get a living from 160 acres of dry pasture land, capable of supporting at the outside only one head of cattle to every ten acres. In the past great tracts of the public domain have been fenced in by persons having no title thereto, in direct defiance of the law forbidding the maintenance or construction of any such unlawful inclosure of public land. For various reasons there has been little interference with such inclosures in the past, but ample notice has now been given the trespassers, and all the resources at the command of the government will hereafter be used to put a stop to such trespassing.

In view of the capital importance of these matters, I commend them to the earnest consideration of the Congress, and if the Congress finds difficulty in dealing with them from lack of thorough knowledge of the subject, I recommend that provision be made for a commission of experts specially to investigate and report upon the complicated questions involved.

LEGISLATION FOR ALASKA.

I especially urge upon the Congress the need of wise legislation for Alaska. It is not to our credit as a nation that Alaska, which has been ours for thirty-five years, should still have as poor a system of laws as is the case. No country has a more valuable possession—in mineral wealth, in fisheries, furs, forests, and also in land available for certain kinds of farming and stock growing. It is a territory of great size and varied resources, well fitted to support a large permanent population. Alaska needs a good land law, and such provisions for homesteads and pre-emptions as will encourage permanent settlement. We should shape legislation with a view not to the exploiting and abandoning of the Territory, but to the building up of homes therein. The land laws should be liberal in type, so as to hold out inducements to the actual settler whom we most desire to see take possession of the country. The forests of Alaska should be protected, and, as a secondary but still important matter, the game also, and at the same time it is imperative that the settlers should be allowed to cut timber, under proper regulations, for their own use. Laws should be enacted to protect the Alaskan salmon fisheries against the greed which would destroy them. They should be preserved as a permanent industry and food supply. Their management and control should be turned over to the Commission of Fish and Fisheries. Alaska should have a Delegate in the Congress. It would be well if a Congressional committee could visit Alaska and investigate its needs on the ground.

FUTURE OF THE INDIANS.

In dealing with the Indians our aim should be their ultimate absorption into the body of our people. But in many cases this absorption must and should be very slow. In portions of the Indian Territory the mixture of blood has gone on at the same time with progress in wealth and education, so that there are plenty of men with varying degrees of purity of Indian blood who are absolutely indistinguishable in point of social, political and economic ability from their white associates. There are other tribes which have as yet made no perceptible advance toward such equality. To try to force such tribes too fast is to prevent their going forward at all. Moreover, the tribes live under widely different conditions. Where a tribe has made considerable advance and lives on fertile farming soil it is possible to allot the members lands in severalty much as is the case with white settlers. There are other tribes where such a course is not desirable. On the arid prairie lands the effort should be to induce the Indians to lead pastoral rather than agricultural lives, and to permit them to settle in villages rather than to force them into isolation.

The large Indian schools situated remote from any Indian reservation do a special and peculiar work of great importance. But, excellent though these are, an immense amount of additional work must be done on the reservations themselves among the old, and above all among the young, Indians.

The first and most important step toward the absorption of the Indian is to teach him to earn his living; yet it is not necessarily to be assumed that in each community all Indians must become either tillers of the soil or stock raisers. Their industries may properly be diversified, and those who show special desire or adaptability for industrial or even commercial pursuits should be encouraged so far as practicable to follow out each his own bent.

Every effort should be made to develop the Indian along the lines of natural aptitude, and to encourage the existing native industries peculiar to certain tribes, such as the various kinds of basket weaving, canoe building, smith work and blanket work. Above all, the Indian boys and girls should be given confident command of colloquial English, and should ordinarily be prepared for a vigorous struggle with the conditions under which their people live, rather than for immediate absorption into some more highly developed community.

The officials who represent the government in dealing with the Indians work under hard conditions, and also under conditions which render it easy to do wrong and very difficult to detect wrong. Consequently they should be amply paid on the one hand, and on the other hand a particularly high standard of conduct should be demanded from them, and where misconduct can be proved the punishment should be exemplary.

SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE.

In no department of governmental work in recent years has there been greater success than in that of giving scientific aid to the farming population, thereby showing them how most efficiently to help themselves. There is no need of insisting upon its importance, for the welfare of the farmer is fundamentally necessary to the welfare of the republic as a whole. In addition to such work as quarantine against animal and vegetable plagues, and warring against them when here introduced, much efficient help has been rendered to the farmer by the introduction of new plants specially fitted for cultivation under the peculiar conditions existing in different portions of the country. New cereals have been established in the semi-arid West. For instance, the practicability of producing the best types of macaroni wheats in regions of an annual rainfall of only ten inches or thereabouts has been conclusively demonstrated. Through the introduction of new rices in Louisiana and Texas the production of rice in this country has been made to about equal the home demand. In the Southwest the possibility of regrassing overstocked range lands has been demonstrated; in the North many new forage crops have been introduced, while in the East it has been shown that some of our choicest fruits can be stored and shipped in such a way as to find a profitable market abroad.

I again recommend to the favorable consideration of the Congress the plans of the Smithsonian Institution for making the museum under its charge worthy of the nation, and for preserving at the national capital not only records of the vanishing races of men, but of the animals of this continent, which, like the buffalo, will soon become extinct unless specimens from which their representatives may be renewed are sought in their native regions and maintained there in safety.

CAPITAL A MODEL CITY.

The District of Columbia is the only part of our territory in which the national government exercises local or municipal functions, and where in consequence the government has a free hand in reference to certain types of social and economic legislation which must be essentially local or municipal in their character. The government should see to it, for instance, that the hygienic and sanitary legislation affecting Washington is of a high character. The evils of slum dwellings, whether in the shape of crowded and congested tenement house districts or of the back alley type, should never be permitted to grow up in Washington. The city should be a model in every respect for all the cities of the country. The charitable and correctional systems of the District should receive consideration at the hands of the Congress, to the end that they may embody the results of the most advanced thought in these fields. Moreover, while Washington is not a great industrial city, there is some industrialism here, and our labor legislation, while it would not be important in itself, might be made a model for the rest of the nation. We should pass, for instance, a wise employer's liability act for the District of Columbia, and we need such an act in our navy yards. Railroad companies in the District ought to be required by law to block their frogs.

The safety appliance law, for the better protection of the lives and limbs of railway employes, which was passed in 1893, went into full effect on August 1, 1901. It has resulted in averting thousands of casualties. Experience shows, however, the necessity of additional legislation to perfect this law. A bill to provide for this passed the Senate at the last session. It is to be hoped that some such measure may now be enacted into law.

There is a growing tendency to provide for the publication of masses of documents for which there is no public demand, and for the printing of which there is no real necessity. Large numbers of volumes are turned out by the government printing presses for which there is no justification. Nothing should be printed by any of the departments unless it contains something of permanent value, and the Congress could with advantage cut down very materially on all the printing which it has now become customary to provide. The excessive cost of government printing is a strong argument against the position of those who are inclined on abstract grounds to advocate the government's doing any work which can with propriety be left in private hands.

Gratifying progress has been made during the year in the extension of the merit system of making appointments in the government service. It should be extended by law to the District of Columbia. It is much to be desired that our consular system be established by law on a basis providing for appointment and promotion only in consequence of proved fitness.

RESTORATION OF WHITE HOUSE.

Through a wise provision of the Congress at its last session the White House, which had become disfigured by incongruous additions and changes, has now been restored to what it was planned to be by Washington. In making the restorations the utmost care has been exercised to come as near as possible to the early plans, and to supplement these plans by a careful study of such buildings as that of the University of Virginia, which was built by Jefferson. The White House is the property of the nation, and so far as is compatible with living therein it should be kept as it originally was, for the same reasons that we keep Mount Vernon as it originally was. The stately simplicity of its architecture is an expression of the character of the period in which it was built, and is in accord with the purposes it was designed to serve. It is a good thing to preserve such buildings as historic monuments which keep alive our sense of continuity with the nation's past.

The reports of the several executive departments are submitted to the Congress with this communication.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

White House, Dec. 2, 1902.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S REPORT.

HIGHER SALARIES FOR JUDICIAL OFFICERS RECOMMENDED—CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS.

Washington, Dec. 2.—Attorney General Knox, in his annual report, renews his recommendation for the increase of the salaries of judicial officers throughout the country. The report shows that the number of cases remaining undisposed of in the United States Supreme Court at the close of the October, 1901, term was 344 on the appellate and eleven on the original docket. At the close of the previous term there were 336 cases undisposed of. The number of cases docketed at the term was 383; number disposed of, 375.

The statement of criminal prosecutions in the United States courts shows that 16,350 prosecutions terminated in the last year. Of the 9,602 criminal prosecutions pending July 1, 1902, 262 were for violation of customs laws, 3,504 for violation of internal revenue laws, 722 for violation of postoffice laws, 10 under the election laws, 100 under the naturalization laws, 909 under the intercourse laws, 185 under pension laws, 74 for embezzlement and 3,836 miscellaneous prosecutions. On July 1, 1902, there were 3,150 United States convicts in the various prisons and reformatories of the country.

BABY WINS PRIZE OF A MILLION.

FIRST GRANDSON, FOR WHOM SENATOR OFFERED IT, BORN TO MRS. W. A. CLARK, JR.

Chicago, Dec. 2.—A son was born to the wife of W. A. Clark, jr., last night, winning the $1,000,000 gift which Senator W. A. Clark offered to his sons and daughters a year ago for the first grandson presented to him, says a special to "The Record-Herald" from Butte, Mont. His youngest daughter, Mrs. Morris, in New-York, recently gave birth to a daughter. Senator Clark, who is in Paris, has been informed by a cable dispatch of the arrival of the prize winner.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

MANY RECESS APPOINTMENTS SENT TO THE SENATE.

Washington, Dec. 2.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate. Most of them are recess appointments, and have already been announced:

JUSTICE.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, of Massachusetts, associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

FRANCIS M. WRIGHT, of Illinois, judge of the Court of Claims.

GEORGE W. RAY, of New-York, United States District judge for the Northern District of New-York.

ASHLEY M. GOULD, of the District of Columbia, associate justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

JOHN T. DE BOLT, of Hawaii, first judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit of the Territory of Hawaii.

United States Attorneys.—THOMAS R. ROULHAC, for the Northern District of Alabama; WILLIAM MICHAEL BYRNE, District of Delaware; MORGAN H. BEACH, District of Columbia; SOLOMON H. BETHEA, Northern District of Illinois; WILLIAM J. YOUNGS, Eastern District of New-York; LUNSFORD L. LEWIS, Eastern District of Virginia.

United States Marshals—EDSON S. BISHOP, District of Connecticut; WILLIAM H. MACKEY, Jr., District of Kansas; B. F. O'NEAL, Western District of Louisiana; C. F. LLOYD, District of Montana; DEWEY C. BAILEY, District of Colorado.

WAR.

JAMES F. SMITH, of California, member of the Philippine Commission and Secretary of Public Instruction in the government of the Philippine Islands.

STATE.

ROBERT S. M'CORMICK, of Illinois, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Russia.

BELLAMY STORER, of Ohio, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Austria-Hungary.

CHARLEMAGNE TOWER, of Pennsylvania, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Germany.

Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary—CHARLES PAGE BRYAN, of Illinois, to Switzerland; LESLIE COOMBS, of Kentucky, to Guatemala and Honduras; ARTHUR S. HARDY, of New-Hampshire, to Spain; JOHN B. JACKSON, of New-Jersey, to Greece, Rumania and Servia; WILLIAM B. SORSBY, of Mississippi, to Bolivia, and DAVID E. THOMPSON, of Nebraska, to Brazil.

Secretaries of embassies—H. PERCIVAL DODGE, of Massachusetts, at Berlin; R. S. REYNOLDS HITT, of Illinois (second secretary), at Berlin, and PETER A. JAY, of Rhode Island (third secretary), at Paris.

Consuls—MASON MITCHELL, of New-York, at Zanzibar; WILLIAM F. DOTY, of New-Jersey, at Tahiti, Society Islands; ALBERT R. MORAWITZ, of Arizona, at Nogales, Mexico; E. SCOTT HOTCHKISS, of Wisconsin, at Brockville, Ont.; DAVID R. BIRCH, of Pennsylvania, at Malaga, Spain; GEORGE H. BRIDGMAN, of New-Jersey, at Kingston, Jamaica; FRANKLIN D. HALE, of Vermont, at Coaticook, Que.; JAMES C. M'NALLY, of Pennsylvania, at Liege, Belgium; WILLIAM A. M'KELLIP, of Maryland, at Magdeburg, Germany, and JOHN B. RICHARDSON, of Kansas, at Utilla, Honduras.

HENRY L. WEST, Commissioner of the District of Columbia.

INTERIOR.

Director of the Census—WILLIAM R. MERRIAM, of Minnesota.

Registers of Land Offices—JOHN B. WEST, at Lewiston, Idaho; PETER CAMPBELL, at Akron, Col.; JOHN F. ARMSTRONG, at Sacramento, Cal.; ARCHIBALD MUNGER, at Eau Claire, Wis.; DAVID R. CROSBY, at Montrose, Col., and SELWYN DOUGLASS, at Oklahoma; CHARLES H. GARBY, at Lewiston, Idaho.

Receivers of Public Moneys—R. B. KENNEDY, at New-Orleans; RICHARD FYSH, at Independence, Cal., and GEORGE W. WARNER, at Akron, Col.

Pension Agents—DANIEL R. COLLIER, at Louisville, Ky., and JOHN R. KING, at Washington.

Indian Agent—SHEPARD FREEMAN, at Green Bay Agency, Wisconsin.

Registers of Land Offices—HARRY J. SYMS, at Boisé, Idaho, and NEAL J. SHARP, at Hailey, Idaho.

Also a large number of postmasters, including the following:

New-Jersey—T. M. GRIFFIN, Haddonfield; J. D. WHITAKER, Pennsgrove; S. BARTLETT, Pleasantville; E. S. NESBITT, Seabright; WILLIAM H. FOLEY, Bordentown; J. W. DOOLING, Clayton.

New-York—F. B. BARNARD, Dunkirk; F. E. COLBURN, Medina; M. N. SLAIGHT, Tottenville; J. H. MORAN, White Plains; FREDERICK O'NEILL, Malone; A. D. COOK, Despatch; T. E. HARDGROVE, Elmhurst; ADOLPH BLUESTONE, Canaseraga; W. S. VANDEWATER, Cedarhurst; C. M. BATES, Cherry Valley; H. W. KELLOGG, Katonah; W. SMITH, Livingston Manor.

THE FIRE RECORD YESTERDAY.

5:45 a. m.—No. 142 West Nineteenth-st.; John McCann; $100.

8:15 a. m.—No. 2,296 Eighth-ave.; Henry Barrheuer; $10.

9:25 a. m.—No. 95 Orchard-st.; Jacob Lasser; trifling.

10:30 a. m.—No. 519 and 525 West-st.; Gansevoort Storage; $1,000.

1:30 p. m.—No. 654 Tenth-ave.; Michael Luccell; $10.

1:50 p. m.—No. 129 East Thirtieth-st.; Mrs. Nagle; $10.

3:45 p. m.—No. 328 East Seventy-sixth-st.; Peter Hart; $5.

5:30 p. m.—One-hundred-and-thirtieth-st. and Third-ave.; Olympic Theatre; $200.

ATTACKS JOHN F. CLARKE.

GENERAL TRACY SAYS DISTRICT ATTORNEY VIOLATED LAW IN FLAGRANT MANNER.

General Benjamin F. Tracy, counsel for Baird Morrison, on trial in the Kings County Court for grand larceny in selling a "fake" saloon, as alleged, had a hot passage at arms yesterday morning when the trial was continued before Judge Crane. General Tracy was indignant over the arrest of Peter McDonough, one of his witnesses, after an exciting scene in the corridor of the courthouse on Monday afternoon. McDonough was suspected of trying to intimidate one of the witnesses for the defence. He was locked up in the Adams-st. station, but was later released on a writ of habeas corpus, granted by Justice Gaynor.

After court opened General Tracy told Judge Crane that he wanted to say a few words. Relating the circumstances of McDonough's arrest, the General said:

"This man was arrested without warrant. Is it not an astounding fact that a high State officer, such as this District Attorney is, should in this most flagrant manner violate the law that he is supposed to uphold? I want you to prevent this District Attorney from violating the law in this flagrant manner."

The District Attorney was plainly boiling over with indignation.

"I tell you, General Tracy, that you don't know what is going on about you," said Mr. Clarke, when he had a chance to speak. "You have been talking a lot of buncomb here, and you don't know what you have been talking about. You accuse me of violating my duties as an officer, and I tell you to your face that you are guilty of an egregious wrong to an officer of this court."

Judge Crane then closed the discussion, and said that he would listen to any charges of intimidation at some other time. It is expected that the prosecution will be concluded to-night.

LA CHAMPAGNE SALT INCRUSTED.

TWO SEAMEN INJURED ON HER ROUGH VOYAGE—ARRIVES TWO DAYS LATE.

When the French liner La Champagne was docked yesterday, two days later than usual, one could see at a glance that rough seas and heavy gales had been her portion on the voyage from Havre. She was scarred and salt incrusted from keel to crow's nest, although there was not much damage done that could not be repaired by a free use of paint.

La Champagne brought over 1,210 passengers. The heavy weather began as soon as the vessel sailed, and stayed with her during the voyage. Two seamen were hurt on the way over. One man had his leg crushed by being thrown against the bulwark by a wave, and the other was knocked down and his head was cut.

CAN'T FIND BRADFORD'S ESTATE.

THE COUNTERFEITER'S EXECUTORS ARE SEARCHING FOR HIS PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The lawyers in charge of executing the will of Orlando E. Bradford, the counterfeiter, who died in prison on January 21, 1899, are having considerable trouble in searching for an estate to administer, and are now looking for some one who may help them to find the personal property which Bradford is said to have owned.

The real property of Bradford, most of which, by his will, was left to relatives in Maine, now belongs to Josephine L. Scott, his niece, who visited him frequently in prison. At the time the will was read, Miss Scott appeared with deeds to nearly all Bradford's real property; and although the attempt made by Messrs. Kroyer & Austin, who have charge of the will, to have this property transferred to the estate was successful in the instance of a mortgage for $2,500 on a hotel at Far Rockaway, Me., the rest of the property is still in her possession. There is considerable mystery about Bradford's personal property, which is said to have amounted to over $30,000, mostly in diamonds. When Bradford was first arrested, in several letters written by him it was stated that he had two packages of large value, one of which was in charge of the prison authorities, while the other was in a safe deposit box. When the attorneys applied to the prison authorities they received $57, with the statement that that was all Bradford had left, and an examination of the safe deposit box showed no trace of any valuables there.

The attorneys are as yet completely in the dark in the matter. If evidence can be found that the valuables ever existed, there will of course be further investigation. Just now the lawyers wish to find Miss Stone, John Nixon, or Colonel A. W. Spencer, known also as William E. Brockway. The last two were members of Bradford's gang. They may have some information on the subject.

MANHATTAN TO PAY 1 1-2 PER CENT.

DIRECTORS VOTE INCREASE IN QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE-HALF OF 1 PER CENT.

The directors of the Manhattan Railway Company at their quarterly meeting yesterday voted a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the stock, payable on January 2. This is an increase of one-half of 1 per cent.

The company has paid 4 per cent yearly dividends since 1896. In 1897 it paid 4½ per cent, and for the six years ending with 1896 its dividend rate was 6 per cent.

A special meeting of the stockholders has been called for January 16, at which there will be submitted to the stockholders, for their sanction and approval a proposition to increase the capital stock of the company from $48,000,000, 480,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, to $60,000,000, 600,000 shares of the par value of $100 each. Seventy-two thousand shares of the increase is to be issuable as soon as authorized, and the remaining 48,000 shares not prior to January 1, 1906. This increase in stock was provided for by the terms of the lease of the Manhattan to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

JAMES P. HAYES VICTORIOUS.

ACTION OF COMMISSIONER O'TOOLE FOR $30,000 DAMAGES FOR LIBEL NOT SUSTAINED.

The action of John O'Toole, Commissioner of Public Works of Mount Vernon, against James P. Hayes, the alderman, one of the Republican leaders of White Plains, for $30,000 damages for alleged libel and slander, in the recent municipal campaign, which was tried yesterday before Justice Gaynor and a jury in the Supreme Court in White Plains, resulted in a victory for Alderman Hayes. It was charged by Commissioner O'Toole, who is a Democrat, that Alderman Hayes damaged him by statements in a local newspaper and at a political meeting, connecting his name with charges of misconduct alleged by some dissenting taxpayers regarding improvements in Bedford-ave. These improvements were made under the supervision of O'Toole as Commissioner of Public Works.

The judge in his charge to the jury held that any citizen or newspaper had the right to mention and discuss charges which had been made publicly and in court against any public official, and if the defendant did not aver that the charges were true and he knew them to be true, there was no cause for libel or slander.

SWINE MADE THEM PRODIGALS.

TIRED OF HELPING WITH THE HOGS, TWO BOYS LEAVE HOME TO FIGHT INDIANS.

Two boys are prisoners in the New-Rochelle police station. They are John Gloder, eleven years old, and his brother Joseph, nine years old. Both are bright looking, well dressed children, and their father is a resident of Williamsbridge, in The Bronx. The boys were found shivering on the street on Monday about midnight, and were taken to the police station by Patrolman Brooks.

After they had been fed and warmed up a little they told the police that they had quarrelled with their father, and decided to leave home and go West to fight the Indians. The father of the boys keeps 150 pigs at his farm in Williamsbridge, and it was because they refused to help him feed them that they left home. The police of Williamsbridge have been notified of the capture of the prodigals, but the father has not as yet come after them.

FOR AN HIBERNIAN INSTITUTE.

A meeting to discuss the erection of an Hibernian Institute at Fifth-ave. and One-hundred-and-sixteenth-st. will be held in Carnegie Hall on Sunday evening. Plans for the building have been prepared. The Ancient Order of Hibernians now holds an equity of $50,000 in the property. Archbishop Farley will preside at the meeting.

BORNE NEAR POLE BY ICE.

THE PORTLAND ESCAPED WHEN 600 MILES FROM GOAL OF ARCTIC EXPLORERS.

St. Louis, Dec. 2.—Wilson R. Mizner, brother of the Rev. W. Mizner, pastor of the St. Stephen's House Episcopal Mission, of this city, has returned from an involuntary and perilous trip to the Arctic regions, in which the steamer Portland, caught in a mass of swiftly moving icebergs, was borne toward the Pole.

Mr. Mizner had been gone six years. He returned perceptibly aged and worn by the perils and privations he had suffered, but he says the experience was worth it all. He relates a most thrilling tale of the remarkable voyage, which, he says, reached within six hundred miles of the goal of all Arctic expeditions.

The party was on its way from Seattle to Cape Nome, and had almost reached its destination when it was turned from its course by icebergs and carried in a northerly direction to a point several miles north of Herald Island. A United States revenue cutter, sent out to find the missing ship, spent two months in fruitless search, and then reported that the vessel had been sunk in the ice north of Behring Straits.

"We started from Seattle on April 26," said Mr. Mizner, in describing his jorney, "expecting at the time to avoid the ice and reach Cape Nome in about fourteen days. We got to Dutch Harbor, in the Aleutian Isles, all right, but two days out from there we encountered huge fields of slush ice. Nevertheless, we were able to steam through, aided by strong southerly winds, and about May 13 we began packing trunks and writing letters, expecting to reach Nome on the morrow.

"On the 14th we became aware that we had drifted into a different species of ice. Great icebergs loomed up on either side of us, fifteen hundred feet thick, and as far as the eye could follow from the crow's nest on the topmast, ice banked up fifty feet above the decks of the ship. Finally we became aware that we were caught in the Arctic drift, and were being borne away from Nome. Two days later we passed through the Behring Straits at the rate of sixteen miles an hour, without steam, the huge drifts of ice moving with us, carrying us along and rendering escape out of the question."

He said that the whaling ship Genia, which left Seattle bound also for Nome, became imprisoned in the same drift and was sighted in the Arctic Ocean about one hundred and fifty miles northwest of Cape Lisborne, seventy or eighty days after leaving the Aleutian Islands. They were in need of food, which was furnished to them. The two vessels lay in sight of each other for several days; then the drift parted them, and Mizner and his comrades drifted on and on, nearer and nearer the Pole, the sun never sinking below the horizon, and the weather being unendurably cold.

Three tons of coal were used daily to keep the machinery from freezing. A gale from the north helped the ship to escape. The captain took advantage of spilts in the berg to ram his vessel through the cracks.

Any statement made concerning the Portland's wanderings last summer, when lost in Arctic ice, would have greater value if it came from the captain of that vessel, than if a passenger or member of the crew were responsible for it. Besides, if the steamer was at no time nearer to the Pole than 600 miles, it certainly did not approach closer than a number of well known explorers have done. Greely came within 600 miles of the Pole; Lockwood and Brainerd were about 450 miles from it; Peary's last distance was less than 400 miles, and Nansen and Captain Cagno, the latter belonging to the Abruzzi expedition, are believed to have whittled those figures down to 260 and 240 miles, respectively.

SALMON INDUSTRY MENACED

CANADA PLANNING TO DEAL A DEADLY BLOW TO THE AMERICAN FISHERMEN OF PUGET SOUND.

New-Whatcom, Wash., Dec. 2 (Special).—As the result of action taken by certain Canadians interested in the business of salmon canning, there is more than a possibility that one of the first official acts of Raymond Prefontaine, the newly appointed Canadian Minister of Marine and Fisheries, may be to deal a deadly blow to the American salmon industry of Puget Sound.

Hitherto the laws of Canada have strictly forbidden the use of fish traps in Canadian waters, but such traps have for some time past been operated extensively in the United States limits. The American fishermen have the traps so arranged as to intercept the fish after they have passed in from the ocean through the Straits of San Juan de Fuca on their way up to the Fraser and other rivers emptying into this great inland sea. The employment of these traps now threatens to deplete the salmon fisheries of British Columbia, and as the Canadian Government is powerless to interfere with the American fishermen it is understood that the authorities at Ottawa are seriously considering the advisability of allowing Canadians to enjoy the privileges afforded their American rivals.

A representative of one of the largest canneries of the British Columbia coast has just had an interview with Minister Prefontaine, in the course of which the delegate, a Mr. Todd, pointed out that it would only be common justice to give the Canadians the right to use traps. The statement was also made that, if the traps were advantageously placed off the southern coast of Vancouver Island, no salmon at all would reach the fisheries in United States waters.

That this statement was by no means far fetched is seen in the anxiety with which the Puget Sound people are awaiting definite news from Ottawa. The interests involved are enormous. Fairhaven, which is practically a suburb and part of New-Whatcom, boasts "the largest canning plant on the globe." The Pacific American Fisheries Company, capitalized at $5,000,000, is located there. The company's plant covers fifteen acres, it operates twelve steamers, has forty traps and employs two thousand men. Other canneries in this vicinity include the Fairhaven Canning Company, the Rice Fisheries Company and the Puget Sound and Astoria Packing Company. These and their neighbors give employment to about ten thousand men, and yield a total annual revenue of well upon $8,000,000.

These enormous profits have been made possible by the use of the salmon traps that have aroused the ire of the Canadians, and that have undoubtedly diverted hundreds of thousands of fish from Canadian waters. The traps are large nets, hung on heavy frames of permanent construction. They are placed in shallow water along the path taken by the salmon on their way from the sea to the spawning rivers. The traps stretch out like so many long arms, and once a salmon has entered them it must abandon all hope, unless the market is already glutted, in which case it will be released and allowed to take up once more its journey to the inland waters whence, in its youth, it first migrated to the sea.

Such an opening of the fish "corral" is by no means uncommon. From one trap at San Juan Island, but a few miles from New-Whatcom, more than fifty thousand salmon were released at one time, because, owing to the overtaxed capacity of the canneries, they could not be marketed at even the low price of one cent each.

Naturally the news from Ottawa is of vital interest to others than those who have invested their capital in the canneries of the Sound; it concerns even more directly the actual fishermen, the "Captains Courageous." These men, who are mostly from Sweden or Norway, as a rule, sell their catch to the canneries, instead of working for regular wages. The price they receive for the fish runs at times as high as 25 cents each, though it will sometimes drop to as low as five cents, and, as in the case noted above, is liable to fall occasionally even below this latter figure. On the whole, however, the fishermen make a steady and fairly large income, and if Mr. Prefontaine accedes to the request of the British Columbia people it will mean financial ruin to many of the Puget Sound toilers.

It is certain, therefore, that strenuous opposition to the project will develop, but the general impression seems to be that there is no use in borrowing trouble. Accordingly, until more definite advices are received from the Canadian capital, the canneries and the fishermen of the Sound will hope for the best, and at the same time will make ready to face the worst.

ALBERT B. CHANDLER BURNED.

A FIRE IN HIS HOME CAUSES INJURIES TO HIS FACE AND HANDS.

Albert B. Chandler, chairman of the board of directors of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company, was painfully burned about the hands and face yesterday morning while fighting a fire in his home at No. 389 Clinton-ave., Brooklyn. His injuries were not so serious, however, but that he was able to go to his office in the afternoon. The damage to the house from the fire, which was caused by loose dry wood being placed too near the furnace, will amount to about $2,000.

The smoke of the blaze was discovered by a milkman about 5 o'clock. He rang the bell and pounded on the door violently until the family was aroused, and then ran to turn in an alarm. Mr. Chandler went at once to the cellar and attempted to extinguish the blaze. After being badly burned and partially overcome by the smoke he abandoned the fight and went upstairs to assist in getting the remainder of the family out of the house.

Before the firemen arrived the flames had spread to the upper floors, but were checked after several minutes of vigorous work.

WHEAT—Rich in Phosphates for the brain; Nitrates for the muscle; Carbonates for heat.

MALT—The life of grain; nature's tonic; digestive invigorator.

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Wheat and Malt Combined.

Thoroughly cooked, ready to eat.

Delicious with Warm Milk or Cream.

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Superlative qualities in Carpets are represented by our new

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High pile goods of fine texture, great beauty and durability. Made in all widths up to 12 feet and in a splendid line of colorings.

These goods are confined to us and cannot be obtained elsewhere.

Broadway & 19th Street

FOR HUSBAND'S DEATH $100,000.

JURY AWARDS THAT AMOUNT FOR KILLING OF MAN IN PARK-AVE. TUNNEL DISASTER.

The jury in the case of Mrs. Jennie M. Leys, who sued the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad for $250,000 damages for the death of her husband, who was killed in the accident in the Park-ave. tunnel last January, returned a verdict yesterday, granting the plaintiff $100,000 damages, with interest from January 8, 1902.

The lawyers for the railroad company objected to the jury setting the time of interest, and Justice Dugro, in the Supreme Court, before whom the case was tried, changed the verdict to read that if any interest was granted it would date from the time aforesaid. The lawyers then objected to the decision on the interest being made in open court, saying that the jury should have decided this point in secret conference. Justice Dugro overruled this objection. A motion for a stay of execution was then granted by the court, and the lawyers for the plaintiff were granted $2,000 allowance.

Mrs. Leys's husband was the manager for Altman & Co.'s drygoods house for many years. Damage suits for this accident have already cost the railroad company nearly $500,000.

FREEL SAYS HE HAS BOY PYROMANIAC.

THE LATTER IS SUSPECTED OF STARTING A NUMBER OF FIRES AND CONFESSES TO ONE.

Fire Marshal Freel, after a severe examination yesterday afternoon, caused the arrest of Samuel Friedman, an English Hebrew boy, thirteen years old, of No. 91 Columbia-st., on the charge of arson. Marshal Freel said he considered the boy a pyromaniac of the worst sort. The boy is a schoolboy, but after hours and on holidays he sold candy in the Hebrew business district about Wooster, Mercer and Greene sts.

At 1:45 p. m. last Saturday there was a fire in the six story building at No. 158 Wooster-st. It was considered suspicious. Fire Marshal Freel found that the Friedman boy had been seen in the building selling candy, and was the one to call the alarm, evidently first seeing the fire. The boy was accordingly subpœnaed to the Fire Marshal's office yesterday. The boy explained how he worked the box, and, according to the Fire Marshal, he eventually drew from the boy the fact that he started the fire on that day. The boy, however, stoutly denied that he had started any other fires.

MUST ACCEPT CARNEGIE GIFT.

HALIFAX SUPREME COURT DECIDES THAT COUNCIL'S VOTE AMOUNTED TO A CONTRACT.

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 2.—Judgment was given in the Supreme Court to-day in the Carnegie library case to the effect that the Council's vote to accept $75,000 from Mr. Carnegie and the fixing on a site in accordance with Mr. Carnegie's desire amounted to a contract which could not be annulled.

The Council accepted the gift some months ago, and recently, by reason of a deadlock among members over some details of the library, voted to reject the gift. Business men got a temporary injunction against the Council and city officers, enjoining them from informing Mr. Carnegie that the gift, on reconsideration, had been rejected.

HOLDS EIGHT HOUR LAW ILLEGAL.

Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 2.—The Supreme Court today handed down a decision in the case of the city of Cleveland agt. Clement Brothers, in which it declared the contested eight hour labor law unconstitutional. The case was carried up to the Supreme Court by the city. It had let sewer contracts to Clement Brothers, and stipulated that the eight hour law should be respected under penalty of $10 for each violation. The city attempted to hold out $300 in fines in settling with the contractors. The latter sued and secured judgment in the lower court. The city contested the decision, and has now lost in the highest court. The court follows a decision previously made.

NO SHIP TRUST CONFERENCE.

A special dispatch from Philadelphia yesterday said that P. A. B. Widener and Clement A. Griscom were to hold a conference with J. Pierpont Morgan in the course of the day to adjust the final details of the International Mercantile Marine Company. No such conference occurred, it was learned. The executive committee of the company, however, held its weekly meeting, but transacted only routine business.

James A. Wright, vice-president of the International Navigation Company, said that no definite plans for operation had been made, so far as he knew, as the International Mercantile Marine Company was not fully organized yet.

"At 2:30 this afternoon"

American Art Galleries,

MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.

To-day at 2:30 — **To-morrow at 2:30**

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Magnificent Textiles,

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SILVER SANCTUARY LAMPS,

Mostly specimens of the 16th, 17th and 18th Centuries.

Also in quantities to suit private parties and the trade.

Superb Fabrics,

Reproductions of Rare Antique Stuffs, suitable for Wall Coverings and Window Draperies.

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When one wants sweet music they turn to the "Old Reliable" as to a good and trusty friend. The STECK continues to be par excellence *the* piano of the American home.

Warerooms, 136 Fifth Av., N. Y.

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ENGLISH ROYAL RELISH MUSTARD SAUCE.

In Stone Pots. All Grocers.

Bark All Night, Suffer All Day

if you wish; but if you'd rather get rid of your cold, remember that **Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar** cures colds and coughs quickly. Your druggist sells it. 25, 50c., $1. per bottle.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute.