NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
Washington, January 12.

A SENATE POET.—A small sheet of white paper passed around the Senate to-day, and as it reached each desk was greeted with quiet chuckles. Finally, on promising to conceal the identity of the perpetrator, The Tribune correspondent was permitted to read the choice bit of Senatorial verse. It read:

The cold wind doth blow.
And we shall have snow,
And what will poor Robin do then, poor thing?
He'll contribute his dust.
To the Standard Oil Trust,
And Harper, still harping, will buy a new wing.

BLACK SHEEP.—The House of Representatives developed a poet to-day, and Representative Dalzell is having to defend his home city of Pittsburg against a jocular assault on its cleanliness. Wherever he goes he has this little jingle dinned into his ears:

Mary had a little lamb,
It's fleece was white as snow.
It followed her to Pittsburg,
Now look at the blamed thing.

A UNANIMOUS FAMILY.—Colonel Melvin Griggsby, United States Attorney for the Nome District of Alaska, is telling at the Capitol an interesting story illustrative of President Roosevelt's popularity. Some time ago a nephew of General Jubal Early visited Nome, and in the course of a political discussion confided to Colonel Griggsby that, although his father had been a Confederate and he had never voted anything but the straight Democratic ticket, he had determined to vote for Roosevelt, but was most anxious his mother should not learn of his intention. On Christmas Day the young man, joined by his four brothers, ate his dinner at his mother's house. After dinner the mother told her boys that, with all due respect to their late father, she hoped they would vote for Mr. Roosevelt, and it then was found that each of the five sons, heretofore lifelong Democrats, had secretly resolved to do so.

WANTED, A FATHER.—A New-England Senator, who shall be nameless, is considerably embarrassed by the continual receipt of letters from a man who has seen his name in the papers, and begs him to acknowledge the paternity of two orphans named, according to the correspondent, "Anner and Emmer." The Senator has forwarded his entire family tree, which traces his ancestry back to the Mayflower, but still his importunate correspondent urges him to "be a man and acknowledge the two poor orphings" who bear his name. The correspondent is so persistent that the Senator is frequently heard to sigh for "a lodge in some vast wilderness."

BRED IN THE BONE.—No amount of scientific reasoning can convince Senator Proctor that men's ability in certain lines is due to environment rather than to heredity. In proof of the reverse, the Vermont Senator, who is still a mighty hunter as well as a disciple of Walton, proudly points to his young grandson, Mortimer Robinson Proctor, who, though only fourteen, landed last summer with reed and fly a two-pound trout, killed unassisted a fine buck, which he dropped with a single shot; brought down a magnificent bull elk, and shot two wild boars, one of them on the run. After telling the story of the boy's prowess the Senator surveys his audience defiantly, and then exclaims: "No, sir; that's due to heredity, not environment. Blood is thicker than water." And every one who sees the light in the fond grandsire's eye believes him.

A PARADISE FOR LAWYERS.—The latest testimonial for Alaska, told by one of the enthusiastic Alaskans who now haunt the Capitol, is to the effect that it is a paradise for lawyers, in proof of which he tells this story: Major L. H. French, doctor, soldier, newspaper man and now lawyer, a resident of New-York, went to Alaska some time ago to look after his extensive mining interests near Nome. Having completed his business, it occurred to him that he would like to bring home as a proof of many industrious evenings, a diploma as a lawyer. Calling on the proper authorities, he learned that a committee headed by a local judge would pass on his qualifications for admission to the bar. The date and hour for his examination were set, and Major French proceeded to order for the occasion the finest dinner of which Nome was capable, and invite thereto the entire committee. At the proper hour the host and the committee retired for about ten minutes, and when they returned Major French was a full fledged lawyer. But the best of the story is to come. Early next morning Major French appeared in court with a client and a $500 retainer in his pocket. The client pleaded guilty, and the major made such an eloquent plea for clemency that the judge acquitted him, and declared that French had earned the fee.

PHILIPPINE TARIFF REDUCTION.

Will Benefit Both the Islands and This Country, Senator Mitchell Says.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Jan. 12.—Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, told The Tribune correspondent to-day that he was rejoiced to see an effort to reduce the tariff on imports from the Philippines. He voted for the Foraker amendment a year ago, and was disappointed that it was not adopted. He will work and vote for the present bill, which he believes will be adopted.

Mr. Mitchell says that not only is it incumbent on the United States to do all in its power for the stricken Filipinos, whose carabao have been killed by the thousand and whose industries are languishing for lack of a proper market, but he is confident that in assisting the Filipinos this country will be assisting itself. A reduction of the duty from 75 to 25 per cent of the Dingley rates will promote trade between the Philippines and the United States, and increase of imports will be necessarily attended with an increased consumption of American goods in the Philippines. Notwithstanding the extensive forest resources of the islands, the conditions attending forestry operations are such that lumber, which is in extensive demand, can be shipped from Pacific Coast seaports and laid down in Manila at less expense than it can be obtained from the interior of the islands. Many food products of which the United States has a large surplus to sell can be more profitably sold in the Philippines than elsewhere, and with an increased incentive in the way of a lower tariff will be shipped as return cargoes in the vessels bringing imports to the United States.

The Senator indorses the position taken in The Tribune by officials of the War Department and regards the apprehension that Philippine products will seriously menace American industries as entirely unwarranted. He believes that, with proper encouragement from this country, the islands will soon experience a period of prosperity; and, if advantage is taken of the present opportunity, not only will the goodwill of the people be forever secured, but mutual trade relations will be established on a firm and lasting basis, and, once established, will increase continuously, to the incalculable benefit of the citizens of both countries. So convinced is the Senator of the correctness of his contention that he says he would gladly vote for absolute free trade between the islands and this country, and, therefore, welcomes the proposed law as a long step in the right direction.

STATUE OF GENERAL SIGEL PROPOSED.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Representative Warner, of Illinois, introduced a bill to-day appropriating $50,000 for a statue of Major General Franz Sigel, to be erected in this city.

USED HER SPARS FOR FUEL.

Leyland Liner, Out of Fuel, Manages to Reach Port.

Queenstown, Jan. 12.—Having burned all of her coal supply and every available piece of wood on the ship for fuel, with which to make steam, the Leyland Line steamer Mexican, in command of Captain Parker, twenty-four days out from New-Orleans, bound to London, put into this port late to-day to obtain a sufficient supply of coal to enable her to reach her destination.

Captain Parker reports that extremely severe weather was encounter in mid-Atlantic, and his vessel's coal bunkers became exhausted four days ago. Since that time a quantity of timber, all the vessel's spars, her derricks and all woodwork which could be spared was burned.

PORTO RICO GIVES NAVAL STATIONS.

Island Will Grant Sites at San Juan and Culebra.

San Juan, P. R., Jan. 12.—The insular legislature was convened to-day and organized to hear Governor Hunt's message.

At the joint session of both houses to be held to-morrow the legislature will recommend that the island surrender all claim to those public lands which may be set aside by President Roosevelt for national purposes, and the legislature will grant sites for American naval stations here and at Culebra. It is understood that this plan is in pursuance of an agreement with regard to the location of naval stations in these waters which has been effected with Washington. The failure to provide for naval stations last year was due in part to the refusal of Porto Rico to surrender the desired territory without compensation.

SHOOTS MAN IN LOCKED ROOM.

Woman Charges that He Circulated Stories Damaging to Her.

Macon, Ga., Jan. 12.—Mrs. Effie L. Carson, wife of a railroad machinist, shot and instantly killed Robert A. Rigsby, a student in a business college, here to-day. The tragedy took place in the law office of Marmaduke G. Bayne, an attorney to whom she had gone for advice. Mrs. Carson at once delivered herself to the Sheriff. She was placed in jail, but subsequently was released on a bond of $1,000. The coroner's jury found a verdict of voluntary manslaugter.

Mrs. Carson was a teacher of telegraphy in another business college. She charged that Rigsby had circulated stories damaging to her character. She had gone to the lawyer with a paper for Rigsby to sign, exonerating her. The lawyer took the paper to the college, and submitted it to Rigsby, who declined to sign, but asked for a personal interview. He went to the lawyer's office, and immediately asked the lawyer and his stenographer to step into the hall. The door was closed at once and locked. In a few moments the shots rang out, and Mrs. Carson appeared, announcing that she had killed the man. She said that he applied an opprobrious epithet to her.

WOMEN IMMIGRANT INSPECTORS.

Five To Be Appointed at This Port to Break Up Immoral Traffic.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Jan. 12.—New-York is to have five women immigrant inspectors, whose duty it shall be to board incoming ocean liners down the Bay and make a thorough canvass of the female passengers in the first and second cabins, for the purpose of ascertaining the destination and intended vocations in this country of young women who come here alone. This is distinctly a move in the direction of preventing traffic in young women for immoral purposes, which recent investigations in Philadelphia and New-York have shown to exist to a deplorable extent.

Representation has been made to Secretary Shaw that at present there is no way in which first and second class cabin passengers may be inspected along what are termed "moral lines." Steerage passengers are landed at Ellis Island, where the representatives of the various religious and other organizations have opportunity to go among them, and where women brought here under false representation may be prevented from falling into the hands of such agencies as have been shown to exist in New-York and Philadelphia. It is said that many young women are brought to this country from France and Germany under the impression that they are to be employed as domestics and in other occupations, but are really intended for immoral purposes. In order to avoid possible detection at Ellis Island, these women have first and second cabin passage, and land in the city without detention at Ellis Island. The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union has presented this condition of affairs to Secretary Shaw with such force that he has decided to adopt the method suggested, and send women inspectors aboard ocean liners down the Bay, where the regular inspectors are taken aboard. In the run to the dock these women inspectors will have an opportunity to make plain to any one they may believe is coming to the United States under misapprehension what she may expect.

The decision of the Secretary to appoint women inspectors raises several perplexing questions. The qualifications of a woman immigrant inspector will have to be many and varied and of a most unusual character. She will have to be able to board an ocean liner in the teeth of a winter gale, climb up the side of the vessel, and then be able to converse with young women in every tongue and of every degree of intellect, besides having persuasive power as a moral agent. The Secretary will call on the Civil Service Commission for a list of elligibles, with their qualifications, and it is suggested that a new examination will have to be prepared by the Civil Service experts to set standards of excellence in ethics, languages and ladder climbing before a list can be prepared from which the Secretary is to obtain his female inspectors.

ALLEGES ORE SAMPLES WERE SALTED.

W. S. Stratton's Estate Sued for $6,000,000.

Denver, Jan. 12.—The Stratton Independence Company (Limited) to-day filed in the United States Court a suit for $6,000,000 against the executors and trustees of the Stratton estate and against I. Harry Stratton, heir-at-law. The complaint alleges that at the time the mine was sampled, preparatory to concluding the sale, which had been negotiated through the Venture Corporation, of London, the samples were "salted," so that the amount of ore, according to those samples, was valued at $7,000,000, when in reality the ore in sight was worth not more than $2,000,000. It is alleged that the sacks of samples were opened and sprinkled with silvanite.

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CORPORATE PUBLICITY.

The Practicable Limits of Its Enforcement Discussed by J. B. Dill.

Ithaca, N. Y., Jan. 12.—"Enforced Publicity for Corporations" was the subject discussed in an address delivered to-day before the Cornell University Law School by James B. Dill, of New-York City. In drawing a distinction between the practical and the theoretical in the proposals for securing corporate publicity the speaker instanced the so-called Roosevelt corporation act—more properly the Jenks corporation act—"the best, soundest and most scholarly scheme of corporate legislation ever presented to the State of New-York," which, however, he said, because of political influence, proved impracticable, and when rejected by the legislature became, as to that legislature, a theoretical and not a practical plan.

After referring to the difficulty of precise definition of the term publicity, Mr. Dill continued in part as follows:

I define public publicity as being information to the world as to the internal affairs and conduct of the company.

I define private publicity as being information to the stockholder and the creditor of the same degree and quality as if they were respectively creditors and partners in a business house.

In the judgment of your speaker public publicity carried to its fullest extent is at the present time impracticable and hence theoretical.

Private publicity is compatible with business privacy, while public publicity carried to its logical extent is the antithesis of business privacy.

If publicity is a legal right on the part of the public with respect to business companies, then I respectfully suggest that business privacy is entitled to the same standing as a legal right, and add that under the demand for public publicity the proper line of demarcation between public publicity and business privacy has never been presented to the satisfaction of the corporations.

Firmly convinced as I am that publicity must be a gradual growth, satisfied as I am that private publicity will not awaken the opposition of all corporations and of incorporated capital, I believe that private publicity, as I have defined it, is a practical measure which should be required and demanded to-day, and that it can be brought about.

The effect of incorporation should not make publicity less, but it should not, in the case of business companies, make publicity more.

To put the proposition in another way: Business privacy is an essential element of success both for the small organization and the greater undertaking. That business privacy is subject to the limitations of the demand for a proper publicity, and the relative legal standing of business privacy and of publicity, each and both, is not changed by the simple and mere fact that the business formerly transacted as a partnership is now transacted as a business company.

Against the great mercantile firms of this country no outcry is made for lack of publicity, and yet individuals and unincorporated associations are doing a business in this country which stands shoulder to shoulder with the business of the great combinations of industry against which the cry has been raised as to lack of publicity.

I concede as a part of private publicity that certain reports should be made by the corporation to the State for the purpose, if you please, of taxation; but at that point I stop and say that the fixing of the tax should be the end and purpose of the law, and that the end never justifies the means to the extent that the tax should be only the ostensible object, while the real purpose is to obtain information to be made more or less public.

I do not believe that, so long as the United States is made up of Americans, the American legislators will be able to teach the corporations frankness and directness of methods, which is publicity, by means which are themselves indirect and lack frankness.

Mr. Dill went on to discuss publicity as a legal duty, reaching the conclusion that lines of demarcation between those corporations which owe publicity as a legal duty and those of the same class which do not are difficult to establish.

Continuing, he said:

Violent changes in nature are productive of injurious results. Violent changes in industrial or financial matters are apt to lead to the same result. If, then, we can turn the tide of the corporate movement in favor of publicity, is it not practical, at least, while not claiming all for private publicity, to begin with private publicity?

There is moreover, this to be said. I have already intimated that corporations, good, bad and indifferent, would oppose public publicity carried out to its fullest extent, whereas there are indications that the better class of corporations would avail themselves gladly of a proper law requiring private publicity. Another argument in opposition to required public publicity and in favor of private publicity is that public publicity must be administered through public offices, which are usually filled by political appointees.

That kind of publicity which would compel a corporation practically to hang its ledger and account books, the records of its directors' meeting, executive committee and stockholders' meetings on the outside for the inspection of passers by, in the same manner as the druggist in some places hangs a directory on the outside of the store, attached by a chain,—that method of publicity will check corporate growth, will stop corporate advancement and will be productive of internal evils in the way of false bookkeeping, evasive accounts and statements as near to the line of perjury as that can be drawn without being actually criminal. "Ambulance chasers" (so called) and their allies are not limited in their attacks upon corporations and corporate enterprises to physical accident cases.

Let us satisfy the most energetic opponent of combinations and trusts, and for the moment classify the trust with the saloon. Publicity is required of the retail liquor dealer. He is required to have a license. He is forbidden to put screens and curtains in his front windows, and he is obliged, if he is open and doing business, to have a certain amount of light. All this is publicity. He gets a local license so that the authorities may know who is the local owner of the saloon and who is responsible for the conduct of that saloon. In the next place he is required to keep his curtains up, he is required to have a certain amount of light, he is forbidden to put screens in his windows, so that people from the outside can see who is there on the inside and can see what is going on. But with all this, what is commonly known as "public publicity" is not required, in that the saloonkeeper is not required to hang his ledger and his cash book and his journal on the outside doorknob. And why? Because this latter is business privacy. And if you accord to the saloonkeeper the right and privilege of business privacy, why take it away from the industrial combination?

In some respects the trust movement may be said to be similar to the automobile movement in this country.

The automobilist and his machine presented dangers to the public. We had accidents, collisions and various troubles until regulation was necessary. This regulation took on in part the form of publicity, but the most important publicity was private publicity.

When automobiles were first placed on the market the machinery was boxed in, not apparent to the purchaser. The first object in inspecting a machine was not to see the color of the wheels, or the shape of the body, but was to judge the engine, the motive power, and the purchaser required all the coverings to be removed from the motive power so that he might examine the mechanism, and unless that passed muster the machine was not purchased.

The result was that the demand made by the purchaser drove the bad machines from the market and increased the sale of the good machines.

But even after this there was a necesity for further publicity, for the reason that a good machine in the hands of a bad driver often resulted in accident, and so enforced publicity was required, to classify, to determine where the machine belonged, and, in case of violation of the law, to identify the person properly responsible for such violation. Neither the automobile manufacturer nor the automobile owner was required to comply with public publicity to the destruction of business property.

In advocating a national corporation law the speaker said:

The drift of State legislation is away from, rather than toward, a rigid administration of economic propositions, in the matter of corporation law. Publicity to be effectual must be by federal legislation. Federal legislation is of two kinds, direct and indirect. That is to say, publicity must be procured either through the extension of the interstate commerce powers of the government or by direct legislation authorizing the incorporation of companies under a national act. The majority of the bills now before Congress and the method most commonly advocated is what is known as the national control over State organizations through the Interstate Commerce act. The other is known as a national corporation act. The real issue in both procedures is precisely the same, namely, that of centralization under a federal government, as opposed to State rights.

The route by way of the Interstate Commerce act seems most popular with the politician, for the reason that the principle involved of centralization as against State rights is somewhat concealed. But history repeats itself, and in the present bills before Congress we have a repetition of the struggle which this country went through before the establishment of the national banks. Various substitutes were attempted before the organization of national banks. All failed, precisely as, in my opinion, all the present attempts to enforce publicity through the Interstate Commerce act will also fail. Centralization is the foundation of these large organizations, and if the regulation of these large corporations means centralization in the national government, then it is better to face that question at once. A national control of corporations, to be effective, must eventually result in national corporations.

REPUBLICAN SENATE CAUCUS.

To Be Held Soon to Decide on an Order of Business.

(By The Associated Press.)

Washington, Jan. 12.—There will be a caucus of Republican Senators soon to decide on an order of business for the Senate. The Steering Committee has asked each Republican Senator for his opinion as to what legislation he thinks should be pressed at this session. When the replies are received the committee will formulate a programme for caucus approval. It is known that a majority of the Republican Senators are opposed to the Omnibus Statehood bill, but as a minority of the Republicans are much interested in that measure, it is expected that the disposition of this matter will cause a contest.

SORRY HE WROTE LIFE OF MOODY.

Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman Settles Controversy in Evangelical Circles.

Public announcement was made yesterday at the meeting of the Presbyterian Ministers' Association of the settlement of a controversy which has caused a deal of trouble in evangelical circles in the last three years, and was due originally to the publication of a life of the late Dwight L. Moody by the Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman. This biography was issued prior to the publication of the life of Mr. Moody by his son, William R. Moody. The friends of the Moody family not only regarded the biography by the son as in a sense the "authorized" life, but they felt that Dr. Chapman had no right to intrude in that field. Other lives of Mr. Moody were written, but criticism was directed against Dr. Chapman particularly, because he had been so closely associated with Mr. Moody, and because for a time at least his publisher caused it to appear that his would be the authorized life.

The statement was made yesterday by Dr. Chapman himself. It contained no particulars as to the conditions on which the controversy had been adjusted, but merely gave the result, with an expression of regret. The reading of the document created an impression at the meeting, and afterward much satisfaction was expressed that the cause of controversy among Gospel workers had been cleared away.

The statement, in part, was as follows:

As circumstances developed I made a mistake of judgment in writing the book on Mr. Moody's life three years ago. I am sorry that I ever did it. I wish I never had. More than a year ago there was an adjustment of the difficulty between myself and Mr. Moody's family. No public statement was made concerning this settlement, but for the sake of the cause of Christ, and also that those who have any knowledge of the past difficulty may realize that absolutely no differences now exist between us, both W. R. Moody and myself, after meeting in the office of a mutual friend, John Willis Baer, desire to state that all misunderstandings have been put aside.

In an address the Rev. Dr. John F. Carson, of the Central Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, said:

"What a magnificent sensation it would make if some of our rich men should give $1,000,000 to our Home Mission Board for evangelistic work! And why not? When they give millions for colleges and for libraries, why should they not give millions to save the souls of men?"

Before the meeting closed, Dr. Chapman asked all the ministers present who were willing to pledge themselves to endeavor to forward the present movement to stand up. Nearly all present rose.

CHARGED WITH AIDING ALIEN.

Said To Be First Arrest of Kind Ever Made Here.

Alfred Velebil, of No. 341 East Seventy-fifth-st., was arrested yesterday on the complaint of the immigration authorities, charged with aiding Jan Simek, an alien, to land illegally. This is the first arrest ever made in this port under this section of the federal statutes. According to the sworn complaint of H. F. Klauber, of No. 417 East Seventy-second-st., on September 20 last, the Board of Special Inquiry at Ellis Island voted to exclude as an undesirable immigrant Jan Simek, who had arrived a few days previous on the Bremen from Bohemia. Simek had no means, and owing to his advanced years, he admitting to seventy-two, it was feared he would become at once a public charge.

Velebil, it is declared, swore that Simek was his father-in-law, and that he had only come to America to pay him a four months' visit. He promised, it is asserted, that if Simek was allowed to land he (Velebil) would see that Simek did not become a public charge, nor lack money to return to Bohemia when his visit was finished.

Klauber swears that after the board had permitted Simek to land Simek informed him that he had no daughter, and that Velebil declared that the woman with whom he was then living was not his wife, nor was she the daughter of Simek. Velebil also told Klauber, according to the latter, that he had furnished the money to pay Simek's passage from Bohemia, and that he proposed to get money through a circular appealing to the Bohemians for alms, and purporting to be signed and sent out by Simek.

A copy of the circular, printed in Bohemian, was attached to the papers in the case, as was likewise a translation. It first referred to the destitute condition of the subscriber, Simek, and the fact that he had come to America to "gain his inheritance," but that he had been prevented by a lack of means. "I must again with my weak old arms earn a piece of bread," read the circular, "that I shall not starve from hunger, shedding bloody tears for my inheritance, and complaining bitterly of my cruel fate, full of hard work." The circular then tells how Simek's sister must "with a beggar's stick" go out from door to door for a "crust of bread." The circular also stated that Simek hoped to get "a careless age," and ended with the appeal, "countrymen, do not forsake the oppressed." A postscript was attached asking that funds be sent at once.

Velebil when arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields denied that he had in any way violated the law, and was paroled in the custody of his counsel until this morning, when he promised to furnish bail.

TAKES LIFE WITH BABY ON HIS ARM.

Friends of Brooklyn Man Say Excessive Cigarette Smoking Led to Suicide.

With his left arm encircling his two-year-old daughter, James Foster, with his right hand, pulled the trigger of a .32-calibre revolver and sent a deadly bullet into his brain yesterday morning. Foster, who was only twenty years old, had a good position in a pawnbroker's office, and lived in comfortable circumstances with his wife and child at No. 99 Diamond-st., where he killed himself.

When Mrs. Foster, who was preparing breakfast in the kitchen, rushed into the bedroom and saw her child lying on her husband's breast and both covered with blood, she imagined that both were dead, and became hysterical. Ambulance Surgeon Straub from the Williamsburg Hospital devoted all his time to the mother. The shock had left her in a serious condition.

Friends of Foster attribute his suicide to mental trouble, brought on by excessive cigarette smoking.

N. Y. UNIVERSITY TO HAVE A SYNDIC.

This Title to Go to Chancellor's Son, Who Will Assist Dr. MacCracken.

The council of the University of New-York yesterday created the position of university syndic, and offered it to John H. MacCracken, the eldest son of the Chancellor.

The committee on ways and means reported that a few friends of the university, who withheld their names, had proffered an annual endowment for six years for the support of an additional officer in the general administration. The givers of this fund believe that the temporary disablement of the chancellor last spring was due to overwork, and that help should be provided for his office. The committee's report continued:

The syndic's duties shall include the maintenance of office hours at Washington Square, the passing upon monthly bills of the university, the editing of "The Bi-Weekly Bulletin," the caring for the relations of the university to the several educational bodies of which it is a member, the caring for the university's business with the government, whether city, State or national, including the annual reports required; and, further, such additional portion of the duties now assigned by statute to the chancellor as may be delegated by him to the syndic, subject to the approval of the council.

Dr. John H. MacCracken has been for the last four years president of Westminster College, Missouri. His term of office will begin on September 1, 1903.

The report adds:

The committee have been led to the choice of the name syndic, which has not been in use hitherto in America, by many good precedents, and by its suitableness to this new office. In the University of Cambridge, England, syndics are appointed from time to time for specific duties. In the University of Paris, according to Rashdall's history, there was associated with the rector the "syndicus, who was afterward known as the promotor universitatis." According to Compeyre's "Life of Abelard" the syndic was found not only at Paris, but at the University of Bologna and of Padua, and of Pisa as well.

The council also decided to establish a degree of Doctor Juris, with the abbreviation of J. D. The degree will be granted only to such students as present for admission evidence of graduation from an approved college, with a non-professional academic degree, and who thereafter complete three years' study of law of not less than fourteen hours a week.

A resolution of regret at the death of Dean Charles Waldo Haskins of the School of Commerce was adopted, and Joseph French was named to be acting dean until the end of the year.

The medical committee reported that the free dispensary at First-ave. and Twenty-sixth-st. was swamped by an attendance of about five hundred patients a day.

TO DIRECT PRUDENTIAL COMPANY.

The Prudential Life Insurance Company of America elected the following board of directors yesterday morning at the Newark office: United States Senator John F. Dryden, Leslie D. Ward, Edgar B. Ward, Theodore C. E. Blanchard, Seth A. Keeney, Frederick C. Blanchard, Edward Kanouse, Forrest F. Dryden, Jerome Taylor, William T. Carter, Jacob E. Ward, Anthony R. Kuser, Uzal H. McCarter and Wilbur S. Johnson.

TO UNITE FIREMEN'S SOCIETIES.

An effort to harmonize two rival benevolent associations in the Fire Department has been made by the appointment of conference committees. The older of the two associations is the Firemen's Mutual Benevolent Association, a secret organization, membership in which has been limited to firemen below the rank of lieutenant. Ex-Captain James D. Clifford, who was dismissed from the department for too much political activity in connection with the association's efforts to secure the passage of a bill at Albany to force the adoption of a two platoon system in the department, is the president of the association. The other association is the Fire Department Benevolent Association, which includes among its members officers and firemen of all ranks. Ex-Chief Croker's interest in it made it known as the "Chief's Association." Captain Patrick J. Graham is president of it. The plan is to bring the two associations together, and have only one association, from which political activity in the line of raising corruption funds for the promotion of two platoon legislation will be barred.

Commissioner Sturgis said yesterday that the effort to harmonize the two associations had his unqualified approval.

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Chinchilla, Lynx, Skunk, Marten	15% "
Royal Ermine, Mink, Sealskin, Persian Lamb	10% "
Imperial Russian Sable, Hudson Bay Sable	15% "
Men's fur lined overcoats; some as low as $85, $100, $150, $200, $300, $400, $500 up	15% "
Fur lined circulars, $40, $50, $65, $85 up	20% "
Sleigh Robes, Esquimau Dog, Japan Goat, Bear, Squirrel, Natural Otter, Sealskin, Mink, Hudson Bay Sable, extra large and medium sizes, $25, $40, $50, $75, $100, $125 up	15% "

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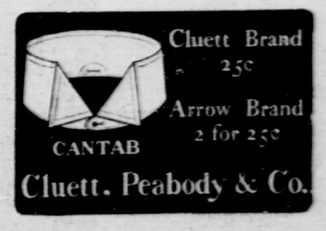

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