these ramifications, and it is possible that criminal charges will be brought against several other lawyers and the habitual perjurers whom they employed. We are following up clews which possibly may result in some very startling revelations. As yet we have no evidence to support those conclusions, but the District Attorney's office has instituted a thorough investigation."

Among the papers found in Maison's office on Saturday was the following unusually worded power of attorney signed by Zeimer:

I hereby expressly authorize and empower my said attorney, the said W. Waldo Maison, to substitute himself or any other attorney in all suits at law I may have undertaken in the future for him, the said W. Waldo Maison, and I expressly agree that the substitution of any attorney in my place and stead may be done without any compensation to me whatsoever, and I authorize the said W. Waldo Maison to open and read any mail that may come to me at No. 225 Broadway. This power of attorney to be irrevocable.

Power is also given to Maison to sign Zeimer's name before any notary public.

Mr. Unger makes the deduction from this extraordinary document that Maison was the head and brains of the whole fraudulent scheme. Zeimer was thrust forward as the lawyer in the bogus divorce actions, while Maison remained in the background, but in order that he should have full control over Zeimer, it is Mr. Unger's opinion, he caused the foregoing sweeping power of attorney to be executed

ZEIMER'S FALL FROM AFFLUENCE.

Amos H. Evans, a lawyer, of No. 302 Broadway, has been retained by Zeimer. When Mr. Evans was seen last night at the Continental Hotel, where he lives, he said: "Zeimer's defence, which is an undoubtedly true one, will be that he was forced by necessity into being the tool of Maison. Zeimer is connected with one of the best families in New-York. Until 1895 he was a member of the firm of Zeimer & Feidstein, an importing company, of No. 622 Broadway. He says that both his brothers are millionaires. It is undoubtedly a rich family. Zeimer was well educated by his father, studied law and was admitted to the bar in Albany in 1864. He was for a time in the office of Edwin James, a famous New-York lawyer of a generation ago. He made such a dismal failure of the law that, in 1870, his father took him into the importing firm. Zeimer became estranged from his wife, who now lives at No. 866 Lexington-ave. His family sided with his wife, and Zeimer was practically driven from the firm, selling out in 1895 for $60,000. He soon lost this money and drifted from pillar to post till he finally fell back upon the practice of law. About two years ago, when he was penniless, he saw an advertisement in a law paper for a clerk who was an admitted lawyer. He answered and met Maison for the first time.

"Maison is not a lawyer, and could not appear before the courts. Since he was engaged by Maison, Zeimer has been merely a catspaw, and was paid only $6 a week. Maison provided his clothes, that he might appear well. Zeimer is sixty years old, and became Maison's tool because he was pressed by force of circumstances."

Wilson, under the name of James H. Holden, was arrested in Morristown, Penn., for counterfeiting, in 1883, and sentenced to Auburn Prison for two years. In 1885 he was convicted in Pittsburg for the same offence, and again in 1896 he was convicted and sentenced to three years and six months' imprisonment.

Among the witnesses who appeared before the Grand Jury yesterday were ex-Judge Donohue, Grosvenor S. Hubbard and W. A. Josephs, who were appointed referees in divorce cases engineered by Maison and his gang, Amos G. Russell and Robert Bonynge, stenographers, and Eugene St. Luce, the janitor of No. 239 Broadway.

DIDN'T KNOW SHE HAD A DIVORCE.

Another fraudulent divorce was revealed in the Supreme Court yesterday. Although a decree in her favor appears upon the records in the County Clerk's office, Mrs. Carrie D. King, a young woman of this city, asserts that she never instituted such proceedings against her husband and knows absolutely nothing about the case. Mrs. King went to the County Clerk's office yesterday morning and asked to see any papers there might be in the office regarding a suit brought by Carrie D. King against Frederick D. King. She told Deputy County Clerk Fahrbach that she had been informed that a decree of divorce in her favor had been entered against her husband. She told Mr. Fahrbach that she had learned about the decree since the arrests of Zeimer and his accomplices. Mr. Fahrbach had the records searched and found that on October 27, 1900, a decree of divorce had been entered in favor of Carrie D. King against Frederick D. King. The decree was signed by Justice Bischoff, and was granted upon the recommendation of Louis Hanneman, as referee to take the testimony in the proceedings. After looking at the papers on file, Mrs. King told Mr. Fahrbach that she had no doubt that she was the Carrie D. King named as plaintiff in the proceeding. She asserted, however, that the suit was instituted without her knowledge, and that until she read the list of divorces which appeared in the newspapers a few days ago she had no idea that she was a divorcée.

Mrs. King's story of the matter is that she had trouble with her husband a couple of years ago and they separated. He agreed to pay her $6 a week while they were living apart. Some time last July, she said, her husband came to her and asked her to go to see a lawyer. He told her that the attorney would draw up papers for her to sign, which would protect her in the matter of getting alimony. Mrs. King said that the name of the lawyer was Maison. When she got to Maison's office he told her that he had evidence against her husband on which she could get a decree of absolute divorce. He said that he had seen King at a hotel with another woman. Mrs. King asserted that she told Maison that she did not want a divorce from her husband. Before she left the office Maison, she said, induced her to sign a paper which she believed to be an agreement between herself and her husband whereby he was to pay her weekly alimony.

The papers in the case show that a few days after Mrs. King's visit to Maison's office the application for the appointment of a referee to hear the testimony was made to Justice Lugro. In the papers Henry Zeimer appears as counsel for the plaintiff.

The papers will be forwarded to the District Attorney.

MEASURES TO COME BEFORE CONGRESS.

WHAT SENATOR HANNA SAYS WILL BE THREE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT.

Cleveland, Nov. 12.—Senator Hanna has returned here from his brief visit to New-York. He expects to remain in this city until Congress convenes. In discussing the coming session of that body he said:

Congress this year will have some especially important duties to perform. Three great bills, the Nicaraguan Canal bill, the Army bill, and the Ship Subsidy bill, are all to come before it. The Nicaraguan Commission will make its report early in the session, and the debate in the Senate will probably begin early.

I presume there will be changes of some importance in the bill. It is reasonable to suppose that a lapse of several months has made a difference in the sentiment of the people on the bill, and a change in some of its main features will be the natural result. The Cost Rican treaty, especially involved us in considerable difficulty, and the Costa Rican Government had to be consulted with.

I have no pet measures this year, and shall take no particular interest in any of the bills before Congress. Perhaps I am as much interested in Senator Frye's Ship Subsidy bill as in any.

A PEERAGE FOR SIR CHARLES TUPPER.

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 12.—A Montreal dispatch says it is likely that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will recommend Sir Charles Tupper, the retired Conservative, for a peerage for his work in bringing about the confederation of Canada and the introduction of free schools.

Horace Greeley

advised young men to go west. If *you* are contemplating going west see that your ticket west from Chicago reads

Chicago Great Western

Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis; to Des Moines, St. Joseph and Kansas City. For full information apply to any railroad agent, call on or address E. M. JENKINS, City Passenger Agent, 319 Broadway, New York, or F. H. LORD, General Passenger Agent, Chicago Great Western Railway, Chicago.

THE CITY'S LOOSE SYSTEM.

PERTINENT FACTS ABOUT WASTE AND CORRUPTION IN APPROPRIATIONS.

The directors of the Merchants' Association are going thoroughly into the question of "the government of the city on a commercial basis." They have had Frederick B. De Berard, of their staff, study the question for a year. Mr. Berard, in writing on the subject, says:

The cost of running this city is fixed by five officials: the Mayor, the Corporation Counsel, the Controller, the president of the Council and the president of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, who together make up the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Not a dollar can be spent except by their authority.

This official Board last year directed outlays of more than $120,000,000. They have now before them for next year's expenses a budget of over $68,000,000, to be drawn from taxation, and will probably spend in addition not less than $50,000,000, drawn from the sale of bonds. These gentlemen vote these vast outlays upon statements of fact which they do not know to be accurate. They do not have before them for their guidance any sufficient exhibit of the business affairs of this city. They accept and act upon the verbal statements of department heads, who themselves have admitted that they do not know the essential facts concerning the management of the departments that they pretend to direct.

CHANCE FOR WASTE AND CORRUPTION.

I wish it clearly understood that I do not in this statement impute any wrongful motives to the members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, nor do I impute negligence or wilfulness to them. Nevertheless, it is true that they act without proper knowledge, for the reason that there is no proper official record of the essential facts touching this city's outlays whereby the Board of Estimate and Apportionment can be correctly informed.

There are statutory provisions whereby the Mayor may require reports from the heads of various departments. Such reports are made to him, and are in the main the source whence the Board of Estimate and Apportionment purport to draw their knowledge of the city's affairs and by which they are ostensibly guided. The fact is that these reports do not show what is necessary to be shown. Often they allege what is not true. Therefore, of the $68,000,000 taken from the people in the form of taxes, a considerable part may be ignorantly voted for purposes of waste and possibly of corruption.

The Merchants' Association purposes to strike at the root of this evil by laying the facts before the Legislature of this State and praying that supreme authority to wipe out the rotten system and substitute one that shall compel the officeholders of this city to account to the taxpayers clearly for every dollar spent, and hold them accountable for the uses to which they put the money. It is because they are not now held to account that this city is plundered.

The remedy is not to be found at the polls. It makes no difference what the political complexion of officeholders is when they have $68,000,000 to spend without having to make any accurate accounting for it. The root of the evil is in the system, not in the men. Change the system; replace the rotten one by one which will show what becomes of the money, and the officeholders will be faithful and efficient. We will not then be under the domination of men who are "working for their pockets all the time," but we will have faithful servants who will expend the public funds for the benefit of the people, not for the benefit of parasites.

When one publicly makes such allegations as these it is incumbent upon him to prove his statements. I shall prove them by laying the evidence before the Legislature in support of the bills which the Merchants' Association intends to advocate if the taxpayers of this city are willing to assist in relieving themselves from the incubus which they now struggle under. If they are not willing to assist, then they deserve to be despoiled.

Now as to the grounds for the statements which I have made. The Police Department of this city costs nearly $12,000,000 a year. This association on October 3 wrote to the President of the Board of Police Commissioners, citing conditions which had been alleged to exist on the East Side of this city. In reply it received a letter from Bernard J. York, President of the Board of Police Commissioners of the City of New-York, in which he admitted the existence of the conditions cited, and closed his communication with the following words: "Whether this is the fault of the Police Department is a question." The taxpayers of this city empowered Bernard J. York to spend $12,000,000 last year for the purpose of preventing the vice which he admits. This vice is so open and rampant that no man can walk through the streets without confronting it—no woman can pass to and fro without being insulted by it. Only the Police Department, which costs $12,000,000 a year, is not certain whether it is its fault that it is not prevented.

THE DEMANDS FOR WATER SUPPLY.

In the year 1899 the Commissioner of Water Supply of this city had before him an estimate recommending $3,800,000 to complete the development of the Brooklyn water system. The report stated that that sum would procure all the water that could be obtained from the sources yet undeveloped. It was prepared by the engineer in charge of the Borough of Brooklyn, and was indorsed and approved by the Chief Engineer of the Water Department. One year later the Chief Engineer of the Water Department of the City of New-York asked for $5,830,000 for identically the same purpose. The Commissioner of Water Supply indorsed the recommendation of the Chief Engineer.

In the year 1899 the Commissioner of Water Supply asked the Board of Public Improvements to approve an estimate of $300,000 for a new reservoir in the Croton Valley, urging as reason therefor the extreme danger of a water famine through the probable depletion of the reservoirs of the Croton and The Bronx systems. He stated that the quantity and distribution of rainfall in the latter part of the previous yaer had been exceptionally unfavorable, and that in consequence the reserve supply of water in storage had been drawn down to about five billion gallons, and would have been entirely depleted had the season been as dry as in certain previous years cited by him. Upon that statement of facts the desired appropriation was approved by the Board of Public Improvements, and indorsed to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment by the Commissioner of Water Supply. The records of the Department of Water Supply show that during a period of thirty years there were twenty-one years in which there was less rainfall in the third quarter than in the third quarter of the year 1899, cited by the Commissioner as a phenomenally dry year. Furthermore, the records of that department show that at no time during the months named by the Commissioner was there less than sixteen billion gallons of water in store in the reservoirs to which he alludes, instead of about five billion gallons, as alleged by him. It is upon statements of this sort that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment votes away the people's money.

There have been in the reports of the Commissioner of Water Supply for each of several years past recommendations for outlays for new pumping works. The reports of the Commissioner for 1898 and 1899 state the amount of water daily pumped by the pumping stations in the Borough of Manhattan. Both reports state that the pumping works were operated to their fullest capacity, and that fifty-nine million gallons of water a day were pumped. The records of the department show exactly what was pumped. It was 43,932,400 gallons a day.

Under the present system it is possible for enormous outlays to be made, especially in the Fire Deparement, without advertisement, without competitive bids, solely on the authority of a bureau chief, out of a lump sum authorized for that purpose. I have the authority of the Controller of this city for stating that excessive waste results from this cause.

What the Merchants' Association purposes is to move for a businesslike system that shall make it impossible for the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to vote away the people's money in ignorance of what is to become of it. Statements made to it by the department heads are not information of the kind which business men require for the guidance of their affairs. The summaries of outlays, the statements of what it cost to operate a given department the preceding year, are no sufficient guide. They do not give information as to the essential facts.

STATEMENTS OF CHIEFS NOT ADEQUATE.

The statement of a bureau chief that he spent a certain amount of money to pay a certain number of employes does not demonstrate that those employes are needed. A certificate to the Controller that a certain property owner has paid a certain amount of money into the office of the Water Registrar does not inform the Controller whether that amount is what that property owner should have paid.

Here is some light upon that point. The Merchants' Association of New-York has received from the Commissioner of Water Supply a letter, under date of September 24, 1900, in which he (the Commissioner) admits that he does not know whether the amount of revenue received by the city from water meters corresponds with the amount due for the quantity of water which passed through those meters; that he cannot tell from his records without an examination of several hundred volumes, which would require several months and involve much cost. That is to say, the executive head of one of the most important departments in this city admits his ignorance of the essential facts, without knowledge of which his department cannot be properly administered.

These are the kind of statements and the kind of reports that come before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and that they act upon.

Now, as to the practical aspects of what is aimed at. All great business enterprises are controlled by their executive heads through analytic reports and systems of accounting. Those systems analyze every outlay, record every detail according to its class and reduce the aggregates in every class to percentages and ratios in such form that they may be compared with each other, with the outlays of preceding years and with established standards which will show whether the outlays are proper outlays or not.

There are thousands of business men in this country capable of devising and applying similar systems to municipal affairs. There is not a city in the country which is not in extreme need of such a businesslike system. The city of New-York, above all others, needs it. With such a system no official can waste any money without the waste being instantly apparent and the responsibility for it being at once fixed.

The purpose of the bills now being drafted is to substitute such a system as I have outlined for a system which now wastes millions of dollars every year for the taxpayers, without any knowledge on their part as to where their money goes.

CANADIAN TROOPS TO GO TO AUSTRALIA.

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 12.—A dispatch from Ottawa says a detachment of Canadian troops will probably leave Halifax for Australia to represent the Dominion at the inauguration of the Australian Commonwealth. It is also said that the name of Lord Strathcona has been mentioned as the bearer of an invitation to the Duke and Duchess of York to return to England from the antipodes by way of Canada.

"FAKE" SAYS ROOSEVELT.

GOVERNOR SAYS THE ALLEGED ODELL TELEGRAM WAS NOT GENUINE.

About that Ice Trust telegram—that was an absolute fake—an absolute fake, and I am going to make the telegraph company prove it a fake.—Governor ROOSEVELT to JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, just as his train started away from the Grand Central Station yesterday afternoon.

Governor Roosevelt, at the Union League Club yesterday afternoon, told his friends who took luncheon with him that there was nothing to be concealed in connection with the correspondence about the charges brought against Mayor Van Wyck for holding Ice Trust stock, and that the talk about suppression of documents was nine-tenths nonsense. The alleged telegram purporting to have been sent by State Chairman Odell to the Governor at Cripple Creek, he said, was an absolute fake. He did not talk freely to the newspaper men, but to his friend, John Proctor Clarke, who accompanied him on his Western campaign trip, he uttered the sentence quoted at the opening of this article.

Governor Roosevelt arrived in New-York from his home in Oyster Bay at 9:15 o'clock, and drove to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. To friends there he said he was feeling first rate, and that if occasion should require it he could make all his campaign speeches over again.

Governor-elect Odell had not reached State headquarters, and the Governor rode downtown to the office of Senator Platt, with whom he talked a few minutes. Then he came to The Tribune office for a short talk with a friend. As he emerged from The Tribune Building he was recognized, and the crowd which had gathered gave him a rousing cheer. He drove to the Union League Club in company with George L. Rives, of the Charter Commission, and at the Union League Club there were waiting a number of men who had been invited by the Governor to take luncheon with him. In the party were Governor-elect Odell, Paul Dana, Arthur Von Briesen, Jacob A. Riis, Seth Low, Senator N. A. Elsberg, Captain F. Norton Goddard, James Bishop, Mr. Rives, Dr. Albert Shaw, Frederick W. Holls, Nicholas Murray Butler, John Proctor Clarke and Brander Matthews.

Albany, Nov. 12.—Governor Roosevelt arrived here from New-York early this evening, in company with Mrs. Roosevelt, and went to the Executive

DEVERY DID NOT PLEAD.

MOTION TO DISMISS INDICTMENT MADE.

Chief of Police Devery was not obliged to plead to the indictment which the Grand Jury found against him on the day before the election. He was before Recorder Goff, in Part I, of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday morning, but when the time came for pleading to the indictment the representative of the Attorney-General of the State moved to have the indictment dismissed. Chief Devery was accompanied by A. I. Elkus, his counsel. They presented themselves before the Recorder's desk when the Chief's case was called, but the Recorder said, "You may sit down, Chief," and Devery sat down, while Deputy Attorney-General Job E. Hedges read an address disclosing the reasons for dropping the case.

Mr. Elkus said he was glad to hear that conviction on the indictment was deemed improbable, and he joined in the motion to dismiss the indictment. The Recorder took the papers in the case, and said Chief Devery would be informed if he were wanted in the court again. Devery and his counsel then left the courtroom. Assistant District Attorney McIntyre said later that he thought the Attorney-General never had intended to push the indictment against Devery, but that the indictment was obtained for "a bluff."

BROOKLYN ANTI-TAMMANY LEAGUE.

GERMAN-AMERICANS URGE A REORGANIZATION OF THEIR M'KINLEY-ROOSEVELT LEAGUE.

Anti-Tammany societies are springing up on every hand. One of the latest is the German-American Anti-Tammany League of Brooklyn, to be organized on Friday night of this week at Arion Hall, Brooklyn. The new organization will be formed by Brooklyn members of the McKinley and Roosevelt German-American League in this city. At this meeting it is said to be the intention of the president to urge a radical reorganization of the McKinley and Roosevelt League. The object of the new organization is to gain the support of all Democrats opposed to Tammany Hall and to the McLaughlin machine.

It was said yesterday that the Union League Club, of Brooklyn, had decided to begin active work for the campaign of 1901, and that there is a decided opposition in the club to indorsing Coler for the Mayoralty.

The friends of ex-Postmaster Dayton are beginning to talk of him as an eligible candidate for an anti-Tammany Mayoralty nomination. It is expected that if Mr. Dayton is willing to stand as a candidate he will have the support of such Democrats as ex-Controller Fitch, Justices Scott and Truax, William F. and John C. Sheehan, Jacob A. Cantor and E. Ellery Anderson.

VAN COTT MAY BE ELECTED IN THE VIIITH

RUMOR THAT CREAMER'S REPORTED PLURALITY MAY BE WIPED OUT BY AN INACCURACY IN RETURNS.

The friends of Richard Van Cott, Republican candidate for Congress in the VIIIth District, were greatly interested last night in a report to the effect that Mr. Van Cott had carried the district after all, and that Thomas J. Creamer's alleged plurality of 78 had been wiped out by the discovery of an inaccuracy in making the returns. The rumor could not be verified. The story went that on the face of the returns the Fourth Election District of the VIth Assembly District gave Creamer 250 votes and Van Cott 81. These figures, it was alleged, should have been turned around, giving Van Cott 250 and Creamer 81. A reporter tried to find Mr. Van Cott at his home last night, but could not.

A SURPRISE TO FRENCH OFFICIALS.

BUT NO OFFICIAL NOTICE TAKEN OF DISCLOSURE OF FIELD GUN PLANS.

Washington, Nov. 12.—The French Embassy has thus far taken no official notice of the statement that an agent of the War Department has placed at the disposal of the Board of Fortifications the secrets of the new French field gun. It can be stated positively that the French Chargé d'Affaires, M. Thiébaut, will take no initiative in the matter. The statement has come to his attention unofficially, but it is not usual to take cognizance of such publications, beyond forwarding them as a matter of information to the proper authorities. Naturally, however, the matter has aroused great interest and not a little surprise, although the French officials are careful to refrain from the slightest expression of their personal views on the subject.

STATE COMMITTEE MEETING CALLED.

Secretary Reuben L. Fox yesterday sent out the official call for a meeting of the Republican State Committee at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in this city on Saturday next.

As The Tribune announced on Friday of last week, Colonel George W. Dunn, of Binghamton, a State Railroad Commissioner, will doubtless succeed Mr. Odell as chairman. Colonel Dunn will see Mr. Odell in Newburg some day this week.

INCREASE IN PRICE OF SALT.

Chicago, Nov. 12.—"The Chronicle" to-morrow will say that the National Salt Company has put up the price of common salt of a fair quality to $2 50 a hundred pounds. The price before was $1 10 a hundred for the same grade. The National Salt Company controls directly 95 per cent of the salt output of the country, and is able indirectly to dominate the remaining 5 per cent of the production. The principal mines of the National company, which is commonly known as the Salt Trust, are in Michigan.

HAD AN EMPRESS'S GEMS.

TWO MEN CHARGED WITH SMUGGLING MAXIMILIAN DIAMONDS.

Two Mexicans, who gave their names as Velino M. Preza and Alejandro A. Maroucci, were arrested by Special Treasury Agent William H. Theobald and Policeman Sloyan, of the Broadway Squad, yesterday morning, charged with smuggling into this country part of the famous jewels at one time worn by Empress Charlotte, the widow of Emperor Maximilian of Mexico.

Mr. Theobald said that he received a tip some time ago from a private detective named F. L. R. Silvey that the jewels were in this country. Theobald said that he found Maroucci at the Hotel America, at Fifteenth-st. and Irving Place, some time ago, and learned that Preza came here three weeks ago and went to live with Maroucci. Preza does not speak English, and Maroucci acted as interpreter for him. Preza came here from the City of Mexico.

The men were shadowed, and yesterday Theobald saw the two men with another man meet at Broadway and Seventeenth-st. He approached them and told one of them that he was a prisoner. The man protested, and as he did so handed two packages to one of the other men. Policeman Sloyan was called and the two were arrested. The third man was not arrested, but went to the West Thirtieth-st. station in a closed carriage.

At the station the men protested at their arrest. The packages were opened, and in one were found two diamond rings, said to be worth about $10,000 apiece. The other package contained a diamond pendant, which is said by Theobald to have once been worn by the Empress Charlotte, suspended from a jewelled necklace. The pendant consists of a large diamond set around with eighteen smaller stones, and two large stones hanging beneath. The stone in the centre is said to be a famous diamond. It is of thirty-three carats, flawless, and the pendant is said to be worth $40,000.

The jewels were turned over to Agent Theobald. The men were kept at the station until noon, and were taken, closely guarded, to the office of United States District Attorney Burnett, in the Federal Building. The third man, who was not arrested, accompanied them. He said he was General A. A. Moscoso, of Mexico.

On motion of Assistant District Attorney Baldwin the men were held in bail, Preza in $5,000 and Maroucci in $1,500, and the date for their examination was set for 10 o'clock Monday.

Thomas A. Atkinson, of No. 10 Wall-st., their counsel, made no objection to the action taken, and the prisoners were placed in the custody of United States Marshal Henkel and taken to Ludlow Street Jail. General Moscoso, who it was found was the host of the men at the Hotel America, took no part in the proceedings and refused to talk, saying that he knew nothing about the case.

Mr. Atkinson said all he knew was that Preza was considered the principal in the case and Maroucci was merely his servant and interpreter. The gem was exhibited to many of the parties concerned in the prosecution of the case, and was pronounced perfect.

It was learned that the smuggled gems came across the border at Laredo, Tex. How they came into the possession of Preza has not been learned, it is said, but Theobald said that it would be made clear at the prisoners' arraignment, next week.

The jewels were offered for sale at Tiffany's, Coleman's, Sixty-first-st. and Madison-ave., and other jewelry houses. They were always offered and shown by Preza.

It was learned that among the papers which Preza had on him when he was arrested was a bill of sale for the diamonds for $20,000. It is said that one of the men has told the officials that the stones were given to them to sell by a woman. This woman is said to be Preza's fiancée.

The jewels were in a red leather case, and in the case was a piece of paper on which was written in English: "Diamond necklace is from Maximilian's crown.—1860. The centre stone is 33 7-16 carats, and none of the eighteen surrounding stones less than one carat. The diamond ring (there were two seized), the stone thereof was in Maximilian's ring at the time he was shot."

DAVIS ACCEPTS PRESIDENCY.

WILL SUCCEED COMMODORE GERRY AS HEAD OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

Vernon M. Davis, the well known lawyer and former Assistant District Attorney, yesterday announced his acceptance of the presidency of the New-York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children as the successor of Commodore Gerry, the founder of the society. Mr. Davis's decision was given verbaly to Mr. Gerry, whom he saw personally about noon yesterday. Commodore Gerry was delighted with Mr. Davis's determination to take the offer, and expressed himself to that effect. The society will hold a meeting to-day, Mr. Davis understands, at which his acceptance will be formally acted upon.

When seen by a Tribune reporter at his office, No. 220 Broadway, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Davis said it was true that he had accepted the offer. He added that he expected to assume the duties of his new office on January 1, and that he would be fully able to devote all necessary time to it without interfering with his present business. Continuing Mr. Davis said:

My twelve years' connection with the District Attorney's office makes me familiar with the work of the society, which is really a branch of the criminal machinery of the city. I have no plans in relation to the society, and I cannot tell what I will do until I get there. I am not in yet, and I do not think it would be proper for me to express any opinion in relation to the work at this time.

Mr. Davis also declined to say whether or not Superintendent Jenkins of the society would remain in office after January 1.

Mr. Davis was born in this city in 1855. He was graduated from the College of the City of New-York in 1876, and was professor of Greek and mathematics in that college for five years. He studied law and was graduated from the Columbia Law School in 1879. He was admitted to the bar in the same year. In January, 1885, he was appointed Assistant District Attorney and served until April 20, 1887. He was appointed District Attorney on December 7, 1896, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Colonel Fellows by the judges of the General Sessions until Mr. Olcott was appointed. He is a member of the Board of Education.

CLIFFORD'S DISMISSAL TO BE REVIEWED.

James D. Clifford, who was recently dismissed from his position as foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 18, yesterday obtained a writ of certiorari from Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court, for a reviewal of the decision under which he was discharged. The writ is directed to Fire Commissioner Scannell, and is returnable in twenty days. The writ was obtained by Clifford's attorney, John P. Everett.

ELIAS GOODMAN'S HARD FIGHT.

Elias Goodman, who was the Republican nominee for Congress from the XVth District, made a plucky fight against Jacob Ruppert, jr. Mr. Goodman had little money at his disposal, while Mr. Ruppert had and used, it is said, several thousands of dollars. Mr. Ruppert also had a large business, with employes and customers as friends. Mr. Goodman entered the campaign for sound money with a small fund contributed by personal friends, a clean record behind him in the Board of Aldermen, and an abundance of energy. He spoke from five to ten times a night, and reduced Mr. Ruppert's plurality of 10,750 in 1898 to 1,700. Mr. Goodman ran 800 votes ahead of President McKinley and 3,000 votes ahead of Mr. Odell.

For Mayor of New-York.

First Choice _____

Second Choice _____

Voter's Name _____

Address _____

A CHANCE TO SHOW YOUR PREFERENCES FOR THE NEXT

Mayor of New-York.

TRIBUNE POPULAR BALLOT FOR THE NOMINATION.

A method provided whereby the public sentiment of the city can make itself felt at once.

Now that the Presidential election is over, the people of Greater New-York are discussing the subject of a successor to Robert A. Van Wyck. THE TRIBUNE has recently called attention to the importance of the coming campaign for the Mayoralty.

With a view to giving its readers and the public at large an idea of the men who are being thought of in connection with that high office, THE TRIBUNE hereby furnishes everybody with an opportunity of naming his favorite for the nomination, and will record and publish the nominations and votes just as they are received without partiality.

A form of ballot is provided above.

Please cut out the ballot and forward it to THE TRIBUNE, naming your choice for the nomination for Mayor of New-York. Vote for anybody whom you may think fit and worthy. It makes no difference what his politics may be. To add interest to the plan, it is desired that each person shall select both a first and second choice. The names and addresses of voters are asked as a guarantee of good faith and to insure value for the result of the voting as a true expression of public opinion, but the names will not be published and will be treated as strictly confidential.

Address all ballots and nominations to

MAYORALTY CAMPAIGN, Tribune Office, New-York.

BALLOTS COMING IN.

TRIBUNE READERS SHOW INTEREST IN THE VOTE FOR MAYOR.

The Tribune's plan to allow the voters of New-York to signify their choice for the next Mayor is bearing fruit. Here are some of the letters received yesterday, with the ballots of Tribune readers, showing their interest in the issue and also their interest in this effective scheme for getting an early estimate of what the voters really desire:

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: My personal choice for Mayor of New-York is any good citizen, independent of party, who would be competent to give us a thoroughly business administration, all of our municipal departments being conducted on the system of a large commercial institution; appointments to be made only of persons qualified to fill such positions. Such a person I believe either of the two gentlemen whose names I have written on my coupon to be.

While writing, permit me to make a suggestion and to propose the enactment of a law which I think would meet with the approval of a very large majority of the citizens of the State: Pass a State law taking away the right of suffrage from all persons holding any positions under the State or city governments during the time they hold such positions. This would then have a tendency to compel every man to faithfully perform his duty, and he could not, if unfaithful go to the polls on Election Day and tell his employers (by voting against them) that they could not discharge him. T.

New-York, Nov. 10, 1900.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Inclosed please find my ballot bearing the names of Messrs. Schieren and Stadtin. The prime object at the next election is to defeat Tammany. Therefore, a ticket that can win is the important matter, and other considerations, such as the politics of the candidates, are secondary. These two names on my ballot represent the two great sections of the city. They are successful business men, and no question can be raised as to their integrity. The former has demonstrated his ability to carry Brooklyn, and the other has a strength on the East Side of Manhattan which is exactly what is necessary, for it is there that the vote must change if Tammany is to be beaten. It will be said at once that mine is a straight Republican ticket. It is, and it ought to be, unless, in order to win, it is absolutely essential to name a Democrat, for the Republican party has always been against Tammany, and there would seem little justice on the part of those who have heretofore voted with Tammany to ask for a representation on the ticket when they become convinced as good citizens that the interests of the city demand the overthrow of the party which they have helped to keep in power.

If, however, a mixed ticket can be selected that would secure more votes than a straight one, by all means let us have it; but under no circumstances should Republicans be asked to vote for a candidate who was not strong enough to be independent of Tammany at the last election. To nominate a man who is or has been up to this time directly connected with Fourteenth Street, or is under any obligation to the Democratic organization, is to weaken the attempt at the start to purify the city. V.

New-York, Nov. 11, 1900.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Jacob H. Schiff would make an ideal Mayor. He is honorable and able. While he is neither a candidate for office nor the holder of any office, and to my recollection never was, yet his career in all other respects is so grand and noble that to my mind he would make the strongest candidate that could be named. He would run better than Mr. Low, because he was never a candidate for office, and therefore, while never elected, also never defeated. Seth Low is my second choice, because of his excellent record as an office holder. Mr. Schiff, however, would be a second case of the business man in office. What a welcome relief that would be. B.

New-York, Nov. 10, 1900.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I can't favor Mr. Coler, because he favored dishonest money. I can't favor Mr. Low, because he was too good to support Blaine in 1884. D.

New-York, Nov. 11, 1900.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: You are too early for selection of candidates. I fear you will complicate matters. I want a man of robust health, interested in real estate, business education and religion, with successful business experience, without political aspirations. A man with these qualifications is honest, of course. Go through the directory of directors and take the man who has the direction of the most important enterprises, with the foregoing qualification, and no mistake will be made if he will accept the nomination for Mayor. N. T.

New-York, Nov. 11, 1900.

Making Sure.—First Woman (off for a journey)—I hope we've got the right train.

Second Woman—I asked seventeen trainmen and ninety-three passengers if this train went to Blankville, and they all said yes, so I guess we're all right.—(New-York Weekly.

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