. If you will look in the files of the papers you will see that that was spoken of then as a new method of determining tannin.
Q.—Is the yellow oxide a dry color? A.—I don't know of my personal knowledge, as I have said.
Q.—Is it not too heavy for a dry color? A.—I don't know.
Q.—Do you remember saying before the Coroner that Cornish, when you first saw him, was rattled and nervous? A.—Yes.
Q.—Was that true? A.—It was.
Q.—What time was it? A.—I should say about 2 o'clock; I had just come in from my luncheon.

POSTMARKS ON THE EXHIBITS.

Henry C. Lockwood, a clerk of the city delivery department of the General Postoffice, was next called, and on examining the cancelling marks and lettering on the stamps of the poison address he said the package was mailed on December 23, at the General Postoffice on the Broadway side. It was fourth class matter, and there were enough stamps on to carry ten ounces. The witness then received the envelopes of the disputed letters, and he testified that all of them had been mailed in the afternoon between 3 and 5 o'clock. Cross examined, the witness said there was nothing in the cancellation mark to tell in what year the envelopes were mailed. The stamps might have been cancelled in December, 1898, or in any year in the same months for five years before.

Miss Elsie Gray, of No. 40 West Twenty-fourth-st., employed as a cashier and bookkeeper for Kutnow Brothers, was sworn, and said she remembered detectives visiting the firm's offices in January, 1899. Persons, she said, could get samples of the medicinal powder, either by writing or calling and leaving name and address. In 1898 samples were distributed at Asbury Park, N. J., so that in that year there were three ways of getting samples. She identified a specimen tin box, which was used to send out samples. For selling purposes she said the powder was placed in bottles, which were corked, sealed and capped. The sample boxes were not sealed. On the occasion of the visit of the detectives, Miss Gray said that after searching through 100,000 letters a communication was found, which she identified in Exhibit E, one of the letters signed "H. Cornish," which the prosecution asserts was written by the defendant.

Miss Agnes Evans, who was at one time employed by a man engaged in selling an advertised remedy, followed and identified Exhibit 2, in the admitted handwriting of Molineux, as having been received by her employer. The letter was written on the crescent crested blue paper, and was an application for the remedy in question. Mr. Osborne embarrassed the witness considerably with questions he put to her concerning the remedy.

George A. Salmon and Henry H. Wotherspoon, jr., corroborated Cornish's testimony regarding the receipt of the poisoned package.

A. A. HARPSTER CALLED.

Then A. A. Harpster took the stand, and said he was at one time employed as a clerk in the Knickerbocker Athletic Club.

Q.—Did you know H. S. Cornish? A.—Yes.
Q.—How long did you know him? A.—Ever since he became connected with the club.
Q.—Did you leave the club in January, 1898, and go into the employ of Ballantine & Co., in Newark? A.—Yes; until February, 1899, I was a collector.
Q.—Did you ever apply to Charles Jacobs & Co., of this city, for a situation? A.—No.
Q.—To Rudolph Heiles? A.—No.
Q.—To this defendant? A.—No, sir.
Q.—Did you ever work for Frederick Stearns & Co., in Detroit? A.—I was travelling salesman for them in Detroit.

Harpster said he was employed by Stearns & Co. as general salesman for their goods here. They did a regular business in non-secret remedies, druggists' sundries and the like. Harpster said that he and Gallagher, to the best of his memory, were employed in the Knickerbocker Athletic Club together as clerks in the main office. They were very friendly, he said.

Q.—How were you and Cornish then, as regards to friendship? A.—We were always friends.
Q.—Do you know Frederick Stearns? A.—Yes.
Q.—Do you know of your own knowledge that Frederick Stearns ever paid a visit to Mr. Cornish at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club? A.—Yes, he was there.
Q.—When was this? A.—In the summer of 1895.
Q.—Was Cornish ever employed by Stearns & Co.? A.—Not to my knowledge.
Q.—Did you call on Gallagher after he went to the New-York Athletic Club? A.—Yes, on the Wednesday following Labor Day, 1898.
Q.—Did you ever see the defendant there? A.—Yes.

DID NOT TALK ABOUT DEFENDANT.

Q.—Did you and Cornish ever talk about the defendant? A.—Not to my knowledge.
Q.—Do you know when this defendant resigned from the Knickerbocker Club? A.—Not the exact date. I remember he resigned.
Q.—Do you remember if Cornish ever said anything to you about the defendant? A.—Not that I can now recall.
Q.—Do you know whether Cornish and the defendant were friendly or not? A.—Not of my own knowledge. All I knew about them was from hearsay.
Q.—You say you and Harry Cornish were always good friends? A.—Yes.

THOUGHT WRITING LIKE MOLINEUX'S.

Harpster was followed on the stand by Andre Bustanoby, Superintendent of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. He testified to knowing the defendant's handwriting. He had an opportunity to study it every day for several months. Defendant and himself, he added, were friendly. He testified that when he saw the fac-simile of the poison package address in the newspapers he noticed a striking similarity between it and the defendant's writing, and he called this to the attention of Mr. Adams, secretary of the club, and they commented on it.

Mr. Osborne then showed to Mr. Bustanoby the disputed letters signed H. C. Barnet, and he said he thought that they were in the same handwriting as that he had noticed on the checks signed by Molineux in the dining room of the club. The disputed Cornish letters he also identified as being in the defendant's handwriting. Exhibit A, the poison package address, was shown, and he swore that in his belief it was in the handwriting of the defendant, "only disguised."

BARNET'S NAME AGAIN.

Q.—Did you know Barnet in his lifetime? A.—Yes.
Q.—Did he have a room at the club? A.—Yes.
Q.—Was he there at the same time the defendant was there? A.—Yes.
Q.—Were you there on the day that Barnet was taken ill?

Mr. Weeks objected, and the Recorder said he could not see the relevancy of the question.

"I propose to show," said Mr. Osborne, "that Barnet received an anonymous package through the mails, just as Cornish did." He was not allowed to do so, however.

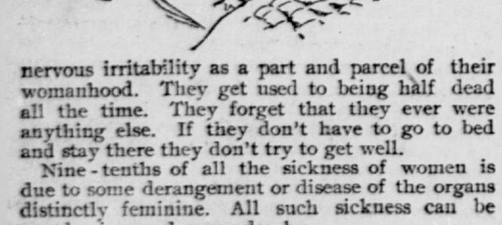
Detective Sergeant Arthur E. Carey, of the Central Office, deposed to visiting the place at No. 1,620 Broadway and receiving two packages, one of which was a sample of a proprietary medicine. These were put in evidence. The rest of Carey's evidence was mainly in the nature of corroboration.

CAPTAIN M'CLUSKY ON THE STAND.

Captain George W. McClusky, of the Central Office Detective Bureau, was called next to the stand. He narrated the routine work of assigning men to work on the case, and in answer to questions put by Mr. Osborne, he said he went to the Knickerbocker Athletic Club on December 29, 1898, accompanied by Detective Carey and his stenographer, and took a statement made by Cornish, who was sick in bed at the time. He went back again the next day alone, and had a long conversation with Cornish, and at that time Cornish gave to him a letter signed "Roland Molineux." He said he later called on Dr. Wendel C. Phillips, and also on Dr. Beman Douglas. From the latter he got the sample box of powders that was later sent to Professor Witthaus.

At this stage the case was adjourned until this morning.

Women get used to being sick. They come to consider back-ache, head-ache, side-ache, dragging, dreary, bearing-down feeling, hot flushes and



nervous irritability as a part and parcel of their womanhood. They get used to being half dead all the time. They forget that they ever were anything else. If they don't have to go to bed and stay there they don't try to get well.

Nine-tenths of all the sickness of women is due to some derangement or disease of the organs distinctly feminine. All such sickness can be cured—is cured every day by

DR. PIERCE'S
FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION:

It Makes Weak Women Strong,
And Sick Women Well.

It acts directly on the organs affected and is at the same time a general tonic for the whole system. It cures female complaint right in the privacy of home. It makes unnecessary the disagreeable questioning, examinations and local treatment so universally insisted upon by doctors, and so abhorrent to every modest woman.

J. S. Everritt, of Hagerman, Washington Co., Florida, writes: "For five years my wife was in an almost helpless condition, suffering from female weakness. Last September I decided to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and his 'Favorite Prescription.' I am now a happy man, whereas I thought for four years that I would be left in this unfriendly world without a companion. Dr. Pierce's medicines are truly worth a thousand times the money they cost and every suffering woman in the world should try them."

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE OPENED.

IT WAS COMPLETED THROUGH A GIFT OF $25,000 RECENTLY MADE BY ANDREW CARNEGIE.

The 114th annual meeting of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New-York, which was held last night at the society's new home, No. 20 West Forty-fourth-st., was a gala affair. The meeting was held in connection with the formal opening and dedication of the Mechanics' Institute, as the new home is called, and in consequence an unusually large number of members was in attendance. The house was brilliantly lighted and tastefully decorated throughout, and was made doubly attractive by its new furnishings. The exercises, which were informal, began with the regular meeting of the society, at which the newly elected officers for the ensuing year were installed. They are as follows: President, Stephen M. Wright; first vice-president, Frank E. Conover; second vice-president, William H. Oliver; secretary and treasurer, Richard T. Davies. Secretary Davies read a letter received from Abram S. Hewitt, one of the members, congratulating the society on its work and referring to the similarity between its aims and those of Cooper Union. He also announced that through the gift of $25,000 recently made to the society by Andrew Carnegie its officials had been able to make improvements and to complete the new building without drawing on the treasury for one cent.

President Wright, in a speech, dwelt on the aims and needs of the society. He was followed by Controller Bird S. Coler, who spoke informally of the financial problems presented by the formation of the "Greater" New-York. Mr. Coler spoke of the superiority of tunnels over bridges for purposes of rapid transit, of the desirability of municipal ownership of docks, and ended with an appeal to his hearers to take more interest in the government of their city and watch it more closely. The meeting was followed by a public reception, at which refreshments were served and the guests were shown over the house.

MORE PLAGUE VICTIMS AT HONOLULU.

ONE WHITE WOMAN AND TWO CHINAMEN DIE FROM THE DREAD DISEASE.

San Francisco, Jan. 3.—The steamer Australia, which has just arrived from Honolulu, reports the death of a white girl at Honolulu on December 23, and that two Chinese were found dead in the Chinese quarter on Christmas Day. These fatalities started the plague scare again, and every precaution was being taken to stamp out the disease when the vessel sailed. The Australia brought only one steerage passenger. On account of the plague the agents of the vessel refused to carry the half a hundred persons who wanted to come to San Francisco second class.

Chicago, Jan. 3.—A dispatch to "The Chronicle" from Honolulu, December 26, via San Francisco, January 3, says that the new victims of the bubonic plague were Miss Ethel Johnson, of Twelti, who had been sick for six days, and two Chinese, Chong Mon Dow, twenty-four years old, who died at Pawaa, in the eastern part of the city, and Ah Fong, twenty-seven years old. The bodies in all these cases have been cremated. The fact that bodies of plague victims are being cremated has added another difficulty in the way of the Board of Health, as all natives, and the Chinese especially, now conceal their sick, fearing that the bodies will be burned.

ALBANY'S WATER FILTRATION PLANT.

DISCUSSED BY THE MEN WHO MADE IT BEFORE THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

The house of the American Society of Civil Engineers, at No. 220 West Fifty-seventh-st., was comfortably filled last night with persons interested in the efforts being made to purify water used for drinking and other purposes. The meeting was a regular one, and one of the principal features was a paper read by Allen Hazen on "The Albany Water Filtration Plant," and illustrated with lantern slides. The paper was discussed by George I. Bailey, the superintendent of the Albany Water Works. The plan of the filtration plant now in operation in Albany was made by him, and the construction of the plant was supervised by Allen Hazen. The reason for building the plant was the sewage pollution of the Hudson River and the large death rate from typhoid fever in Albany. Mr. Bailey said in his paper that the average number of deaths from this cause in Albany for the nine years ending with 1898 was eighty-five a year. In the four months that the filters have been in use only seven deaths from typhoid fever, he said, had been reported in Albany. For the corresponding months for the nine years ending with 1898, he said, the average number of deaths in Albany from typhoid fever had been twenty-four.

EX-GOVERNOR M'LAURIN FOR SENATOR.

Jackson, Miss., Jan. 3.—The Democratic caucus here to-night unanimously nominated ex-Governor McLaurin for the long term in the United States Senate.

BIG LIGHT AND POWER DEAL

AGREEMENT BETWEEN STANDARD OIL AND WHITNEY INTERESTS.

CONSOLIDATED GAS AND NEW-YORK GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER COMPANIES PRACTICALLY MERGED—THE REASONS GIVEN FOR THE ACTION.

An arrangement of significance to every household in this city was effected on Tuesday afternoon, when an agreement was signed under which the Consolidated Gas Company and the New-York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company are to be either actually or virtually merged.

Anthony N. Brady, president of the latter company, was seen yesterday afternoon at his office, No. 54 Wall-st., but refused to say a word about the merger. Official announcement of the change of control was made, however, by the secretary and the treasurer of the Consolidated Gas Company, Treasurer Doane saying:

It is true that the Consolidated company has secured control of the New-York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company. All I can say is that the deal was completed yesterday. I have no further details at present.

Secretary Zollikoffer said:

It is a fact that our company has acquired a majority of the lighting interests of the city of New-York, but it is too early in the organization to make public any further details. The acquirement of those added interests does not change the position of the Consolidated Gas Company with regard to the other gas companies on Manhattan Island.

Despite Mr. Zollikoffer's assertion, it was the general belief in Wall Street yesterday afternoon that some understanding had been arrived at by which the New-Amsterdam Gas Company, of which Mr. Brady is an influential director, and the Standard Gas Light Company would soon be taken over by the Consolidated Gas Company, thus ending the gas war which has been in progress since May 1, 1899, as well as unifying all the lighting companies on Manhattan Island. A prominent director of the Consolidated Gas Company said yesterday afternoon of the agreement with the New-York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company:

The real situation is that the controlling interests of the two companies have come together and have determined to work in harmony, instead of engaging in the unprofitable controversy which has been going on among the different gas companies for some time. Mr. Whitney and our officers have come to the conclusion that they can best serve the interests of their patrons and the city by coming together, and they have done so. I should hardly say that Mr. Whitney has got out of the Light, Heat and Power Company. On the contrary, I think he is very much in it. He simply did not propose to get into a rate war with other interests, and naturally we are gratified to know that such a possibility has been avoided. As to the details of the transaction, I am not in a position to discuss them at this time.

TWO THEORIES ADVANCED.

Two theories were advanced in the financial district yesterday in explanation of the agreement between the gas and electric companies. One was that virtual consolidation was the latest development of a long and determined contest between the Standard Oil interests and the Whitney syndicate, the latter having been forced to relinquish control of the New-York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, of which they are practically the sole owners, to the Consolidated Gas Company, which is classed among the Standard Oil properties. This view, however, it was insisted yesterday by men prominently identified with both corporations, is incorrect. They say that the arrangement is in essence really a pooling of interests by the controlling elements of the two companies, and that, far from being a sudden forced compromise on the part of the Whitney syndicate, the merger has been in negotiation for many months, the first move, according to one authority, having been made fully a year ago by Thomas F. Ryan. With the improved appliances for the generation of electricity, it is pointed out, there has been a rapid lessening of the cost of supplying current for lighting, heating and power purposes, until now the cost of electric light approximates the cost of making gas. Under these conditions, it is said by representatives of the two companies, it appeared evident that one of two things must occur in the not distant future—either there would be a bitter and costly struggle between gas and electricity, like the present war among the gas companies, or there must be a merging of interests, under which a profitable and enlarging field of operation would be assured to each of the contracting parties. Gas, according to these men, is more and more being used for fuel purposes and less and less for illumination, its place in the latter field being supplied by electricity.

In the last nine months, it is said, no permit has been issued for the erection in this city of a first class residence which is not to be lighted by electricity. Looking to the future, the men interested in the present consolidation say that the typical New-York house will contain in its cellar its own small gas engine, which will run a dynamo, the power generated by which will pass to a small storage battery, whence it will be drawn for lighting the house at night, for heating the rooms and perhaps for operating an elevator and electric fans, while gas will to an even greater extent than now be employed for cooking purposes.

FINAL DETAILS NOT ARRANGED.

While it is an undoubted fact that the Consolidated Gas Company and the New-York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company have come to an agreement, it may be said on authority that the final details of the plan have not yet been arranged. It is not settled whether the two companies will be conducted under separate management or one will absorb the other, and it is even said to be possible that a new corporation may be organized which will take over both of them. Some of the wealthiest estates of the city are large holders of Consolidated Gas stock, and these interests are said to be in complete harmony with their Standard Oil associates in uniting the gas company with the Whitney electric light corporation. The Consolidated is by far the largest of the local gas companies. It is the company which "forced the fighting" in the gas war, having on May 1, 1899, lowered its rate from $1 10 to 65 cents a thousand cubic feet, its present price. Before the contest began, its stock paid 8 per cent yearly dividends, but the rate was subsequently reduced to 6 per cent, and the stock is now on a 4 per cent basis. The company was organized on November 11, 1884, being a consolidation of the New-York Gas Light Company, the Municipal Gas Light Company, the Metropolitan Gas Light Company, the Manhattan Gas Light Company, the Knickerbocker Gas Light Company and the Harlem Gas Light Company. Its capitalization is $39,078,000, and its total stocks and bonds amount to $41,182,000.

If the plans of the company are carried out, as now seems probable, it will before long be able to manufacture its product on Long Island, conveying the gas by tunnel under the East River to this borough, like the New-Amsterdam Gas Company; and on erecting its works in Astoria it will be in a position to dispose of its large holdings of valuable real estate on the river front in the Borough of Manhattan.

The New-York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, of which Anthony N. Brady is president, was incorporated at Albany early in October, 1898, with a capital of $25,000,000. There was for several weeks much mystery as to the interests behind it, but it finally developed that its owners were William C. Whitney and his associates of the so-called Whitney Syndicate, who also control the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. The new company in December, 1898, purchased for $100,000 a dozen lots on the south side of Ninety-seventh-st., between First-ave. and the East River, as the site for its power house, the site of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company's big new power house being only one block to the southward. On March 1, 1899, the capital of the company was increased to $36,000,000, and in February and April, 1899, the company filed mortgages of $15,000,000 and $21,000,000, respectively, on its property, franchises, rights, etc. By its charter it had the right to acquire stocks and bonds of other companies, and soon after its incorporation it began the work of consolidating the electric light companies of the city, a work which is now said to be complete, the corporation at present owning or controlling the Mount Morris Electric Light Company, the North River Electric Light and Power Company, the New-York Heat, Light and Power Company, the Yonkers Electric Light and Power Company, the Borough of Manhattan Electric Company, the Block Lighting and Power Company No. 1, the Manhattan Lighting Company, the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New-York and the United Electric Light and Power Company, while it also owns nearly the entire capital stock of the Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Company and controls the Empire Subway Company, and has in the Borough of Manhattan nearly eight hundred miles of subways for high tension conductors, through which the high tension electrical business of the city is carried on by means of 750 miles of conductors placed therein, besides which the low tension conductors of the Edison system have in active use nearly two hundred and fifty miles of special tubing and cables.

ACCORDING TO ITS OWN DECLARATION.

The company, according to its own declaration, "possesses in perpetuity virtually the exclusive right to carry the cables and wires used in all the electric lighting, heating and power business of the city." In addition to its control of the subway companies, it has always been understood that the New-York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company would use in part the conduits laid by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company in many of the streets traversed by its underground trolley lines, and it is said that this plan will be carried out under the new arrangement just entered into by the Electric Light, Heat and Power Company with the Consolidated Gas Company. It is also said in Wall Street to be not unlikely that at the coming annual meeting of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company certain representatives of the Standard Oil element in the Consolidated Gas Company may be elected to the Board of Directors.

The Brooklyn Union Gas Company, into which were merged a few years ago all the gas companies of the then city of Brooklyn, is controlled by Standard Oil interests, while the Kings County Electric Light and Power Company, a consolidation of the electric light corporations of that borough, is under the control of interests among whom Anthony N. Brady is a leading figure, although his associates in that corporation are not the other members of the Whitney syndicate. Mr. Brady's identification with the electric light interests of Brooklyn, however, it is thought by some, makes it not improbable that before many months there may be witnessed in Brooklyn a merging of gas and electric lighting corporations resembling the arrangement which has just been effected on this side of the East River.

ADVANCE IN THE STOCK.

Consolidated Gas stock advanced sharply yesterday, on the news of the agreement with the Gas and Electric Light Company, touching 199, and thence reacting on small sales to 193. The close was at 193½, a net gain for the day of 2½ per cent. The 5 per cent bonds of the New-York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company sold at 106½, a gain of more than 2 per cent, as compared with Tuesday's transactions.

CONTRACTORS IN COURT AGAIN.

EXAMINATION OF CAPTAIN GILLETTE PROTESTED AGAINST—CASE ADJOURNED UNTIL TO-DAY.

The examination of Benjamin D. Greene, Colonel John F. Gaynor, William T. Gaynor and Edward H. Gaynor, indicted for having defrauded the United States Government out of $575,749 90 in connection with the Savannah River and Cumberland Sound improvements, was continued yesterday afternoon before United States Commissioner Shields. Just prior to the opening of the session the mysterious woman who made charges against Colonel John F. Gaynor at the last session appeared in the corridors and renewed her charges against him. Colonel Gaynor, who was present, said he did not know the woman.

Captain Cassius M. Gillette, United States Engineer Corps, was first placed on the stand for cross-examination by Abram J. Rose.

Captain Gillette said that since July 20, 1897, the Cumberland Sound improvements have been transferred to the Florida district, and he believed that the contract for that work with the Atlantic Dredging and Contracting Company is in his charge and on file at his office in the South.

At this point United States District Attorney General Burnett arose to call a halt of the minute examination of the witness, saying that the only points to be determined at the examination were the identification of the prisoners and if there was probable cause on which to hold the men. The examination was being conducted as a trial, and if continued would occupy more time than is necessary for such proceedings. He further asked that the examination be carried on in a proper way.

Mr. Rose argued that he had the right to controvert the facts contained in the indictment, just as if the proceedings were being held in this district. He alleged that he had the right to go on with the examination to prove whether the facts alleged are true or not.

Commissioner Shields said that the only questions to be decided, as he understood the law, are identity and probable cause.

In view of the ruling of the Court Mr. Rose said that he could not proceed with the examination of Captain Gillette. United States District Attorney Erwin then asked if he had any knowledge of the connection of the defendants with the Savannah work after July 20, 1879.

"Yes," answered Captain Gillette. "I have official communications from them, and I have paid money to Greene on these contracts. I have had official and verbal contracts with the Gaynors. The money was paid for work alleged to have been done in July, before and after July 20, 1897. I gave the check to Greene on or about August 1, 1897. It was for about $30,000. I was inclined to keep back some of the money at the time."

Despite Mr. Rose's objection the examination was adjourned until this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

TO CHOOSE A SUCCESSOR TO E. C. STONE.

UNOFFICIAL PRIMARY ELECTION TO BE HELD IN THE XXXIST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT NEXT MONDAY.

The Republican County Committee held a special meeting last evening in the Murray Hill Lyceum, in East Thirty-fourth-st., and called an unofficial primary election, to be held in the XXXIst Assembly District next Monday afternoon. The primary will be at No. 101 West One-hundred-and-twenty-seventh-st., between the hours of 3 and 7 o'clock, to elect delegates to a convention to be held at the same place at 8:30 o'clock. The convention will nominate a Republican candidate for Assemblyman, to be voted for at the special election in the district on January 23. It is understood that the convention will nominate Samuel S. Slater, who was defeated by a small plurality by E. C. Stone at the last election. Mr. Stone's death made the special election necessary.

The Tammany primary and convention in the district will be held on Monday afternoon and evening at No. 107 West One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. It is understood that the Tammany convention will nominate Leon W. Goldrich, of No. 68 East One-hundred-and-twentieth-st., to run against Mr. Slater. Mr. Goldrich was a teacher, and resigned his place several months ago with the plan of running for Assemblyman in November, but it was found that he had not resigned in time to be eligible as a candidate, and Mr. Stone was nominated.

MEETING OF THE ALUMNI OF ST. PAUL'S.

A LARGE GATHERING AT THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE—ADDRESSES BY THE RECTOR AND ONE OF THE MASTERS.

For the first time in two years the Alumni Association of St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., met last night in the Academy of Medicine, at No. 17 West Forty-third-st. There was a large gathering of the alumni. President Sherman Everts occupied the chair.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Howland Coit, rector of the school, addressed the meeting, and was followed by the Rev. E. M. Parker, an alumnus and one of the masters of the school. The speeches were followed by music and a supper.

The following trustees of the school were present: Bishop William W. Niles, of New-Hampshire; the Rev. Henry Ferguson, Moses Taylor Pyne, Douglas Robinson, George Harrison Fisher, Charles P. Gardiner and the Rev. Alexander Mackay-Smith.

At the close of the business meeting it was said by Douglas Robinson that the names of the givers of bequests to the school would not be made public for the present. He said that the question of securing larger school accommodations was discussed, but no definite action was taken.

CANAL COMMISSION TO SAIL ON ALENE.

The Atlas Line steamer Alene, which will sail for Kingston on Saturday, will carry to Greytown the Commission appointed by President McKinley under act of Congress to determine the most feasible and practical route for a canal across the Isthmus of Panama. The Commission is composed of Rear Admiral Walker, U. S. N., retired, chairman; Professor Emory R. Johnson, of the University of Pennsylvania; Professor W. H. Burr, of Columbia University; George S. Morison, a civil engineer of this city; ex-United States Senator Pasco, of Florida; Alfred Noble, a civil engineer of Chicago; General Peter Hains, U. S. A.; Professor L. M. Haupt, of the University of Pennsylvania, and General O. H. Ernst, U. S. A.

The Commission expects to be gone about three months. It will proceed from Greytown to the Pacific Coast, examining the line of the Nicaragua route, and will then go down the coast to Panama and follow the route of the French canal back to the Atlantic side. Other routes will also be considered. The Commission expects to have to walk part of its journey.

MRS. MINNIE S. CUTTING SEEKS DIVORCE.

St. Louis, Jan. 3.—Mrs. Minnie Seligman Cutting, the well known actress, to-day, through her attorney, ex-Governor Johnston, filed a suit in the Circuit Court for divorce from her husband, Robert L. Cutting. She alleges desertion. They were married on July 28, 1892, at Monmouth Beach, N. J., and separated October 18, 1898. Mrs. Cutting alleges that her husband has since remained away from her.

STRAUSS AND MATTHEWS TO FIGHT.

A twenty-five round bout has been arranged for between Isidore Strauss, the Philadelphia welterweight and "Matty" Matthews at the Hercules Athletic Club, Brooklyn, next Monday night.

AMERICAN LINE FLAGS AT HALF-MAST.

Flags were at half mast on the American Line offices and pier yesterday on account of the death of Mrs. Taylor, wife of Edmund Taylor, senior partner of Richardson, Spence & Co., of Liverpool and Southampton, managing agents in Europe for the American Line.

COLE ON HIS WAY BACK TO BOSTON.

Chicago, Jan. 3.—Charles H. Cole, of Boston, former president of the defunct Globe National Bank of that city, arrived in Chicago last night on his return from California, on the way to Boston to answer to two indictments returned against him. He was accompanied by his wife and son, Edward B. Cole, and was in charge of three Massachusetts State officers who went to California after him. They will resume their journey to-day.

SCHOOL BOARD DEFIANT.

REFUSES TO AMEND PAY ROLLS AS MR. COLER HAS REQUESTED.

THEY WILL BE RETURNED TO HIM IN THEIR PRESENT FORM—THREAT OF LEGAL ACTION.

The School Board for the boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, at its first meeting yesterday practically threw down the gauntlet to Controller Coler, and in a diplomatic way told him that it would not agree to any of his demands.

The subject of the teachers' pay, which has been before the Board for months, was again brought up by a communication from Auditor Cook of the Board of Education informing the Board that Controller Coler had returned the pay rolls to him, asking that they be revised by his clerks and returned. The revision asked was that each of the pay rolls be analyzed so that he could make the necessary reductions in the payment of salaries, as the Ahearn law did not affect all cases. The reading of the communication caused a storm of protests in the Board, and Commissioner O'Brien jumped to his feet and said:

Statements are being made and published concerning this School Board that are wrong and misleading. The so-called job lot charter makes us do as we have done under Section 1,065 (the Ahearn Law), and we cannot help ourselves. I deem it no more than right, in order to do justice to the president of this Board and the School Board itself, that the president make a statement to us explaining his agreements with Mr. Coler, and show us once for all his inconsistency and his failure to keep to his agreement as the president understood him.

President Joseph J. Little then made a long and minute statement of the trouble in the School Board concerning the payment of teachers' salaries. He had all the correspondence read between himself and the Controller, in which Mr. Coler agreed to, and did, pay the teachers' salaries in June, July, August and September in accordance with the provisions of the Ahearn Law. It was then brought out how, in November, the Controller had refused to follow his former policy of payments, and an agreement had been reached with him. At this late date Mr. Coler says that the December pay rolls are wrong, and sends them back for revision. Mr. Little, in part, said:

I am surprised at the action of the Controller in bringing up a technical question at this time. We have lived up to the agreement, but he has not. Mr. Coler cannot legitimately call on us to go back to last May and ask us to revise the pay rolls. He is going beyond common courtesy.

Commissioner Van Hoesen took the floor and said:

We must return them the way they are. Let the Controller take the responsibility of a failure to pay the salaries. We will not be responsible, as we have prepared the payrolls legally, and they must be paid that way. I ask permission to prepare a resolution to that effect.

Permission was granted, and he handed in the following resolution:

Resolved, That the payrolls of December, 1899, as presented to the Controller, are the same in form and makeup as the payrolls presented to him every month since June, and that there is no reason known to this Board why the payroll for the month of December should be put into a new and unusual form, and that it is for the Controller and not for this Board to keep the account of the amounts to be charged to the fund raised by the sale of revenue bonds, under the socalled Ahearn bill, inasmuch as the proceeds of the sale of the revenue bonds, when received by the Controller, necessarily form part of the general school fund, out of which the salaries of the teachers are paid.

The resolution is practically to the effect that the payrolls are returned to the Controller without change as he requested, and that he is ordered to make the change he thinks is in his power and to pay the teachers. Behind the resolution is the covert threat of a legal complication if he refuses to pay salaries.

The meeting yesterday was the first of the new organization, and was called to order by Acting Secretary Bussey. Commissioner Van Hoesen moved that Mr. Little be made temporary chairman, and he took the chair. He then read a communication from the Mayor reappointing Commissioners Adams, Little, Linck and Abraham Stern, and announcing the four appointments to the Board—John G. O'Keefe, Patrick F. McGowan, Thomas W. Timpson and Alfred Hennen Morris. The new Commissioners, excepting Mr. Timpson, were present and were sworn in.

President Little was made president of the Board to fill the term until the second Wednesday in February, when the yearly election takes place. Mr. Little read a long typewritten speech concerning the work of the Board in the year. He referred to Section 1,065 of the charter, and said that it was no fault of the School Board that the deplorable state in the schools was noticeable, but of the section of the charter.

In the discussion which was brought about by the communication of Auditor Cook concerning the December payroll Commissioner Moriarty took occasion to deny a statement of Mr. Coler to the effect that the Committee on Supplies had expended more money than it should for supplies in 1899. An instance mentioned—that of some scissors, which are said to have cost $500 more than they ought—was not in his time. He said the expenditure was made by the Committee on Supplies in 1898.

WASTE OF SCHOOL MONEY.

CONTROLLER SAYS THERE IS A SAD LACK OF BUSINESS ABILITY IN BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Controller Coler said yesterday that he was convinced that there had been great waste and extravagance in the purchase of supplies for the public schools, and that there was a sad lack of method and business ability in the Board of Education. An examination of the system of purchasing school supplies, he said, had disclosed useless waste of public money. Last summer five hundred and fifty dozen scissors were purchased for the schools from the L. W. Ahrens Company, and the Controller learned that the price charged, $1,766 50, was more than $500 in excess of the price for which they could have been purchased from reputable dealers, who have stated that they are prepared to guarantee their scissors as being equal in quality to those purchased. The Controller was obliged to pay the bill, but he appended to it the following statement:

I would respectfully suggest, for the protection and the best interests of everybody concerned, that great care be exercised in determining the actual quality and worth of the official samples to be bid against, and avoid the necessity of bidders being compelled to purchase goods bearing the exclusive mark of a manufacturer or agent from such manufacturer or agent, particularly when such mark, as in this case, does not indicate a standard brand or a high grade. The decided benefits and the advantages resulting from free and open competition are in this way entirely lost to the city.

The suggestion brought from the Board of Education's Committee on Supplies the statement that in future bidders for contracts to supply articles to the schools would be compelled to submit their own samples.

CITY SUPERINTENDENT'S PROPOSALS.

William H. Maxwell, the City Superintendent of Schools, yesterday gave his recommendations for relief from the present troubles that beset the public school system of the city, as follows:

First—A special school tax of four mills on the dollar, to go direct to the school officials, thereby rendering them the real heads of the Department of Education and taking away from the Board of Estimate the absolute veto power over all educational extension. This is embodied in the Ford bill.

Second—An abolition of local school boards and the constitution of a central Board of Education, with corporate powers and absolute control. This is embodied in the Elsberg bill. The bill provides for a central board of thirty-nine members, twenty-one from Manhattan and The Bronx, twelve from Brooklyn, and three each from Richmond and Queens. A certain proportion of the twenty-one Manhattan members, the bill provides, shall be from The Bronx. The delegations will act as committees of the whole on borough affairs. The borough superintendents would be subject to this board.

Third—The extension of the Civil Service system of appointment at present the rule in Manhattan to all boroughs. If teachers' appointments were made by law in order from the eligible lists, the local committee system of Brooklyn would be practically dead. The Elsberg bill provides for such appointments.

Fourth—A uniform salary schedule for all boroughs. This would do away with apportionment wrangles, guarantee just salaries and take the schools out of politics. The Elsberg bill provides for this scheme by having a regular yearly increment for fit and meritorious teachers of about $40 for women and in proportion for men.

BRONX PEOPLE WANT RAPID TRANSIT.

THE TAXPAYERS' ALLIANCE DECLARES THAT THE BOROUGH SHOULD HAVE QUICK SERVICE IN ALL DIRECTIONS.

The Taxpayers' Alliance of the Borough of The Bronx wants rapid transit. Such was the decision unanimously reached last night when delegates from the thirty associations making up the alliance met in Alliance Hall, Third-ave. and One-hundred-and-seventy-fifth-st., to discuss means and measures for the improvement of The Bronx.

The president of the alliance, Colonel James A. Goulder, occupied the chair. He said a measure will be introduced into the Legislature next week by Senator Mitchell providing for the formation of a new county, to be called Bronx County. He recommended that it be favored by the alliance.

He said he understood the Legislature will also vote next week in favor of the $1,000,000 appropriation to build the Grand Concourse. He understood, also, that the Railroad Commissioners will soon give a ruling as to whether or not the Manhattan Railway will be compelled to build the extensions of its lines into The Bronx asked for by the alliance.

W. W. Niles, chairman of the Rapid Transit Committee, said some action must be taken to compel the building of the rapid transit tunnels, as there appears to be a disposition on the part of the city officials to delay the matter and "waste money on bridges." He said the thousands of people living in The Bronx will not be put off. They want rapid transit, and, moreover, they want it in all directions. He said it is not fair to ask the Bronx people to pay for rapid transit and then stop the lines short, giving only partial benefits. He said it will not suffice to run the tunnel to Bedford Park and West Farms. It must be taken to Woodlawn, to Riverdale and to the city line.

The New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad people ought to be compelled to run frequent trains at a five-cent fare to the city limits, he declared, while the New-York Central Railroad ought to be compelled to run a similar five-cent frequent service between the Grand Central station and Yonkers.

THEY WANT SPEEDY RELIEF.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS TAXPAYERS FEAR RAPID TRANSIT DELAY.

Assemblyman Maurice M. Minton, of the XXIIId District, is to be one of the speakers at the mass meeting to be held next Tuesday night on Washington Heights to demand that the transit facilities of that part of the city be improved as speedily as possible. The meeting will be under the auspices of the Liberal Republican Club, the William L. Marcy Democratic Association, the Heights Club, the Washington Heights' Taxpayers' Association, the Washington Heights Progressive Association and the Marble Hill Improvement Association. Other speakers will be Thomas F. McAvoy, F. B. House, Judge Worcester and ex-Alderman C. H. Woodward.

CABMEN AGAINST BIG COMPANIES.

HACK OWNERS' UNION HAS GRIEVANCES, WHICH, IT IS REPORTED, THE LEGISLATURE WILL BE ASKED TO REMEDY.

It was reported yesterday that the Hack Owners' Union proposed to make war upon the owners of public cabs, which have special privileges in the way of getting fares from the fashionable hotels and restaurants of this city. The story was that the ordinary cabman was shut off from this profitable patronage because the owners of public cabs have permits from the city and pay large sums to the proprietors of the fashionable hotels and restaurants for their privileges. The method of retaliation proposed was to get the Legislature to pass a bill making the legal and uniform rate of cab fare in this borough 25 cents a mile, or 50 cents an hour, in order that the cab owners should not find it profitable to pay large sums of money for their special privileges. The legal rate for public hackmen is 50 cents a mile and $1 an hour, while owners of public cabs, like the New-York Cab Company, charge $1 50 for the first hour and $1 for each succeeding hour.

John Kelly, vice-president of the Hack Owners' Union, who stands at Thirty-second-st. and Broadway, told a Tribune reporter that he had not heard that any such bill was in contemplation, and he did not think it would be a practical measure. There was a grievance, however, against the public cab owners, which it was proposed to redress by complaining, if necessary, to the Mayor. Mr. Kelly said that in some instances public cab owners got a certain number of permits from the city and then used a larger number of rigs than the permits called for. Too many permits were issued to them to stand in front of restaurants, and often the cabs would stand in places the permits did not call for. Moreover, some of those cabmen picked up calls on the sidewalk, which was against the law. It was also proposed that a law should be passed compelling the owners of the public cabs to have them numbered on the back panels, so that in case of an accident the responsibility could be placed on the proper person. Mr. Kelly added that it was possible such a bill as was mentioned would be prepared for the Legislature, but there would certainly be no profit in a rate of 25 cents a mile, and, as the hackmen could not make $2 a day at that rate, it would not be the best way to bring the owners of public cabs to terms.

At the stables of Joseph Seaich & Son, No. 50 East Thirty-second-st., who have the carriage privileges of the Waldorf-Astoria, the Holland House and the Park Avenue Hotel, it was said that such a bill as was suggested was absurd, as the Legislature could not interfere with a man's private business, and the firm, moreover, did not pay for the privilege of having its cabs stand in front of the hotels mentioned, the arrangement being to allow the hotels a commission on the collection of its carriage bills. When a guest at a hotel ordered a carriage, the reporter was told, it was charged in his bill, the hotel was responsible for its collection, and there was no danger that the coachman would pocket what did not belong to him. Seaich & Son, it was stated, charged $1 50 for the first hour and $1 for each succeeding hour, and if it was thought good policy to raise the price it would be done.

M'GLORY'S NEW PLACE OPEN.

ACTION TO REVOKE THE EXCISE LICENSE ALREADY UNDER WAY.

"Billy" McGlory's new bar, ball and concert room at No. 315 West Fifty-ninth-st. was open last night "for inspection" only—that is to say, there was no performance on the stage, not even music. "Billy's" friends and a few strangers who had heard of his new venture through the publicity given to it by the efforts of the Paulist Fathers to keep it from being licensed visited the place from time to time in the evening; ordered a few drinks and went away. An air of suspense hung about the hall. "Billy's" friends conversed in low tones, a policeman was stationed just outside the door, and the waiters told all who asked that there would be no music until to-night.

In spite of this guarded way of opening the new hall, one unmistakable evidence was given of the kind of place it is intended to be if it is not suppressed. Though only open "for inspection," at least 25 per cent of the people present at 11 o'clock last night were women, unescorted, who sat drinking beer at the small tables.

Conspicuously displayed over the bar was the license to sell liquors granted to the place in the name of Frank J. Campbell, McGlory's nephew, by the State Excise Department, in spite of the opposition of the Paulist Fathers, whose church is near by. The Police Board on their protest refused to grant a concert license to the place.

The Rev. A. P. Doyle, one of the Paulists, and Editor of "The Catholic World," says a close watch will be kept on the place to see that it does not exceed its powers under the State license. Father Doyle wrote to the Excise Department on December 15, and has received a reply from Deputy State Excise Commissioner W. N. Clements, which says that misrepresentations have been discovered in the application on which the license to sell liquors was obtained, and on that ground action has been begun to revoke it.

LOVING CUP FOR THE REV. P. A. H. BROWN.

PRESENTED TO HIM BY THE CONGREGATION OF ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL.

St. John's Chapel, in Varick-st., was decorated with evergreens and trailing plants last night, the occasion being the presentation of a loving cup to the Rev. Philip A. H. Brown, the vicar. It was his twenty-fifth anniversary as vicar of the chapel. The loving cup is nearly three feet high as it stands on its ebony pedestal. On one side, in a wreath of laurels, is the following inscription:

Presented to the Rev. PHILIP AULD HARRISON BROWN, M. A., vicar of St. John's and St. Luke's chapels, Trinity Parish, New-York City, on the completion of twenty-five years of faithful and devoted service in St. John's Chapel as priest and pastor, by his grateful parishioners and friends.
1875—1900.

Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity Parish, praised the work of the Rev. Mr. Brown, and then presented the loving cup. Mr. Brown made an appropriate reply. Later a luncheon was served.