DEFIANCE TO PACKERS

Refuse to Sell to "Unholy Combination," Says Stockmen's President.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 13.—The sixth annual convention of the National Livestock Association began a four days' meeting here to-day. The attendance is greater than at any previous gathering of the association. John W. Springer, of Denver, president of the association, made the opening speech. He said in part:

Let it be understood here and now that the American stock man proposes to take care of himself, and that he is not a supplicant at the doors of the Federal Congress for any subsidy, for any bonus or for any policy which seeks "forty acres and a mule." But we do serve notice on the vote beseeching politician that the livestock interests must receive protection from the Congress of the United States just as long as the finished products made from our raw materials are heavily protected. We believe that a tariff must be retained on hides, wool, meat and animals in order that the American stock raiser may not be discriminated against. We must again at this and the next session of the Federal Congress thwart the highly protected manufacturers from down East in their selfish demand for free hides and free wool.

Our interests firmly and fully believe in a reciprocity which reciprocates. We advocate a give and take policy such as the great McKinley outlined. Not only this, but we advocate that the Congress of the United States pass a bill directing the President, whenever in his judgment it may be necessary, to retaliate against any foreign government arbitrarily and unjustly discriminating against American goods or products when the same is as wholly unjustifiable as the proposed German tariff bill now under consideration in Germany, which, if passed, will exclude from that country 25 per cent of all our meat exports. The alleged excuse is that our canned meats, etc., are diseased and dangerous to the health of the people of the Fatherland, which we all know is false in every particular.

We are also strenuously in favor of the proposed bill to amend the Interstate Commerce law, in order that this commission may have authority to compel obedience to its own orders and decrees. The confessed idiocy of keeping up a high-priced list of five interstate commerce commissioners who hear cases, look wise and secure no results, is in keeping with a justice of the peace in Missouri declaring a federal statute unconstitutional and calling on a Missouri constable to arrest the government.

We are now urging upon Congress that a census of all livestock animals on ranch and farm be taken every five years, and promptly published, in order that the breeder and feeder may know what animals are ready for the market. If the general government will give us a complete census every five years we can easily publish the figures for the intervening years from our national headquarters.

As to the proposed merger of the packers at Chicago, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Sioux City, Omaha and Fort Worth, President Springer said:

Never before was such an unholy combination attempted. Not content with amassing colossal fortunes in the past two decades from the stock raisers of the West, these same "packers" now blossom out as would be dictators. The stockmen of the United States have over $4,000,000,000 working capital. If forced to do so, you can build packing plants of your own, kill your own stock, market the product and undersell any packing house trust. We have men outside this "charmed circle" who have money, brains and energy, and with these three they also have hearts left in their physical anatomies. Let us pronounce sentence that if this merger is consummated, it can operate its $500,000,000 merger without cattle, without sheep and without hogs, for we own the raw material, and we will refuse to sell to any packing house combine.

Charles F. Martin, of Denver, secretary of the association, followed with his annual report. In regard to the increase in the membership it said:

The membership of the association has steadily increased, but not to the extent of the previous year, for the reason that most of the active organizations in the United States are now members. The individual membership has increased very satisfactorily, extending to Canada, Mexico, Hawaii, and inquiries have been received from stockmen in the Straits Settlements of the East Indies.

MR. ROCKEFELLER'S LOAN.

To Bible Class He Speaks of Classmate Whom He Lent $200, and Who Paid Interest.

The Young Men's Bible class of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, of which John D. Rockefeller, jr., is leader, gave an informal reception for its friends in the church last night. The speakers were George Foster Peabody, Edward M. Shepard, Dr. Johnson, pastor of the church, and Mr. Rockefeller.

Mr. Shepard said: "Many fear that the study of the Bible was to be lost and perish, but the work of this class indicates that it is not to perish. Our citizenship has been builded on the Book, and the very utterance of familiar intercourse has come from the study of the Bible. It is the impression that life in our age has become commonplace and dull; a routine life, every day the same for ninety-nine men out of a hundred. When Burke said that the days of chivalry were past, he was mistaken. There are more heroes to-day than ever. There is grander use of the Bible to-day than ever. The world grows better every year."

Mr. Rockefeller said: "There was a classmate of mine in college, a New-England boy in a factory town, whose father worked in a shoe factory. For two years he worked as a stage carpenter in order to get enough money to start in college with. Finally, in college, he showed real ability in history. He left college and went West. I loaned him $200. He coached a football team, and finally was made a professor of history. From time to time he sent me the interest on the money, and paid part of the principal. He wrote me he had married, and I sent him the cancelled note as a wedding present. He returned the note, saying it was an honest debt, and he intended to pay it. A short time ago he wrote me that he had taken the prize of the American Historical Society for the best book on American history. From the shoe factory to taking the prize for the best book on American history is a big jump, and I do not believe that he has reached the top yet."

SINGERS ARRIVE ON KAISERIN.

Aloys Burgtaller, the tenor, arrived yesterday, with Mme. Reuss-Belce, the soprano, on the Kaiserin Maria Theresia. Mr. Burgtaller, who will shortly make his début in this country as Siegmund in "Die Walküre" at Philadelphia, is about twenty-eight years old.

He was once a watchmaker in the Bavarian mountains, where he was discovered by Director Levy, of the Munich Opera House. At Herr Levy's suggestion he settled for some years at Bayreuth, where he studied under the immediate supervision of Frau Cosima Wagner and Professor Kniese. There, later on, he sang with success many important parts in the Wagner repertory, including Siegfried, Siegmund, Froh, Eric (in "Der Fliegende Holländer") and Parsifal. Since his Bayreuth début he has appeared, only in the Wagner music drama, at the Frankfort Opera House.

Mme. Reuss-Belce, since she was last heard here, has sung Fricka at Bayreuth.

Joseph Rippon, manager of the Halifax and Bermuda Cable Company, who is on his way to inspect the cable station at Bermuda, also arrived on the Kaiserin Maria Theresia. Later he is to go to Halifax. He said he did not anticipate any serious depreciation of the value of the cable because of Marconi's work.

The Very Rev. Dr. John Proctor arrived yesterday on the Ivernia. He comes here at the order of the Master General of the Dominican Order to inspect the Dominican house in California.

A man was found on the second day out hid in a potato bin. He gave his name as Max Friedman, twenty years old, and said he was going to Hoboken to get work. A collection of $55 was given to him by the passengers. He was detained at Ellis Island.

FORMER DETECTIVE SET FREE.

William H. Rynders, a former detective sergeant who was attached to the District Attorney's Office and resigned from the police force after he was arrested and charged with the larceny of $100 which had been placed in his custody, was released by Justice Cowing yesterday after a jury had failed to agree on a verdict in his case. It was reported that the jury stood 9 to 3 for acquittal. Rynders's defense was that he lost the money which had been given to him to take to the property clerk. It was marked money which had been used in the alleged bribery case against Thomas J. Ford, a deputy tax commissioner. Ford was tried and acquitted.

CALLS CONVENTION IN WASHINGTON.

Detroit, Jan. 13.—Mayor W. C. Maybury to-day issued the call for the reassembling of the Detroit "Get Coal" convention at Washington on January 27.

What's the Use of Suffering

when relief is so easy to procure? Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar cures colds and coughs quickly and certainly. It is the sort of medicine that should be on hand. Get it of your druggist.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute.

GOOD DAY FOR DISBROW.

No Evidence To Be Admitted Relative to Death of Miss Lawrence.

Riverhead, Long Island, Jan. 13.—The twelfth juror in the trial of Louis A. Disbrow, indicted for the murder of Clarence Foster at Good Ground in June, was obtained soon after court opened this afternoon. Judge Maddox then ordered District Attorney Smith to proceed with his case.

The District Attorney said that he would show by witnesses that Disbrow had murdered Foster and Miss Lawrence. He said he would prove that Foster had died from concussion of the brain, caused by a blow on the head, struck by the defendant. He would also prove that on the night of June 9 three persons left the shore of Tiana Bay in a rowboat, and that only one person returned in it, and that person was Louis A. Disbrow. He said that he would prove that while they were in the boat Disbrow and Foster had a fight, and Disbrow struck Foster the blow on the head, which killed him. There was a strong motive for the crime, he said. Foster and Disbrow had been rivals for the affections of Miss Lawrence, and Disbrow was jealous of Foster.

As soon as the District Attorney had finished he began to call witnesses, and those he first called were a decided benefit for the defence.

J. W. Caffrey, the lifesaver from East Quogue who went out in the bay on the morning Foster's body was found and brought the body to the shore, was closely questioned about the cut, abrasion or scratch over Foster's eye, and was positive it was nothing serious, only an abrasion. He was positive blood did not flow from it. This was the first of the witnesses to deal a blow to the prosecution.

The next reverse sustained by the District Attorney was while L. W. Wells, the Good Ground liveryman, was on the stand. Mr. Smith made an effort to show that Disbrow had been passing bogus checks in Good Ground to obtain the money with which he paid his part of the trips the trio made. Mr. Miles objected, and Justice Maddox refused to allow this line of evidence. Mr. Wells also told of seeing Disbrow and Miss Lawrence in the rig with Foster, and the District Attorney tried to bring in the fact that Miss Lawrence was dead. Mr. Miles objected, and Justice Maddox ruled that: "No evidence relating to the death of the Lawrence girl may be introduced in this case. It is not admissible here; it is a separate matter not covered by the indictment."

The quick succession of witnesses in the afternoon was surprising, and it was continued in the evening session.

TELLS OF $250,000 OFFER TO JUDGE.

Lawyer Says It Was Made by Senator Clark's Son in Copper Suit.

Butte, Mont., Jan. 13.—Jesse B. Roote, formerly one of the leading attorneys for Senator W. A. Clark, gave sensational testimony in the disbarment proceedings against A. J. Shores, chief counsel for the Amalgamated Copper Mining Company, who is accused of attempting to bribe Judge J. Edward Harney to render a decision favorable to the Amalgamated Company in its litigation over the Minnie Healy mine, a property valued at about $10,000,000.

Mr. Roote testified that the representatives of the Amalgamated company were attempting to secure a new trial and was given the choice to Judge Harney of confessing that he had received a bribe from the Heinzes for his decision, or of being confronted with damaging affidavits. These affidavits, since published, were of a sensational character.

Continuing his testimony Mr. Roote said that Charles W. Clark, son of Senator Clark, had offered to give Harney $250,000 if he would tell all he knew about the bribery rumors and acknowledging that he had been wrongly influenced by the Heinze interests in rendering his decision in the Minnie Healey case.

PLANS FOR AQUARIUM ANNOUNCED.

New Roof for More Light Wanted—Directors of Zoological Society Elected.

The New-York Zoological Society held its ninth annual meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria last night and elected as members of the board of directors of the class of 1906 Levi P. Morton, Andrew Carnegie, Morris K. Jesup, John L. Cadwalader, Philip Schuyler, John S. Barnes, Madison Grant, William White Niles, Samuel Thorne, Henry A. C. Taylor, Hugh J. Chisholm and William D. Sloane.

Professor Henry Fairchild Osborn, vice-president and chairman of the executive committee, presided, and also read the report of the executive committee. The last year was said to have been the most important in the history of the society, in respect both of the amount of work done and in the importance of the work. In the course of the year there were seven hundred thousand visitors at the Zoological Park. The lion house, the most perfect building of its kind in the world, was expected to be opened to the public some time in February, and the antelope house in the fall. According to the report there are 503 animals, representing 141 species, in the park; 890 specimens of birds, representing 193 species, and 772 reptiles, representing 114 species.

Reports, illustrated by stereopticon views, were presented by W. T. Hornaday, director of the park, and Charles H. Townsend, director of the aquarium. C. William Beebe, curator of birds, spoke on "The Psychology of Birds," and R. L. Ditmars, curator of reptiles, told of "The Food Habits of Reptiles."

Mr. Townsend said there were fully five thousand visitors at the aquarium every day the year round, which was the largest attendance at any aquarium in the world. The changes contemplated at the aquarium would require that the roof be taken almost entirely off to obtain more light, and in order to obtain room for more large tanks it was hoped that permission might be obtained from the city to build an engine house outside of the main building. A photographic department had been planned, and a department that would be able to supply the teachers of the public schools with biological specimens for their class work.

The announcement was made by Professor Osborn that Mr. Beebe and Mr. Ditmars, who have been assistant curators, were hereafter to be curators.

EDISON, JR., SELLS HIS NAME AGAIN.

His Father Asks Court to Enjoin Its Use.

Once again Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, is in trouble through the sale of the Edison name by his eldest son, Thomas A. Edison, jr., and the assistance of the United States Circuit Court has been invoked by the elder Mr. Edison, who asks that the Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Chemical Company, of No. 14 Stone-st., this city, be enjoined from a further use of the name.

Through his counsel, Howard W. Hayes, of No. 761 Broad-st., Newark, Mr. Edison has made a motion in the United States Circuit Court for an accounting and a preliminary injunction against the Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Chemical Company.

An affidavit of Thomas A. Edison, jr., is attached to the petition, in which he states that he was one of the corporators of the Thomas A. Edison, Jr., Chemical Company. Shortly after the Edison Electric Company had been enjoined from the use of the name "Edison" he was approached by one of the men interested in the old company, young Edison swears, who induced him to sell them the use of his name for a new company.

The papers in the case were served yesterday by a deputy United States marshal at the company's office in Stone-st. The only person the officer could find there who would admit being in charge was a Miss Mott, upon whom the papers were served.

PRAISES C. VANDERBILT'S MEMORY.

The twenty-seventh anniversary celebration of the Railroad Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association was held at the home of the organization, No. 361 Madison-ave., last night. The ceremonies were attended by many men prominent in railroad circles. There were also many fashionably gowned women present.

The principal speaker of the evening was St. Clair McKelway, of Brooklyn. Speaking of the home of the local branch, Mr. McKelway said that the memory of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, who made the home possible, was entitled to the everlasting respect of all religious people and altruists. Speaking of the relations existing between the railroads and the newspapers, Mr. McKelway said that the best way the newspapers could treat the railroads was by fair and just criticism.

The meeting was presided over by Edward V. W. Rossiter. The other speakers were William C. Brown, third vice-president of the New-York Central; J. F. Deems, general superintendent of motive power; James Stokes and Walter C. Douglas. There was singing by the Lotus Glee Club.

The annual report of the secretary showed that the combined membership of the 129 branches of the association was upward of 50,000 and that the local association had gained 300 new members in the last year. It also showed that the contributions of the workingmen belonging to the association in the last year had been greater than that of the railroad companies. The secretary's report also showed that there was pressing need of additional facilities in the various local branch houses.

MURPHY ON TRUSTS.

The Governor Emphasizes the Rights of Corporations.

The first annual message of Governor Murphy to the New-Jersey legislature is one of the most interesting State papers submitted to that body in many years. In dealing with the relations of New-Jersey to the trust question, he said:

The legislation of this State for the last thirty years has been so wise and has so won the confidence of the public, that corporations to the number of many thousands have taken advantage of its laws to incorporate under them. It is the impression of some who are ignorant of the facts that the corporation laws of New-Jersey are especially liberal and that corporations organized under them have unusual and perhaps unwise powers. This is not so. The New-Jersey law recognizes the right of property to protection. It recognizes, as well, the right of the people to equal protection. It allows no oppression of the people by the corporation. It allows no unjust assault upon the corporation by the people to be effective. It carefully and justly guards the interest of both.

Corporations that want to do a dishonest business have a hard time of it under the New-Jersey law. Corporations that desire to conduct their business as honest men conduct theirs are protected as fully and completely as is any individual in the State, but not more. New-Jersey has justly won the confidence of the country because its laws protect alike, and with equal justice, the rights of the people and the rights of property. The result of this confidence has been that so great a number of corporations have organized under her laws that the fees and taxes from this source are sufficient to pay the annual expenses of the State, to pay a large proportion of the cost of our public education and to leave a handsome surplus besides. Other States, envious of our prosperity, have copied our laws, reduced our fees and solicited our business. Their success has not been important. Our revenues from this source continue to increase. The inference is fair that it is because of the greater confidence the country has in that public sentiment back of our laws that makes our laws secure.

In the last ten years the corporations organized under our beneficent laws have paid the State the large sum of $13,000,000, and for the last three years the payments have averaged $2,227,346. These corporations represent every conceivable industry. Their capitalization is many billions, and the number of stockholders is hundreds of thousands, if not millions. We have taken their money and sold them the charter under which they do their business. We continue to take their money each year in the shape of taxes, for which we give them the continued protection of our laws. The State has its obligations to these stockholders. Let us live up to them frankly and manfully, and not be ashamed of being honest.

I call your attention to the advisability of passing a law requiring litigants who seek to enjoin corporations or others in the State from carrying out plans adopted by them to give a bond of indemnity to the party attacked, in such sum as the Chancellor shall deem proper, in case it be finally determined that the applicant for the injunction was not entitled to the writ. I am informed such a law exists in New-York State. The matter is important, and I hope the legislature will take such action as in its judgment it may deem wise.

OPPOSES PUBLIC SCHOOL IN TOMBS.

President Burlingham of the Board of Education Calls Mr. Willard's Method Admirable.

The proposed opening of a public school class in the Tombs Prison is not meeting with favor from some of the school authorities. C. C. Burlingham, president of the Board of Education, said yesterday:

The Tombs already has a school which has been recognized a long time as being admirably adapted to the existing conditions there. I refer to the school conducted by David Willard, a probation officer, who is acting under the auspices of the Public Education Association. This school would be discontinued if a public school class were opened, and I question whether a formal school would be as useful as the class now conducted. Boys are, as a rule, left in the prison only two or three days, and in this time Mr. Willard becomes acquainted with them to see that their cases are thoroughly understood in court. Frequently these boys are committed to Mr. Willard's care, so that his influence does not end after the three days' acquaintance. The Board of Education could not do more than supply a teacher, and two or three days' instruction would not do much toward educating the boys.

THINKS WILL SOLVE IRISH PROBLEM.

Captain Shawe-Taylor Here in Aid of Land Purchase Bill.

Captain Shawe-Taylor, whose efforts to effect a satisfactory settlement of the landlord and tenant problem in Ireland have attracted considerable attention, arrived here on the Ivernia yesterday. He is a member of the Land Conference Committee which convened in Dublin on January 3. He comes here to sound the Irish-American sentiment in regard to the Irish Land Purchase bill, to be introduced in Parliament next March by Charles Wyndham, Under Secretary for Ireland.

Captain Shawe-Taylor said that while his father, Walter Shawe-Taylor, owned seven thousand acres in Adrahan, County Galway, he personally did not own a foot of land. This enabled him to get a hearing from both landlord and tenant. The recent conference was the first of its kind in Ireland, he declared, and had he not had some success previously in reconciling conflicting interests in regard to the excise laws in Ireland he thought he could not have obtained a hearing. He was secretary of the conference.

Speaking of the new Land bill, he said:

We want the government to assist in the purchasing of the land for the tenants. It is to be a co-operative plan which will enable the tenant to get the money at the lowest interest. Some tenants are now paying a rental of £5 or more a year. If our bill is sanctioned by Parliament, the tenant will pay about £4 a year, and after a time will become the owner of his farm.

Not alone will the tenant be benefited, but the landlord, who is now socially ostracised and boycotted, will then be safe, and free from annoyance, for there will be no longer any cause for trouble.

I have come to this country to talk matters over with those interested in the subject. I have letters to many of your public men, among them President Roosevelt, W. Bourke Cockran and Cardinal Gibbons.

If this matter is properly handled it means a new and contented Ireland. I believe that those who are now expatriates, whether they are prosperous or not, will then go back to the old country.

The present rent rolls of Ireland amount to about £150,000,000 a year. The present Land bill will greatly decrease the government expenses, for it means a reduction of the constabulary, the abolishment in time of the Land Commission, the reduction of the civil list and much less legal expense for the government to bear.

SHAKE-UP IN DETECTIVE BUREAU.

The work of reorganizing the detective force was continued yesterday by Police Commissioner Greene. He ordered fifteen men out of the bureau at Police Headquarters and fifteen policemen from precincts to take their places. These changes are made on the recommendation of Inspector Brooks, the chief of the detectives. They are the first of many that Brooks may recommend in the reorganization of his force.

Four detective sergeants are ordered reduced to patrol duty and sent into precincts. They are Edward J. Armstrong, John Barry, Patrick J. Finley and Thomas J. Munday. It is not the first time that Armstrong has been set back from detective sergeant to patrolman. The loss of rank in the case of the four sergeants means also the loss of $600 a year in pay to each of them. As detective sergeants they received $2,000 a year. As patrolmen they will receive only $1,400 a year.

The twelve detective officers sent out of the bureau are O. H. Beagan, T. A. Brady, J. J. Burke, T. A. Butler, J. J. Cronin, W. H. Dunn, John Hennessey, Charles F. Manning, J. M. Millmore, William Mulcare, Israel Rosenberg and Ladislaus Stranskey. These men are patrolmen who have been detailed to detective work in the bureau for some time. They lose no pay by the change, but they have to resume patrol duty.

Roundsman Alfred W. Thor, of Inspector Brooks's inspection staff, is made a detective sergeant and assigned to work in the bureau.

Fifteen patrolmen who have been doing ordinary patrol duty in precincts in Manhattan for years are suddenly transferred to the bureau at Police Headquarters as detective officers. They are Edward O'Connor, George D. Misick, J. M. O'Rourke, Joseph McKay, Michael Larkin, L. W. Rochester, W. J. Maher, Alfred Mendelsohn, D. J. Callahan, Terence Shields, Cornelius Sheehan, P. F. Lynch, S. J. Reardon, John E. Butler and John W. England, jr.

The changes, although announced yesterday, will not go into effect until to-morrow morning, because some of the men who have been doing detective duty for years will have to get new uniforms before they can begin doing patrol duty. It is understood that the fifteen new detective officers will have the opportunity to show their fitness for the new work, and some of them will be raised to detective sergeants if they do well.

CHANGE IN BANK TAX.

State Controller Suggests It in Report—Other Recommendations.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, Jan. 13.—Nathan L. Miller, the State Controller, in his report to the legislature, which will be submitted to-morrow, says that, assuming that annual appropriations made by the legislature continue approximately at $22,000,000, it will be necessary for the legislature to provide additional revenue from indirect sources of $6,000,000, "in order to relieve permanently the people of the State from the burden of direct State taxation." The report is in part as follows:

The State debt at the close of the fiscal year amounted to $9,920,000, with an accumulation in the canal debt sinking fund of $2,545,115 61, to meet the proportionate part of this obligation.

The cash balance in the State Treasury of all funds, September 30, was $10,229,853 91. Adding to this amount the advances made on account of the appropriations of 1902, and deducting the unexpended balances of the appropriations made prior to 1902, the actual surplus would be $8,001,346 56.

This amount, exclusive of the free school and canal fund surplus, exceeds the estimate made in the previous year's report of the general fund surplus by the sum of $2,043,702 72, and is significant from the fact that the direct taxes, which formed a part of the receipts of the fiscal year, were $3,879,847 38 less than the direct taxes of the year previous, and is principally accounted for by the increase in receipts over estimates from corporation and transfer taxes and from interest on Treasury deposits.

The following table shows the receipts and expenditures:

RECEIPTS.

Direct State taxes, including special taxes for judges, stenographers, etc.	$6,973,663 82
Tax on corporations	6,226,183 18
Tax on organization of corporations	380,567 11
Tax on transfers	3,303,554 72
Liquor tax	4,221,671 99
Non-resident taxes	64,951 56
Insurance Department, for expenses	270,219 65
Bank Department, for expenses	124,722 23
Railroad Commission, for expenses	75,204 56
Fees for public officers	180,291 97
State institutions, sales, etc.	321,428 63
Canals, miscellaneous	46,775 75
Canals, principal and interest on bonds for sinking fund	162,445 51
Trust funds, including principal and interest on bonds	473,312 20
Miscellaneous receipts	835,782 85
Total	$23,680,775 43

EXPENDITURES.

State departments' commissions, etc.	$2,350,354 08
Charitable institutions, including hospitals for insane	6,803,762 25
Educational purposes	5,367,016 85
Canals, for all purposes	2,263,092 29
Legislature	615,195 29
Legislative printing, including advertising	724,664 90
Judiciary	1,019,515 57
National Guard, including arsenals and armories	648,735 95
Principal and interest on public defense bonds	131,500 00
State prisons, asylums for insane criminals and penitentiaries	1,075,815 94
Public buildings	249,857 15
Improvement of highways	501,173 86
Adirondack Park and Catskill Preserve	93,722 50
Refunds, Excise Department	207,154 56
Palisades Commission	100,000 00
Niagara Reservation	56,957 25
Pan-American Exposition	73,654 42
Quarantine	96,733 53
Agricultural societies and farmers institutes	182,145 66
Abolition of grade crossings	110,748 64
Trust fund transactions, less amount included in payments for educational purposes	202,147 44
Miscellaneous	280,352 22
Total	$23,220,272 68

ASKS CHANGE IN BANK TAX.

As the receipts from indirect sources have been constantly increasing, the Controller states that the actual surplus on October 1, 1903, is likely to approximate $3,000,000, and amply justifies the relief afforded the taxpayers in not levying any direct tax for the support of the government the last fiscal year.

The attention of the legislature is called to the system of loaning of the United States Deposit Fund upon real estate security, as now required by law. During the last year the net income from the $1,592,120 18 in the hands of the loan commissioners of the various counties was about 3.4 per cent, and from the $2,338,640 remaining in securities acquired by the Controller 3.7 per cent. Since 1898, however, when the present law was passed, the net income from the fund invested in mortgage was only 2 per cent, while the income from the bonds and securities in the Controller's custody was 3.7 per cent. The State now owns nearly eighteen thousand acres of land acquired upon the foreclosure of these mortgages, from which it receives an income of less than 1 per cent of the cost to the State.

The Controller calls attention to the good results which have accrued from the supervision of court and trust funds in the hands of county treasurers, and states that experience has demonstrated both in case of the court and trust funds and the United States deposit fund that trust funds in the hands of public officials should not be invested in bond and mortgage upon real estate.

There was collected during the year in corporation taxes, exclusive of organization tax, $6,226,183 18. A comparison which shows the effectiveness and economical administration of the bureau having charge of these collections is the following: In 1899, 5,202 corporations were taxed, producing $2,266,650, at a cost of 1.06 per cent. In 1902, 7,524 corporations were taxed, producing $6,226,183 18, at a cost of .485 per cent. Ten years ago but 2,100 corporations were paying taxes. The Controller recommends a small general appropriation to reimburse corporations for overpayment of taxes adjudged by judicial decree, in place of the present method of forcing each corporation to secure its own special appropriation. The Controller also suggests that the tax upon the surplus and undivided profits of savings banks should be upon the market instead of the par value. From the reports made to the Superintendent of the Banking Department, as of July 1 last, it appears that the par value of the surplus of savings banks amounted to about $69,000,000, while the market value was over $115,000. The Controller states that the percentage of par value to market value in nine institutions in one county ranged from 20 per cent to 60 per cent. This makes the present method of taxation grossly inequitable. It is suggested that the difficulty could be obviated and the same results realized by changing the basis of computation as above set forth and changing the rate from 1 per cent to seven mills.

ECONOMY IN STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The transfer tax for the fiscal year was $3,306,554 72, a sum less than that collected during either of the two preceding years, when large estates helped to swell the income from this source. An amendment to the tax law passed by the last legislature, requiring notice to be given to the Controller by every institution prior to the removal of assets of a decedent or the transfer of any securities standing in the name of deceased persons, has resulted to the advantage of the State in preventing the removal of taxable assets beyond the reach of the taxing power.

During the year the State acquired by purchase and from the 1900 tax sale about thirty thousand acres of land in the Forest Preserve, making the holdings on September 30, 1902, 1,402,445.44 acres. Of this acreage about thirteen hundred thousand acres are in the "Adirondack Park" and ninety-seven thousand in the "Catskill Preserve."

The Controller refers to the subject of the taxation of State lands and shows that with about 600,000 acres in 1886 a tax of $14,883 92 was paid by the State, while in 1902 the estimated tax is $80,000 on 1,357,132 acres, an increase of tax out of proportion to the acreage, due not only to an increase of value, but also to an increase of local expenses. Many cases of unwarranted and extravagant expenditures of money have been called to the attention of the department, and in view of the fact that in many localities the State pays at least 50 per cent of the taxes, it is suggested that the State should have some supervision over the matter of assessments and taxation of State lands in the Forest Preserve, which could be accomplished in a simple and inexpensive way through the Controller's office.

The amount paid by the State for the repair of highways by the money system has steadily increased from $34,517 73 in 1898 to $102,509 85 in 1901. With an increase of ratable proportion from 25 to 50 per cent, the State's contribution of the 1902 tax will probably be $350,000 to $400,000.

The Controller refers to the transfer of the Bureau of Charitable Institutions to the newly created Department of the Fiscal Supervisor of Charities, the Controller retaining the final power of audit over expenditures, and expresses the belief that greater personal supervision, which is a necessary consequence of the change, will result in benefit to the State.

The Controller closes his report with reference to the matter of State printing. The recommendations of the Governor and the subsequent action of the last legislature resulted in the payment of every audited bill by the close of the last fiscal year, a condition before unknown for many years. The Controller also calls attention to the fact that the legislative printing rates in the contract commencing October 1, 1902, are the lowest for many years.

APPEAL FOR PRISONERS IN MEXICO.

Many Railroad Men Said To Be Held Without Trial.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 13.—Formal recognition of the oft repeated charge that railroad employes who are citizens of this country are discriminated against under the criminal laws of Mexico, and that many of them are now languishing in Mexican prisons without having been tried, was given yesterday by Division No. 55 of the Order of Railroad Conductors at a meeting in this city. The division appointed its presiding officer, W. H. Hollis, to start a national movement for a searching inquiry into the matter, and directed that all the other divisions of the order be informed of the action taken by the Kansas City division. It is intended also to interest the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the Brotherhood of Railway Firemen in the investigation. The four orders have six hundred thousand members.

The action yesterday was the result of an agitation started by Harry H. Adams, formerly a railway engineer in Mexico. While he was employed on the Venages, Cedral and Matuhaullu Railway, in May, 1901, Adams says, his engine and seven cars were wrecked, he being without fault. His left leg was crushed, and later had to be amputated.

Adams says that even before he received medical attention he was taken before a magistrate, fined and thrown into prison, where he remained a month. Other Americans are in Mexican prisons, he says, whose trains were in wrecks through no fault of the prisoners, and some of them have been in prison seven or eight years. While he was in prison some of these men begged him to appeal to the railroad men in this country to interest themselves in the cases.

DIES ON CROWDED CAR.

Well Dressed Woman Holds Man's Head After Stroke of Apoplexy.

Without even giving an outward sign that he was in distress, Charles Manlok, sixty-five years old, a cigarmaker, of No. 65 West One-hundred-and-twelfth-st., fell dead yesterday afternoon in a southbound Lexington-ave. car at One-hundred-and-fourth-st. The car was crowded with passengers at the time, and the excitement ran high for a few minutes.

Manlok had boarded the car at One-hundred-and-twelfth-st., and a young boy, who accompanied a well dressed woman, gave the aged man his seat. Mr. Manlok thanked the boy and joked with him about youth and old age. As One-hundred-and-fourth-st. is a fire crossing, the car came to a stop at the north side of the street. As it did so Mr. Manlok suddenly pitched forward and fell to the floor of the car. When examined by Dr. M. Wachsman, of No. 1,667 Lexington-ave., who was on the car, the man was dead. Dr. Wachsman said that death was probably due to apoplexy.

Before Dr. Wachsman had reached the old man's side, the well dressed woman who had sat beside him raised his head up and rested it in her lap.

Policeman McAuley was summoned from the station house, a block away, and he called an ambulance from the Harlem Hospital. The man was pronounced dead a second time by Dr. Donovan. This affair caused a delay, and the line was blocked for a space of twenty minutes. The man was identified by means of letters and cards in his pockets after his body had been removed to the East One-hundred-and-fourth-st. station house.

UNION LABEL ON PROPOSED LAWS.

Workingmen's Federation Tells Legislature of Laws It Favors.

Albany, Jan. 13.—The executive committee of the State Workingmen's Federation is holding its annual meeting here to-day. In addition to consideration of possible legislation in the interest of labor, the committee took up the charges preferred by Daniel O'Connell, of the State Department of Labor, against John Whalen, of Rochester, for an alleged circulation of a rumor that he distributed non-union cigars at the convention of the Workingmen's Federation at Auburn. The committee made ten bills preferred measures and indorsed several others.

The preferred measures include propositions amending the State constitution so as to authorize the legislature to pass a bill regulating hours of labor and rates of wages, also bills providing for vestibules on streetcars in cities outside of New-York; amending the factory law by providing that four deputy inspectors shall represent the metal polishing industry; amending the civil code governing the issuance of injunction by the Supreme Court by providing that defendants shall be heard before an injunction is granted; providing Saturday half-holiday for women and children; for an increased appropriation for the State Labor Department in prosecuting violations of the eight hour law; providing for the payment semi-monthly of employes of railroads.

The other measures indorsed are: Providing for a State board of examiners of barbers; amending the child labor law so as to include telegraph messengers, bootblacks and newsboys; authorizing the appointment by the State Labor Commission of fifty volunteer deputy inspectors, to be nominated by labor unions and to serve without compensation; providing half rate fare for school children on street railways; providing for the labelling of tenement house made goods; giving preference to citizens on State and municipal work; favoring a referendum of the canal improvement proposition; providing for an amendment to the constitution to include in it the initiative and referendum; extending eight hour law to mechanics employed in State institutions.

RAILROAD WINS BIG TAX SUIT.

Capital Stock of Lake Shore Not Taxable in This State.

Albany, Jan. 13.—The Court of Appeals to-day handed down a decision in the controversy between the State Controller's Department and the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company on the question of the taxability under the Corporation Tax law of this State of the capital stock of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the Merchants' Dispatch which is held by the New-York Central. The decision of the court in effect is that the corporation tax to be paid by the New-York Central for the year ending October 31, 1900, is $138,090 11, less the value of the rolling stock of the company which is employed permanently without the State. In reaching this decision the court decides points in favor of the railroad company and the State which were brought up by the contending parties. It holds:

That the capital stock of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company and the Michigan Central Railroad Company and the Merchants' Dispatch Company is not taxable, they being foreign corporations.

That in computing the tax the average market and not the par value of the stock should form the basis, in 1900 it being $129 81¼.

That such rolling stock of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad as is employed without the State permanently on leased roads is not subject to tax.

The State Controller is charged by the court to take such evidence as will tend to show what proportion of the rolling stock is employed outside of the State and to deduct from the tax of $138,090 11 the amount of tax on such rolling stock. Two opinions were written in the case, one by Judge O'Brien and the other by Judge Haight.

DECISION IN A GUN CASE.

Albany, Jan. 13.—The Court of Appeals to-day decided a case that has been twice before trial and appellate courts, that of Petro Favo, of Albany, against the Remington Arms Company. Favo, while hunting, was injured by the bursting of a Remington shotgun, and alleged a flaw in construction due to negligence. The defence contended that the accident was due to an excessive charge of smokeless powder in a gun made for black powder. The Court of Appeals decides for the company.

ROCK ISLAND GRANTS AN INCREASE.

Chicago, Jan. 13.—The Rock Island Railroad management and the board of adjustment of the railway locomotive engineers to-day agreed on a new schedule of rates. The increase granted is estimated at $180,000 a year by the company and at $250,000 by the men. Ten per cent is the average advance. This will add about $25 a month to the pay of each of the nine hundred engineers of the Rock Island system.

GIVES $4,000 TO LICK OBSERVATORY.

University of California, Jan. 13.—The Carnegie Institute has guaranteed $4,000 to the Lick Observatory for astronomical research.

CALLED NOBLE, SHE ADMITS CRIMES.

John P. Hintzelman, counsel for a woman known as Marie Richter, a prisoner in the Tombs, applied to Judge Newburger yesterday for the appointment of a commission in lunacy to examine the woman. She was arrested on December 22, charged with shoplifting. Her real name is said to be Antonia von Wendt, and her husband a Russian baron. She is accused by the Russian authorities of having kidnapped the son of an Armenian lawyer, and who is fourteen years old. The woman confessed to the District Attorney the commission of a number of robberies in this city, and also acknowledged having brought the boy to this country. She is well educated. A statement was submitted that she had suicidal mania. Judge Newburger decided to communicate with the immigration authorities. If they decide that she should be deported for the kidnapping charge she will have to go to Russia, and if convicted will probably be sent to Siberia.

CALLS THE REV. DR. POTTERTON.

The Church of Our Father (Universalist), Grand-ave. and Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, has extended a call to the Rev. Dr. Thomas Edward Potterton, of Taunton, Mass., to succeed the Rev. Dr. A. J. Canfield, who recently resigned the pastorate to go to Worcester, Mass.

Dr. Canfield received $3,500 a year and a parsonage, but in view of the fact that the church has run behind financially to the extent of $5,000 in the last two years, it has decided to fix the salary in the future at $2,000 a year, with the parsonage, or $2,500 without it.

BROWN'S Bronchial Troches

Promptly Relieve Coughs, Hoarseness, Throat and Lung Troubles.

Nothing excels this simple remedy.

Art Galleries OF EDW