# ADD MILLIONS TO ROLLS.

## *About 90,000 New Names on Lists for Personal Taxes.*

**ASSESSED VALUATION, $6,000,000,000.**

Controller Grout said last night that the tax rolls of 1903 would contain about ninety thousand new names assessed for personal taxes. Among the new names are several thousand corporations subject to taxation on personal property which hitherto have succeeded in escaping local taxation. It is predicted by officials in the Tax Department that the assessed valuation on personal property on the new tax rolls will show a net increase of fully $200,000,000, bringing the total net sum up to $725,000,000.

Certain corporations which pay taxes directly to the State are exempt by law from local taxation for State purposes, so far as their assessment affects personal property. The law requires a special tax to be imposed on the personal estates of corporations which are exempt from local taxation for State purposes, "differing from and less than the general rate for State, city and county purposes."

Under the last administration hundreds of corporations subject to taxation were not on the rolls. Controller Grout believes that one of the best features of the present general overhauling of the assessment books, and the placing of every parcel of real estate on a full value basis according to law, is the probability that in the financial housecleaning persons who through collusion have escaped their just obligations will now have to sustain their proper burden of taxation, and that the readjustment will lighten appreciably the taxes of some of the smaller taxpayers who have been without "friends at court."

From the present outlook it appears that the full value assessment plan will increase the total assessed valuations in all the counties from $3,857,047,718 to more than $6,000,000,000. The assessment rolls for the current year show the following valuations by counties:

| | Real estate. | Personal. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | $2,512,440,186 | $425,071,368 | $2,937,511,554 |
| Kings | 670,538,508 | 85,577,102 | 756,110,610 |
| Queens | 108,859,704 | 9,026,134 | 117,885,838 |
| Richmond | 38,814,181 | 6,725,535 | 45,539,716 |
| Grand totals | $3,330,647,181 | $526,400,139 | $3,857,047,718 |

## EXPECT DECREASE IN SUPPLY.

### Coal Dealers Say Miners' Holidays Will Lessen Output.

In the coal trade, as in most others, demand is somewhat less brisk after Christmas, and this is helping the dealers, who are receiving less coal, owing to the Christmas holidays of the miners. Prominent coal dealers say that from now until January 7, only about 50 per cent as much coal will be mined and sent to the city as before, because the Hungarian and Polish laborers in the mining towns are accustomed to keeping up their celebration until the Feast of the Epiphany, or "Little Christmas," January 6. The dealers say, however, that they have enough coal on hand and coming in to supply the actual needs of the city and that nothing short of a three day tie-up of the coal roads or barges can cause any difficulty.

An authority on the soft coal traffic said yesterday that English and Welsh coal was being imported at Boston and Providence for use in New-England. He himself said he knew of orders placed for 50,000 tons of "Lanarkshire Ell" ordered from England to be sold for steam and domestic uses. Soft coal in the city is no lower, and much scarcer. Just how high is the present price of $8.50 a ton may be seen by comparing it with the contract price of $3.25, made April last for soft coal for the Postoffice. Soft coal, which ordinarily sold for $3 a ton on board, is now selling for $7. There is so little in the market that a further rise of $1 next week is being considered as a possibility.

The Chickering Social Club, No. 37 Attorney-st., of which Max Davis is president, appropriated money yesterday to buy thirty tons of anthracite for distribution among the poor before January 1. After trying in vain yesterday to find dealers who could promise to deliver the coal within a week the organization decided to appeal by letter to President Baer, of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. A reply from Mr. Baer is expected early this week.

The John C. Hackett Association, No. 515 West Thirty-eighth-st., also decided yesterday to distribute from twenty-five to thirty tons of anthracite as a New Year's present among the poor of the West Side. The association communicated with Burns Bros. yesterday and the firm will try to deliver the coal at a fair market price some day this week.

So far all the anthracite procured by the Manhattan Railway Company, about three hundred tons a day, has been necessary for the dummy engines. An attempt will be made to-day to heat the stations, which have been without heat for several weeks.

## TUTUILA'S PECULIAR STATUS.

### Its Government Not Yet Formally Approved by the Navy Department.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Dec. 27.—The peculiar situation resulting from the failure of the Navy Department to make any formal approval of the government established in Tutuila, Samoa, is treated in the report made by Captain Sebree to the department. Although the cession of the island was made by the native chiefs in April, 1900, Captain Sebree says that no action has been taken, and the natives are anxious to learn what this country intends to do. Some action, he implies, is necessary, since in the form of government adopted by the Samoans many old customs, not cruel, but at variance with modern civilization, were preserved. Efforts are being made by the commandant to help the Samoans to do away with all the old customs not considered for the welfare of the people.

Captain Sebree shows the improvement made under American sovereignty. He recommends that $5,000 a year be appropriated for public schools at the naval station. Speaking of the payment for the arms turned in by the natives, Captain Sebree says: "The total number of arms turned in and paid for and sent home on the Abarenda was 362, and the amount paid for them was $3,671 49, or an average of $10 14 per gun." Most of these firearms he declared worthless.

## LOCAL TAXATION IN HAWAII.

Washington, Dec. 27.—Assistant Attorney General Vandeventer, for the Interior Department, has decided that the Act of April 30, 1900, authorized the legislature of Hawaii to empower the counties, towns and city municipalities to impose taxes on residents and property within their limits and to provide for their collection.

## TAX ON OLEOMARGARINE PEDLERS.

Washington, Dec. 27.—Commissioner Yerkes, of the Internal Revenue, has decided that under the existing laws a special stamp tax for peddling oleomargarine cannot be issued, and therefore any one who sells the commodity in that way is liable to special tax at each place where sales are made.

## BLUE FACINGS ON ARMY UNIFORMS.

Washington, Dec. 27.—Secretary Root has approved the report of the board of army officers recently appointed to consider certain proposed modifications of the order prescribing changes in the uniforms of the army. This action insures the use of blue facings on the uniforms instead of white, which was favored by many officers.

## A MILITARY WEDDING.

Governor's Island, the headquarters of the Department of the East, was the scene of a military wedding yesterday afternoon. Lieutenant Rush Spencer Wells, U. S. A., of the 8th Cavalry, stationed at Fort Leavenworth, a son of Colonel Wells, U. S. A., of the 1st Cavalry, now stationed in the Philippine Islands, married Leila, daughter of Colonel George H. Burton, U. S. A., Inspector General of the Department of the East. The ceremony was performed in the post chapel by the post chaplain, the Rev. E. H. C. Goodwin. Many of the guests were army officers, and wore full dress. The chapel was festooned in yellow, the color of the cavalry to which the bridegroom is attached. Crossed sabres in flowers formed a part of the decorations. After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of Colonel Burton. The maid of honor was a sister of the bride, Miss Kathro Burton, and the bridesmaids were Miss Pearl Sabin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John I. Sabin, and the Misses Edith and Molly Wells, sisters of the bridegroom. The best man was a brother of the bridegroom, and the ushers were Lieutenants G. M. Lee and Humphrey, of the 7th Cavalry, and Williams, of the bridegroom's regiment. Among the guests were Major General Chaffee, Commander of the Department of the East, and his staff; General Berry, Colonel Howe and Major J. D. C. Hoskins, assistant inspector generals; Colonel Jones, Colonel Dougherty, Captain William G. Sills, of West Point, and Mr. and Mrs. John I. Sabin and their daughter, Miss Irene Sabin.

## HUNTER CASE DISCUSSED.

### Minister Combs Talks with Secretary Hay Before Starting for Guatemala.

Washington, Dec. 27.—Leslie Combs, newly appointed United States Minister to Guatemala and Honduras, called at the State Department to-day and talked with Secretary Hay and Assistant Secretary Hill over the situation in Guatemala City, the Hunter shooting case and other matters connected with the duties he is about to assume. Mr. Combs expects to sail from New-Orleans about January 10 or 12 for Port Barrios, and will enter Guatemala on horseback with his family over the mountain trails connecting the capital with the coast.

## ATHLETIC SPORTS FOR THE ARMY.

### A Field Day Each Month in the Department of the Lakes.

Washington, Dec. 27.—In pursuance of the policy of the War Department to encourage athletic exercises in the army, Major General Bates, commanding the Department of the Lakes, has directed that one day each month, to be designated as "field day," be devoted to athletic games and exercises by the enlisted men at each post in that department. The programme will include all kinds of athletic sports, also the construction of hasty intrenchments, patrolling, construction of emergency bridges, and (at the discretion of the officers in charge), boxing and wrestling. Whenever practicable, the sports will be accompanied with music, and every effort will be made to "give the day the air of a holiday devoted to wholesome recreation."

## CASE OF YOUNG AMES EXPLAINED.

### The Uruguayan Charge d'Affaires Denies that the Boy Was Kidnapped.

Washington, Dec. 27.—Dr. Herrera, secretary and Chargé d'Affaires of the Uruguayan Legation, called on Secretary Hay to-day in regard to the case of young Joseph Preston Ames, who, his aunt, Mrs. Sparhawk, alleges, was deported from the United States with the assistance of officials of the Uruguayan Legation here.

Dr. Herrera outlined the history of the case briefly to the Secretary as he knew it. According to his statement, the boy was brought to the Uruguayan Legation some weeks ago by his maternal cousins, who asked Dr. Herrera to take charge of him, as they did not wish his father's relatives to get possession of the boy. Dr. Herrera is a bachelor, and while he always is ready to lend a hand to his fellow countrymen he did not care to assume the guardianship of a boy. The case, as represented to him, showed clearly that the boy was a Uruguayan citizen, having been born in that country, and, furthermore, his cousins declared that the boy's mother had requested on her deathbed that her child be reared in Uruguay. Dr. Herrera, in view of these facts, advised the boy's cousin, Edward Larroque, to make an affidavit to that effect before a notary, so that their action might not be challenged. The boy was taken to New-York by his cousins, and sailed for Uruguay from there. Several days later notice of Mrs. Sparhawk's appointment as guardian was presented to the chargé d'affaires, but the boy not being in his possession, he was unable to turn him over to his aunt.

Dr. Herrera is willing to throw all the light possible on the case, and so informed Secretary Hay.

## HAD HIS WIFE ON BOARD SHIP.

### Commander Roller Ordered Home for Violation of Naval Regulations.

Washington, Dec. 27.—Commander John E. Roller, formerly commander of the old gunboat Monocacy, has reached this country from the Asiatic Station, having been ordered home by Rear Admiral Evans, commanding the station, for persistent infraction of the rules of the navy, which prohibit the commander of a vessel from permitting his wife to make her home on board his ship. It is charged that, after offending in that particular several times, Commander Roller's attention was called to the violation of regulations by the commander in chief, but with no apparent effect, for even after this implied reprimand the naval officer again entertained his wife aboard ship for several weeks in Chinese waters.

When Rear Admiral Evans learned of this last offence, he detached Commander Roller and ordered him home, informing the department of his action. Commander Roller considers that he has been unjustly treated, but it is doubtful whether he will press the matter before the department, as the regulations against such practices are explicit. Commander Roller is now on waiting orders.

## PORT COURTESIES LIMITED.

### Favors to Arriving Passengers Curtailed by the Treasury Department.

Washington, Dec. 27.—Because of the abuse of the practice of extending special courtesies to passengers arriving at ports of entry, the Treasury Department has issued the following circular, considerably limiting the granting of such courtesies in the future:

The chief officers of customs are hereby instructed that the extension of special courtesies to arriving passengers will hereafter be limited to foreign ambassadors, ministers, chargés d'affaires, secretaries, naval and military attachés of embassies and legations, and high commissioners, and to similar representatives of this government abroad returning from their missions. All the above officers are entitled by international usage to the free entry of the baggage and effects of themselves their families and suites, without examination.

In the case of invalids and their companions, and of persons arriving in charge of their dead or summoned home in haste by news of affliction or disaster, instructions will be issued to facilitate the landing and examination of their baggage, but such instructions will be construed as only relieving such persons from waiting their turn in line. Their baggage will be carefully examined, and duties in full collected, as though no favor had been shown. The word "courtesy" has grown to have a meaning never intended, and its use must be avoided in the issuance of personal consideration cards.

No requests for special courtesies will hereafter be granted except under the above conditions. It is also found imperatively necessary, in the interest of the revenue, to withhold the issuance of passes on the revenue vessels which carry the boarding officers to their assigned vessels, and such passes will no longer be furnished except under the restrictions above set forth regarding courtesies and by the special authority of this department.

## GOOD FOR YOUNG CRIMINALS.

The system of putting the less hardened class of juvenile offenders under probation received commendation at the session of the Children's Court yesterday. Of forty-four cases that were reported to Justice Mayer yesterday, only one boy had to be sent to an institution of correction, and seventeen had their sentences suspended, and they will no longer be obliged to make their weekly report to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Yesterday was the day for the report of a large number of the paroled offenders, many of them convicted of serious crimes, such as burglary and grand and petit larceny. A number of those interested in the experiment were at the court to see how it was working. Justice W. A. Keener sat on the bench with Justice Mayer; and Mrs. Keener, Superintendent O. V. Sage of the House of Refuge, formerly warden of Sing Sing; Mrs. Sage, President George B. Robinson of the Catholic Protectory, and Evert J. Wendell, of the board of governors of the House of Refuge, were also present, and expressed their satisfaction at the good work done in bringing back young criminals into a right way of living.

Superintendent Jenkins of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children expressed his satisfaction to Justice Mayer by saying:

I deem it my duty to call attention to the excellent results which we owe to your wise action in these cases. The results have been most satisfactory; over 50 per cent of the boys brought before you have obeyed your directions, and have reported regularly, and are either attending school or are at work. In the other cases the reports were fair, showing a marked improvement. Great credit is due for the action taken by your honor in these cases, showing that a great change has been wrought by paroling the boys and placing them in a position to improve their condition.

Justice Mayer responded that he was simply trying to carry out the theory of the court, and that he owed much to the co-operation of Superintendent Jenkins's society and to others.

Simply releasing the young criminals under parole would not bring about the desired end, it is said, but representatives of the charitable societies and individuals interested in such work make personal investigation of each case, and see that the young criminal gets employment or is put to school, and they try to help him to live a better life.

## TO BUILD STATION IN JERSEY CITY.

The large yard the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is constructing at Greenville, Jersey City, is not to be used exclusively for freight trains, but local passenger trains will be run there and a station will be erected at the lower end of Ocean-ave. The new branch the company is building from Waverly, N. J., just beyond Newark, it was said yesterday, will run into the new yard and be an air line route. It will relieve the heavy traffic at the present Jersey City terminal, and also relieve the large ferry traffic.

## JULIAN MITCHELL RESIGNS.

### Leaves Weber & Fields After a Disagreement.

Julian Mitchell, who has been stage director for Weber & Fields since they have owned the Broadway house, resigned last night. Mr. Mitchell is financially interested in the "Wizard of Oz," which will be produced at the Majestic next month, and has been devoting considerable time to superintending details of the production. At the theatre last night it was said that, according to the contract, Weber & Fields had the exclusive rights to Mr. Mitchell's services, and they felt that their interests were not being duly considered.

"Lou" Fields is at Lakewood, resting, but "Joe" Weber and Mr. Mitchell discussed the situation yesterday after the matinee. Mr. Weber thought it was not fair for Mitchell to give so much attention to other productions. They argued, but could reach no understanding, so Mr. Mitchell's official statement was given out, as follows:

Weber and Fields seem to think I was trying to take advantage of them. As I would not like to have them think this, I prefer to tender my resignation.

Mr. Mitchell is interested in other productions, and will probably open an office, giving his whole time to them. He is the husband of Bessie Clayton, the dancer.

## BLOW UP BANK; GET $15,000.

### Robbers Hold Townspeople at Bay with Guns and Escape.

St. Louis, Dec. 27.—The bank at Union, Mo., was robbed of $15,000 early this morning. Persons living near the bank were aroused by the sound of an explosion, and some of them rushed to the street. The burglars, leaving the bank, opened fire at random, intimidating the would-be captors, and making their escape in safety. Oscar Busch, a hardware man, who put his head out of a window, only to be confronted with the muzzle of a pistol, says that only two men left the bank. Other accounts place the number of burglars at seven.

With the departure of the robbers an examination of the vaults was made. It was discovered that all the money was gone. The building was wrecked.

F. W. Reinhard, president of the bank, is seriously ill, and knowledge of the robbery was withheld from him. The statement of the loss was made by A. W. Hoffman, cashier of the bank. No clew to the robbers, who are believed to be professionals, has been discovered.

## A NOSEGAY OF EULOGY FOR BRANN.

### Retiring as Magistrate, He Praises English System of Long Tenure.

Seventy lawyers filed into the Yorkville Police Court at the close of the morning session yesterday to say a formal goodby to Magistrate Brann, whose seven year term of office expires on Wednesday, and for more than half an hour those whom they had selected as their representatives occupied themselves with telling the retiring magistrate what an able man he was and how sorry they were to lose him from the bench. Ex-Magistrate Wentworth began the floral decoration. He said that though the public would be sorry to lose him the bar would be glad to welcome him to their number again.

He closed by offering his best wishes, and by presenting to the magistrate a diamond stud, a pair of cuff buttons, a gold watch, chain and charm. Abraham Levy then "offered a few remarks" of the same tenor, and was followed by Marcus Brown, who presented to the magistrate a set of resolutions passed by the Hebrew League of the Seventh Ward, in which the magistrate's impartiality and lack of racial prejudice were praised. The resolutions committed the league to work for Magistrate Brann's nomination as a judge of the Supreme Court at the next election. Max Steinert, Mark Alter and Daniel O'Reilly also contributed to the nosegay of eulogy, after which Magistrate Brann made a speech.

The magistrate had something to say about the qualifications for a successful magistrate. Care and kindness were the principal ones, he said, but a knowledge of law and human nature were both important. No man, excepting a lawyer, said Magistrate Brann, was fit to be a magistrate. He intimated his regret that the English system with regard to magistrates did not prevail here. In England, it appears, a magistrate holds his position as long as he is capable, and then retires on a pension greater than the salary paid our magistrates. Magistrate Brann highly approved this plan. In conclusion the magistrate said:

"It is a great pleasure to me and a source of some pride to find this audience, made up, as it is, of all nationalities and creeds, indorsing my record, for it proves that, although appointed as a representative of the Catholics of this city, my course has been broad enough to satisfy all lovers of justice and fair treatment."

This ended the exchange of bouquets.

## SNOWLESS STREETS TO-NIGHT.

### Street Cleaning Men To Help Contractor's Gangs—Disputes Over Sidewalks.

Officers of the Street Cleaning Department said yesterday that by to-night the city would be entirely clear of snow if clear weather prevailed. Mr. Bradley's men worked all of Friday night below Forty-second-st., and yesterday fifteen hundred carts were working in Manhattan, three hundred in The Bronx and five hundred in Brooklyn.

To-day the men of the Street Cleaning Department will tackle the snow removal, as there are practically no ashes to be taken away on Sunday, and, with the contractor's force, forty-five hundred men will clean the streets. Three thousand carts will be used.

Commissioner Woodbury instructed his men yesterday to arrange a comparative statement of the cost of snow removal under the old and new systems. The delay in removing the snow this time is due to the contractor's inability to procure carts enough. The force of men has been ample.

The order by Commissioner Partridge, instructing the policemen to see that snow and ice on sidewalks were removed by 10 a. m. yesterday, was the cause of many disputes, in which policemen, property owners and street cleaners figured. The policemen demanded that the sidewalks be cleaned, the owners insisted on throwing the snow into the cleaned streets, and the department men protested that they should not be compelled to do their work twice.

## HEBREWS AND CHRISTMAS.

### Dr. Mendes Says There Is No Reason Why They Should Celebrate It.

The Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes preached a sermon yesterday in the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, Seventieth-st. and Central Park West, on "Hanuka for the World." He said in part:

In ten times ten thousand Jewish homes glitter the Hanuka lights this week. In ten times that number of Christian homes rises the Christmas tree. Both are designed to lift men's hearts upward, but yet there is hostility between those who gather to worship around them. How much this is due to misunderstanding let us to-day examine. I am moved to make this the subject of to-day's address because of an erroneous opinion which is gaining ground, and which is thus expressed in an editorial in one of the leading papers of this city last Thursday. Under the heading of "Christmas and Chanucha" it said:

The Feast of Lights, or Chanucha, is often referred to as the Jewish Christmas, and the fact that it is being celebrated this year on Christmas Day will give emphasis to the false impression. There is no Christmas in the Jewish calendar, although there are not many Jewish families in which the day is not observed. . . .

Chanucha might properly be called the Jewish Fourth of July, for it commemorates the victory of the Maccabeans over Antiochus Epiphanes, the restoration of the temple and Judea's independence. Although this glorious page in the history of Judaism was written more than two thousand years ago, it is still remembered every year.

This year the Chanucha lamps mingle their light with those of the Christmas tree, and in the glow of each we read the legend, "Peace on earth, good will toward men."

We Hebrews celebrate the coming spring on the 15th of the Hebrew month Shebat (about six weeks hence). The Hebrew Fourth of July is the Passover festival, when we became free and were constituted an independent nation. If the Christmas tree were generally recognized as merely a symbol of a spring festival or one of nature's holy days, the Hebrews would find less objection to it, but as long as it is identified with a religion which has treated us for centuries in so un-Christian a fashion we can never admit it to a part in our festivities.

It is time that Christianity should stand for peace and good will, but its attitude toward Judaism is neither peace nor good will. It maintains a state of war, political war, social war and civic war, in all so-called Christian countries where they are barred out from peace and good will by such so-called Christian teachings—un-Christian, because untruthful—that the Hebrews killed the founder of the Christian faith, etc.

Among the truly educated of both faiths peace and good will exist, but not among the masses, whose hearts are swayed by erroneous teachings. If it were not for Hanuka, which celebrates the victory of Judaism over paganism, Judaism would have become extinct and Christianity an impossibility. Abundant reason, therefore, is there that the Hanuka should be celebrated by the whole Christian world. There is no reason why Christmas should be observed by Hebrews.

**A KALEIDOSCOPE ARRAY OF BARGAINS may be found each Sunday in the little advertisements of the people in the narrow columns.**

## FOR A COMMERCE COURT.

### *C. A. Prouty's Plan To Regulate Railroad Freight Rates.*

Philadelphia, Dec. 27.—The second session of the fifteenth annual meeting of the American Economic Association, held at the University of Pennsylvania to-day, was devoted to a discussion of the topic "Public Regulation of Railroads." The principal speakers were Charles A. Prouty, Interstate Commerce Commissioner, whose paper was on "National Regulation," and Walter D. Hines, vice-president of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, who spoke on "Legislative Regulation of Railroad Rates."

Mr. Prouty said, in part:

The railroad is the greatest and the most dangerous of all monopolies. If the anthracite combine advances the price of that commodity to the consumer $1 a ton, it levies upon the poverty of this country, which uses that coal, a tax of $50,000,000 annually in favor of the wealth which engineered and profits by that combine. How shall the public be protected against this kind of extortion? Publicity in the completest form has been tried in vain. To this the Sherman Anti-Trust law has been applied in its strongest form, in vain. It has been suggested that the injured party might sue in court and recover the unreasonable charge from the railway; but the coal dealer, who pays the freight, will not sue, for he recoups himself by increasing the price to his customer, and it would be no remedy to permit that consumer to bring suit and recover from $1 to $10. Manifestly no right to get back any portion of an unjust rate already paid can be of the slightest value; the imposition of that rate must in some way be prohibited.

Under the decision of the United States Supreme Court the fixing of a rate for the future is a legislative function. It cannot be delegated to the courts, but must be exercised by the legislature, either directly, which is impracticable, or indirectly through a commission. The function of this commission should be to correct, not make, interstate rates. So long as railways are private property they should be allowed to make their own rates in the first instance, the government interfering only when the rates so made are unjust. In the discharge of that function such a commission is not a court. It should not sit merely to hear the complainant and the defendant and decide the issue.

It has for some time seemed to me that we must create a special tribunal, in the nature of a commerce court, which should be charged with the duty of reviewing and enforcing the orders of a commission, from which appeal upon questions of law, and perhaps those of fact, should lie to the Supreme Court of the United States. The members of such tribunal would be appointed for life, and would therefore possess the conservatism of a court. They would not come in direct contact with the parties in the same way that a commission does, and hence would be removed from those influences of a quasi-personal nature. They would stand responsible to public opinion for the proper discharge of their duties. They would speedily become an expert body, even more familiar with the matters at issue than a commission itself, and would be able to act intelligently and promptly.

Such a tribunal would not be confined to reviewing and enforcing the orders of a commission, even though its duties were limited to the regulation of interstate railways. It happens continually that matters arise which require the application of immediate relief, which can only safely and properly be given through the summary process of a court. It is quite probable, too, that such a court might be available in dealing with monopoly in other branches of interstate commerce than railway transportation.

Professor Emory R. Johnson, of the University of Pennsylvania; Professor Balthasar H. Meyer, of the University of Wisconsin, and J. Shirley Eaton, statistician of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, took part in the discussion.

At the afternoon session Professor John B. Clark, of Columbia University, spoke on "The Dynamics of the Wages Question."

## FARREN MADE REFEREE.

### Inquiry Into New-York Building-Loan Banking Company's Condition.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, Dec. 27.—Judge D. Cady Herrick, of the Supreme Court, settled the matter of the investigation of the affairs of the New-York Building-Loan Banking Company of New-York to-day to the satisfaction of both the State authorities and of counsel of the company. This settlement was the appointment of James J. Farren, of this city, as referee, to take testimony and make an investigation as to the condition of the company. Deputy Attorney General Coman had suggested the appointment of a temporary receiver. Judge Herrick said that before he would follow any such suggestion he thought it best to appoint a personal representative to make an inquiry about the company's condition. This action of the judge met with the approval of both the contestants, and later in the day Mr. Farren was appointed referee.

When Judge Herrick took up the case there were present to represent the State the Attorney General, John C. Davies, Deputy Attorney General Coman, Deputy Attorney General Steele, Frederick D. Kilburn, Superintendent of the Banking Department, and George I. Skinner, Deputy Superintendent of the Banking Department. The New-York Building-Loan Banking Company was represented by David C. Robinson and Alexander C. Eustace, of Elmira; William H. Hamilton, of New-York, and Robert G. Scherer, of this city.

Attorney General Davies and Superintendent Kilburn submitted papers denying certain statements made about them in the papers of the attorneys of the company. David C. Robinson then said that inferences had been drawn with reference to the Attorney General which should not have been made. The language used was that of the statutes.

"I am glad that you have said that," said Judge Herrick, "for I regret exceedingly the charges made."

Superintendent Frederick D. Kilburn of the State Banking Department said that he desired to present a denial to the charges of conspiracy. He filed a complete denial, adding:

I deny absolutely the charge of conspiracy which is suggested by the complaint. These charges are not pleasant things to have made against you. The counsel for the company has withdrawn the imputation in relation to the Attorney General. It is difficult for me to be guilty of conspiracy, then, for we were charged with conspiracy together. If one is not guilty, the other cannot be.

The papers filed by the attorneys of the company a little later were withdrawn and vacated. Later in the afternoon Judge Herrick appointed Mr. Farren to take evidence as referee as to the company's condition and report. Mr. Farren was directed to begin his work in New-York at the office of the company the first Monday in January.

## JOHN C. DAVIES'S DEFENCE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, Dec. 26.—Attorney General John C. Davies, as one of the defendants in the case, made return, denying that the case presented by the relator was not such in its statements of facts and otherwise as to constitute in law a cause of action or to give the court jurisdiction; denying that he had ever made threats of any nature, as charged by the relator against the New-York Building Loan Banking Company, with a view of winding up its affairs or destroying its business and obtaining the appointment of a receiver. Attorney General Davies's return also denies that either in conjunction with Superintendent of Banks Kilburn, or his assistants and employes, or in conjunction with any other person or persons whatsoever, he has ever formed any conspiracy against the relator to put it in the hands of a receiver, or to wind up and destroy its business, either for the purpose of personal profit to himself or for any other purpose. The Attorney General further avers that in every act which he has done in the premises he has been actuated solely by a desire properly to discharge his duty as Attorney General of the State, and that he has not at any time or in any manner been influenced by any considerations of friendship or enmity; that he has never had hope, desire or expectation that either he or his friends might derive any benefit either directly or indirectly from any proceeding which might be instituted against the relator, or from the appointment of any receiver, or the designation of attorneys or counsel for such receivers. The Attorney General further affirms concurrence by himself in the conclusion of the Superintendent of Banks, that it is unsafe and inexpedient for the relator to continue business.

The Superintendent of Banks in his return writ asserts that the company is insolvent and gives a detailed statement of his reason for finding it so and that its method of doing business is unsafe and its management faulty.

As bearing upon the allegation of the relator that the examination was hurriedly and slightingly made, the Superintendent of Banks avers that upon the basis of one man being employed in the work, 108 days were consumed in the examination, as against fifty-eight in 1900 and fifty-six in 1901, and that this time was greater than was ever before consumed in the examination of this company.

The return of the Superintendent of Banks further proceeds with a long series of denials, covering every material allegation of the relators, especially those of conspiracy; of prejudice against the company, except as he is prejudiced against the system under which it operates; of having procured unfair or incompetent appraisers to value its real estate; of having employed an examiner in the recent examination who had previously attempted fraudulently to bring about the appointment of a receiver for the company; of having made the acknowledgment that the company is solvent; of having made threats against the company; of having ever given instructions that the examination be concluded by a particular date, regardless of its accuracy or merits.

Superintendent Kilburn concludes his return to the writ with the averment that it is his deliberate opinion that the company is doing business upon a wrong and unsafe basis; that the shareholders interested therein will inevitably lose large sums of money; that the business of the company is actually being run now at a loss, and that the time has come when it is the duty of the Superintendent of Banks to report the facts in connection therewith to the Attorney General of the State, as he is required to do whenever it appears to him that it is unsafe and inexpedient for it to continue in business; and that the Superintendent of Banks has never had any conversation with the Attorney General with reference to who should be the receiver of this company, in case one should be appointed.

## THE NEW MUSEUM WING.

### Mayor Low's Speech at the Opening Exercises.

At the opening of the addition to the Metropolitan Museum of Art last Monday, Mayor Low, in formally declaring the wing ready for the public, made an address which was heard with much interest by the guests who had come to take part in the ceremony, but happened to be nowhere fully reported. The speech in full was as follows:

Mr. Commissioner, Mr. President and Directors of the Metropolitan Museum of Art: On this occasion, when a new addition to the museum is to be thrown open to the public, it is well to recall some of the incidents that led to its foundation. It is interesting, for example, to know that the first suggestion for such a museum came in a letter from Paris, the home of modern art, and also that this letter was written by the late John Jay, himself a Huguenot, having French blood in his veins. It thus appears that the seed out of which has grown this great museum was itself produced in France, that country which, above all others of our own day, rejoices in things artistic. It is also instructive to perceive that the seed was transmitted to this soil by one long associated with this country, whose family, indeed, has been celebrated for good public service from the days of the Revolution until now, but who yet had in his veins the artistic strain of French blood. It is as if not even the Atlantic Ocean, nor a strange atmosphere, nor new surroundings, could obliterate from that blood its love for and delight in art.

I think it worthy of observation, also, that this letter was taken up, some time later, by the Union League Club, and the movement which resulted in the foundation of the museum, in 1869, was carried to success under the auspices of that organization, Mr. Jay himself having in the mean while returned from Paris and being then president of the club. We are in the habit of thinking of the Union League Club as a social body having decided political interests and affiliations. I doubt whether it has ever contributed anything more valuable to the body politic than when it used its great influence toward the founding of this museum.

I think it, again, a matter of interest that this building has been erected upon plans made by the late Richard M. Hunt, which have been carried to completion by his son. As I look about this spacious and beautiful hall I am reminded of the lines which occur in Longfellow's poem upon Nuremberg, in which he says of Hans Sachs:

"Emigravit is the inscription on the tombstone
where he lies,
Dead he is not, but departed, for the artist never
dies."

It is certainly fitting that this building, thus commemorative of an artist who has departed, but who still lives in his works, should be the permanent abiding place of the masterpieces of so many others, who, like him, have emigrated, but who still live.

This museum is a monument not only to the wisdom of the plan of uniting municipal and private interests in the development of such an institution, but it also testifies to the special labors of many who have given of the best they had to develop the appreciation of art in our community. When the last wing of this museum was opened Mr. Choate, who was the orator of the day, spoke of John F. Kensett, William T. Blodgett, and the late Theodore Roosevelt, father of our distinguished President, as men who ought to be remembered gratefully by all who value this museum.

The interval between that opening and the present one has, no doubt, added many names to that roll of honor. I can to-day speak of two only. One is John Taylor Johnston, who was then president of the museum, and the other is the late president, Henry G. Marquand. Of all the men of these later years in the city's history, who have contributed to a love of art and who have made it possible for the people to gratify the love of art which they have inculcated, I know of none who have done more than these two. In particular, I think the name of Henry G. Marquand will be remembered always as that of one who laid the city under enduring obligation. In the name of the city, and on behalf of all its people, I take pleasure, here and now, in recognizing this obligation and of expressing our gratitude.

But when the city and the citizenship have agreed to co-operate in the creation of such a museum, one other factor is indispensable, and that is time. What we see to-day is the fruit of more than thirty years of persistent effort. On the other hand, if thirty years have produced a result such as we see to-day, a result of which the whole city is proud, it is not difficult to imagine what this museum may become in the decades and centuries to be. In happy anticipation of the constant improvement of the museum, and in grateful recognition, Mr. President, of your services and of the services of your fellow directors, I have now the pleasure of declaring this wing to be open to the public.

## GAS MEN SAIL FOR PARIS.

### Officers of Chicago Company May Enlarge Plant They Will Examine.

George O. Knapp, president; Anthony N. Brady, vice-president, and C. K. G. Billings, chairman, of the People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago, sailed yesterday for Europe on the steamer Bluecher to investigate the gas situation in Paris. Through Mr. Brady one of the principal gas companies of Paris, according to Mr. Billings, had invited American capital to take a hand in enlarging its scope.

Mr. Billings said before the steamer sailed that nothing definite in regard to the action of those who are investigating the proposition would be decided on until after the situation in Paris had been looked over. The business which they were going to look at was that of one of the principal companies of Paris, whose charter was about to expire. It was not their intention to examine any electric lighting schemes, he said. Among those who gathered at the pier to see the party off were Thomas F. Ryan, John D. Crimmins, Senator P. H. McCarren, J. C. Farrell, Thomas Willard and Richard Halstead. The party expects to return to the United States in the latter part of February, probably on the steamer Oceanic.

## THE ANNUAL FRENCH BALL.

A gay masquerade and carnival, a floral fête and battle, a ballet of three hundred women in new sets and dances, a combined orchestra and military band of 150 musicians, and gorgeous bunting and floral decorations will be among the attractions of the annual French ball at Madison Square Garden on January 12. Gay masked guests will be found there, as usual. The proceeds of the ball will be devoted to a number of local charities.


*Second Special*

**PIANOLA RECITAL**

**Aeolian Hall**

**Soloist**

**Mr. Anton Van Rooy**

BARITONE, GRAU OPERA COMPANY

TICKETS UPON PERSONAL APPLICATION.

THE GREAT SUCCESS of the concerts given several seasons ago at Mendelssohn Hall, at which Mme. Nordica and M. Edouard de Reszke sang, accompanied by the Aeolian, and the more recent success of the recitals at the Waldorf-Astoria, when the "Persian Garden" was sung by prominent local artists, assisted by the Pianola, has induced us to arrange the present series of special concerts for the season of 1902–1903.

These entertainments will be given in Aeolian Hall, and the principal vocal and instrumental soloists who will appear in New York this winter will take part.

The second of these special recitals will take place next Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The soloist will be Mr. Anton Van Rooy, the famous baritone of the Grau Opera Company. His accompaniments will be played with the Pianola.

**Special Notice**—Cards of admission to these concerts are given by us gratuitously and are *not sold*. To prevent their sale by others each ticket will admit only the person to whom it is issued and will not be transferable.

They can be obtained by personal application at our warerooms.

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