

DANGER OF CUBAN LOAN THOUGHT OF MEAN RUIN FOR THE ISLAND.

ALL THE INFLUENCE OF THE ADMINISTRATION LIKELY TO BE ARRAID AGAINST THE SCHEME OF LOOT.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Washington, Aug. 8.—Considerable confusion seems to prevail both in Washington and Havana as to the method by which the proposed Cuban loan of \$35,000,000 can be placed. Plainly, however, the Cuban Congress in providing for the loan proceeded on the understanding that by the terms of the Platt amendment, which is an integral part of the organic law of Cuba, the United States has reserved to itself a supervisory power—a modified form of suzerainty—over Cuba's debt making power. There seems to be no doubt at Havana that before the loan can be negotiated the sanction of this government must first be obtained. The clause of the Platt amendment reserving this power to the United States is as follows:

That said government (of Cuba) shall not assume or contract any debt by way of the interest upon which, and to make reasonable sinking fund provision for the ultimate discharge of which the ordinary revenues of the island, after defraying the current expenses of government, shall be inadequate.

RIGHT RESERVED BY CONGRESS.

The right of supervision having thus been carefully reserved by Congress and conceded by the constitution of Cuba, the question naturally arises where this right of supervision lies. On this point there appears to be some doubt here as well as in Havana, although the fact that the Congress at Havana cautiously provided in its bond issue act that President Palma was not expected to place the loan before the expiration of six months seems clearly to indicate that the weight of opinion among the Cuban lawmakers leans strongly to the conviction that this reserved power of supervision abides wholly in the Congress of the United States, with, of course, the President's veto power as an essential factor. At the same time, some members of the Cabinet, notably Secretary Shaw, obviously are of the opinion that the only authority in this country which can question the right of Cuba to borrow money under the provisions of the Platt amendment rests in the Executive, and that, therefore, the proposed loan will be a subject of Cabinet discussion and decision. How this opinion can be held, however, cannot be understood in the face of the fact that under the organic law of the United States Congress reserves to itself all power not specifically delegated to other departments of the government. If, in enacting the Platt amendment, Congress had inserted a provision directing the President to control the debt making power of Cuba, the Executive unquestionably would be remiss in duty if he neglected to exercise this power. But since Congress has reserved this power to itself, the lawmakers would be guilty of gross negligence if they should fail to exercise it.

It is clear, therefore, that one of the first acts of Congress when it reassembles in December will be to look into the ability of Cuba to contract so heavy a debt as that proposed. It is true that the act of the Cuban Congress provides for paying the interest regularly and for the creation of a sinking fund "for the ultimate discharge" of the debt, but it is extremely doubtful whether or not the Cuban taxpayers can meet the obligation. In order to produce more revenue with which to meet the proposed interest payments and create a sinking fund, it is provided that President Palma shall increase the duty on imports all the way from 50 to 100 per cent, and also that a stamp or internal revenue tax shall be imposed. A single item of increased tariff rates would make the duty on corn 333 per cent, a tariff which obviously would prohibit all importation of the product, and put the cost of corn beyond the reach of the mass of Cubans. The prices of all meats and breadstuffs in Cuba would be raised in a similar degree by the new taxes and imposts, until the cost of living would be increased 50 to 100 per cent. To carry this heavy burden, the productive capacity of the island would have to be stimulated wonderfully in order to meet the new conditions.

CUBA'S ABILITY TO PAY DOUBTED.

A comprehensive report on labor conditions in Cuba, recently compiled by Victor S. Clark for the United States Department of Labor, furnishes an interesting insight on the ability of the island to contract debts. It is shown in this report that of the total area of forty-four thousand square miles only about 3 per cent was under cultivation two years ago. Although this amount has since been increased, "the new ploughings," the report goes on to say, "is not more than one-third the previous total, so that, at a conservative estimate, not more than four acres out of every one hundred are tilled in Cuba at the present day. In 1899 nearly one-half the cultivated land was in cane. According to testimony before the Ways and Means Committee in January, 1902, there are about five hundred square miles of cane land productive this year. This is the actual crop acreage, without allowing for lands occupied by buildings, roads, etc., all of which are probably included in the census statistics. Adding 50 per cent to the productive cane area, to make up for this margin and for land planted, but not producing, the estimate of acreage in the testimony mentioned is based on the sugar crop of the island for the present campaign—the nominal cane area is about 750 square miles. Assuming that to be 47 1/2 per cent of the total cultivated land, or the same proportion as in 1899, slightly over 1,500 square miles, or less than 3 1/2 per cent of the entire area of the island, is used directly for agricultural purposes."

TO EXPOSE THE SCHEME OF LOOT.

With such a showing as this as to the present productive capacity of Cuba, it is gravely feared by men here competent to speak intelligently on the subject that the island would not be able to carry so heavy a debt as that proposed, and, therefore, it is believed by them that it is the plain duty of this country to disapprove the proposition. Whether or not this will be done is, of course, an entirely different question. There are known to be powerful influences operating in the New-York to have the loan approved by the United States Government, and when Congress meets it will be possible to expose the whole scheme to the gaze of the Cuban people, who are so far from being ignorant of the objects of the Platt amendment as to save Cuba from herself—that is, to prevent just such a dangerous movement as that now proposed. It was foreseen by the framers of the law that the politicians of Cuba, following the example of their kind the world over, would yield to the demands of the blatant and brazenly selfish element of the island for heavy remuneration for services in the last and preceding revolutions, and it was desired by President McKinley and his advisers to keep compliance with these demands out of the power of the Cuban politicians. The bill to authorize the proposed loan provides that \$26,000,000 of the amount to be borrowed shall be applied to the settlement of "soldiers' claims." It goes without saying that the great bulk of this enormous sum would go to the several hundred "generals," who now are as numerous and noisy in Cuban politics as the "soldiers" of the island. It is not considered at all likely that the scheme will be permitted to get through the Congress of this country until it has been thoroughly ventilated.

As previously stated in these dispatches, it is entirely possible for Congressional approval to be secured, seeing how the rational lawmakers of both houses already have permitted themselves to be used in the enactment of a cable of special interests in this country, but it is believed that the President and all the influences

behind his administration will protest earnestly and vigorously against the consummation of the scheme, which, it is freely predicted on all sides, means ruin for Cuba and an inglorious ending of her dream of independence.

INCREASE IN STEEL IMPORTS.

CHANGE IN TRADE CONDITIONS DISCUSSED BY EXPERTS.

Washington, Aug. 8 (Special).—An increase of \$10,000,000 in imports of iron and steel manufactures and a decrease of \$10,000,000 in the exports of that class of articles, is the most striking characteristic of the commerce of the year just ended. The total imports of iron and steel manufactures in the fiscal year just ended were \$7,182,253 in value, against \$7,574,783 in the preceding year, while the exports of iron and steel manufactures were \$8,552,522 against \$17,219,320 in the preceding year. This makes the imports of the year larger than those of any preceding year since 1893. This subject is discussed as follows in the Annual Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics just completed:

The most remarkable feature in the year's commerce in manufactures has been the increase in the movement in the manufactures of iron and steel. In this class of manufactures the exports have fallen off \$10,000,000 in round figures, and the imports have increased \$10,000,000. For many years prior to 1901 the exports of iron and steel manufactures increased from \$2,000,000 in value in 1890 to \$12,000,000 in 1901, and the imports of iron and steel decreased from \$7,000,000 in 1892 to \$2,000,000 in 1901. In 1901, however, the exports of iron and steel fell to \$7,182,253 in value, and the imports increased to \$7,182,253. The total value of the exports of iron and steel in 1901 was \$7,182,253, and the total value of the imports of iron and steel in 1901 was \$7,182,253. This increase in imports of iron and steel has been generally noted every year, and shows a much larger increase in 1902 than in 1901. In 1901, for example, shows an increase of over 25 per cent, and in 1902 an increase of over 50 per cent. The increase in imports of iron and steel is due to the fact that the prices of iron and steel in the United States were lower than they had ever been. Under these conditions it was naturally expected that the demand for iron and steel would be greatly increased, and that the prices would advance. Hence the increase in imports of iron and steel is not surprising. The figures of increased imports and decreased exports of iron and steel should not be hastily dismissed as a result of competition in our own markets. We hope that they will lead them, instead, to dismiss the thought that world's markets for iron and steel are to be easily won, and that the activity in our export trade in iron and steel in the last few years was exceptional and abnormal. The activity in our export trade in iron and steel in the last few years was exceptional and abnormal. The activity in our export trade in iron and steel in the last few years was exceptional and abnormal. The activity in our export trade in iron and steel in the last few years was exceptional and abnormal.

The cause of the remarkable increase in imports and decrease in exports of iron and steel is stated by the Secretary of the Iron and Steel Association, James M. Swank, in his annual report, as follows:

A marked change has taken place in our foreign trade in iron and steel since this subject was prominently referred to in our annual reports in 1900 and 1901. In 1900 and 1901 the iron and steel industries in Europe were exceptionally prosperous; there was an active demand for iron and steel in all the leading countries. The prices of iron and steel in the United States were lower than they had ever been. Under these conditions it was naturally expected that the demand for iron and steel would be greatly increased, and that the prices would advance. Hence the increase in imports of iron and steel is not surprising. The figures of increased imports and decreased exports of iron and steel should not be hastily dismissed as a result of competition in our own markets. We hope that they will lead them, instead, to dismiss the thought that world's markets for iron and steel are to be easily won, and that the activity in our export trade in iron and steel in the last few years was exceptional and abnormal. The activity in our export trade in iron and steel in the last few years was exceptional and abnormal. The activity in our export trade in iron and steel in the last few years was exceptional and abnormal.

E. W. KEMBLE LEADS A POSSE.

HE CHASES WOULD-BE MURDERERS IN NEW-ROCHELLE.

Residents of Rochelle Park, New-Rochelle, led by E. W. Kemble, the artist, took part on Thursday night in a chase for two Italians, who came all the way from Bridgeport, Conn., to kill Thomas Corrolo, an aged employe of the Iselin waterworks. The Italians, who give their names as Frederick and Dominick Vicchino, are now prisoners in New-Rochelle, charged with attempted murder. One of them is the son-in-law of the man whom they attempted to kill. He had a grievance against Corrolo because his wife had left him and gone to live with her father. The men came to New-Rochelle on a late train, and, going to Corrolo's house, forced an entrance, and began shooting at him from short range. The old man grappled with one of his assailants and, wresting his pistol from him, opened fire on the intruders, who then fled. Policeman Ahearn, who had seen the men and some of his neighbors who had heard the shooting, gave chase. The men led the posse a lively chase, dodging between houses, leaping over fences, and cutting across the fields. The posse separated and closed in on them from several directions, taking them prisoners. Yesterday Judge Valentine held the prisoners for the Westchester grand jury.

TESTIMONY FOR JEWS ALL IN.

DEFENCE OF POLICEMEN IN RIOT INVESTIGATION WILL BEGIN ON MONDAY.

Abraham Sarashin, attorney for the East Side Vigilance League, yesterday called the last of his witnesses in the investigation before Inspector Brooks, at Police Headquarters. According to the papers, the witness is Rabbi Joseph's funeral, and asked that Roundman Jackson, Patrolman Henry Doupe, of the Delancy-st. station; Joseph H. McKeever, of the same precinct; Thomas F. Kennan, of the Fifth-st. station, and Charles Morrill, of the Elizabeth-st. station, be placed on trial before Commissioner Partridge on charges of felonious assault and of becoming an officer. Inspector Brooks said that Charles Dushkind, of No. 27 East Broadway, and "Al" Cohen, of No. 4 East Broadway, who were also interested in the proceedings on behalf of the Hebrews, had given him the names of more than twenty-five additional witnesses against the policemen, and he thought that they should be heard before the policemen. The witness, reminded the inspector that he was not a trial witness, but only a witness in his ministry, and asked that he be allowed to determine whether they should be brought to trial. After a conference with Commissioner Partridge, Brooks announced that when any other witnesses against the policemen would be heard, and that the reference would then be to the hearing on the case. Dushkind entered the room while the inspector was speaking, and said that his witnesses were those who had already testified.

TO BUILD A ROAD IN ALASKA.

James P. McDonald, of No. 35 Nassau-st., has obtained a contract to build 400 miles of the Valdez-Eagle Railway in Alaska. Thirty-five miles of the road will be completed this year, and the entire road will be built within two and a half years. The tracks for the road are now on the water between Tacoma, Wash., and Valdez, and will be completed by September 10. The road will be built by the Valdes, Copper River and Yukon Company. F. C. Heim, president of the company, says that the Copper River valley is one of the most fertile in the State, and that agriculturists will join the miners and settle in the valley. The mineral wealth of the district is almost unlimited, and the construction of the road will be a great benefit to the country.

THE FIRE RECORD YESTERDAY.

12 midnight.—No. 81 Centre-st., Thomas S. P. Ford; 2:22 a. m.—No. 69 Madison-st., Alart & McGuire; \$10,000. 11:15 a. m.—No. 2119 Eighth-ave., F. Krause; \$1,500. 1:25 p. m.—No. 89 Madison-st., Louis Sheffer; \$15,000. 2:30 p. m.—No. 32 East 10th-st., Mrs. E. W. Sheffer; \$100. 3:45 p. m.—No. 244 West Thirty-first-st., Pennsylvania Railroad; trifling. 7:40 p. m.—No. 20 Goreck-st., David Schott; trifling.



PRINCE CHEN. The future Chinese Minister to the United States, who is due here on the St. Paul to-day.

(From photograph made in London by R. L. Dunn, The Tribune's special photographer to the coronation.)

PRINCE CHEN EXPECTED TO-DAY. COL. BRYAN WAS NETTLED.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY PEIRCE TO MEET HIM ON A REVENUE CUTTER DOWN THE BAY.

It is expected that Prince Chen, of the Chinese Imperial family, will arrive here to-day on the American Line steamer St. Paul. As he is not traveling as a representative of the Chinese Embassy, he will not receive the honors he otherwise would. The visit of a member of the royal family of China is of more than ordinary interest, as China-men of high rank do not travel so freely as those of other nationalities. He will be met at the pier by Mr. Reynolds, Mayor Low's secretary, and a detail of mounted police, who will escort him to the hotel Waldorf-Astoria. Mr. Reynolds, who is Chinese Minister to the United States, will also meet him. As Prince Chen expects to sail for China by way of Vancouver on August 18, his stay in the city will be a short one. It is possible that he may meet President Roosevelt before he departs for the West Coast.

CALLS HUSBAND A "FENCE."

There was a dramatic scene in the Tombs police court yesterday, when Jacob Meyer, forty-eight years old, a well-known dealer, of No. 46 New-Chambers-st., was arraigned before Magistrate Flamminger, charged with having in his possession stolen goods. A woman, who said she was Meyer's wife and the mother of his three children, rose from among the spectators and told the magistrate that her husband was an habitual receiver of stolen goods, and that he was an associate of thieves and burglars, and a manufacturer of burglars' tools. She said that he had served several terms in prison in the West.

WOMAN RISES IN COURT WHEN HE IS ACCUSED OF HAVING STOLEN GOODS IN HIS POSSESSION.

Meyer was arrested on Tuesday on a charge of having in his store twenty-five boxes of cigars, valued at \$30. The cigars were received by William Zabriski, of Ogdon-st., the manager of a company, Jersey City, as property stolen from one of his wagons. Mrs. Meyer said she lived at No. 222 Atlantic-ave., Brooklyn, and that her husband was living with another woman in his store. She said that when she threatened to leave him, he threatened to change the receipt of stolen goods, to testify against him, he had her sent to an insane asylum, where she remained for several months. She said that there was no truth in Mrs. Meyer's statements. They were the imaginings, he said, of an insane woman.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

TO EXTEND EASTERN ILLINOIS.

An interested financier in Wall Street said yesterday that as soon as the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company obtained control of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad, according to the scheme outlined on Thursday, the road would be extended from Shelbyville, Ill., to St. Louis. The extension will be about one hundred miles in length, and will make one of the shortest routes between Chicago and St. Louis—about two hundred and eighty-five miles. To build the extension, the financier said, would require the sale of general mortgage bonds of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company, of which \$30,000,000 are authorized and \$12,500,000 are outstanding, will be used.

JOHN AND PRISCILLA ALDEN.

THE DESCENDANTS OF WHOM ARE SOON TO HAVE A REUNION IN ROSS PARK, BIRCHMOUNT. PHOTOGRAPHS OF SOME OF THE DESCENDANTS IN TOMORROW'S TRIBUNE.

APPRAISERS' DECISIONS FINAL.

BOARD SHARES THAT ITS JURISDICTION IS NOT SHARED BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers yesterday rendered a decision of importance to importers of all classes. It declares that the jurisdiction and authority of the board, as laid down under the law, are absolute, and are not shared by the Treasury Department. For some time, it is said, there has been a growing practice on the part of the Treasury Department to withdraw protests that had come before the board, presumably to correct errors, and then never bring the cases before the board again at all. Instead of that, the department would simply announce a ruling which would cover the case in question. The Board of Classification, now holds in effect that such action really amounts to an attempt on the part of the Treasury Department to exercise judicial functions concurrently with the board, and that it is a usurpation of judicial functions wholly without warrant in the law.

SANTA FE WILL SPEND MONEY.

Los Angeles, Aug. 8.—It has been given out from the office of General Manager Wells that on account of the unusually heavy earnings of the Santa Fe company during the last year President Ripley's plans for improving different parts of the system had met the approval of the directors. These plans include rebuilding 176 miles of track in California, Arizona and New-Mexico. The Santa Fe Coast Line branch said, and the 50-pound steel rails, which will include the main tracks from San Francisco to Albuquerque and from Los Angeles to Barstow.

THE PAPERS SERVED ON J. G. CARLISLE.

Papers in the suit brought by Charles C. Leeds to recover from John G. Carlisle, Henry M. Ward and H. Behn some of the fees in successful suits for the recovery of duties paid on goods imported from Porto Rico were served on Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Leeds yesterday. Mr. Carlisle said he had made any contract with Mr. Leeds for a division of fees. Mr. Ward said that no copy of such a contract was appended to the papers, and the existence of such an alleged contract would be denied in answer to the complaint.

THE PARSON SHERIFF OF PORTLAND, ME.

THE STRICTEST ENFORCER OF THE EXCISE LAW. IT IS SAID THAT HE HAS BEEN RESORTED TO BY PERSONS IN MINNEAPOLIS WHO WISH TO EVADE THE HIGHER LAW, WITH PHOTOGRAPHS OF SOME OF THEM.

PATTEN LINE ABANDONS A DAILY TRIP.

As a result of the accident to the steamer Little Silver on Thursday, the Patten Line has been compelled to abandon the 8 o'clock trip in the morning, and hereafter will make only two morning trips. They have been unable to secure a boat to take the Little Silver's place, and will fill the schedule with the two remaining boats, the Mary Patten and the Thomas Patten.

"RUNNERS" NEARLY DROWNED.

BARK'S CAPTAIN DROPPED ANVIL INTO THEIR BOAT WHEN THEY WENT AFTER HIS SAILORS.

Stapleton, Staten Island, Aug. 8.—Four "runners" for a sailors' boarding house were nearly drowned here this morning, and Captain Bachelor of the full rigged bark Cedar Bank is under arrest on the charge of imperiling their lives. The "runners," James Shea, James Ginierty, John Dixon and Daniel Coffy, all of Manhattan, started in a boat from here this morning, intending to row to the ship Brewer, which is lying between this place and Clifton. The Brewer is bound in, and the "runners" were looking for patrons for their boarding houses. On their way to the Brewer they passed the Cedar Bank, which is lying to the northward of the other vessel, and were hailed by two sailors. The "runners" pulled alongside the Cedar Bank, and the two sailors were going down the side of the bark to enter the boat when Captain Bachelor demanded to know by what right the "runners" were taking off his men. Then, the "runners" say, the captain dropped an anvil weighing 150 pounds into the small boat. The anvil knocked a hole in the bow of the boat, and she began to fill rapidly. The "runners" could not hold their ground, and were picked up by a boat which put out from the shore.

PETER POWER STILL ABSENT.

LAWYERS CONTINUE THEIR WRANGLING—HEARING ADJOURNED UNTIL MONDAY.

There was more wrangling among lawyers yesterday in the hearing in the suit of the elusive Peter Power against the directors of the Northern Pacific Railway Company before Examiner Mabey, in the clerk's office of the United States Circuit Court, in the Federal Building. No new witnesses were examined. The name of Camille Weidenfeld, a broker at No. 45 Wall-st., was called, and it was supposed that the lawyers for the railway directors would try to extort from him information as to the persons who were back of Peter Power in the suit. There have been reports in Wall Street that Mr. Weidenfeld was one of those persons. It is remembered that he joined with General Samuel Thomas and W. Bourke Cockran some time ago in employing George Alfred Lamb, Peter Power's attorney, to bring suits to prevent the consolidation of the companies in the Tobacco Trust. Mr. Weidenfeld was present when his name was called, but Treadwell Cleveland, his counsel, spoke for him, saying that he did not know until Thursday that he was wanted as a witness, and that W. D. Guthrie, of the counsel for the railway directors, had been informed that he would be present yesterday.

MR. WEIDENFELD IS HERE NOW.

Mr. Cleveland continued, "and I now ask for an adjournment, reserving at the same time all my legal rights to move to set aside the subpoena or to make any other motion I deem proper. I ask for an adjournment until Monday at 11 o'clock, that I may confer with my client. Mr. Weidenfeld will be here at that time." Mr. Guthrie was willing to grant the adjournment, but Mr. Lamb wanted a longer one. He declared that he could not be present on Monday morning. It was agreed, at length, to adjourn the hearing until Monday at 2 p. m. Mr. Lamb then said that August 20, the time when he was to appear before some Judge of the United States Circuit Court and show cause why he should not be suspended or admonished for unprofessional conduct in connection with the Peter Power case, was near at hand. "I would like," he said to Mr. Guthrie, "a copy of the order to show cause drawn by you and handed by you to Judge Lacombe." "I have presented no order concerning you to Judge Lacombe in this matter," Mr. Guthrie replied. "The disposition made by Judge Lacombe that you appear on August 20 was made by his honor at the conclusion of your argument without any order from us. We merely called his attention to certain facts we deemed it our duty he should consider. He said that he would himself draw the order." Mr. Guthrie was responsible for the order to show cause. Then he said that Peter Power probably was assisting the United States marshal to that end, he said.

MR. GUTHRIE—MAY I ASK WHERE MR. POWER IS?

Mr. Guthrie—MAY I ASK WHERE MR. POWER IS? Mr. Lamb—You may ask, but the marshal and I think Mr. Power is not within the present whereabouts made public at this time. Mr. Guthrie—Does the marshal know my statement that Mr. Power is not within the district, and that I will assist in procuring his attendance. When you see Mr. Power you will see that he is in a dangerous condition. He is in a condition to drive from West Hurley to Rhinebeck at 2 o'clock last Monday morning, accompanied by Mr. Lamb. Mr. Lamb (hotly)—If you will take the stand and repeat that statement under oath, I— Mr. Guthrie—Statement you take the stand. Mr. Lamb—The hearing is adjourned to Monday. Mr. Guthrie said, with a sneer, that Mr. Lamb had no right to call a witness until Peter Power was produced. Then he started to leave the room. Mr. Lamb begged him to stay, and went to consult with Marshal Henkel about the search for Peter Power. Mr. Henkel said later that he was not relying on Mr. Lamb to produce Mr. Power. "If Mr. Lamb produces him, all right," he said, "but in the mean time if I can find Mr. Power I shall take him into custody, as ordered by the court."

HOTEL CASHIER ARRESTED.

PROPRIETOR OF THE HOTEL NAVARRE CHARGES EMPLOYE WITH FORGERY.

Frank J. Pearson, cashier of the Hotel Navarre, Seventh-ave. and Thirty-eighth-st., was arraigned yesterday in the West Side court on a charge of forgery, and held in \$1,000 bail for examination on Monday. The complaint was made by Charles W. Babb, the proprietor of the hotel, who says that he suspected Pearson for some time and told the hotel detective to watch him. The detective reported that the young man was spending a good deal of money. Last night, Mr. Babb says, he examined the books and found that the cashier had appropriated \$25,000. The charge is altering an entry in the cash book of \$25.

SUMMONS FOR A. F. POWER DISMISSED.

ACTION OF MAGISTRATE FLAMMINGER ON THAT OBTAINED BY GOVERNOR KIMBALL OF RHODE ISLAND.

Magistrate Flamminger in the Centre-st. court yesterday dismissed the summons for Andrew F. Power, treasurer of the New-England Manufacturers' Association and secretary of the Exporters' Association, which had been obtained on the application of Governor Charles E. Kimball of Rhode Island and L. B. Curtis, of Bridgeport, Conn. Both complainants were in court, and Governor Kimball went into the witness chair to explain his reason for wanting a summons. He said he had invested \$2,000 in the Manufacturers' Association, understanding that it was to engage in the exportation of goods from New-England. He believed that Mr. Power was the organizer and general manager of the concern. He had paid for his shares with two checks, both of which had come back endorsed by Power to the credit of the Exporters' Association of America. He recalled the efforts made to inspect the books of the company, and said that a Power had told him he could not see the books, because he (Power) feared the Governor would attach the bankbook. Hugh J. McCormick, a former bookkeeper for the Exporters' Association, testified that the Manufacturers' Association's books showed in May, 1901, that the association had assets in the neighborhood of \$17,000 and \$262 in cash in the Exchange National Bank. Magistrate Flamminger said the only cause for any complaint so far as could be seen, was that the capital and assets of the association were not quite what Power had stated them to be. He would dismiss the summons, but any further evidence could be adduced he might listen to another application.

INTERLAKE REGATTA.

WHICH TAKES PLACE ON LAKE CAYUGA THIS WEEK AND NEXT, CONTAINS ENTRIES FROM EIGHT DIFFERENT CLUBS. PICTURES OF SOME OF THE FASTEST BOATS ENTERED IN TOMORROW'S TRIBUNE.

WORK AT THE SEVENTY-FIRST ARMORY.

RAZING TO COST CITY \$42,952. RUINS AN EXPENSIVE JOB.

The work of tearing down the walls and towers of the 71st Regiment Armory, which was destroyed by fire last February, will cost the city something like \$42,952, supposing that the work was finished last Thursday. Just after the fire, last March, the Buildings Department put its emergency corps, Canavan Brothers, at work on the walls. According to a man who was interested in the work at that time, "Canavan Brothers had workmen around that building as thick as flies." For this job the city will be asked to pay \$17,000. In April the Armory Board obtained an appropriation of \$3,350, and continued the work of rendering the building safe. The contract was awarded to James D. Murphy, who has rendered a bill for \$900.67. The remainder of the appropriation will be used in boarding up the ruins until the contract for a new armory is awarded. This contract will include the clearing away of the ruins.

It was found after the first work of razing had been done that a large element of danger still existed, owing to the close proximity of the subway tunnel in Park-ave. The pile of debris averaged forty-two feet in height, and naturally its weight was enormous. The subway contractors complained that their blasting might loosen the foundations and cause the whole mass to fall. The Buildings Department on July 11 again put Canavan Brothers on the job. According to the statement of Mr. Canavan and of Thomas O. McGill, chief inspector of the Buildings Department, between four hundred and four hundred and fifty men were employed daily on the ruins. The laborers received \$2, the carpenters \$3 75 and the shiners \$4 50 a day. With an average cost of \$3 a day for four hundred men, the cost would be \$1,200 a day. Eighty-two days at that figure would bring the expense to \$21,600. This does not include the cost of carting the debris away, which the city must pay.

Assistant Superintendent Jordan was assigned by the Building Superintendent to take personal charge of the work. The laborers were organized into three relays, each working eight hours. Each man presented a printed ticket when he came to work, and to every twenty-five men a watchman was assigned, whose duty it was to see that none of the men shirked work or escaped from the building. Records were made every hour, and these records, together with the tickets of admission, were turned in to Mr. Jordan, who holds them as a check on the contractors' bill when it shall be presented. "No piece of work," said Mr. Jordan yesterday, "was ever more carefully watched. I have been on the spot every day myself, sometimes spending twenty hours there out of the twenty-four. I have all the tickets and all the watchmen's records in my desk. When Canavan's bill comes in it will be checked off by means of these slips, and not one cent will be paid which my records do not show was earned. While the work has been expensive, I am prepared to stake my personal reputation and give my personal guarantee that none of the games to beat the city which have so frequently been worked on jobs of this kind were worked in this case. Every precaution was taken to avoid just that thing, and I know that I have an absolutely accurate record."

The Board of Estimate has appropriated \$13,350 for the 71st Regiment. Of this \$10,000 is to provide means for the construction of a new building, and Deputy Controller Stevenson is of the opinion that it cannot be used for tearing down the walls of the old building. The amount appropriated, however, has no consideration in the work. The Buildings Department has the power to incur whatever expense it deems necessary to render dangerous buildings safe. In the case of a private building, the walls of which have been left standing after a fire, the department incurs whatever expense may seem necessary in razing the walls to the ground, and the cost remains as a lien against the property until it is paid. When emergency work is done on a public building, revenue bonds have to be issued to pay the contractor if his bills are large. If they are small a bond issue is unnecessary.

When the 71st Regiment Armory burned down, the Armory Board had no money with which to undertake the work of tearing down the old walls, and the Buildings Department had to take hold. Three different attempts have been made to make the building safe, and the cost will almost reach \$43,000. Perez M. Stewart, Superintendent of Buildings, is out of town all this week. He was expected to return to his office yesterday, but yesterday afternoon he had not arrived. Deputy Controller Stevenson said yesterday that emergency work was extremely expensive. After the explosion and fire which started in the drug house of Tarrant & Co., in Greenwich-st., destroying parts of several blocks, the emergency work cost about \$45,000, and the same kind of work on the 71st Armory would cost about such a large sum that the owner of the premises made strenuous objection to paying it. At the Armory Board yesterday it was said that James J. O'Connell, contractor, tried to dispose of some of the large granite blocks removed from the 71st Regiment Armory. Hearn & Quinn, builders, agreed to take some of them, but they could not be removed. The blocks down, however, most of them were chipped and broken about the edges, and the builders declined to accept them. Canavan Brothers, according to Mr. McGill, were able to dispose of a quantity of the stone to a church in course of construction.

It is likely that the bills for the 71st Regiment Armory work will be carefully scrutinized when they are presented to the Corporation Counsel Rives for his approval. Mr. Rives is now on his vacation, but will return on Monday.

THINKS CLIENTS BADLY TREATED.

EX-JUDGE DITTENHOEFER STIRRED UP AT DELAY IN FILING COMPLAINT AGAINST A. S. ROSENTHAL & CO.

Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, charged for A. S. Rosenthal & Co., who are accused of having defrauded the government in the importation of Japanese silks, is stirred up over the delay in filing a complaint against his clients. "The treatment my clients are receiving at the hands of the government is outrageous," he said, when he was informed that an order had been signed yesterday by United States Circuit Court Judge Thomas, granting an extension of thirty days additional to the time in which to prepare its \$5,000 complaint. My clients were only served with notice of the suit, no complaint accompanying the subpoena. Under the law, the government is represented by the clerk of Mr. Smith, who has twenty days to complete and file its complaint. At the end of that time, the government is supposed to have filed its complaint with the criminal action, asked me to agree to an extension of twenty days additional. To-day, the clerk of the Court, Judge Thomas, grants an extension of thirty days on the ground of recreation and rest. We are entitled to a little consideration, at least, but we fail to get it from Mr. Smith. My clients could not be seen yesterday, as he is spending a few days in the country.

DELAYS IN FILING COMPLAINT AGAINST A. S. ROSENTHAL & CO.

The Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers yesterday rendered a decision of importance to importers of all classes. It declares that the jurisdiction and authority of the board, as laid down under the law, are absolute, and are not shared by the Treasury Department. For some time, it is said, there has been a growing practice on the part of the Treasury Department to withdraw protests that had come before the board, presumably to correct errors, and then never bring the cases before the board again at all. Instead of that, the department would simply announce a ruling which would cover the case in question. The Board of Classification, now holds in effect that such action really amounts to an attempt on the part of the Treasury Department to exercise judicial functions concurrently with the board, and that it is a usurpation of judicial functions wholly without warrant in the law.