SCHOOL BOARD IS VEXED.

COMMISSIONERS ANSWER MR. COLER'S CRITICISMS OF THEIR BOOKKEEPING.

MR. LITTLE RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT AND W. J. ELLIS CHOSEN SECRETARY—FIRST MEETING IN THE NEW HALL.

The first meeting of the School Board for the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx for the year, and the initial meeting in the new hall of the Board of Education, Park-ave. and Fifty-ninth-st., was held yesterday afternoon.

President J. J. Little read a newspaper article under the date of February 14 in which the Commissioner of Accounts criticises severely the methods of bookkeeping prevailing at present in the Board of Education, alleging "that there is jugglery in the matter of payment of teachers' salaries of such character as to make payments rather a matter of caprice than of any uniform rule," and giving in detail the cases of several teachers as examples. He also read a letter from Controller Coler requesting the Borough Board to make suggestions looking toward the betterment of this existing condition of affairs.

The cause of the fluctuations, President Little explained, was on account of an additional amount of $60 paid to teachers of female classes when they taught boys; also because of promotions and for long terms of service as teachers. He continued:

In the case of the assistant principal of Public School No. 12 the facts are these: The teacher received $900 on the April payrolls and was paid an extra $60 a year on a separate payroll for teaching a boys' class; her salary was therefore $960 in April as well as in May. When the May 17 schedule went into effect on June 1 the teacher's salary became $1,320, and she was paid at that rate from June to September inclusive, when the question was raised by the Controller as to the right of the Board to expend any part of its surplus in paying salaries in excess of the minimum requirements of the Ahearn bill, and by agreement with the Controller the teacher was paid on account during October and November according to the salary that she had received in May, $960 a year. After the court had decided that this Board had the right to make the schedules of May 17 the teacher was paid the difference due her for October and November on an arrearage payroll. In the mean time this Board decided that first assistants should be recognized as such and paid accordingly, and as she was an assistant principal she was placed on the payroll for December at the rate of $1,404, according to the schedule, with arrears due her at that rate from June 1. The other cases are similar, and the statements in the newspapers articles are distorted and are misrepresentations.

Commissioner Davis said he was opposed to the Board taking notice of newspaper articles or answering them. "When the statements made are known to be untrue," said Mr. Davis, "it is not dignified to give them any notice whatever. The report of the Commissioner of Accounts has not been read to the Board, only this article."

Commissioner O'Brien said:

I have not the slightest idea of allowing the Controller or Commissioner of Accounts or any other city official to unjustly criticise this Board or to distort any facts so as to reflect upon this Board. A few months ago the Controller asked the teachers to give up four months' salary just at the time when they most needed it, and after this Board refused to sanction any such proceeding he now comes back with an animus which I cannot understand, to place the Borough Board in a bad light before the public. He then asked us to make up the schedules according to his scheme, but we did not allow ourselves to be caught in that trap. Then he comes and gets the assistance of the City Superintendent and his entire clerical force, tears the leaves out of the account books and distributes them among a hundred of his men to do the work in a few days which this Board, with its twelve men, could not do in as many weeks. You owe it as a duty, Mr. President, to yourself and to every member of this Board, to refute these statements if they are untrue.

The report of the Commissioner of Accounts was referred to a joint committee composed of the Teachers' and Finance committees.

This being the first meeting of the Board in the school year of 1900, the Board was formally reorganized and President Little unanimously chosen president for the ensuing year. President Little expressed his acknowledgments for the honor bestowed upon him, and said he would endeavor in the future, as he had in the past, to lend his efforts toward the successful administration of the schools of the city.

The following nine of the ten delegates to the Central Board were then re-elected: Richard H. Adams, Vernon M. Davis, Edward F. Farrell, Joseph J. Kittel, Thadeus Moriarty, Miles M. O'Brien, Waldo H. Richardson, Morris E. Sterne, George M. Van Hoesen and the president, ex officio. The only member of the Board of Delegates who failed of re-election was George Livingston.

William J. Ellis was nominated to be secretary of the Board by Mr. Van Hoesen. Commissioner Lee nominated Thomas E. Busby, the acting incumbent, who has been filling the position for the last seven months. Mr. Ellis was elected on the first ballot for one year, at a salary of $4,500.

The balloting for the tenth delegate to the Central Board was then resumed, and on the tenth ballot Commissioner Abraham Stern was declared elected, winning over his opponent, John B. Harrison, by five votes.

Acting Secretary Bussey was unanimously voted a two months' vacation with pay, in consideration of his labors during the last six months.

Commissioner Livingston moved that the Board oppose the bill introduced by Senator Ford to place on the retired list twenty-four teachers who have already resigned. The motion was carried.

The hour of meeting was changed to 8 o'clock in the evening, to take effect at the next meeting.

Superintendent Jasper and two associate superintendents were elected delegates to the National Educational Association, which meets in Chicago February 27 and 28 and March 1. Fifty-eight teachers were appointed by the Borough Superintendent and their appointments confirmed by the Borough Board.

AN INNOCENT CONVICT PARDONED.

AFTER A LONG SEARCH HIS DAUGHTER GOT A CONFESSION FROM THE REAL CULPRIT.

Saul Jacobs, who had been in Sing Sing Prison for almost three years, was set at liberty yesterday. Warden Johnson received Jacobs's pardon from Albany at noon.

Jacobs was convicted in this city on a charge of conspiring with two others to defraud Max Bernstein out of $12,000. Both lived in Cleveland, Ohio. Jacobs was sentenced for eight years.

His daughter Minnie set about finding the two other men. About a year ago one of them was arrested under another name in Chicago. In response to Minnie's efforts this man confessed that Jacobs was innocent and that he and his partner had used Jacobs in the swindle by showing him samples of pure gold and having him introduce them to Bernstein, to whom they sold brass filings instead of the gold.

ISELIN MEMORIAL POOR BOXES ROBBED.

For the fifth time within a year the poor boxes in the lobbies of St. Gabriel's Roman Catholic Church, the Iselin Memorial church, were broken open and robbed Tuesday afternoon. The sexton was in the basement of the church at the time. How much money was in the boxes is not known. Father Gessner yesterday had posters printed and put up all the way from Mount Vernon to Stamford offering $50 for the conviction of the thieves.

EIGHT PERSONS HURT AT CHICAGO FIRES.

Chicago, Feb. 14.—Eight persons were injured, one fatally, in four fires that occurred late last night and early to-day in different parts of the residence districts of this city. In all about thirty-five lives were imperilled by the fires, and there were heroic deeds of rescue by the firemen. The most serious occurred at a boarding house at No. 2,021 Indiana-ave., where seven persons were injured, some of whom are expected to die. The total losses will not amount to $50,000. Most of the fires were caused by overheated furnaces.

BEECHAM'S PILLS
cure bilious and nervous ills, sick headache, disordered liver and impaired digestion.
10 cents and 25 cents, at all drug stores.

RATIFICATIONS BY CABLE.

A NEW PLAN ADOPTED TO HASTEN ACTION ON THE SAMOAN TREATY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Feb. 14.—An innovation in the formality of exchanging treaty ratifications has been adopted by the United States, Great Britain and Germany, in order to secure the partition of Samoa with the least possible delay, and for the first time the submarine cable is to be called into service to obtain results within as many hours as under the customary deliberate way would have taken weeks, yet without any sacrifice of the dignity or solemnity of the ceremony. When the German Emperor is empowered by the constitutional legislative authority to ratify the treaty of December 2, which will probably be in the next day or two, the President of the United States having already the consent of the Senate, and Queen Victoria having exclusive powers, its provisions may be made binding and operative within an hour or two.

To this end an arrangement has been made by which the ratifications will be simultaneously exchanged in Berlin, Washington and London. Ordinarily these ratifications would have been exchanged in Washington, as the treaty was signed here; but in view of the unsettled state of affairs in Samoa, which so long as the tripartite agreement lasted might at any moment cause further complications, it was determined to put the treaty into effect as soon as possible, with the object of leaving Germany free in the exercise of sovereignty and the suppression of any disorder in Upola, Savaii and the western islands of the group, while the United States would assume responsibility for Tutuila and the eastern islands, Great Britain ceasing to have a hand in the archipelago.

Great Britain and Germany also had another treaty on the subject in which the United States had no part, and it was desirable that that convention should become effective at precisely the moment the Washington treaty of December 2 went into force.

The novel arrangement which has been devised in this instance will probably be adopted generally in treaty exchanges hereafter. The usual time consuming method pursued is to send the official documents back and forth across the ocean by mail, and after both parties have ratified ten days or two weeks must pass before proclamations and decrees can give the provisions the force of statute. To-day the three copies of the Samoan Treaty are in the possession of the three Governments.

The exchange copies are ready for the signatures of the three Executives and for delivery to the accredited representatives of the remaining Governments. When the cable dispatch comes from Berlin announcing Germany's readiness to ratify an hour will be fixed, and at that hour in Washington Secretary Hay will give to Lord Pauncefote and to Dr. Von Holleben warrants of President McKinley ratifying the treaty. In Berlin at the same moment Count von Bülow will deliver the Emperor's warrants to Dr. White and to Sir Frank C. Lascelles, and in London the Queen's warrants will be handed to Mr. Choate and Prince Hatzfeldt by Lord Salisbury. Immediately in Washington the President will issue a proclamation publishing the treaty, and Imperial decrees will be made in London and Berlin to the same end.

If no German vessel is at Auckland the United States collier Abarenda will take the news to Apia in four days, the Kingdom of Samoa will disappear, the United States will be absolved from an irksime entanglement and have indisputable title to the only good harbor in the South Pacific.

THE FASTER'S GAIN AND LOSS

MR. RATHBUN TELLS HOW MUCH LESS HE WEIGHS AND MEASURES.

Milton Rathbun, of Mount Vernon, who is in business in this city, finished the twenty-fourth day of his fast yesterday. Mr. Rathbun believes that the brain governs the body, and that if the brain can be controlled, physical needs and sufferings are of little moment. When Mr. Rathbun began his fast he weighed 207 pounds, too much flesh for a man who is only 5 feet 6½ inches in height. Last night he weighed 175 pounds, a loss of thirty-two pounds. He expects to weigh about 160 pounds when he finishes his fast on the first of the month.

"I agree with what The Tribune said on Sunday," said Mr. Rathbun yesterday, "about physical training and plenty of outdoor exercise, and as soon as I get through with my fast I propose to follow the advice given in that article, and hope thereby to keep down my weight. I shall ride a bicycle and take plenty of outdoor exercise. I took a course of physical exercise some time ago, and reduced my weight by twenty-five pounds.

"Two phisicians examined me with considerable care yesterday, and when they had completed their work they told me that I was in perfect physical condition. When I started my fast my chest measurement was 43½ inches, now it is 40 inches. My waist measurement at the same time has been reduced from 43 inches to 39 inches; my hips, which measured 46½ inches, are now only 42½ inches. My calf measured 17 inches, and is now only 12 inches. The measurement of my arm was 17 inches, and it is now 13 inches, while my biceps have been reduced 1 inch. My health was never better, and I sleep from eight to ten hours each night. I believe that some men might fast until they weighed only sixty pounds, but then they would die. My tongue, as you can see, is not coated, my complexion and eyes are clear, and the physicians told me that my heart action was good and my temperature normal. I have no craving for food, and expect to finish my fast without any disarrangement of my system or without injuring myself in any way. I take no stimulants, only a certain amount of water each day, and I do not smoke. Liquor I could not take at this time, as it would at once go to my brain and upset me entirely. My boy, who is a student at Harvard University, visited me on Sunday, and wanted to know if I was not going to sit down and eat with him. I told him no, but that I would do the next best thing, I would wait on him while he ate his dinner. Mrs. Rathbun asked me on Sunday to taste some milk to see if it was all right, but I did not do it.

"They tell me that when Dr. Tanner ended his fast that he ate fifteen pounds of watermelon and two steaks. I expect to end my fast in a more rational manner. I went to see an occulist to-day to have him examine my eyes, and he told me that my eyesight had been strengthened by seven degrees. I am not seeking notoriety. My experiment may be of some benefit to medical science in illustrating that the human being is able to draw strength from the brain."

Mr. Rathbun's eye is certainly remarkably clear, the white of the eye being almost brilliant. His complexion is good, but he will need new clothing when he completes his fact. Across the street these signs can be seen: "Restaurant," "Oysters in every style," "Terrapin, salmon and fish." Next door there is a bakery shop, in the windows of which are displayed tempting morsels in the pie cakes and bun variety. There is also a delicatessen store, where more dainties are displayed.

HOPES TO SAVE GATE CITY.

VICE-PRESIDENT EAGAN SAYS IT MAY BE TAKEN FROM ITS PERILOUS POSITION.

Moriches, Long Island, Feb. 14.—The stranded Savannah Line steamer Gate City is lying broadside on this morning. The wrecking tug Chapman has gone west, probably to New-York. The Merritt and a barge remain and are taking up the anchors which had been put down to help move the steamer.

The wrecking company men say that in consequence of the gale the situation of the steamer has been changed and they will have to start all over again in the arrangements to float her.

Vice-President Eagan, of the steamship company, was here to-day. Mr. Eagan was asked whether or not the Gate City could be saved. He said the vessel was not condemned, and that in all probability it would be taken from its perilous position without much damage. Those who know the beach say, however, that the chances are slim.

"THE EDUCATION OF MR. PIPP."

A novel charity entertainment is to be given at the Waldorf-Astoria on the evening of Shrove Tuesday, February 27. It will consist of a series of tableaus taken from Charles Dana Gibson's recent series of pictures entitled "The Education of Mr. Pipp." There will be twelve tableaus, with the following titles: "A Trip Abroad Is Suggested, "On Dry Land," "At the Dressmaker's," "At the Ambassador's," "In Paris," "Mr. Pipp Enlarges His Acquaintance," "The Next Morning," "The Missing Jewels," "Mr. Pipp Loses His Temper," "At the Court of St. James," "Just Before Leaving England" and "The Double Wedding." The committee in charge of the arrangements consists of Mrs. James Benkard, Mrs. H. R. Duval, Mrs. William Guthrie, Mrs. H. B. Hollins, Mrs. Charles F. Roe, Mrs. Duncan Wood and Mrs. Richard Irvin. Seats will be sold for $2 50 each and boxes at $20.

TO HURRY MOLINEUX OFF.

SHERIFF ANXIOUS TO BE RID OF HIM AS SOON AS HE IS SENTENCED.

THE PRISONER'S MOTHER AND OTHERS SEE HIM, AND HIS COUNSEL ENCOURAGE HIM—OSBORNE GOING HOME.

Sheriff William F. Grell has decided to remove Roland B. Molineux to Sing Sing Prison on Friday afternoon, after sentence of death has been pronounced by Recorder Goff. Hitherto some doubt has existed as to whether Molineux would be kept in the Tombs or taken to Sing Sing pending the decision of the Court of Appeals on the petition for a new trial. Sheriff Grell, however, is anxious to get the responsibility for Molineux's safekeeping off his hands, and for that reason he will lose no time in lodging his charge in the State prison.

The Sheriff has made his arrangements for the transferrence of Molineux. He will leave the Tombs on Friday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock, and will be conveyed in a close prison van to the Grand Central Station. Molineux, in the custody of two deputy sheriffs, will travel to Sing Sing on the train leaving at 2:05 p. m. Contrary to the reports which have been published, Molineux will not have to undergo the humiliation of having his hair cropped or being garbed in prison clothes. Men condemned to death are not subjected to these indignities, and even Molineux's pedigree will be taken in the privacy of his cell.

VISITORS AT THE PRISON.

Several visitors called upon Molineux yesterday. One of them was his mother, who, obeying a motherly impulse to see her son once more before he should be removed to Sing Sing, was said to have left her home without the knowledge of her family. It was understood that when Molineux's mother and wife went to the Tombs on Tuesday afternoon it was to be their farewell meeting with the condemned man prior to his being carried away from the city. Yesterday morning, however, Mrs. Molineux made her way to the Tombs, and explained to Sister Xavier, a prison missionary whom she met at the gates, that she could not allow the day to pass without seeing her boy again. She showed signs of a sleepless night and much weeping. Accompanied by Sister Xavier, she was admitted to the prison, and after being perfunctorily searched, her son was sent for by Warden Hagan. The meeting between the two was very affecting. Mrs. Molineux wept over her son, and although Molineux endeavored to maintain his composure and spoke words of comfort to his mother, he seemed several times on the verge of breaking down himself. They remained together for nearly half an hour, and when Mrs. Molineux left the prison with tears streaming from her eyes, she said she felt better for having seen her son.

In the forenoon the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, who married Molineux to Miss Blanche Chesebrough, the Rev. J. J. Monroe, chaplain of the Tombs, and a minister who declined to give his name, but who was said to be the minister of the church in Brooklyn attended by the Molineux family, also visited the prisoner.

Another caller was Cecil Molineux, who spent some time with his brother, and brought with him a letter from the prisoner's wife. Mr. Weeks and Mr. Battle also had a consultation with Molineux lasting more than an hour. They met in what was known as the counsel room, and at the close of the conference Molineux seemed to be in a more cheerful mood than usual. What was the nature of their discussion neither of the counsel would disclose, but they stated that they were confident they would succeed in obtaining a new trial for their client.

MR. OSBORNE'S COMMENTS.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne will not be present in court to-morrow when Molineux comes up for sentence. It is his intention to leave the city to-day, accompanied by his wife, upon a visit extending over ten or twelve days to Charlotte, N. C., his native place. Replying yesterday afternoon to General Molineu's accusation that he lacked the chivalrous attributes of the Southerner in his attack upon Mrs. Roland Molineux's character, Mr. Osborne said: "No one could resent any remark made by a grief stricken father. Brave, heroic General Molineux, overcome by the just verdict of an intelligent jury, conscious of his son's guilt, is in no position to sit in judgment upon my conduct. I was educated in New-York City by Theodore Dwight, the greatest of teachers, and he taught me that in the prosecution of crime the motive was always important and frequently controlling. In this case man's love for a woman was the motive. How could I without violating my oath fail to prove the motive. That duty was painful, but necessary."

When asked what he had to say of Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton's charge that hypnotism was practised on the witness, Mr. Osborne laughed, as he inquired, "Who was the hypnotist?"

"Criticisms upon the verdict are ridiculous," he said. "Ninety-six witnesses were called by the police, and a case amounting to a mathematical demonstration was made against the defendant. Against this overwhelming case he offered no defence. The defendant chose the jury. It was the most intelligent jury of the century, and what could they be expected to do under the circumstances? For three months they listened patiently to the testimony, and rendered a very just verdict with which the defendant must be contented. This verdict did not rest upon the handwriting alone, but upon motive and numerous other circumstances."

FEVER CASES IN HAVANA.

AN UNUSUAL NUMBER FOR THE SEASON OF THE YEAR.

Havana, Feb. 14.—Eight cases of yellow fever are now under treatment, which is unusual for this time of the year. During the first few months of 1899 there were practically no cases reported. The weather has been exceptionally warm for the last seven or eight days, and the Cuban doctors attribute the existing cases chiefly to this fact. It is also pointed out that while American energy has already partially cleaned away the dirt accumulation of many years, the process of removal brought to activity germs that had long been quiescent. Moreover, it is argued that the surface cleaning of the streets and the removal of the refuse to the ocean, while satisfactory to the eye, is, perhaps, not in the interest of the public health to any such degree, as the microbes, not having the refuse to fasten upon, turn the more readily to humanity. Strange as this view of the case may be, it is seriously put forward. In former times the buzzards devoured a great deal of the refuse and a good deal was burned.

The general opinion is now that sewerage is quite indispensable. Dr. Bangs, a yellow fever expert of thirty years' experience in Havana, said to-day:

Havana is in a very healthful situation, so far as climate is concerned. If this were not the case the death rate would be enormous, considering the way the people live, crowded in like animals and in the very midst of filth. There are hundreds of cesspools in which refuse is steadily accumulating, and, although these are cleaned regularly, there is a percolation into the subsoil. The harbor is the focus of infection. It will be impossible to rid Havana of yellow fever until proper sewers are laid and the bay is cleaned. Street cleaning alone can never do away with the disease, as it is merely a superficial work.

Surgeon-Major Davis, discussing the question, said:

The long sewers empty into a landlocked bay, and no amount of fumigation or disinfection can counteract the disease. It will take years to overcome the mistakes of past centuries.

Major Davis left Havana for the United States to-day, under orders to proceed to the Philippines.

PREPARING FOR STATE CONVENTION.

EX-SENATOR HILL AND MR. DANFORTH IN CONSULTATION—MILWAUKEE COMMITTEE WORKING FOR THE NATIONAL MEETING.

Ex-Senator David B. Hill and Elliot Danforth, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee, have been in consultation in this city within the last two days concerning the time and place for holding the next State Convention to elect delegates to the coming National Convention of the party. Frank Campbell, of Bath, chairman of the State Committee, will issue a call for a meeting of the State Committee to name a time and place for this convention, and he is only waiting until ex-Senator Hill, Mr. Danforth, the Tammany representatives and other leaders agree upon a plan. It was said yesterday that it had been decided to postpone the call for a meeting of the State Committee until after the meeting of the National Committee in Washington a week from to-day, when a time and place for holding the National Convention will be determined upon.

Ex-Governor Peck of Wisconsin, Mayor Rose of Milwaukee and others who are here booming Milwaukee as a convention city are making a lively canvass. They have been at the Democratic Club and talked with the Tammany men, and yesterday they visited the Mayor's office and had an interview with Mayor Van Wyck. They think that Milwaukee will get the Convention, and say that the city will raised $100,000 to get it.

WORDY ANTI-TRUST WAR.

"HAND OF THE POLITICIAN" DECLARED TO BE IN THE HALL—NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FORMED.

Chicago, Feb. 14.—Stormy scenes characterized the sessions of the National Anti-Trust Conference preceding the final adjournment to-night. The climax came when Joseph Parker, a middle-of-the-road Populist, surprised the conference with a resolution pledging the delegates to vote for no party that does not stand for Government ownership and the principle of direct legislation. The Democratic leaders interpreted this as an attack on W. J. Bryan, and were on their feet in an instant to block the move. A score of delegates took the floor and all tried to talk at the same time.

"You must not stifle free speech here," was shouted.

"Everybody must be heard," was the warning that came from a delegate in the gallery.

Chairman Monnett was in doubt as to what to do. Disorder reigned for ten minutes, and then Chairman Monnett used the gavel and temporarily adjourned the convention.

Another whirl of excitement took place after the reading of the report of the Committee on Resolutions, when Mr. Quinn, of Illinois, offered an amendment to the declaration of principles calling for the repeal of all laws sustaining the right of citizens to private property with a view to giving every citizen a free home. A long wrangle ensued over the disposition of the amendment. Captain W. P. Black, Tom L. Johnson and others appealed to Quinn to withdraw the amendment, but he refused. After much discussion, during which Quinn was denounced as a disturber by delegates on the stage, Chairman Monnett, put the motion to adopt the report. He was in doubt, and two ballots were taken.

Finally he declared the report of the committee adopted, and the ruling caused a thunder of disapproval. Quinn, in the uproar, appealed from the decision of the Chair, and his motion was seconded. The vote was put, and the Chairman was sustained by a large majority.

A strong attempt was made at the conference to-day to offset the partisan effect of the resolutions adopted yesterday denouncing the pending Currency bill. Frank S. Monnett, permanent chairman of the conference, made a speech in which he declared that the movement for public ownership of public utilities was being carried on by the Republican party as well as by the Democratic party. "In the Republican Northwest," said he, "65 per cent of the public utilities are owned by the public, whereas in many Southern Democratic States less than 5 per cent are so owned.

"I would remind the convention that Ohio, which is the State of the President, is also the State of the author of the Sherman Anti-Trust act. If we have Attorney-General Griggs, we also had Attorney-General Olney."

The convention was enlivened also by an attack of Professor Bemis on "Universities Whose Endowments Come from Trust Magnates."

"The professors in these institutions," said the ex-professor of political economy of Chicago University, "do their best, but cannot overcome this handicap." As a remedy he advocated the establishment through the State legislatures of chairs in State universities devoted to the study of the trust question.

A number of set speeches were heard at the morning and afternoon sessions, and at the night session, which wound up the three days' conference, were heard as many of the remaining speeches that had been prepared as could be read in the time that was left. Among those whose speeches were heard were John R. Commons, of New-York; W. H. Osgood, of Massachusetts, and Professor Edward W. Bemis, of New-York.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

At the convening of the afternoon session Chairman Monett ruled that the report of the Committee on National Organization was privileged business He called on the chairman of the committee, General Weaver, of Iowa. General Weaver stated that the report had been unanimously agreed to in committee, and asked the convention to adopt it in the same manner. Secretary E. Q. Norton, of Alabama, then read the report, which was in part as follows:

The Committee on National Organization report that they have considered the question of a National organization to combat the evils of the trust and monopoly power of the land. They have thoroughly considered the plan of organization of the American Anti-Trust League, and find that the plan of the organization therein provided for, as amended by this committee, is admirably suited to the work before us; to beginning at the precinct league and running up to the State organization; and from that up to the National organization, the plan being well adapted to the easy massing together of the men in America opposed to monopolies and trusts, and thereby making their forces effective in driving from the legislative halls of the State and Nation the tools of monopolies and trusts, and putting in their places men in sympathy with the public welfare.

The committee recommends that the name of this organization shall be the American Anti-Trust League, any American citizen of satisfactory character and qualifications shall be eligible, local leagues to be composed wherever formed with not less than five members, county leagues of five or more local leagues, and local leagues may form State leagues on such basis of representation as convenient.

Until the first National convention is held the National League shall consist of the National Committee, the National Legislative Committee and the National officers. Thereafter the National League shall be composed of delegates elected by popular vote of the members of each State. A National president, to hold office two years, is provided for, with power to choose the remaining officers, including a National committee.

Provision for affiliating the local leagues with the National organization and levies of dues, etc., is made. It is provided that the National vice-presidents shall act as chief organizers of the State leagues, and shall appoint a chief organizer for each county. The county organizer may appoint organizers for the sub-divisions of his territory.

The report concludes:

The Executive Committee shall temporarily appoint the vice-presidents and three National committeemen, and the delegates in the conference assembled shall make recommendation to the committee for this purpose; and the vice-presidents so appointed shall, as soon as advisable, call a State league for the purpose of electing their successors and perfecting the State organization. The vice-presidents so appointed shall hold their places until their offices are filled by the State leagues, and the National officers until the National league fills their places. Your committee recommend that the platform adopted by this body be made the declaration of principles of the National organization.

A DEMAND FOR A NEW PARTY.

General Weaver moved the adoption of the report. Ignatius Donnelly got the floor and pleaded with the delegates to do something tangible. The desired movement, he said, could not be brought about by leagues. He called on the conference to now form a new party and call for a National convention. Unless that was done, he asserted, the conference "would not amount to as much as a last year's bird's nest."

The middle-of-the-road Populist faction in the convention cheered these sentiments wildly. Time was called, but Mr. Donnelly secured five minutes more.

Jerry Simpson, of Kansas, followed. He challenged the statement of Mr. Parker, of Kentucky, "that this convention has fallen into the hands of a lot of cowardly politicians." He declared that no delegate had asserted party preferences, but every one was entirely unselfish. He demanded that Mr. Parker apologize for his statement, instead of attempting to align the conference in partisan movement. Simpson was cheered repeatedly.

"This movement," he declared, "is solely educational. When the people understand the purposes for which we are here they will stand by the party that stands for their principles."

Congressman Sulzer, of New-York, was then recognized. He called on the delegates to adopt the report verbatim. He denounced Donnelly as seeking personal support, saying this conference stood for principles and not for men.

He faced Donnelly and shouted:

"Your are doing more than any man here to help Mark Hanna!" Tammany, which had been denounced by Donnelly, was declared by Sulzer to be doing more for municipal ownership than any other organization in the world to-day.

Delegate Parker, of Kentucky, was then recognized on a question of personal privilege. He utterly disregarded the opinion of "Jerry" Simpson, he said, and he did not propose to take back a word he had uttered, adding: "Any one can see the hand of the politician in this hall."

This statement was greeted with mingled hoots and cheers.

Mayor Jones concluded the discussion, after which the report of the Committee on National Organization was unanimously adopted. Election of officers under the report was then called.

M. L. Lockwood was unanimously elected president of the National organization. For secretary the name of Franklin H. Wentworth, of Chicago, was presented, in addition to that of Mr. Martin, who was recommended by the committee report.

The vote resulted: H. B. Martin, of Washington, D. C., 23; Franklin H. Wentworth, of Chicago, secured the remaining votes, several hundred in number. Mr. Wentworth's election was made unanimous.

C. T. Bride, of Washington, D. C., was elected treasurer, and W. B. Fleming, of Kentucky, financial secretary.

The following committee was appointed to bear the protest of the convention against the passage of the Currency bill to Washington: W. B. Fleming, William Sulzer, George Fred Williams, Mrs. Helen Gougar, F. R. Ridgely, Willis J. Abbot, T. Carl Spelling, Judge William Prentiss, J. B. Weaver, J. R. Sovereign, W. H. Harvey, J. B. Romans, J. W. Wilson, John J. Lentz, M. C. Wetmore and Charles A. Toms. The committee decided to meet at Washington next Monday afternoon.

Caucusing for State vice-presidents and committeemen proceeded at a slow pace. The list of vice-presidents and committeemen was adopted without reading.

The conference adopted with enthusiasm an amendment to the resolution offered by John R. Sovereign protesting against the passage by Congress of the Anti-Scalping bill.

At the night session of the conference a resolution by Congressman Sulzer pledging the members of the League to boycott goods sold by trusts was read. Congressman Ridgely and others objected to the resolution. They thought the boycott undignified, but did not object to the members giving moral support to firms not identified with the trusts. To meet these objections the resolution was amended and passed in the following form:

Resolved, That the members of the Anti-Trust League shall give practical effect to their antagonism to trusts by giving preference so far as practicable to non-trust products.

SULZER SAYS TRUSTS WILL BE CRUSHED

"BARKIS IS WILLIN'" AS TO THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

Chicago, Feb. 14.—Congressman William Sulzer, of New-York, who has been attending the National Anti-Trust Conference, started for Washington today. As to the work of the conference he said:

It has been a success. The beneficial effects of its work will be far reaching, and the results deep and lasting. So far as the trusts are concerned, it is the beginning of the end. They will either be crushed by the law or the people will own and control them for the good of society and the benefit of all. One or the other will happen, and that before long.

Asked as to the probable place of holding the National Democratic Convention, he said he did not know where it would be held, that the National Committee would decide on the city at its meeting in Washington, February 22. He added:

I favor an early convention. We should set the pace for the Republicans. We have the affirmative, and we should open the case to the great jury of the American people and proceed. We can gain nothing by delay. The issues are made up by the people and the campaign has already begun. Everyone knows that we lill renominate Colonel William J. Bryan, reaffirming the Chicago platform, and add strong planks against trusts, militarism and imperialism.

"How about your selection for Vice-President?" he was asked, and in reply he said:

The convention will chose the best and the most available man. I do not care to discuss myself, because I am not a candidate in the sense of seeking that high office. Of course, I feel complimented to have my name mentioned in connection with it, and, as a good Democratic soldier in the ranks, I will say I always obey the mandates of my party.

Congressman Sulzer said that he should not relax his efforts to have an investigation of the management of Secretary Gare, and further that "New-York will go Democratic next fall."

IN HONOR OF ARMY AND NAVY.

LAST RECEPTION OF THE SEASON GIVEN AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, Feb. 14.—The President and Mrs. McKinley gave the final reception of the season at the White House to-night, the guests of honor being the Army, Navy and Marine corps. The attendance was large and the reception the most brilliant of the season. The decorations were chiefly an unusually profuse display of the National colors. In the centre of the Blue Parlor, where the President received his visitors, hung the flag of the Admiral of the Navy. The Marine Band played popular music during the evening. Among those who were invited behind the line before which the callers passed were the Cabinet officers and the young women of the Cabinet circle, Major-General and Mrs. Miles, Adjutant-General Corbin, Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn, Admiral and Mrs. Dewey, Assistant Secretary and Mrs. Allen, the Justices of the Supreme Court and the women of their families; Senator and Mrs. Frye, Speaker and Mrs. and Miss Henderson, Senator Allison, Senators McMillan, Elkins, Hawley and Hanna and their wives, and Messrs. Denby and Worcester, of the Philippine Commission.

COMMISSIONER KELLER PROTESTS.

A STATEMENT ISSUED GIVING HIS REASONS FOR OPPOSING MR. MINTON'S BILL.

Commissioner John W. Keller, of the Charities Department, who is opposed to the bill introduced by Assemblyman Maurice Minton in the Legislature, empowering the Commissioner of Correction to remove aged, feeble and decrepit persons from the workhouse and almshouse to the institutions of the Charities Department, yesterday made a statement in part as follows:

There is no need of any amendment to the charter on this question. Poverty is not a crime, and therefore no man should be made a prisoner merely for being poor. No such person should be sent to the workhouse or the penitentiahy by any City Magistrate or anybody else. On the other hand, no person that stands convicted of a crime, vagrancy or anything else should be admitted to the almshouse, which is a home furnished by a city for people who are homeless and friendless. It is an injustice and a cruelty to force upon the homeless and friendless of the city of New-York association with convicts.

The remedy for this whole question lies with the City Magistrates themselves. If the City Magistrates did not send to the workhouse or the penitentiary persons whose only offence is poverty, then there would be none such in the workhouse or the penitentiary. The claim that the City Magistrates have no other place to send them is not founded on fact. The almshouse is open for all such at all times, and under no other condition than that the Department of Charities shall be satisfied that they are proper charges against the city. How absurd, then, is the proposition to send a man as a convict to the workhouse or the penitentiary and then make a law for the Commissioner of Correction to turn that convict into the almshouse and compel the Commissioner of Charities, in the capacity of a jailer, to hold that convict through the term of his commitment, when the man originally could have walked right into the open door of the almshouse without the stain of conviction for crime upon him.

MARITIME ASSOCIATION MEETING.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Maritime Association of the Port of New-York was held yesterday, President Lester W. Beasley in the chair. Six new members were admitted—George M. Auten, Henry F. Cannon, Robert F. Jefferson, Edgar V. Murtha, Robert Armstrong Sewell and Richard Thackray. The committee appointed to collect funds for the hospitals of New-York and vicinity reported the receipt and distribution of $1,339. Dues for the coming year were assessed at $25, as heretofore. Resolutions were unanimously adopted urging the legislation recommended by the Commerce Commission and the Special Canal Committee.

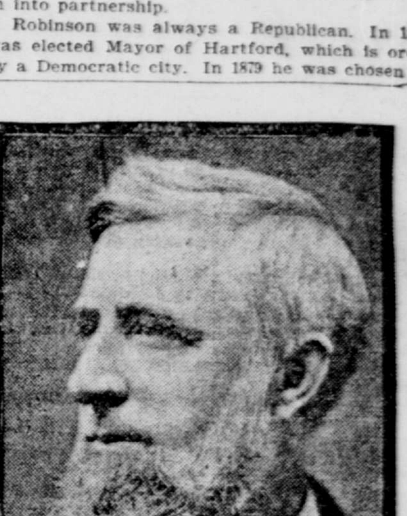
OBITUARY.

HENRY C. ROBINSON.

Hartford, Conn., Feb. 14.—Henry C. Robinson, ex-Mayor of Hartford and one of the leading lawyers in the State, died at 6:45 o'clock this morning, after an illness of several weeks.

Henry Cornelius Robinson was born in Hartford, Conn., on August 28, 1832. He was graduated from Yale in the class of '53 and in 1888 received the degree of LL. D. from his alma mater. He studied law with his brother, Lucius F. Robinson, and was admitted to the bar in 1855. He soon formed a partnership with his brother, which continued until the death of the latter, in 1861. As his three sons returned from college and law school they were taken into partnership.

Mr. Robinson was always a Republican. In 1872 he was elected Mayor of Hartford, which is ordinarily a Democratic city. In 1879 he was chosen to



HENRY C. ROBINSON.

the General Assembly, and as chairmon of the Judiciary Committee was recognized as the leader of his party in the House. Three times he was nominated for Governor by acclamation, in the spring of 1876, in the fall of that year and a third time in 1878. The last time he refused it.

He was a member of the Republican National Convention of 1880 and took a leading part in framing the platform. He was Commissioner for Connecticut at the constitutional centennial celebration in Philadelphia in 1887.

Mr. Robinson was a director of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, of the Pratt & Whitney Company, of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company and of the Hartford Steam Boiler Insurance and Inspection Company; he was a trustee of the Connecticut Trust and Safe Deposit Company and of the Hartford Board of Trade. He was a trustee of the Wadsworth Athenæum and one of the founders of the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the Revolution.

His grace and power as an orator caused him to be frequently called upon to make memorial, welcome and dedication addresses. He was the memorial orator at the Hartford obsequies of President Garfield and General Grant and he delivered eulogies upon many prominent members of the bar.

He married Eliza Niles, daughter of John F. Trumbull, of Stonington, Conn., on August 28, 1862. Their children are Lucius F., Lucy T., wife of Sidney T. Miller, of Detroit; Henry S., John T. and Mary S. Robinson.

MAJOR AUSTIN LEYDEN.

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 14.—Major Austin Leyden, proprietor of the Leyden Hotel, died suddenly this afternoon. He was seventy-four years old and a descendant of Sir John Leyden, who was knighted for distinguished services in India. Major Leyden served in the Confederate army as an artillery commander, and in the course of the war invented a revolving rifle, which has the same principle as the present Gatling gun, and which he patented with the Confederate Government. A combination lock, which has for the last fifteen years been in use by the United States Government on its registered mails, was invented and patented by him. He will have a military funeral to-morrow.

WILLIAM P. FITCH.

William P. Fitch, of Yonkers, formerly general manager of the Grand Union Hotel, in Forty-second-st., died yesterday at Brattleboro, Vt. He was born in this city on December 12, 1851, and was the son of the late Rev. Silas Fitch. He went to Yonkers in 1871, and entered the law office of his brother, Judge Theodore Fitch. In 1873 he was graduated from the law department of Columbia College. He was Justice of the Peace in Yonkers for four years—1877 to 1881. For nearly twenty years he was the general manager of the Grand Union Hotel.

WAGNERIAN.

From Judge.

Little Mabel had been attending the demonstration lectures for children on Wagner's music, and came home full of enthusiasm.

"What do you like best?" asked her father.

"'Die Walküre,' papa. Oh, it's just splendid to hear about the gods all riding to Harlem!"

The Wanamaker Store

Stylish Summer Dresses

THESE are days when the Wanamaker store is a public Exposition of Style Illustration. True, these fine things are all for sale and will likely be sold as quickly as shown; but we should not be half paid for our study and zeal if we got no more than the paltry profit from each of these creations. Originality is in all—genius in creating, taste in selecting and combining materials, skill in the artful making.

The show today is to illustrate the conceptions that highest American skill has conjured from lawns, organdies, dimities, and a few of the lighter summer silks.

These styles have never been seen before—from the brain of the designer they come straight to you.

If you want the ready-made garment, it is for sale; if you want to choose your own materials here is more inspiration than you'd catch from a score of fashion journals.

Every possible treatment that fashion gives countenance to is here, in delightful variations to admire and wonder at.

Don't let their beauty make you forget the simplicity of the fabrics—of course many of the stuffs are from abroad; but you can choose from almost five hundred variations of foreign dimities at our counters, well nigh three hundred plays of Swiss muslins, quite a hundred organdies.

You shall enjoy the first blossoms; catch ideas, or share the dresses, if you wish.

Dress Silk Novelties

Fail to see them and you'll miss things well worth your seeing. There are exquisite white silks from which open work designs have been cut out by hand, and the spaces filled in with Brussels net. When displayed over foundations of delicate plain colored silks the effects are marvellously rich and beautiful.

Another novelty is too intricate for description. They are woven, embroidered, stamped and printed in combinations that produce effective results the like of which you never saw before. Each starts with a plain rich color upon which is a serpentine river in white, the edges of the river are embroidered and the white centre is decorated with exquisite blossoms—much as though the white space represented water with the flowers floating on its surface.

Perhaps these hints will lead you to the Rotunda—the best place in the world for the purchase of silks at retail. The abundant light reveals every trait of color and weave.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.