



THE NEW CUBAN TARIFF. ICE BARONS GIVE BAIL.

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# EFFECT OF BIG FAILURE.

EXTREMELY SLIGHT IN VIEW OF ITS MAGNITUDE.

# CLEARER TONE ON THE COTTON EX-CHANGE-ASSIGNEE HOPES TO PAY DEBTS IN FULL.

Probably no failure of approximately equal magnitude has ever brought so little commerci disaster speedily in its wake as has followed the suspension on Thursday of the big stock, cotton and grain commission house of Price. Mc-Cormick & Co., with liabilities estimated by the assignee at about \$13,000,000. A comparatively small house in Georgia and one in Liverpoo were dragged down, but that was all. The local Cotton Exchange, where panic reigned for a while on Thursday, was without excitement yes terday, and the Stock Exchange was similarly calm, although the market, under the influence of the failure, was dull and heavy.

Contrary to expectation, the assignee, William J. Curtis, did not issue a statement for the creditors last night. Mr. Curtis had expressed the hope earlier in the day of being in a posltion to compile a statement of the liabilities and assets of the suspended firm before evening, but subsequently he explained to newspaper repr sentatives that it had not been possible for him to complete his examinations in time to draw report. It is understood that Mr. Curtis will wait until he has heard from the various branch offices of the firm before making public any statement.

CALLERS AT THE FIRM'S OFFICES. On all the doors of the general offices of Price, McCormick & Co. a notice was affixed yesterday directing that all inquirles should be addressed to Sullivan & Cromwell. The notice, however, did not act as a deterrent to callers, who visited the offices in large numbers throughout the day. Many of these were personal friends of members of the firm who purpose in calling was mainly of a sympathetic nature. All the employes of the firm were at their desks, engaged in co-operation with a force of accountants working under the direction of Mr. Curtis in going through the books of the

house, a necessary preliminary to the compiling of the assignee's statement. Mr. Curtis and his counsel, William Nelson Cromwell, both members of the firm of Sullivan

& Cromwell, were in consultation for the greater part of the day with Theodore H. Price and the heads of departments. Mr. Price denied himself to all visitors other than those whose business was of a personal nature. He made the following statement for publication:

In a following statement for publication: I think the outlook is very favorable, and I have hopes that we shall be able to clear up our \$13, 600,000 indebtedness and continue our business. I find that our creditors assume a very friendly attitude toward u... I am constantly receiving as-surences from them that they do not intend to press their claims, but are disposed to give us a chance to settle our debts without foreclosure. Of all the banks interested in the failure, and there are a large number, only one has attempted o realize its loan.

# HOPE TO PAY IN FULL.

Mr. Curtis, who was present when this statement was given out, intimated that there was a likelihood of the firm paying its debts in full. He explained that this belief was encouraged by the friendly attitude of the banks holding the firm's loans.

Opinions varied in the Street, however, as to the accuracy of the information which has been received by Mr. Curtis on this point, variauthorities declaring that the banks were selling out Price, McCormick & Co.'s collateral to a large extent. There is reason to believe that out of town banks hold large quantities of collateral advanced by the firm for loans. Several have written their New-York correspondents asking what they should do. In most cases, it is understood, they were advised to sell out.

It is said that Price, McCormick & Co. owe to banks in the financial district sums aggr gating nearly \$4,000,000, secured by good collateral, the value of which, estimated at last week's low prices, represents a margin of about 20 per cent above the total amount of the loans. most of which are time loans. It was also reported yesterday that the assignee had collected about \$2,000,000 through his liquidation of stocks and bonds closed out "under the rule" on the Stock Exchange for account of the firm since the failure. The purchases and sales yes-

CLOSING IN ON BOERS. RETIRING ACROSS THE VAAL. BRITISH ADVANCE AND THE

DUTCH RETREAT.

FORCES CLOSE TO THE VAAL-BULLER HOLDS BURGHERS AT LAING'S NEK.

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[Copyright; 1900: By The New-York Tribune.] [BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, May 26, 6 a. m.-There was no ofscial news from the seat of war last night. Lord Roberts is, however, undoubtedly press Bennet Burleigh in a dispatch to "The Telegraph" goes so far as to say that the British Commander-in-Chief will probably cross the Vaal to-day or to-morrow

On Thursday, it appears from both "The Tele graph" and "The Chronicle" correspondents Lord Roberts was at Vredefort Road Station, which is apparently the official name of a place marked on most maps as Heilbron Road sta-It is thirty-five miles from the Vaal River. Outposts of the main British army are a spot about nine miles further north than Vredefort Road station, and consequently only twenty-six miles from the Vaal. General French has left headquarters and has doubtless pressed northward toward the river. General Hamilton, on the right, has not yet moved forward. He has been occupied in receiving the submissions of many hundreds of Free Staters.

A Central News message from Maseru states that the Boers appear to be concentrating in the neighborhood of Ficksburg, and that President Steyn himself is organizing them at Bethle hem

According to "The Telegraph," General Rundle is still at Trommel. His division is faced by two commandoes headed off from the Transvaal They are reported to be anxious to avoid fight ing, and may surrender when Rundle advances General Baden-Powell has decided, says a telegram to "The Express," to remain at the front

I. N. F. ROBERTS CLOSE TO VAAL.

# BRITISH INFANTRY THIRTY-FIVE MILES SOUTH OF RIVER.

[Copyright; 1900: By The New-York Tribune.] [BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, May 26, 1 a. m.-Lord Roberts with two divisions of infantry was thirty-five miles from the Vaal River at Thursday noon, with his right wing, under General Hamilton, even nearer the river, and General French with two brigades of cavalry well in advance and scout ing the district west of the railway.

The press correspondents continue to describ the Dutch retreat in contemptuous terms as the rush of a disorderly, panic stricken rabble, and probably from an Aldershot point of view it lacks the perfection of drill which Sir Redvers imired after the battle of Spion Kop. but it is effective in one respect-that the guns always carried back out of danger and few stragglers are left behind. The Dutch burghers are discouraged without doubt, but they are no running like hares, nor have they been transformed into a rabble, as the newspaper para graphers are foolish enough to assert. They succeeded in taking back all the guns which were mounted at the Rhenoster River, and this was good work when both flanks of their position had been turned

African millionaires. I. N. F. COUNTRY UP TO VILJOEN'S DRIFT CLEAR

much uneasiness in a small group of South

OF BOERS-HAMILTON JOINS ROBERTS. London, May 26 .- The latest intelligence from Lord Roberts's headquarters, at Vredefort Sta

tion, filed on Thursday at 5:45 p. m., was that the British were rapidly advancing. General Hamilton had effected a junction with Lord Roberts. The country in front of them was clear of Boers to Viljoen's Drift. The Boers were evacuating all their positions south of the Vaal River, and 5.000 had already crossed to the north bank. Probably General French's cavalry is already reconnoitring the fords of the Vaal. War Office observers expect that the next dispatch from the Field Marshal will be dated in sight of the Transvaal frontler. Bennet Burleigh, in a dispatch to "The Daily Telegraph" from Vredefort on Thursday evening, said Lord Roberts would doubtless cross the Vaal on Saturday or Sunday. The British outposts were then at Erste Geluk, nine miles north of Vrede fort and twenty-six miles south of the Vaal

River. The railway is much damaged. While the British in overwhelming force are thus rapidly approaching the Transvaal, the movements of the Boers are enveloped in mys-The last Pretoria newspaper to reach tery. Lourenço Marques was a week old. Every one seeking to cross the Portuguese border from the Transvaal is searched for newspapers and Dispatches and mail letters containing letters. even harmless references to the war are suppressed, and the only news that has emerged from the Transvaal in the last ten days has come by word of mouth.

MORE TROOPS FOR SOUTH AFRICA. ELEVEN THOUSAND MEN TO LEAVE ENG-

# LAND NEXT MONTH.

London, May 25 .- The Secretary of State for War, the Marquis of Lansdowne, discussing milltary matters in the House of Lords to-day, an nounced that eleven thousand additional troops would be sent to South Africa next month. In the course of his speech Lord Lansdowne said: It is a formidable problem how recruiting is to be kept up when the excitement of the present campaign has worn off. I do not think that an increase of pay would tend to make the army popular to the extent that some suppose, but the War Office is devoting itself to this question, and I believe the changes contemplated will tend to render the army more acceptable to every class in the country

HUNTER'S FORCED MARCHES.

Warrenton, May 24 .- Operations have been pushed forward eighty miles, one of General Hunter's brigades having occupied Vryburg last night. Considering the difficulties of the road, this is a remarkable achievement for a mixed force, short of rations, making forced marches. Water is scarce. Some portions of the brigade covered eighteen miles without a break. General Hunter personally goes to Vryburg to day by train.

# FLOUR SEIZURES SETTLED.

Washington, May 25 .- Consul-General Stowe at Cape Town has reported to the State Department that the seizures of flour and provisions on the Mashona, the Beatrice and the Maria have been finally and satisfactorily settled. It has been found that the goods were the property of the consignees in South Africa; that the American shippers are not and cannot be losers, and that the seizures will not affect the American In the cases where the consignees retrade fused the bills drawn on them by the American shippers, though the latter might easily have secured payment through the colonial courts, the British Government has preferred to settle outright by the payment of the invoice price of the provisions seized, with 10 per cent added as

GAIN FOR THE WAR PARTY.

# PROVISION FOR BENEFIT OF RAILROAD COMPANIES EXPLAINED BY THE

WAR DEPARTMENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, May 25 .- The publication in The Tribune of yesterday of some facts about Robert P. Porter's revision of the Cuban tariff with reference to the duties on railway materials, machinery and supplies has excited a great deal of comment here, where Mr. Porter is well and has many friends, and keen eager ness is expressed to hear any explanations he may have to offer and also to obtain more definite information in regard to the tariff revision itself. The latter demand will be supplied in part by the following copy of the official explanation made by the War Department of the provision for the benefit of the railroad com panies:

It has been apparent to all acquainted with the working of the Cuban tariff that the rate of duty put upon the schedule for machinery and railway materials and supplies—namely, 40 per cent ad valorem—is too high. The effect of this have has been to stop all importation of such articles, and the revenue from these schedules has been extremely small. In view of the necessity for the construction and reconstruc-tion of railreads in Cuba, and upon the assur-ance given by the various companies that if mabe imported at a reduced rate they will at once begin to import large quantities, a special pro-vision has been inserted in the tariff which al-lows railroad companies to import their supplies into the island for a period of twelve months from the date of promulgation at a rate of 10 per cent ad valorem.

The list of articles to be admitted at the nom inal rate of 10 per cent ad valorem includes passenger coaches, complete, erected or knocked down; freightcars, complete, erected or knocked down: trucks, wheels, axles, axle boxes, forgings, brasses and fixtures of passenger coaches and freightcars; pine wood, prepared especially for freightcars; locomotives and tenders, locomotive boilers and locomotive furnaces, locomotive boiler plates and tubes, locomotive and tender frames, wheels, axles, axle boxes; brasses and tanks for locomotive tenders, electric motors and machinery for power houses, turn tables, transfer bridges, iron or steel bridgework, riveted or rolled; steel rails, points, crossings, signals and accessories thereof; gate crossings and metal ties.

It should be added that if a planter should de sire to import a railway passenger coach, or a locomotive, or any other article specified in the foregoing list, he would be allowed to do so on payment of duty at the rate of 10 per cent ad valorem, under such conditions and guarantees as the Collector of Cuba might exact or direct. The revised tariff makes an increase of 50 cent in the rates of duty on all hemp, flax, jute, linen and ramie goods, from the coarsest cloths and cheapest carpets to the finest tissues, and the War Department explained that the rates in this schedule "had been slightly advanced." This remark makes one curious to know what Mr. Porter would regard as a "considerable" increase. He left the rates on cotton goods untouched, the equivalent ad valorem based on last year's importations being 281-10 per cent, nearly three times the rate on railway parlor cars and locomotives, and only a trifle lower than the "slightly increased" average rate on linen goods, which is 29 2-10 per cent ad valorem. The revised rates on sllk oods are 45 per cent, a reduction of 5 per cent. The only reductions made in the food schedule were one of 22½ per cent on wheat flour and one of 50 per cent on cod and salt stock fish, as compared with a reduction of 75 per cent on steel rails and other railway supplies. When Special Commissioner Porter was engaged in reising the Cuban tariff last winter he explained his general design to be to readjust existing rates on a more equitable basis and to lighten the tariff burdens which fell upon the great mass of consumers, so far as that could be done with due regard to the revenue necessities of In what degree he succeeded is in the island.

WAIVE EXAMINATION AND ARE HELD FOR GRAND JURY.

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT MAY APPOINT

SPECIAL ONE TO TRY THEIR CASE

Fearing exposure of their extortionate methods, and desiring to keep out the light of publicity as long as possible, the directors and officials of the American Ice Company, who are charged with conspiracy, waived examination before Magistrate Zeller yesterday and asked to have their cases sent before the Court of Special Sessions. The Magistrate declined to accommodate them, however, and held them in \$2,000 bail each for the Grand Jury. The defendants so held are:

CHARLES W. MORSE, president

JOHN D. SCHOONMAKER, vice-president IN R. BENNETT, JOHN L. KAVANAGH, WESLEY M. OLER, DAVID HUNT, EDWIN CAMPBELL, CHARLES DEVOE, CHARLES B. CHURCH and JOHN BAUER, directors.

All were present in court except Devoe, Kavanagh and Bauer, who are non-residents here. and Mr. Church, who was sick in bed, according to his counsel. Warrants will be issued for their arrest if bail is not offered for them on Mon-Israel Blake, of No. 635 Park-ave., manday. ager of the American Ice Company, gave bail for all those who were present, offering property at No. 17 West Ninety-ninth-st. valued at \$42,-000 as security. Magistrate Zeller said he would need another bondsman for the absentees.

Mr. Shearn, of counsel for W. R. Hearst, said the American Ice Company was ashamed to allow Devoe, Kavanagh and Bauer to appear in court as directors of the company, for the reason that they are mere boys. "They do not want to let the public see these underlings in the role of directors," said Mr. Shearn, "and it is an outrage that they disregard thus the order of this Court to appear."

It is said that the complainants will ask for special Grand Jury to consider the case. District Attorney Gardiner would not commit himself yesterday as to what course he would pursue

MAYOR VAN WYCK ON HAND.

Among the interested persons in court were Mayor Van Wyck and President Gelshenen of the Garfield National Bank. The Mayor looked ntensely relieved when he was told that a further delay had been gained, and he would not be called as a witness at once. It was said that Mr. Gelshenen has been subpœnaed to produce all notes held by his bank on which Robert A. Van Wyck's name appeared, and all collateral security deposited with it, and it was intimated that the prosecution expected to be able to show thereby that the Mayor had secured a big loan on four thousand shares of Ice Trust stock.

The hearing was held in Magistrate Zeller's private room in the Jefferson Market Court, De Lancey Nicoll appearing for the defendants and Messrs. Einstein and Shearn for W. R. Hearst. Early in the morning Magistrate Zeller had adjourned the trust hearing until Monday on account of illness. He had recovered sufficiently by 2 o'clock to hold court, however, and sent his son 'o Jefferson Market to announce that he

would hear the case as first scheduled. The Magistrate, who is suffering from chills and fever, arrived in a carriage with his physicians. His prompt action in committing the defendants evidently pleased Robert A. Scott, the secretary of the trust, who had been subpoenaed to produce the books. Mr. Einstein wanted the Court to inquire if Mr. Scott had obeyed the subpœna, but Mr. Nicoll argued that his waiver of examination made this unnecessary, and Magistrate Zeller took that view of the case

HEARING BEFORE JUSTICE GAYNOR TO-DAY.

may be exposed to-day, when the Ma the impression that the offence charged against Dock Commissioners and the principal officials them was complicity in the plot, but whether as accessories before or after the fact or as mem-bers of the body to which the murderers be-longed I do not remember. of the American Ice Company have been cited to appear before Justice Gaynor, of the Supreme longed I do not remember. An opinion of the Attorney-General rendered previous to the passage of the Immigration act of 1891 says that a "foreign convict who has served part of his sentence and received uncon-ditional pardon may enter." When a man is pardoned before the expiration of a term for which he was sentenced it has the effect of re-storing him to his rights as a citizen, unless the pardoning power stipulates to the contrary. I shall look into the matter and be prepared to pass upon it should it come before me. BOUGHT. Court, in Brooklyn, on the application of five members of the Municipal Assembly. A report was published yesterday detailing the unavailing efforts to serve Dock Commissioner Cram on Thursday night with Justice Gaynor's summons, and intimating that the Commissioner must have been in hiding. Mr. Cram, however, was at a dinner at Delmonico's. He was not in

which will be of marble, will cost \$4,000, exclusive of jewel decorations. It will be about ten feet high. The giver's name was not an-nounced. A model of the cross was on view at the meeting the meeting. That work will be at once pushed on the

the work this season

choir.

he wished done.

# DISCUSS THEIR CHANCES FOR ADMIS-SION-DUE HERE TO-DAY.

Washington, May 25 (Special) .- Elaborating omewhat his statement of Wednesday last to Tribune's representative, Commissioner The Powderly announced to-day that he could not with propriety discuss the action Hkely to be taken by the Immigration Bureau on the arrival in New-York to-morrow of the liberated Irish convicts, Fitzharris and Mullet. These intending immigrants, as is known. victed of complicity in the Phœnix Park murders in Dublin on May 16, 1882, and were recently pardoned by the British Government. Commissioner Powderly said:

These immigrants, in common with all others, will be obliged to pass before the will be obliged to pass before the immigrar spectors at the port of arrival, and if their of admission is questioned will be brought b of admission is questioned will be brought before a board of special inquiry, which will pass upon the facts in their case. Should they be barred as persons belonging to one of the excluded classes, they have the right of appeal to the Treasury Department, and as I must pass upon such matters it would not be proper for me to discuss the merits of the case until it comes to me in regular form. As I recall the incident, neither Fitzharris nor Mullet was charged with the murder of Burke and Cavendish. I am under the impression that the offence charged against

It is expected, however, that Ice Trust secrets

will be made by seven chapels, or divisions. The cost of each division will be from \$150,000 to \$200,000, and August Belmont has offered to build one of them. It has been decided that the chapel that Mr. Belmont will build shall be the easterly end one, east of the choir. The end of

of this chapel will face Morningside-ave. A model of the proposed chapel was examined by the trustees. It was favorably received, and the gift was accepted. The gift is meant as a memorial for Mr. Belmont's wife and other

Tribune.

scheme by which American Ice Company stock could be re-exchanged for stock of the Con-solidated, Knickerbocker and other companies which the trust absorbed. These companies would take over the ice now owned by the trust, and continue to sell it as they did before the com-bination.

AUGUST BELMONT'S GIFT.

TO BUILD ONE OF THE CHAPELS OF THE

CATHEDRAL.

The trustees of the Protestant Episcopal

The

Cathedral of St. John the Divine met yesterday

meeting was protracted, and one of the most

It was announced that a gift of between

\$150,000 and \$200,000 had been made by August

Belmont to build one of the seven chapels of

the Cathedral. The architecture is so arranged

that the ground plan will form a cross. This

at the See House, in Lafayette Place.

important held in months.

It was announced at the meeting that a par ishioner of Trinity Church, through the Rev. Dr. Steele, had offered to give a large cross for the altar in the Cathedral proper. This cross,

Cathedral was shown by the fact that the trus-tees decided to go forward immediately with the construction of the choir. They sent out or-ders for contracts for the work to be done, and determined to expend not less than \$100,000 on

The trustees also ordered plans to be pre-pared and presepted at the next meeting for the episcopal residence. This will be built at Amsterdam-ave, and One-hundred-and-tenth-st.

A number of additional gifts of money have been received since the last monthly meeting. Among these was one of \$5,000 from Miss Zela Gibbs, to be used in the construction of the

August Belmont was at the meeting for about half an hour, and described the proposed chapel that he will erect. He went over the plans fully with the trustees and explained in detail what he wided done

THE PHOENIX PARK CONVICTS. COMMISSIONER POWDERLY DECLINES TO

relatives.

Lord Roberts's infantry will probably reach the railway bridge over the Vaal to-day. The army advances steadily by forced marches and the cavalry remains well in advance. Lord Methuen is reported to be guarding the left flank somewhere in the direction of Vredefort. but he is probably lower down stream. General Rundle, on the right flank, is at Trommel, with Olivier's commandoes twelve miles away and falling back as he advances.

A CRUCIAL TIME FOR BOERS

The crisis in the fortunes of the Dutch alliance is at hand. General De Wet and Commandant Olivier are not likely to hold their forces together if the Transvaal burghers cross the river without making a final stand in the Free State. There was no official news at midnight, and Fleet Street was without information respecting the movements of Lord Roberts's forces on Friday. The combined Transvaal and Free State force which was available for contesting the passage of the Vaal is not believed to exceed twelve thousand.

General Buller's army is still confronted by what is reported to be a strong force at Laing's Nek, and, unless all signs fail, is holding it there under orders from Lord Roberts. The British advance, unless checked at the Vaal, will e menacing Heidelberg in the course of a few days, and cutting off communications between the two Transvaal armies and preventing their Junction for the defence of Johannesburg and Pretoria. As the need for concentration is so urgent, some of the keenest military critics are not prepared to believe that Laing's Nek will be defended in strength, but suspect that this Dutch force is a rear guard which will fall back into the Wakkerstroom district. General Buller is bringing up his guns for an attack upon Laing's Nek

WESTERN BORDER CLEARED.

The western border of the Transvaal has been already cleared. Mafeking is receiving supplies from the north, and General Hunter is advancing rapidly from Vryburg northward. There are few breaks in the railway, and trains will be running soon from Cape Town to Buluwayo. Dispatches from Pretoria describing President Krüger's desperate expedients for preventing an invasion of the Transvaal by peace negotiations on a basis of unconditional surrender attract little attention and are not credited in offi tial circles. It is not believed that Mr. Krüger will raise the white flag while the burghers are still willing to defend their homes. Lord Roberts is the only peace negotiator on the British side, and a complete surrender is the only basis on which he can accept proposals.

Public interest in the war has become stagnant. Mining operators are deeply concerned in next week's movements against Johannesburg, and in the security of the immense properties in the gold district. The free use made of dynamite on the railway south of the Vaal causes

GREAT SALE OF BOYS' WAISTS AT O'NEILL'S.

It begins this morning. They offer Five Thousand of them at 50 cents each. Plain and "Fauntleroy" effects. Sixth-ave., Twentieth to Twenty-first-st. -Advt.

UNIONIST VOTE LARGELY INCREASED IN SOUTH MANCHESTER.

London, May 25 .- The election for a member of the House of Commons to represent South Manchester in place of the Marquis of Lorne,

who resigned on the death of his father, when he assumed the title of Duke of Argyll and went to the House of Lords, was fought on a "khaki" platform and resulted in a large increase of the Unionist vote, the Hon. William Peel, son of Viscount Peel, the Unionist candidate, being re turned. The result of the voting was as follows 

At the previous election the vote stood: 

Liberal-Unionist majority.....

South Manchester was undoubtedly a Liberal district from 1885 until 1895, when the Marquis of Lorne was elected by a majority of only 78. The constituency was formerly represented by Sir Henry Roscoe, Home Rule. Thus both in the Isle of Wight Division of Hampshire (where, as announced yesterday, Captain Seely, Unionist, was elected by a majority of 1,062 over Mr. Bar-ing, Liberal) and in South Manchester this week unprecedentedly large majorities have bee corded in favor of the war candidates. will immensely strengthen the Government in its alleged determination to force a general elec

tion before the war fever abates.

BOER ENVOYS' PLANS ANNOUNCED. Washington, May 25 .- The following statement

was issued to-day by the Boer envoys:

was issued to-day by the Boer envoys: Messrs. Fischer, Wessels and Wolmarans, who are representing the South African republies in this country, have received many pressing invita-tions from most of the large clides of the United states to visit them, but owing to the short time they have to spend in this country, it will not be possible to accept all of the invitations received. It is their intention to return as soon as circum-stances permit to their own country, staying in Europe a sufficient time to carry out their in-structions, but before leaving they have concluded to yield to the great demand on the part of the American people to spend a few more days in on during next week. After visiting these clides the stand they have concluded, first of all, to visit Ealtimore. Philadelphia, Providence and Bos-ton during next week. After visiting these clides they are in hope of being able to spare the time with invitations. The common councils and mayors of a number of clites are urging them by reso-stible that their stay in the country may be pro-meet the great numbers of people who are so any country in the country may be pro-meet the great numbers of people who are so they express themselves as very grateful for the many expressions of sympathy heard upon all sides for the cause that is so dear to them, and they then to do so will in no way interfere with the tuil and free expression of sympathy and goodwill on their part.

IMPRISONMENT FOR LIFE.

WELLAND CONSPIRATORS CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.

Welland, Ont., May 25.-Karl Dullman, residence unkown; John Walsh and John Nolin, of Dublin, Ireland, but latterly of Washington and Richmond, were to-day convicted by Chancellor Boyd and a jury of having attempted to wreck Lock 24 of the Welland Canal with dynamite and sentenced to imprisonment for life in Kingston Penitentiary.

some extent by the details

In only one case was Mr. Porter's rev odified by the President or Secretary of War. That was done on the day the revision was mede public, and after a hot controversy which had lasted for three or four months. Commis-sioner Porter had put crude petroleum on the sloner Porter had put crude percoleum on the free list and reduced the duty on refined from \$4.70 to \$3 the hundred kilograms. This ar-rangement was changed by making the duty on crude \$1.20 and on refined \$2.40 the hundred kilograms. There are only two oil refineries in Cuba, both of which, it is understood, are subordinate to the Standard Oil Company.

TRUANT FROM MILITARY SCHOOL.

NEW-HAVEN LAD LEAVES POUGHKEEPSIE, BUT HIS FATHER TAKES IT AS A MATTER OF COURSE.

Nicholas Hubinger, eleven years old, of No. 600 Whalley-ave., New-Haven, Conn., is under restraint at the Gerry society's rooms on a charge of being a truant. Policeman Campbell, of the West Forty-seventh-st. police station, found the boy at 2 a. m. yesterday wandering about in the rain in Eighth-ave. near Fortyecond-st. The boy told contradictory stories. He was taken to the station. There, after much questioning, he gave the above name and address, and said he had run away from the Riverview Military Academy, at Poughkeepsle, N. Y., in the afternoon and had come to this city on a freight train. He wanted to see his father, and was going to the Grand Central Station, he said. He declared himself tired of the restraint of the military academy. He was taken to the Gerry society rooms and his parents were informed.

New-Haven, Conn., May 25 (Special) .- Nichlas Hubinger, father of Nicholas, jr., whose escape from the Riverview Military Academy, at Poughkeepsie, was learned here late last night, was not at all disturbed when asked about the matter. Mr. Hubinger said that his son was eleven years old and full of pranks. He has een at the academy a year. Thursday is the school holiday, and the boy apparently took adantage of this fact and started out to see the

world. Mr. Hubinger received a telegram last night from the school announcing the disappearance of his son, but learned this morning that the boy had been found in New-York. Mr. Hubin-ger received a letter from Poughkeepsie this evening saying that the boy had boasted that he would go to Camp Idlewild. Vt., in a few days, a camp belonging to his father and oc-curied last summer.

cupied last summer. The school officers think "Nick" was bound for the place when found in New-York. He had no money, and was seemingly undisturbed. Young Hubinger's father is a wealthy man, and lives in one of the finest houses in New-Haven. Mr. is one of the most successful horse

## BODY FOUND IN WRECK IDENTIFIED.

Somerville, N. J., May 25 (Special) .- The body of the man found dead in the coal train wreck on the entral Railroad of New-Jersey at North Branch Station two days ago was to-day identified as that of Frederick Fisher Col'ins, an electrician of Provi-dence, R. I. The railroad's detectives spent the dence, R. I. The failed at solution spectrum for the last two days in tracing his identity, and found his mother in Providence and his brother, James Col-lins, in New-York. James Collins accompanied the detectives to the Potter's Field here to-day. The body was exhumed, and Collins identified it as that of his brother. The bodies of four unknown men, missing since the wreck, have not been found.

### ON A WATER LEVEL

FIND A SUMMER HOME IN THE CATSKILLS. Half rate Excursion good seven days on all West Shore Trains next Tuesday and Wednesday.-Advt.

Magistrate Zeller's court yesterday, and no meeting of the Dock Board was held, though yesterday was the regular day for it. Commissloner Meyer would not tell why there was no meeting, but said one would probably be held on Monday. Mr. Cram recently denied with vehemence that he ever held any stock of the American Ice Company or of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, and yet in an official list of stockholders filed by the Knickerbocker with the Secretary of State in Augusta, Me., in 1898, Mr. Cram is put down for four hundred shares. Commissioner Murphy is also down for four

hundred. The Dock Commissioners have also repeatedly asserted that no favoritism has been shown by them to the American Ice Company, or to any of the companies which it has absorbed, and yet the records show that the Old Dominion Steamship Company pays \$10,100 yearly rental for the covered bulkhead at Beach-st. Its lease was signed May 1, 1891, and ends May 1, 1901. The Ice Trust, at the adjoining bulkhead, pays \$1,500 a year. The Ice Trust pays \$2,500 a year for the pier at West Forty-sixth-st. Be-

year for the pier at West Forty-sixth-st. Be-fore the Trust obtained it the pier was leased to J. A. Bouker at \$3,500. At the pier at West Forty-fifth-st., adjoining the Trust's pier, is established the New-York Horse Manure Company. It pays \$4,000 a year for a pier similar in all respects to the one used by the Ice Trust at Forty-sixth-st. for a \$2,500 rental. The pier at West Forty-fourth-st. is occupied by the Atlantic Transportation Com-pany. This company pays \$7,500 a year for the use of the pier. On the north side of the Trust's pier is the Pocahontas Coal Company, which pays \$5,000 a year, just double what is charged the Ice Trust, and these are but a few of many instances of favoritism which the records show. TRUST STOCK GOES DOWN.

from 371/2 to 321/2 points yesterday, as a result of the announcement of Attorney-General Davies that he would bring an action to prevent the Trust from doing business in this State. When asked yesterday when he would begin, he said: "I am much occupied at present with the Gardiner hearing. I expect that it will be post-Garanner hearing. I expect that it will be post-poned for two weeks, and that will give me a little elbow room. Then, too, I have a special Grand Jury on my hands in Syracuse. It is my wish to dispose of the ice company matter as soon as possible. It is probable that I will go to Oyster Bay to-morrow to confer with Gov-ernor Roosevelt on both this matter and the Naely affair"

Neely affair." His remarks add strength to the generally en-tertained opinion that Governor Roosevelt will appoint a special Grand Jury to hear the case against the Ice Trust officials. Mr. Davies would against the ice trust officials. Ar. Davies would not discuss yesterday the probable effect on this city's ice supply, should the American Ice Company be prevented from doing business in this city. But from another source it was learned that the Ice Trust people have already considered this proposition, and are evolving a

### NEW-YORK AND PRINCETON SPECIAL, VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

New through service between Princeton and New-York on and after May 28th. The train, with parlor car and coaches, will leave Princeton 8:00 a. m., ar-rive New-York 3:3; leave New-York, West 22d St., 3:55 p. m.; Cortlandt & Desbrosses Sts., 4:00 p. m., and arrive Princeton 5:25 p. m.; every week day.--Advt. Advt.

LEAPS INTO NIAGARA'S RAPIDS.

A CATHOLIC PRIEST COMMITS SUICIDE AFTER HAVING HIS PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN

Niagara Falls, N. Y., May 25 (Special) .- Niagara suicide methods were varied somewhat by a Roman Catholic priest who this afternoon at about 6 o'clock ended his life by leaping into the lower river at the point where the whirlpool rapids begin. Up to this time the name of the priest has not been discovered. It was 5 o'clock when he first appeared at the elevator, and went from there to get a sight of the rapids from the lower steel arch bridge, after which he returned to the elevator and went down to the water's edge, where he had his picture taken, ordering the photographer to send three to M. J. O'Donnell, of No. 301 West Fifty-second-st., New-York, saying that if they wanted more they could order them. He then

passed some time in looking at the rapids, and went out on a rock, where he stood apparently in thought.

He was informed that the elevator was about to close, when he threw his hat and cane on the platform, waved his right hand and called out "Goodby" to the elevator attendant, and leaped into the river. He was carried by the current into the rapids, and buried beneath the waves that run mountain high.

He was about forty-five years old, and weighed about 230 pounds.

It was learned last night that this priest was Father O'Donnell, for several years, and until he became insane; an assistant pastor of the Church of the Sacred Heart, No. 447 West Fiftyfirst-st. The M. J. O'Donnell, of No. 301 West Fifty-second-st., to whom the photograph was to have been sent, is his brother. Mr. O'Donnell received word of the suicide late in the evening

and started immediately for Buffalo. Father O Donnell was about forty years old. He was born in Ireland, where he received his education for the priesthood, being graduated education for the priesthood, being graduated from Ail Hallow's, and there taking his ordina-tion vows. In the latter part of the year 1888 the came to America and immediately began his clerical duties as assistant at the Church of the Sacred Heart. For five years he continued to serve in the office, and stood high in the re-gard of both the clergy and the laity. At the end of this time a form of melancholia came upon him, and, growing in severity, it made him unfit for work. In the hope of getting well he travelled in the South and in Europe, but he grew worse. He was placed in an asylum at are travened in the south and in Europe, out he grew worse. He was placed in an asylum at Amityville, Long Island. About two years ago the Supreme Court, upon the report of a com-mission, sent him to a hospital in Buffalo, from which he must have succeeded in escaping.

NIAGARA FALLS AND RETURN \$8.

Buy Lackawanna Railroad tickets May 29. Good o return on any regular train on or before May 31. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT-the Cough Cure--Advt.

BOUGHT.

\$10,000 Colorado Southern fours. 100 American Car and Foundry preferred. 100 American Steel and Wire preferred. 100 Continental Tobacco. SOLD.

200 New-York Central. 40 People's Gas. 200 Sugar. 200 Missouri Pacific. 100 Brooklyn Rapid Transit. 100 Union Bag and Paper preferred.

The stock market, as already noted, was dull and listless yesterday, the total transactions being less than 275,000 shares. The atmosphere was one of uncertainty, and there were the usual rumors of "another big house in trouble," rumors which, if unverified, nevertheless cor tributed strongly to depress the market, as did the uncertainty regarding the policy of the banks as to closing out the Price-McCormick loans. A large part of the day's trading represented the switching to other houses of Price-McCormick accounts.

### COTTON EXCHANGE CHEERFUL

The sentiment on the Cotton Exchange was cheerful, and almost buoyant, in strong contrast to the tone of the Stock Exchange. It was the opinion at the opening that the extent of Price, McCormick & Co.'s outstanding contracts would probably not exceed \$400,000. Another good feature, as cotton men viewed the situation, was that the difference which has existed between near and distant deliveries would be almost obliterated-in a word, that the failure has done much to clear the atmosphere of cotton speculation. Then, too, the worst had been feared from Liverpool, where Thursday had been a holiday, as it was the Queen's birthday; but the early Liverpool cables, although, of course, lower than Wednesday's close, were much more favorable than the local operators had ventured to anticipate.

As a result summer cotton opened up 7 to 20 points higher than at Thursday's close. May cotton opened at an advance of 20 to 22 points over the preceding day, when it broke 78 points. Cotton of the new crop month beginning with September opened up from 2 to 5 points, as result of Liverpool advices. There was heavy New-Orleans selling, while Liverpool bought largely, because of the scarcity of cotton in that market. Local traders operated both ways, buying and selling. A small failure was reported from Liverpool, but it had absolutely no effect in that market or this.

Liquidation of cotton which had been carried over the break and selling for Southern account caused recession later in the morning, but the cable advices from Liverpool that that market had closed strong, with unimportant declines as compared with Wednesday's final quotations, gave renewed strength to the local market. Disquieting reports from the Stock

Continued on third page.

TRUST STOCK GOES DOWN. The stock of the American Ice Company fell