PART II.
FOUR PAGES.

New-York Tribune.

THURSDAY,
MARCH 15, 1900.

KELLER TELLS OF THEFT.

ADMITS STEALING MONEY OF DEAN COMPANY'S SUBSCRIBERS—GENERAL BURNETT'S DENIAL.

The story of Samuel Keller, the witness who on Tuesday said that James B. Kellogg asked him for $50 at different times in order to prevent the postal officials from molesting the business of the Dean company, is scouted at the office of Henry L. Burnett, United States District Attorney. E. E. Baldwin, of General Burnett's staff, said yesterday:

I heard Keller give his testimony on the stand. He says that Kellogg asked him for the money for the purpose of using it with the postal officials. He does not say that he saw it paid over to any one for the purpose of securing exemption from prosecution. If Kellogg got the money from him he may have kept it himself. It is extremely doubtful if a dollar of it ever was used to bribe postal officials. The only way the postal authorities could interfere with the company was to issue a fraud order, and that would come from the office of the Postmaster-General, and not from any one here. The story is improbable. The postoffice inspectors in charge of the detective work here at the time when the Dean company was operating are now in Philadelphia and Washington. So far as I know there never was the slightest suggestion that the Dean company had ever paid any bribes to postal officials for immunity from prosecution.

The trial of Kellogg was continued yesterday before Recorder Goff, with Keller on the stand. Vernon M. Davis, counsel for Kellogg, conducted the cross-examination. Keller said that no inducement was offered to him for testifying against Kellogg and that he was a voluntary witness. When asked why he volunteered he said:

"Because after the case was dragged through the police courts for a long time things began to look as though the whole matter would be placed on my shoulders. Then the first thing I knew I was indicted. I kept paying witnesses until I could not afford it any longer. When I quit paying money these clerks, and even my own brother-in-law, began to write threatening letters to me. You told me yourself once there was nothing in the case, but I was indicted."

Keller then gave a short history of his business relations with Charles Weinmann prior to his going into the Dean company, under the firm name of Samuel Keller & Co. They dealt in discretionary pools. His testimony brought out the fact that the firm sent out circulars similar to those of the Dean company. In reply to questions Keller said that Keller & Co. started out to do an honest business, and that Alfred Goslin assumed charge of the concern on October 12, 1896, after he (Keller) had gone to the Dean company. The business began about that time, Keller said, and the Dean company and Keller & Co. went out of existence on the same day. Keller went on to say that he and Goslin simply changed places, and that he put $30,000 into the firm of Keller & Co., and took out an equal amount.

"Whose money did you put into the business?" asked Mr. Davis.

"It belonged, technically, to the subscribers of the Dean company."

"Didn't it belong absolutely to them?"

"Yes."

"Didn't you steal it from them?"

"If you put it that way."

"I don't put it any way," replied Mr. Davis. "Didn't you steal it?"

"Well, yes."

"You knew the money was used by Goslin in the 'Sam' Keller company?"

"Yes."

"And he knew it was stolen?"

"Yes."

"And he was stealing money through the Keller company?"

"Yes."

"Then the 'Sam' Keller company was a thieving concern, as well as the Dean corporation?"

"Yes."

Keller said that he had got between $85,000 and $100,000 out of the Dean company, and that he paid debts with it, about $20,000 of it going to the South, where, Keller asserted, he was president of the Sheffield Savings and Trust Company. At the time he was arrested, he said, he had $50,000 in a safe deposit vault.

"How much did the Dean company take in during the first week of its existence, and what was done with it?" asked Mr. Davis.

"About $15,000. It was used to pay drafts from customers. The next week we took in about the same amount."

Keller was still on the stand when the case was adjourned until to-day.

OCEANIC BRINGS MANY PASSENGERS.

ALMOST A THOUSAND IMMIGRANTS, A LARGE PART OF THEM FROM IRELAND.

The White Star Line steamship Oceanic arrived here yesterday from Liverpool. She brought over 412 cabin passengers and 981 steerage passengers. Owing to the large number of steerage passengers, three hundred of whom were Irish, Assistant Commissioner of Immigration McSweeney and Patrick McCool, who looks after the interest of the Irish Immigrant Girls' Home, in State-st., went down the Bay to look after the landing of the immigrants and their transfer to the Barge Office. Many of those in the steerage are young women. There has been an unusually large rush of immigrants to this port this spring, and the officials believe that many of the Irishmen on the Oceanic have come to America to avoid service in the English army. One young man who arrived yesterday said that he was not afraid to fight, but he did not want to fight on the wrong side. Most of the Irishmen, however, said that the war had nothing to do with their coming to this country.

The Oceanic had a good passage across. She made the trip in 6 days, 22 hours and 8 minutes. The only bad weather experienced was on March 13, when snow squalls were encountered. The average speed was 20.32 knots an hour. The Oceanic brought 1,779 bags of mail.

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Foreclosure Sales.

SUPREME COURT, County of New York.—The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, plaintiff, against Martin L. Hunter, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 29th day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fifteenth day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., Auctioneer, the premises directed to be sold by said judgment, and therein described as follows:

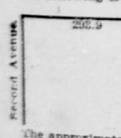
All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying and being on the southerly side of Sixty-fifth Street, between the First and Second Avenues in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: COMMENCING at a point on the southerly side of Sixty-fifth Street distant two hundred and ninety-three feet and nine inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of Sixty-fifth Street and Second Avenue; thence running easterly along Sixty-fifth Street eighteen feet and nine inches; thence southerly and parallel with Second Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall so far as the same extends between the building on the premises hereby conveyed and the building on the lot adjoining thereto to the east thereof one hundred feet; thence westerly on a line parallel with Sixty-fifth Street eighteen feet and nine inches; thence northerly on a line parallel with Second Avenue and part of the way through a party wall so far as the same extends between the building on the premises above described and the building on the lot next adjoining thereto on the westerly side thereof one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to the said Martin L. Hunter by John Littell and wife by deed dated January 2nd, 1893, and being further known by the street number 328 East Sixty-fifth Street.

Dated, New York, February 20th, 1900.

GEORGE EDWARD KENT, Referee.

TURNER, McCLURE & BOLSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the mortgage, lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $7,001.04, with interest from the 24th day of January, 1900, together with cost and allowance amounting to $300.27, together with interest. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $199.71, with interest.

Dated February 20th, 1900.

GEORGE EDWARD KENT, Referee.

LAWYERS URGED TO ACT.

BAR ASSOCIATION FOLLOWS UP ITS APPEAL FOR THE ABOLITION OF THE STATUTORY REVISION COMMISSION.

The Association of the Bar of the City of New-York is sending to every lawyer in the State a letter which contains, among other things, the resolution adopted at its meeting on Tuesday night, which was printed in The Tribune yesterday. It urges upon the Governor and the Legislature the importance of rejecting the three codes and several general laws presented by the Commissioners of Statutory Revision, to take the place of the present Code of Civil Procedure, and of abolishing the Commission of Statutory Revision and the office of Commissioner of Statutory Revision. The letter continues:

The Committee on the Amendment of the Law has been instructed by the association to carry out the purpose of the foregoing resolution, and in that connection calls attention to the following summary of the work of the Commissioners of Statutory Revision for the last ten years, by which it appears that while they have caused fifty-two general acts to be passed in that time, their work was so carelessly done that the Legislature has been obliged to pass 687 acts in amendment and correction of such general laws.

Date of session.	General acts.	Amendments.
1890	7	—
1891	0	4
1892	17	11
1893	5	59
1894	3	57
1895	2	78
1896	9	93
1897	8	108
1898	1	124
1899	0	153
Totals	52	687

The amendatory acts in 1899 comprised 21 per cent of all the laws passed that year, and 63 per cent of the entire legislation of that year, excluding private and local laws and code amendments.

The knowledge of the work of the Commissioners of Statutory Revision which we have acquired from an examination from time to time of the legislation which they have proposed since they came into existence, leads us earnestly to urge upon you the immediate necessity of your communicating in person or by letter with the Governor and with the Senator and Assemblyman representing your district, requesting each of them to take such steps as may be required to secure the termination of the work of the Commissioners at once and to defeat the score or more of bills of the Commissioners now before the Legislature. It is also of the utmost importance that you should write a personal letter to the chairman of the special committee of the Assembly having these bills under consideration, the Hon. A. J. Rodenback, addressing him at the Assembly Chamber, Albany, N. Y., advocating the passage of a bill abolishing forthwith the office of Commissioner of Statutory Revision, expressing your disapproval of the pending bills and the work of the Commissioners in general and requesting that his committee report all such bills adversely. CEPHAS BRAINERD, Chairman.

CHARLES BULKLEY HUBBELL, Secretary.

MUH ON THE ANXIOUS SEAT.

HE THINKS IT SHOCKING THAT HE SHOULD SIT WITH THE MAYOR AND OTHERS AND DRAW ONLY $1,000!

Alderman Muh, chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen, wandered uneasily in and out of the Mayor's office yesterday when the Mayor was going through the motions of giving hearings on a few bills affecting the city which had been passed by the Legislature. Among the bills was one that provides for $2,000 extra compensation annually to the chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen. It is a Tammany measure. The Mayor has been expected to sign it, but Mr. Muh seemed to be uneasy about it yesterday, and looked as if he dreaded that some opposition to it might be expressed at the hearing. Just before the Mayor read the title of the bill, Mr. Muh walked out into the corridor leading to the Mayor's office and seemed to hold his breath.

"Any objections to this bill?" asked the Mayor.

Nobody spoke.

"Anybody here in favor of it?"

Dead silence.

The Mayor took the bill with others into his private room, and wouldn't say if he favored the bill or intended to veto it. Mr. Muh has declared that his labors as a member of the Sinking Fund Commission, due to his chairmanship, should entitle him to receive $2,000 a year in addition to his salary of $1,000 as Alderman. He says he sits in the Sinking Fund Commission's meetings at least fifteen minutes a week and votes with the Mayor, salary $15,000; the Controller, salary $10,000 and fees amounting to some thousands more, and the Corporation Counsel, who draws a salary of $15,000. For an official with a salary of only $1,000 to share responsibility with such well paid officials, Mr. Muh says, is unbecoming and almost shocking to think of. Some of the jokers about the City Hall have said that the chair which bears up Mr. Muh's ponderous weight at meetings of the Sinking Fund Commission and the table about which the Commissioners sit should be entitled to receive new gilt and leather trimmings if Alderman Muh gets his additional salary for the privilege of voting "aye" on motions. There is also a chandelier in the room which draws no salary. If Muh's compensation should be increased it is the general belief that the chandelier should get something.

BICYCLE BEGINNER STARTS A RUNAWAY.

HE CRASHES INTO A HORSE AND THE OCCUPANTS OF THE WAGON ARE THROWN OUT.

Charles Price, a bicycle beginner, was practising in the East Drive of Central Park yesterday, and had gone north as far as Sixty-seventh-st. when he suddenly swerved and went on the left hand side of the road, which is forbidden by law. A pneumatic tired wagon came along just then, and Price rode directly into the horse's fore legs. Price was thrown, his bicycle wrecked and the horse ran away. Warren Leslie, who drove, was thrown out, but was not hurt, but Nathaniel J. Angell, of Ashton, R. I., his companion, was injured in the right knee. The horse ran onto the lawn and wrecked the vehicle, but was soon caught.

Price was taken to the Arsenal by the Park patrol a prisoner. Dr. Goldsted, of the Presbyterian Hospital, found that he had a broken rib, and he was taken to the hospital. He refused to make a complaint against the two men in the rig. Price lives at No. 121 Eighth-ave. and Leslie at No. 498 West Forty-third-st.

MUD SCOW MEN HELD IN COURT.

FAMILIES SUFFER OWING TO THEIR DETENTION BY COMMISSIONER SHIELDS.

Captain Frank Jaycox, of the tugboat Emma K. Ross, and Masters Constantine Wuld and Anton Knutzen, of mud scows Nos. 10 and 34, were yesterday held by United States Commissioner Shields to await the action of the Federal Grand Jury on the charge of having dumped their scows in the East Channel in the Lower Bay on March 7. The complaint was made against the men by Captain Irving P. Grace, of the Harbor Supervisor's cutter Daniel S. Lamont. Captain Jaycox gave bail, but the masters of the scows were unable to secure the $100 bond required for their appearance when wanted. A friend of the prisoners who was in court told Assistant United States District Attorney Ball that the families of the scow men, who live in Columbia-st., Brooklyn, have been starving since the arrest of the men.

DIVORCE FOR MRS. CHARLES E. LOCKWOOD

Mrs. May Violet Lockwood applied to Justice Fitzgerald, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, for a divorce from Charles E. Lockwood, a stock broker. The parties were married by Mr. Lockwood's father, who was a clergyman, on July 6, 1896. Justice Fitzgerald reserved the question of alimony, but said he would grant Mrs. Lockwood her decree.

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NEW-JERSEY NEWS.

ELEVATION BILL LOST.

THE SENATE DEFEATS MR. M'CARTER'S MEASURE AFTER A GENERAL DEBATE—PROCEEDINGS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Trenton, March 14 (Special).—The Senate this morning by a vote of 8 to 12 defeated Senator McCarter's Track Elevation bill. The final vote was taken after one of the most general debates the Senate has had this session. Mr. McCarter spoke for the bill. He said that for years the local government has been seeking to abolish the crossings, of which there are seventy-seven in the most populous districts of the city. He recited the count made about a year ago, which showed the great number of pedestrians, trolley cars and vehicles that daily go over the crossings and the time lost by the closing of the gates. Mr. McCarter said it seemed that the city would never get the improvement except by mandatory legislation. In regard to the expense, Mr. McCarter said that in its eagerness to obtain the abolition of grade crossings, Newark had gone further than any other city. It had offered to pay 25 per cent of the total expense. Mr. McCarter closed by making a strong appeal for the passage of the bill.

The vote was as follows:

Ayes—Brann, Cornish, Cross, W. M. Johnson, Martin, McCarter, McDermott, Pitney. Total, 8.

Noes—Evans, Foster, Francis, Hand, H. W. Johnson, Miller, Packer, Reed, Smith, Stanger, Stokes, Van Cleef. Total, 12.

These bills were passed by the Senate:

Providing that no attorney or counsellor shall prosecute or defend any action in the court of a Justice, who is the father, brother or father-in-law of such lawyer; validating the franchise granted to the Egg City Water Company; authorizing the raising of the salary of the Newark City Attorney from $1,500 to $2,500; permitting township committees to allow a rebate of $3 in the tax of any person maintaining a public watering trough; exempting from taxation the property of armory associations; permitting Rahway to issue bonds for the repaving of certain streets, and Mr. Pitney's Game bill.

These bills were introduced in the Senate:

By Senator McCornish—Preventing the taking of suckers through the ice by hook or net in the months of December and January; also preventing the taking of pickerel, pike and bass with a seine.

By Senator McCarter—Permitting clerks of the District Courts, with the approval of the judge, to appoint assistants as the business of the court may require.

By Senator McDermott—Authorizing Jersey City to provide means to purchase a new water supply by the issuing or assumption of bonds.

The Senate in executive session confirmed the nominations of James J. Bergen and S. Olin Garrison as members of the Board of Managers of the Village of Epileptics.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly passed the following bills:

Providing that hereafter no corporation shall be allowed to plead or interpose the defence of usury; permitting the Newark Board of Education to appoint a superintendent of erection and repairs for school buildings; requiring that the certificate of incorporation of every company shall set forth the place of its registered office and the name of its New-Jersey agent; authorizing the erection of an armory in Trenton to cost $150,000; authorizing the erection of a new building at the State Industrial School for Girls at a cost not to exceed $30,000; authorizing training schools for nurses to confer degrees on graduates; providing for ropes and other protection for bathers at seaside resorts; enabling Asbury Park to build its own electric light plant; providing for a Board of Water Commissioners at Perth Amboy; regulating the election of Freeholders in second and third class counties; making it a misdemeanor to attach to any article of merchandise a label misrepresenting the actual manufacturer; the Paterson sewer bill.

The Assembly killed the following bills:

Requiring all mortgages hereafter to be registered in full; permitting the Reformed Church in America to transact its business without reference to a vote of the congregation; permitting local boards of health to prevent pollution of ground near buildings.

The following bills were introduced in the House:

By Mr. Wood—Extending the act authorizing the burial of the bodies of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors or marines by Boards of Freeholders to such as were in the Spanish-American and Philippine wars.

By Mr. Kreitler—Authorizing the Governor to appoint a State Board of Architects for the examination of persons desiring to follow that profession. The Board is to grant licenses to persons qualified. Rejected applicants are to be prohibited from engaging in the business.

By Mr. Gill—Providing in capital cases, where the evidence is wholly circumstantial, that the jury may qualify the punishment for murder in the first degree to imprisonment for life.

By Mr. Patterson—Requiring all courts to determine all cases heard before them within six months from date of submission.

LATE ELECTION RETURNS.

REPUBLICANS GAIN ONE FREEHOLDER IN MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

New-Brunswick, March 14 (Special).—The township elections in Middlesex County on Tuesday made little change in the political situation. The Republicans gained one Freeholder. Eleven Freeholders were elected, eight Democrats and three Republicans. Republicans succeed Democrats in Woodbridge and South Amboy, and a Democrat succeeds a Republican in South Brunswick. The new Board will have fifteen Democrats and seven Republicans.

OTHER REPUBLICAN VICTORIES.

Caldwell, March 14 (Special).—The Republicans of Caldwell Township won at the election yesterday by a majority of 70 votes.

Verona, March 14 (Special).—The regular Republican ticket was elected in this township yesterday.

Franklin, March 14 (Special).—As usual, the Republicans made a clean sweep in the township election here yesterday.

Paterson, March 14 (Special).—The Republicans had an easy victory in Totowa Borough, as no Democratic ticket was in the field. The Republicans also carried Little Falls Township and Pompton Township. The Republicans and Democrats combined in Pompton Lakes and a Citizens' ticket was elected.

Atlantic City, March 14.—The Republicans were successful in yesterday's election. The Council will remain Republican by a vote of 16 to 1. Franklin P. Stoy was elected Mayor.

Vineland, March 14.—This place, as usual, elected a full Republican ticket yesterday. The proposition to bond the town for a sewerage system was indorsed.

THE "KING OF WEEHAWKEN" DEPOSED.

The Republicans of Weehawken elected their township ticket on Tuesday, excepting three candidates. They defeated Simon Kelly, known as the "King of Weehawken," who has held one or more offices for the last twenty-seven years, for re-election to the Township Committee. Patrick McGann was elected. Weehawken is now a Republican township.

REPORTS FROM FLEMINGTON.

Flemington, March 14 (Special).—In Readington Township Charles E. Connet (Rep.) was elected collector. The Democrats elected candidates for the other offices. Union Township went Democratic. In East Amwell the Democrats elected the assessor and one committeeman. The Republicans elected the collector and two committeemen.

DEMOCRATS WIN IN BELLEVILLE.

Belleville, March 14 (Special).—The Democrats carried the township election here.

DEMOCRATS IN CONTROL AT SALEM.

Salem, March 14.—At the election here yesterday David Boggs (Dem.) was elected to the City Council in the East Ward and George N. Curry (Rep.) in the West Ward. That is a reversal of the usual result. The Democrats retain control of the Board of Freeholders.

CITIZENS' TICKET AT LAKEWOOD.

Lakewood, March 14.—At the township election here yesterday a Republican and a Citizens' ticket, made up largely of Democrats, were in the field. Few straight ballots were cast. The Citizens' ticket won. The Citizens' ticket had the support of the New-Yorkers.

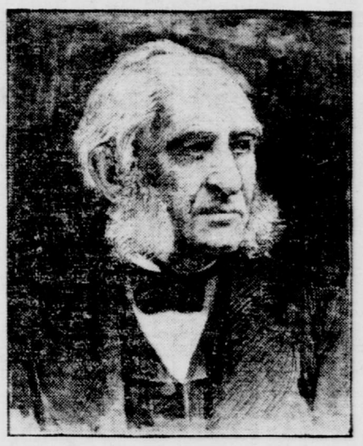
TRACTION COMPANY MORTGAGED.

New-Brunswick, March 14 (Special).—A mortgage for $1,500,000 was filed in the Middlesex County Clerk's office this morning by the Middlesex and Somerset Traction Company, which was recently formed by a consolidation of the Brunswick Traction Company, the New-Brunswick City Railway and the New-York and Philadelphia Traction companies. The mortgage is to cover 1,500 first mortgage gold bonds of $1,000 each which are to be issued by the company. The mortgage is given to the Fidelity Trust Company, of Newark. The revenue stamps attached amount to $749.50.

DEATH OF DR. S. H. PENNINGTON.

PRINCETON'S OLDEST LIVING GRADUATE PASSES AWAY AT HIS HOME IN NEWARK.

Dr. Samuel Hayes Pennington, the oldest living graduate of Princeton College, and a member of the Board of Trustees, died yesterday at his home, No. 28 East Kinney-st., Newark, of apoplexy. Dr. Pennington was born in Newark, on October 16, 1806, and was a member of the old Pennington family. He was graduated by the Newark Academy. He obtained his A. B. degree from Princeton in 1825. He afterward attended lectures under the Rutgers medical faculty of Geneva College. In 1828 he received the degree of A. M. from Princeton, and in the following year was graduated in medicine and began practice with his uncle, Dr. Samuel Hayes, to whose practice he succeeded.



SAMUEL H. PENNINGTON.

Dr. Pennington never lost his connection with Princeton or his interest in educational matters. He was a member of the Newark Board of Education for seventeen years, and was for seven years its president. He was elected a trustee of the Newark Academy in 1833. He was elected president of the Board in 1854, and continued in that place to his death. He was elected a trustee of Princeton College in 1856, and soon after that a trustee of the Princeton Theological Seminary. Later he became president of the Seminary Board, and was its president at the time of his death. In 1895 Princeton conferred on him the degree of LL. D.

Dr. Pennington held a unique place in Princeton's history. For many years, and until he met an accident in the Adirondacks, he never missed a meeting of the trustees. He endowed a scholarship in the college, and took as keen an interest in college affairs as any enthusiastic undergraduate. In the class with which he was graduated there were thirty-nine men, including William M. Dayton, afterward Minister to France; Chancellor Abraham O. Zabriskie, of New-Jersey; Judge William Y. Gholson, of Ohio, and Judge William N. Wood, of the New-Jersey Court of Appeals. Those men are all dead. The late William Clay Wallace, of Newark, who died in 1898, was graduated from Princeton in 1823, and was the oldest living graduate at the time of his death.

Dr. Pennington abandoned the active practice of medicine years ago. In 1848 he was made president of the State Medical Society, and was a corresponding member of the Medical Society of Munich, and the Royal Botanical Society, of Ratisbon. He was also a member and president of the New-Jersey Historical Society for some years. At the organization of the Newark City Bank, in 1851, he was made president, and remained in that office to his death.

Dr. Pennington vividly remembered persons and affairs of eighty years ago. He had a wide acquaintance among prominent men, and his reminiscences were interesting. President Porter of Yale University, and Bishop Paddock, commented on Dr. Pennington's resemblance to Gladstone. In Newark he was spoken of as the "Grand Old Man." While at his country house in the Adirondacks a few years ago, Dr. Pennington fell and broke his hip. That compelled him afterward to keep his room most of the time, and he read continuously. His sight was well preserved.

The funeral will take place at the First Presbyterian Church in Newark at noon on Saturday. Dr. Pennington leaves a widow and three children. The latter are Joseph P. Pennington, of New-York; Samuel H. Pennington, a lawyer, in Newark, and Mrs. A. P. Ranney, of New-York.

SAVING THE PALISADES.

A PLAN PROMISING GOOD RESULTS AT SMALL EXPENSE.

The destruction of the Palisades and the discussion of ways and means of stopping that destruction are keeping even step. Colonel Sweeting Miles, of Bergen County, in speaking of the park project recently, objected to the plan on the ground of expense, and thought a less costly way of saving the cliffs could be adopted. He said:

There seems to be considerable anxiety in the minds of the legislators of the State of New-York and, to some extent, also in New-Jersey, in reference to the preservation of the Palisades of the Hudson, and the idea seems to prevail that there is no way to accomplish this except by making a park of all that land under the Palisades from Fort Lee to the State line on the north. New-Jersey has twelve and one-half miles and New-York has less than two. Under the bills now before the Legislatures New-Jersey is to have five Commissioners and New-York the same number. It seems as though New-Jersey should have a representation in such an important matter of at least three to one, when you consider the territory proposed to be taken. But it does not seem possible that such a bill can ever pass the New-Jersey Legislature, when you take into consideration how entirely unfit for a park those twelve and one-half miles are; the average width of that territory is five hundred feet from the face of the Palisades to the water, and that on an angle of 45 degrees, and covered with rocks of all sizes.

The riparian rights along that line are worth to the State $1,500,000, and are growing in value. That being surrendered, see the loss! The proceeds of these rights go for the support of our schools; and when you add to this the loss on taxation of the territory for township, county and State purposes, it is surely a great price to pay for the gratification of æesthetic taste, but probably not too much if the Palisades could not be preserved without such enormous sacrifice.

The river should be kept open for commerce on the New-Jersey side as well as on the New-York; it is needed for the development of our great cities on either side of the river.

Now, I suggest a simple, easy, practical and economical way of preserving the Palisades from any further destruction by the work of man. Let the Governor of New-Jersey appoint one Commissioner (one is as good as five), to serve without pay except actual expenses incurred, with power to call out condemnation commissioners to take the land, when he has money in hand to pay for it, as follows: To condemn one hundred feet in width from the face of the Palisades, where the talus or debris begins, on such land as is not now protected—there are only two and one-half miles unprotected, because nine miles of river front are in the hands of the Riparian Commission, and the law passed some five years ago compels it to put in each lease or grant a proviso that no destruction or injury to the Palisades shall be done. Then there is about one mile protected by public roads and a small park on the top, leaving scarcely two and one-half miles unprotected. One hundred feet in width in two and a half miles will involve thirty acres of land, and at $500 an acre—which is considered an exorbitant price—would be $15,000. There is only one business to be enjoined or destroyed, and it would seem as though $125,000 should cover the whole amount needed, and thus leave everything in its natural grandeur and beauty. This can be accomplished by New-Jersey alone. If the one hundred feet in width is condemned for a State road, no one can throw anything down from the top on it or take away much from the lower side without building a retaining wall to protect the State's property. I hope this is sufficiently clear to be understood by those not familiar with the place.

RIORDAN NOT GUILTY.

Paterson, March 14 (Special).—After deliberating forty-five minutes, the jury in the case of John F. Riordan, the Lackawanna engineer charged with manslaughter, returned into the Court of Quarter Sessions at 3:40 o'clock this afternoon with a verdict of not guilty.

Riordan was the engineer on train No. 96, which crashed into the Buffalo express outside of the Paterson station on Thanksgiving Eve, telescoped the two rear cars of the forward train, killed seven persons and injured many others. Riordan wept as his wife and daughter greeted him after the verdict. He lives at Harrison, N. J., and is the father of eleven children. He has been in the employ of the railroad company since 1884.

MINISTER HAS A GOLDEN WEDDING.

Plainfield, March 14 (Special).—The First Baptist Church of this city last evening gave a reception to its pastor, the Rev. David J. Yerkes, in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of his wedding. Mr. Yerkes married Sarah Elizabeth Taylor on March 14, 1850. They settled in Plainfield in the autumn of 1863. He is the fourth pastor of the church, which was organized in 1818. He is seventy-five years old.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

WILL DEPRESS TRACKS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TO PROCEED WITH ATLANTIC-AVE. IMPROVEMENT.

BILL TO SEPARATE TUNNEL PROJECT TO BE PUSHED—COMPANY MAY BID FOR THE LATTER.

The directors of the Long Island Railroad Company, at a meeting on Tuesday afternoon, in their office, at No. 32 Nassau-st., Manhattan, unanimously agreed to improve Atlantic-ave., independent of the East River tunnel scheme. All that is needed is the passage of a bill in the Legislature separating the tunnel and the Atlantic-ave. improvement proposals. Then it is promised that the removal of the railroad tracks along Atlantic-ave. on grade will begin. Senator Wagner has introduced a bill, which is now in committee, separating the tunnel and improvement schemes. This bill has the support of the Atlantic-ave. Improvement Commission.

The improvement of Atlantic-ave. by the Long Island Railroad Company will be on the lines suggested by the Atlantic Avenue Improvement Commission. The sinking of the railroad tracks of the company is to begin at Flatbush-ave., and the road will proceed underground to Nostrand-ave. At Nostrand-ave. the road will come to the surface, and proceed by an elevated structure to Ralph-ave. Thence the tracks will be depressed again, coming to the surface at Manhattan Beach Crossing, East New-York. The contour of the land makes necessary this depressed and elevated plan for the road.

The improvement is to cost $2,500,000. The present law, with which the Municipal Assembly has nothing to do, provides that the city shall bear half of the expense, $1,250,000; but if the work is to cost more, the Long Island Railroad will have to bear the additional expense. The carrying out of the improvement will require changing the motive power of the entire line from Flatbush-ave. to Jamaica from steam to electricity. The running time, it is said, will be reduced from twenty-five to fifteen minutes.

Atlantic-ave. will be asphalted from curb to curb. The Long Island Railroad has the privilege of building and operating a trolley line over the depressed railroad and on one side of the elevated road structure between Nostrand and Ralph aves.

President Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad Company yesterday practically acknowledged that if the Rapid Transit Commission should decide to extend the tunnel to Brooklyn the Long Island Railroad Company would submit bids for the construction and operation of the tunnel on the same terms that Contractor McDonald bid on the Manhattan tunnel. President Baldwin also said:

The Atlantic Avenue Improvement Commission is anxious to go ahead with the improvement of Atlantic-ave., and the Long Island Railroad Company has unanimously agreed to co-operate with them, independent of the tunnel. I do not think that there is any opposition in the Legislature to the proposition to improve Atlantic-ave., and we will only have to wait now until the proper legislation is secured.

We anticipate that a tunnel will eventually be built to connect with the Atlantic-ave. improvement, but the matter has not been discussed by the directors. It is not unlikely that the company may bid, but we have not anticipated what should be done.

Eugene G. Blackford, president of the Atlantic Avenue Improvement Commission, when seen yesterday expressed pleasure at the news that the Long Island Railroad Company had decided to improve Atlantic-ave. Continuing, he said:

The Atlantic Avenue Improvement Commission will hold a meeting to-morrow, at which we will take immediate measures to push the Wagner bill through the Legislature. It is likely that a committee will be appointed to go to Albany and advocate the passage of the bill. The importance of the bill should justify an emergency message from the Governor. It should not be a difficult thing to have this legislation railroaded through, as there is nothing involved but the public good. It is a measure which some of us have been advocating for fifteen years. I have been most reliably informed that the Long Island Railroad Company will bid if a tunnel is extended to Brooklyn by the Rapid Transit Commission.

President Ludwig Nissen of the Manufacturers' Association has announced the names of the men who are to serve on the committee of fifty provided for by a resolution at the conference held last week in the rooms of the Manufacturers' Association, in Montague-st., for the purpose of advancing the construction of the East River tunnel. The committee will have its first meeting on Wednesday of next week, when an organization will be perfected. It is declared that this committee will concern itself not alone about the East River tunnel, but will confer with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company regarding better service on its elevated railroads. The members of the committee are:

William McCarrol,	M. W. Hart,
Henry B. Haigh,	The Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin,
Jacob F. Healey,	R. W. Bainbridge,
J. W. Brown,	C. N. Chadwick,
A. F. Wildon,	Ludwig Nissen,
The Rev. S. D. McConnell,	The Rev. R. R. Meredith,
Frederic W. Hinrichs,	Henry Batterman,
A. Augustus Healy,	Abraham Abraham,
Arthur Dinsmore,	James Matthews,
J. T. O'Reilly,	Charles E. Robertson,
George McLeish,	H. C. M. Ingraham,
John Phillips,	James T. Holle,
William Gray,	B. F. Parsons,
Alexander Pettit,	Rufus L. Scott,
Henry Sanger Snow,	James McKeen,
Dr. Truman J. Backus,	James A. Newberry,
George W. Chauncey,	William E. Pulsifer,
J. Hampton Dougherty,	Frank A. Seile,
H. V. Monahan,	Charles Naeher,
Richard Pickering,	A. G. Belden,
Rudolph Reimer,	Henry E. Hutchinson,
Russell W. McKee,	Ditmas Jewell,
George Foster Peabody,	Theodore L. Frothingham,
David A. Boody,	Robert J. Whalen,
The Rev. E. W. McCarty,	
Otto Kempner,	

PLAN ACCEPTED FOR GOULD MEMORIAL.

THE NAVAL BRANCH OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION TO HAVE A ROOF GARDEN.

Parish & Schroeder are the successful competing architects whose plans will be followed in the erection of a five story building which Miss Helen Gould will have built for the Naval Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association as a memorial to her father. The plans were selected by the International Committee from designs submitted by eight of the leading architects of New-York.

Frank L. Smith, secretary of the branch, said yesterday that the present quarters of the branch at Sands and Charles sts. would be torn down, beginning May 1. It is expected that the new building will be completed by June, 1901.

A feature of the building, which will cover four city lots, will be a roof garden. On the first floor will be a public restaurant, where any one may buy a meal at prevailing prices. There will be a second restaurant, where the members of the branch may purchase their meals at 20 per cent lower than at the public restaurant.

SEEK TO WIDEN MESEROLE-ST.

The Meserole Street Property Owners' Association organized on Tuesday night at No. 142 Meserole-st., by electing George Murket president, Alderman Velton secretary, Edward W. Schleuter treasurer, and Bert Reiss counsel. The object of the association is to have Meserole-st. widened ten inches on both sides, between Union and Bushwich aves.

THE MASONIC HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Masonic Historical Society of New-York will be held in the lodge rooms, No. 1,252 Bedford-ave., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock this evening. Colonel Alexander S. Bacon will read a paper on "Freemasonry in Palestine, A. D., 40-70." Dr. Peter Ross and others will also address the meeting.

MAYOR SIGNS HOSPITAL BILL.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday signed the bill authorizing the city to buy the Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital at a price to be decided and run it as a city hospital. The Mayor was at first not inclined to accept the bill. In signing the bill the Mayor said that all rights were reserved to the Board of Estimate to accept or reject the property. The hospital, if acquired, is to be run as a Homeopathic hospital by the city, it is said.

BEECHAM'S PILLS
PURIFY THE BLOOD, CURE BLOTCHES, IMPROVE COMPLEXION.
10 cents—25 cents.

DEATHS ON LONG ISLAND.

WILLIAM B. HIGGINS.

William B. Higgins, one of the oldest soap manufacturers in this city, died early yesterday morning at his home, No. 261 Carlton-ave., at the age of seventy. He was compelled by failing health to retire from business several years ago, and for two years he had suffered from a complication of diseases. He was the senior member of the former firm of Charles S. Higgins & Co., having succeeded his father, W. B. Higgins, the founder of the business, at his death, forty years ago. On withdrawing from the firm Mr. Higgins was interested for several years in the menhaden fisheries at Promised Land, Long Island, where he had a large plant. He was married in 1840 to Miss Annie E. Vandewater, and leaves a daughter, Mrs. Edward P. Williams, of Montclair, N. J., and a son, Archer S. Higgins.

WILLIAM M. BLAUVELT.

William M. Blauvelt, a resident of Windsor Terrace, died yesterday at his home, in East Fifth-st., near Greenwood-ave., from paresis. He was a Sunday school worker for many years. He was born in 1855, and received his education in Brooklyn. About twenty-five years ago he became interested in the old Bushwick Church, where he was active in the Sunday school, and was for years president of the Young People's Association connected with the church. He was identified with the York Street Methodist Church in 1888, under the ministry of the Rev. William Hamilton, where he was a member of the official board and assistant superintendent of the Sunday school. He went to Windsor Terrace in 1894, and identified himself with the Methodist church, serving as a member of the official board five years and as superintendent of the Sunday school four years. He was a member of Kings County Lodge No. 351, Free and Accepted Masons, and Fulton Council, Royal Arcanum, and leaves a wid