N. Y. C. REJECTS FRANCHISE

Will Not Accept City's Terms—$500,000 for Aqueduct Board.

Ira A. Place, counsel for the New-York Central Railroad Company, appeared before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday to urge the board to grant its application for a franchise to use Twelfth and Thirteenth aves., between Twenty-seventh and Thirty-seventh sts. All that the Central road was willing to pay for the privilege, Mr. Place said, was $2,400 a year, while Controller Grout favored the refusal of the franchise unless the road paid $8,400 a year, a sum that Mr. McLean, engineer of the Finance Department, thought a fair compensation for the city. On motion of Mr. Grout the board approved the resolution fixing the terms at $8,400 a year.

"We shan't accept such terms," Mr. Place said. "We can just as well do without this improvement as not."

The board approved a resolution authorizing the issue of $500,000 for the use and purpose of the Aqueduct Commission.

FOR NEW POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

Board of Estimate Also Approves Resolutions for New Firehouse.

The Board of Estimate yesterday approved of a resolution authorizing the issue of $750,000 in corporate stock for the purpose of building a new Police Headquarters on the site of Centre Market. The engineer of the Finance Department reported that the original estimate of $500,000 for a new building was too low, and that architects coincided in that view.

The board also approved of the issue of corporate stock to the amount of $320,000 for the purchase of property No. 100 to 104 Duane-st., as a site for a Fire Department apparatus house, and of the issue of $415,000 in corporate stock for the acquiring of a site and erecting a building thereon for use as quarters for Engine Company No. 7 and Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, and also for a fuel depot.

SAYS HE FROZE TO DEATH.

Ambulance Surgeon Gives That Opinion on Brooklyn Case.

Winter's first victim was reported yesterday in Brooklyn. The body of Patrick O'Brien, a longshoreman, of No. 299 South Second-st., was found under a stoop at Metropolitan-ave. and River-st. It was cold and stiff, and an ambulance surgeon expressed the opinion that death had been due to exposure, and that O'Brien had practically frozen to death.

THE HANGING OF A "BAD" MAN.

"Tom" Horn Dies Game—Pays the Penalty for Murdering a Boy.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Nov. 20.—"Tom" Horn, scout, Indian fighter, cattle detective and "bad" man, to-day went smiling to the gallows to explate the murder of "Willie" Nickell, fourteen years old, whom Horn shot and killed on July 18, 1901, at Iron Mountain. With almost his last words, spoken to an intimate friend, Charles Irwin, a spectator at the execution, Horn denied that he had confessed the crime.

As they shook hands Irwin said, "Be game."

"You bet I will," replied Horn, who then assisted Sheriff Proctor and a deputy to adjust the straps, the noose and the black cap.

His last words were spoken to County Clerk Joseph Cahill, who assisted him to mount the trapdoor They were: "Ain't losing your nerve, are you, Joe?"

All the spectators were searched for firearms on entering the jail, and guards armed with rifles kept their eyes fixed on Horn's friends throughout the proceedings. Thousands of people were congregated near the jail, and the militia remained on guard until the execution was over and the crowd dispersed. There was no disorder.

Horn was trapped by Deputy United States Marshal La Fors, to whom he confessed that he received $2,100 for killing William Powell and William Lewis, ranchmen, of the Iron Mountain country, and for shooting five times at Kels Nickell, father of "Willie" Nickell. It is believed that Horn also killed "Matt" Rash and Isham Dart, ranchmen in Brown's Park, Col., and Austin Campbell, a ranchman on the Laramie Plains. His first murder, according to his own story, was that of a Mexican lieutenant many years ago.

Horn was reared in Scotland County, Mo. He left home at the age of fourteen, and became a stage driver, stock tender, scout, Indian fighter and trailer in the Southwest, and in later years was packmaster in the army. He spoke German, English, Spanish, Mexican and several Indian tongues fluently.

He was backed by Wyoming cattlemen, who spent over $40,000 in an effort to clear him. His backers feared he would confess, and implicate them, and they were especially anxious to give him his liberty. Several plots having for their object the delivery of Horn were unearthed, and last August Horn overpowered the jailer and got into the street.

TO PROTECT THE AMERICAN FLAG.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the American Flag Protective Society, held at the Hotel Normandie, Thirty-eighth-st. and Broadway, it was determined to co-operate with the Daughters of the American Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, Grand Army of the Republic, Spanish-American War Veterans and other patriotic and military organizations on a bill to prevent the desecration of the American flag. The organizations that have advocated and urged flag legislation have now united on one measure, which has been submitted to and approved by our national lawmakers in both branches of Congress.

APPEAL FOR CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

Archbishop Farley has sent a circular letter to the parishes in his diocese appealing for funds to increase the scope of the Catholic University of America at Washington. He directs that a collection be taken up for the university at all the masses to-morrow, or on the first convenient Sunday after that date.

This is the first appeal for funds ever made for the university to the parishes of the United States for its foundation or support. The university has endowments amounting to nearly $2,000,000, contributed by the Roman Catholic clergy and laity. Last April at a meeting of Archbishops in Washington it was decided that the university had reached a stage where an appeal to the Catholics of this country was necessary to make permanent the work already accomplished. On the recent visit to Rome of Cardinal Gibbons, the chancellor of the university, the plan to appeal for funds was laid before the Pope, who gave it not only his sanction, but his strong approval. In the brief that Pius X gave the Cardinal on the subject he said:

This plan we consider most beneficial. It is therefore our earnest wish and prayer that all the Bishops of the country, as well as the faithful who have at heart the progress of learning and religion, should labor strenuously for the good of the university. That God may be pleased graciously to help this undertaking by His Grace, we lovingly impart to you and to the faithful committed to your care, the apostolic benediction.

"M. QUAD" PAID HER BILLS.

Amanuensis, Called "Dad's Kid" by Author, Wanted Fame.

Charles B. Lewis, the humorist, whose stories under the pen name of "M. Quad" are well known, has another sobriquet, "Dad," which he signed only to letters to "Dad's Dear" and "Dad's Kid." "Dad's Kid" (also "Dad's Dear") was (is not now) Miss Marie Aileen Billings, of No. 125 West Ninety-sixth-st. Her suit against "Dad" to recover $60 alleged to be due as back salary while she was his private secretary and amanuensis was heard yesterday before Judge Bennet, and that is how it comes to be known that she was "Dad's Kid." She wore five veils, which effectually obscured her features. Her testimony was that "M. Quad" wouldn't have amounted to much if it hadn't been for Miss Marie Aileen Billings. For instance, she helped him write a prize story, for which he got $500, but he gave her only $200. Dad was paying her rent, buying her furniture on the instalment plan and paying for such incidentals as lobster and champagne. But what was that and a salary of $25 a week, when he was signing her stories and getting all the fame!"

She was rehearsing to go on the stage, she said, when Mr. Lewis, having admired a book she had written, called on her and offered her $25 a week to become his amanuensis. She accepted the offer, and helped him on the "Bowser" stories, besides putting the saving touch to several other stories. Last summer they spent three months in the country. On October 16 they quarrelled. All this time she had been pining for the stage, and Mr. Lewis had told her if she would consent to remain his amanuensis he would give her $25,000 when a copper mine of his panned out. The letters already referred to, in which among other things "Dad" told his "Kid" she must pucker her lips and say "Please, d-daddy," if she wanted a cocktail, were identified by her as written by Mr. Lewis.

Mr. Lewis, alias "M. Quad," alias "Dad," said he had considered "Kid" his adopted daughter when he went on the witness stand. When he first called on her, in 1897, she said she was alone in the world, and was planning to go on the road with a comedy company. She was so hard up she could not pay her rent. He gave her $10. She went with the company, which was stranded, and wrote to him for money to get back. Then they entered into an agreement by which he was to give her $5 each for four stories a week. She made several other theatrical ventures, the only result of which was bills for him to pay, one being a surgeon's bill for $150. In 1900 she went abroad. He paid her expenses right along. He told about hiring the Ninety-sixth-st. flat, paying the rent and agreeing to pay for the furniture.

In describing the quarrel he said:

"'Kid,' I said to her, 'I guess the time has come when Dad can put on his hat and go.'

"'Dad can go just as soon as he pleases,' she responded. I picked up my hat and went to the door. Turning around, I said: 'Goodby, Kid.'

"She did not answer, and I went out. That is the last I saw of her until she brought this suit against me.

"Maybe ten or fifteen nights in a year I stayed at her flat, but it was because of stormy weather and my rheumatism bothered me. I should have been glad to adopt her, and always treated her with fatherly care. I never agreed to give her $25,000 from a copper mine that I had a share in. I will sell my interest in that mine for $250."

He had a key to the flat, but used it only when he went out on errands for Miss Billings, he said. Judge Bennet reserved decision.

DECIDES FOR OLD GUARD.

Appellate Division Reverses Order Restoring Brewster to Membership.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision reversing an order of the lower court in the case of The People ex rel. Henry H. Brewster vs. The Old Guard of the City of New-York et al. Justice O'Gorman at Special Term granted a peremptory writ of mandamus restoring the relator to membership in the Old Guard and assessing damages for his alleged illegal expulsion. Mr. Brewster was a life member of the organization, having paid a gross sum which exempted him thereafter from annual dues.

FISH'S SLAYER MUST SERVE SENTENCE.

Appellate Division Affirms the Judgment of the Lower Court.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision affirming the judgment of the lower court convicting Thomas F. Sharkey of manslaughter in the second degree, in having caused the death of Nicholas Fish. The assault took place on September 15, 1902, and Mr. Fish died that night at Roosevelt Hospital. Sharkey was tried at a Trial Term of the Supreme Court before Justice John M. Davy, and on conviction of manslaughter in the second degree he was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS ASSIGN.

William P. Gill and Edward M. Gridley, comprising the firm of William P. Gill & Co., commission merchants in ribbons, at No. 18 Greene-st., yesterday assigned for the benefit of creditors to George C. Delacy, of No. 229 Broadway. The financial agencies rate the firm at from $200,000 to $300,000, and mark its credit as "High."

The advisory board of William P. Gill & Co.'s creditors consists of Miles M. O'Brien, first vice-president of the Mercantile National Bank; Abraham Kriebel and George Ashley. The course that they are to pursue will be decided at a meeting to be held in the Gill offices at No. 18 Greene-st., this morning. Not only have the Gills made an assignment of their business, but they have also placed their individual assets, which include several life insurance policies, at the disposal of Mr. Delacy and the others. The condition of the firm has been known to its creditors for the last sixty days, and at a meeting held on Thursday the firm decided to make the assignment. The firm's liabilities are $375,000. It asserts that its assets are $500,000, consisting of $135,000 in stock, $12,000 in outstanding accounts, $18,000 deposited in the bank, and large amounts in equities and real estate. The real estate consists of the Greene-st. property and property in Brooklyn.

WORK OF UNITED HEBREW CHARITIES.

The work of the United Hebrew Charities for the last month, October, is thus summarized from the reports of the committees and from the books of the society: The total number of families dealt with in the month reached 2,487, representing about 8,290 individuals. Of these, 1,441 applied in the bureau of relief, and 1,046 in the employment bureau, of whom 243 received employment. After careful examination, relief was refused to 150 cases. Three thousand, four hundred and sixty-five garments, 498 pairs of shoes and 263 articles of furniture and bedding were distributed. The disbursements in the various departments of relief were $14,375 60.

WEST SIDE APARTMENT HOUSE SOLD.

Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co. have sold for Captain Frank Burt the southeast corner of Amsterdam-ave. and One-hundred-and-sixth-st., a six story elevator apartment house, fronting 47.10 feet in Amsterdam-ave. by 100 feet in One-hundred-and-sixth-st.

BETTER SANITATION IN NAPLES.

The improvement in drainage at Naples, Italy, has resulted in making it one of the healthiest cities in Europe, and the hint has been taken by some of the leading hotels, including the Hotel Bristol, which makes a special feature of its sanitary appliances. The site of the Bristol is one of the finest in Naples.

Anheuser-Busch Plant

covers 125 acres—equal to 60 city blocks.

Capacity:

Brew House—6,000 Barrels Daily.
Bottling Works—700,000 Bottles Daily.
Ice & Refrigerating Plants—3,300 Tons Daily.
Malt Houses—5,000 Bushels Daily.
Storage Elevators—1,250,000 Bushels.
Stock Houses—425,000 Barrels.
Steam Power Plant—7,750 Horse Power.
Electric Light & Power Plant—4,000 Horse Power.
Employs 5,000 People.

Largest Brewery in the World

Orders promptly filled by
O. MEYER & CO., Wholesale Dealers, New York City.

MRS. O'BRIEN GUILTY.

On Five of Six Counts—Trouble Over Children.

The jury in the suit brought by ex-Sheriff James O'Brien for an absolute divorce against his wife, Abbie Ella O'Brien, which has continued for several weeks, yesterday returned a verdict finding Mrs. O'Brien guilty on five of the counts. On the sixth count, which alleged adultery with "Jack" Roche, they returned "No" as their answer. The former Sheriff was found innocent of all the charges in his wife's countersuit.

Counsel began summing up in Part II of the Supreme Court yesterday forenoon. Counsel for the co-respondents each had fifteen minutes and counsel for the plaintiff and defendant half an hour.

"No man," said one of the counsel for the co-respondent, "whatever he has said about James O'Brien politically, has ever charged him with being a liar, and he has not lied on the witness stand."

Mr. Turk, in his summing up for Mrs. O'Brien, declared that the wife knew of the actions of her husband long before she brought suit, but she hid the family skeleton on account of her children.

After the Justice finished his charge to the jury the jury were taken out for luncheon. They returned about 3 o'clock, and after a half hour conference returned to the courtroom and asked that part of the testimony be read to them. The minutes of the trial were given to them and they again retired, to return in a short time with the verdict.

Mrs. O'Brien and her youngest two children, two girls, were being sought last night by Mr. O'Brien. The woman's actions earlier in the evening gave rise to a report that admittance for her and her children had been refused at her home. Mr. O'Brien made an emphatic denial.

Earlier in the evening Mrs. O'Brien called at the West One-hundredth-st. police station and said that admittance to her home had been denied and that she wanted a policeman to go to the house, 11 West Eighty-sixth-st., to secure her admittance and also afford her protection. Patrolman Henry Hart was detailed to go to the O'Brien house and later he made the following report: "Found no trouble. I was told that Mrs. O'Brien would be admitted if she came to the house."

When Mr. O'Brien heard of his wife's reported action he became very indignant, and said:

It is not true. I want my children—they are all I live for. I deny positively that admittance was refused Mrs. O'Brien at my house. I have had no thought as yet of forbidding her the house. After leaving court I went to dinner, and then home, getting there about 7:30 o'clock. She has not been at my house since then, and I do not know where she and the children are. I have questioned my boy Sanford and my servants, and they tell me that Mrs. O'Brien was not at the house before I reached there. The whole story was deliberately concocted as a means of arousing sympathy, and means that some game is being played. I first heard of it when ex-Judge Olcott called me up on the telephone and told me that he had received a telephone message from Mr. Turk, Mrs. O'Brien's lawyer. The message was that Mrs. O'Brien had been to my house, and that admittance had been refused her. Judge Olcott communicated with me, and that was an hour after I had reached home.

Mrs. O'Brien and the two children left home in the morning. Where they are I do not know. She has been living in the house, but in separate apartments. Some one said she might be at the Hotel Endicott, but I have since been told that she is not there. My children are all I have to live for. I want them to be educated and brought up properly. For two years I have been wanting to send them to college, but Mrs. O'Brien opposed my wishes. I want to care for them. I put $100,000 in their names. Now I want to protect them, and I shall fight for them. The verdict of to-day puts them in my charge.

At a late hour Mrs. O'Brien had not been found.

MAY HAVE HAD VERTIGO.

Theory That Motorman of Wrecked Train Was Stricken Suddenly.

Because the conductor and motorman of the Bay Ridge motor train of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company met death in the collision with an empty train on Thursday, the officials of the company say they will never be able positively to fix the responsibility. All the investigation shows that Cahill should have been able to see the stalled train ahead and to stop his train.

President Winter said yesterday that it appeared as if the motorman may have permitted his train to go on to disaster without attempting to apply the brakes until the last second. The signal man in the Thirty-sixth-st. tower declares that the red lights were burning properly at the rear of the stalled train and could be plainly seen by him at a distance of several blocks. The controlling mechanism of the Bay Ridge train had been properly tested before the train left the terminal, and worked all right. Cahill was an old employe. His record was clear and he had the reputation of being a careful man.

The theory has been advanced that Cahill may have been stricken suddenly with vertigo or heart disease. Cahill's body was too badly burned to admit of successful autopsy.

It is estimated that the damage sustained to the property of the company will amount to between $20,000 and $25,000. It was 9 a. m. yesterday before the first train was sent through. This delay caused great inconvenience.

Warren Dayton, the guard, who jumped or fell from the structure, is still in a serious condition in the Seney Hospital. The doctors do not think he will live.

Martin Stevens, of No. 72 Franklin-ave., the motorman of the stalled train, was arrested yesterday on a charge of criminal negligence. He was promptly discharged.

Coroner Flaherty visited the scene of the accident yesterday and declared that he would try at the inquest to fix the responsibility, at least in part. It will probably be held on Friday night. Coroner Flaherty says that the accident shows, to his mind, the absolute necessity of having two men in the motor cabs on elevated lines.

The fact that the fire that followed the collision was probably caused by short circuiting brought about by pieces of the iron wreckage touching the third rail will undoubtedly spur the officials of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to taking some steps toward protecting the third rail. So far, they say, they have been unable to find any device which will adequately protect the rail and at the same time interfere at no time with the proper running of the trains. Accidents, many of them fatal, resulting from the exposure of the highly charged third rail, have become so frequent that the company has decided to make every effort to discover some adequate protection.

NO SUCH ACCIDENT IN SUBWAY.

So Interborough Superintendent Says—Its Cars Fireproof.

Frank Hedley, general superintendent of the Interborough company, said yesterday that such an accident as happened on the Fifth-ave. elevated road in Brooklyn on Thursday could not occur on the lines of the subway system, on account of the fireproof cars, which would be used, and the electrical improvements which had been made since the Brooklyn plant was installed. Of course, if a man maliciously or inadvertently ran one train of cars into another, something would happen, but the company would not employ any men subject to apoplexy or who are likely to drop dead, and as the cars would be fireproof they could not burn. Mr. Hedley maintained that there was absolutely no ground for apprehension that an accident at all similar to the one in Brooklyn would happen on the subway lines.

THE COLLEGE MAN IN BUSINESS.

Robert C. Ogden addressed the students and guests of the College of the City of New-York yesterday on "The College Man in Retail Business." Mr. Ogden began by expounding the relations between the academic and commercial worlds. He said that education was a means, not an end, and that the true end was to gain the means whereby one's obligation to support one's family might be discharged. He pointed out the complexity of modern mammoth retail businesses, and illustrated the fields of scientific commercial organization and administration, for which, he said, the academically educated man would be proved particularly fitted.

SAY GENERAL ELECTRIC GETS IT.

It was reported yesterday that the contract for the electrical equipment of the New-York Central terminal had been awarded to the General Electric Company.

SILVER COMPANY REJECTS ARBITRATION

Meriden, Conn., Nov. 20.—In reply to a request made by the striking buffers, employed in an International Silver Company factory, to arbitrate the questions at issue, President Samuel Dodd this afternoon refused to submit to arbitration. The proposition was presented to him by two merchants in an attempt to bring the strike to an end. They asked that the men who were discharged or had left the factory on account of the strike, brought about by the discharge of a union workman, be reinstated and the questions be arbitrated by a committee of three, the company to select one member, the union one and the two named to pick the third member.

A Page of Grand Opera Stars to be heard in New-York in the season opening next week. See to-morrow's Tribune.

TO SUBPOENA MRS. ELIAS.

Williams's Lawyer Will if Jerome Doesn't—Dr. Green's Statement.

That Mrs. Hannah Elias must be subpœnaed for the trial of Cornelius M. Williams, the negro who murdered Andrew H. Green, was the announcement made yesterday by A. H. Kaffenburgh, the negro's counsel.

"So far my investigation of the entire case," said Mr. Kaffenburgh, "tends to show that the testimony of Mrs. Elias will have to be admitted at the trial, and that she must testify on the witness stand as to anything she knows that might have a bearing on the case. If the District Attorney does not subpœna her I shall."

Mr. Kaffenburgh declared also that two New-Yorkers, "both equally as prominent as Andrew H. Green," would be found to be involved in the woman's side of the case.

In support of the theory that the negro had shot Mr. Green in mistake for another man of the same name, a woman, who said she used to be empoyed in the millinery department at Simpson, Crawford & Co.'s store, but is now working in a Twenty-third-st. store, declared yesterday that Mrs. Elias had been up to some months ago a good customer at Simpson-Crawford's, where she bought millinery to the amount of several hundred dollars a year. The bill for Mrs. Elias's purchases, said the employe, was invariably taken to the cashier's office and ordered to be charged to a "Mr. Green." Who this Mr. Green was the woman did not know.

Mr. Kaffenburgh received yesterday another letter from Perry J. Williams, the murderer's brother, tending to corroborate the impression that the prisoner is insane, and Mr. Kaffenburgh will ask for a commission to visit the brother and take his testimony, as he said he would be unable to come here to testify.

Dr. Nathan W. Green, who, with Timothy R. Green, returned on Thursday night from Worcester, Mass., where he had been attending Mr. Green's funeral, yesterday broke through his silence, and for the first time since his arrival consented to make a brief comment on the various rumors that have been in circulation since the murder.

"The relatives of Mr. Green," the doctor said, "place no credence in any stories connecting Mrs. Hannah Elias with the name of the dead man. All the relatives also disclaim any knowledge of the woman."

Interest yesterday again centred on Mr. Green's will, which has formed the theme of considerable speculation ever since his death. Dr. Green declined to comment on it. It is understood that the charitable bequests are relatively small, the bulk of the property falling to the heirs of relatives who were alive at the drawing of the will in the early 90's, but who are now for the most part dead.

It is said that the will is to be filed for probate early next week.

Mornay Williams, attorney for Mr. Green, returned to this city from Buffalo late yesterday evening. When seen at his home, No. 205 West Eighty-eighth-st., he intimated that it was possible the will might not be filed for probate until the beginning of next month. The filing, he said, would be postponed until the majority of the relatives, many of whom were scattered far apart in Chicago and elsewhere, had received citations and had come here.

Mr. Williams admitted that the will had been submitted to him.

"The bequests to charities," he said, "are normal and nominal rather than phenomenal. As I said at Buffalo, the relatives are the principal beneficiaries."

Mr. Williams said that the will would show that Mr. Green was a well-to-do man rather than wealthy.

He denied that any claims whatever would be entered against the estate.

James D. McCormick, of the Simpson-Crawford Company, could not recollect last night that his firm had any such name as the "Mr. Green" indicated by the former employe on the firm's list of customers.

"A. B. C." GETTING BUSY.

Follows Letter to Justice with One to Priest's Father.

The sixth of the series of threatening "A. B. C." letters received by Father Joseph Cirringione and his friends came to light yesterday afternoon. This was sent to Antonio Cirringione, father of the priest, and is similar in tone to the one sent to Justice Roesch on Friday.

Like letter No. 5, it is in Italian, of Sicilian dialect. Like the other, also, the place and address at the top of the page are pricked in with a pin. Translated, it reads:

Father Cirringione.

No more explanations; no more. You lose your life. Same as this made to Justice Roesch. Saved your life; now I will be against you. A. B. C.

Inspector McClusky is inclined to make light of them. Four of his best detectives, he said, had not found one scintilla of evidence to support the priest's story.

Justice Roesch has arranged to have a policeman accompany him when he goes out at night. He will also have a special officer in attendance at his court.

Anthony J. Gulotta, lawyer for Father Cirringione, went to Paterson yesterday and with friends had a talk with police officials at headquarters. The party then went to Main and Mary sts. and Mr. Gulotta walked up and down the street for fifteen or twenty minutes while his friends kept in the background, and called at various places of business. Mr. Gulotta went to the rectory of St. Agnes's Catholic Church and had a talk with Rev. Father Edward A. Kelly, but with no result. After leaving the rectory Mr. Gulotta paced up and down the street for a time and was then joined by his friends.

THE ST. LOUIS FAIR.

An Outline of Its Features Given by President Carter.

Washington, Nov. 20.—Thomas H. Carter, president of the national commission of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, has submitted to President Roosevelt a statement showing the receipts and disbursements of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company from date of incorporation to September 30, 1903, and the progress made by the various departments of the exposition, embodying a general outline of the work accomplished and in contemplation.

Mr. Carter says that twelve great exhibit palaces, the smallest covering 4.1 acres, form the nucleus of the exposition. Around these buildings cluster the United States Government Building, the State, foreign and concession buildings and smaller structures. These twelve palaces will cost when completed, exclusive of any interior installation work for exhibit booths, $6,275,172 33.

Foreign participation in the exposition, Mr. Carter reports, will far exceed what was originally contemplated. Nation after nation has accepted the invitation to take part, until now virtually the whole civilized world has signified its intention of being adequately represented. The World's Fair in St. Louis in 1904 will therefore be a great universal exposition in all the name implies. The requests of foreign countries for increased space have been so urgent and insistent that, were they granted, the present roofed area would have to be considerably enlarged.

Fifty States, Territories and possessions have up to this time taken the necessary steps to insure participation. Every State and Territory west of the Mississippi River has made provision for the presentation of an exhibit of its resources and products. The States within the Louisiana Purchase early signified their intention to be represented along broad lines, and their neighboring States rapidly fell into line. East of the Mississippi River only three States have thus far failed to make appropriations or to arrange to raise the necessary funds.

The United States government has appropriated funds for a greater display than has ever been made by federal authority at any exposition. The construction of the two buildings which will accommodate the indoor exhibits of the government has made good progress. These two structures, one for the main exhibit and the other exclusively for the fisheries display, cost approximately $500,000. The government appropriated for its exhibit $1,483,000 besides the $5,000,000 for the exposition's general fund. Of this first sum $800,000 is for the collection, installation, maintenance and return of the exhibit to Washington, and the remainder for building purposes.

The report describes the division of exhibits, emphasizes the offer of a prize of $100,000 to the airship which shall make the best record over a prescribed course, the $250,000 which has been set aside for prizes to exhibitors of livestock, and the $250,000 appropriated for Olympic games. It dwells on the exhibit of social economy as being one which will illustrate the study of social and economic conditions, resources and organizations, together with the means adopted by civilized people to solve the social problems with which they are confronted.

It is said that no exposition has ever provided such an extensive musical programme as that which is being arranged for the entertainment of the public next year. An appropriation of $450,000 has been made for this purpose. There will be bands of all nations at St. Louis, which on occasion will be assembled into one great band of two thousand pieces.

Illustrations of all the buildings, as they appear at present, accompany the report, and will be made part of the executive document which has been ordered printed by Congress for distribution.

J. J. HILL'S COUSIN HURT.

Knocked Down by Horse Near Grand Central Station.

A young woman, well dressed and apparently refined, who said she was Miss Gertrude May Hill, of No. 3,028 West Chestnut-st., St. Louis, Mo., and that she was a cousin of James J. Hill, the railroad man, had a narrow escape from being run over in Vanderbilt-ave., near Forty-second-st., last night. Miss Hill and two well dressed young men had just emerged from the Grand Central Station and were about to cross Vanderbilt-ave., when they got in the way of a hack. The young men stepped back, expecting their companion to do likewise, but she started forward. The horse struck her and she fell to the street. John Foley, a switchman employed by the Interurban Street Railway Company, who was near by, jumped out and grabbed the bridle of the horse, stopping him just as the wheels were about to pass over Miss Hill's body. The young men promptly pulled her from her dangerous position and carried her to the sidewalk.

Miss Hill's clothing was torn and her face was bruised and soiled, but she would not permit an ambulance to be called. Her companions called a cab and drove her to an address in Madison-ave., where she is staying while in this city. The address could not be learned. There was no policeman in sight at the time of the accident and the driver of the hack got away. One of the young men said that Miss Hill came to New-York to attend the Horse Show.

CAR SMASHES CAB ON "L" PILLAR.

Women Have Narrow Escape at Broadway and Thirty-fourth-st.

A woman, who said she was Mrs. A. M. Dandy, of No. 315 West Seventy-ninth-st., and her daughter had a narrow escape from serious injury last night, when a hansom in which they were riding was struck by a northbound Sixth-ave. car at Thirty-fourth-st. and Broadway, and hurled against a pillar of the elevated road. The cab was badly smashed and the horse was thrown to the ground and injured, but the women escaped injury. Several windows in the car were broken by the force of the collision.

A large crowd surrounded the cab, after the accident, expecting to see the women taken out either dead or badly injured. There was great surprise when the women stepped out unharmed. The cab was driven and owned by Joseph Brown, of Coney Island.

GROUT'S BROTHER HIS COUNSEL.

Say That McDonald Changed Lawyers After Controller Held Up Payment.

Considerable interest was manifested yesterday in a story that John B. McDonald, contractor with Andrew Onderdonk for the Jerome Park reservoir, had engaged the law firm of Carr & Grout, of Brooklyn, as counsel, after he discovered that the Controller, on the suggestion of the Merchants' Association, had held back the payment of $200,000 on the reservoir contract. It seems that ex-Judge Henry E. Howland was Mr. McDonald's counsel up till a short time ago. Later Paul Grout, a brother of the Controller, appeared as counsel.

Paul Grout admitted last night that his firm was counsel for John B. McDonald in the aqueduct charges. Mr. Grout was seen at the Troop C Armory, where he was drilling a squadron of cavalry.

"Yes, our firm is counsel for John B. McDonald in that matter," said Mr. Grout in reply to a question, interrupting his orders but remaining on horseback. "Mr. Carr has charge of the matter, and it is entirely an office affair, and I know absolutely nothing about it beyond that fact."

NOME STEAMER PROBABLY LOST.

It Is Believed That She Has Gone Down with Fifty or Sixty Persons.

Seattle, Nov. 20.—The steamer Discovery, which left Nome on October 14 with thirty-one passengers, has not been sighted since October 28, and shipping men believe that she will never report. The vessel was in command of Captain McGrath, and had on board Captain M. R. Walters, manager of the Discovery Transportation Company. Both are experienced navigators, though not familiar with the inside passage. The steamer Excelsior reached Sitka yesterday, after covering the route which the Discovery should have taken. An empty life raft belonging to the Discovery was sighted by the Excelsior's officers, but no other trace of the missing vessel was found.

The Nome passenger list of the Discovery is in the possession of the Nome agent of the company, and local officials have no information regarding other passengers who may have been picked up at intermediate points. Altogether she probably carried fifty or sixty persons.

TWENTY KILLED IN BIG FOUR WRECK.

All Except Three Identified—Fourteen Injured Are in the Hospitals.

Bloomington, Ill., Nov. 20.—The number of deaths in the "Big Four" collision near Menert yesterday is now put at twenty, including two which occurred after the injured had been removed from the wreck. The debris was cleared from the track during the night, and eighteen bodies in all recovered. Fourteen men were injured, and are now in hospitals in this city and Peoria. Of the dead all except three, who were horribly mangled, have been identified.

MURDER MAY BE WORK OF GANG.

Reading Station Agent Found Bound, Gagged and Chloroformed.

Philadelphia, Nov. 20.—Vice-President Voorhees of the Reading Railway Company to-day authorized Superintendent J. E. Turk, of the Shamokin division of the Reading Railroad, to offer a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the men who early to-day bound, gagged and chloroformed Hafer, the station agent of Allenwood. Hafer was found unconscious on the floor of the station by the crew of a freight train. The disarrangement of the signals led to the discovery. When he had regained consciousness Hafer said that he had been seized by two men, who, after binding and chloroforming him, had stolen $30.

Allenwood is a small station about twenty miles south of Williamsport, and near Brown's Tower, the scene of last night's murder. Following so closely on the murder of Clendennin, the operator at Brown's Tower, the railroad detectives are of the opinion that a gang of robbers is at work along the railroad lines in that vicinity, and every effort will be made by the Reading officials to bring them to justice.

CHESTER CREST NEEDS $4,000.

The Rev. George S. Avery, resident manager of the New-York Christian Home for Intemperate Men, Chester Crest, Mount Vernon, has sent the following report to the board of directors, through William S. Edgar, the treasurer of the institution:

The wholesome and attractive surroundings at Chester Crest are conducive to good physical condition, which enables the members to more fully appreciate the truths of the Gospel. Twice every day we gather in the chapel for the study of God's word. All men coming to the home are not converted, but not one of them fails in receiving benefit. Five weeks of sobriety under strong spiritual influences cannot fail to do some good, besides the relief it gives to relatives and friends. We are informed from week to week regarding many whose lives have been changed through the ministry of the Gospel.

A number of men converted here have proven themselves most efficient as leaders in church work, among whom I would mention an evangelist employed by the Brooklyn City Missions, a remarkably successful soul winner; another, a class leader in a Methodist church; one has been made deacon in a Presbyterian church, and still another a steward in a Methodist church.

In closing I would say that, after an experience of nearly thirty years in various lines of Christian work, I am convinced that there is no greater opportunity offered for the salvation of men than is given us at the New-York Christian Home.

The Rev. Dr. D. Stuart Dodge is the president of the institution. During the twenty-seven years of its existence it has sheltered over seven thousand men, many of whom it has helped to conquer the drink habit. The cost of maintaining the home on its present basis is about $17,000 a year, two-thirds of which must be obtained by voluntary contributions. Of this amount there will be required to complete the year, free of debt, and properly carry on the work, $4,000 from new sources. Contributions will be promptly acknowledged by the president.

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REORGANIZE FULLER CO.

This Likely to Result from Realty Stockholders' Committee.

A meeting of the stockholders' committee of the United States Realty and Construction Company was held yesterday at the office of Speyer & Co. The committee has called for the deposit of stock of those who are in favor of an investigation of the company's affairs to learn if any changes in the management of the corporation are necessary and to bring the desired changes about if possible. The meeting of the committee yesterday was brief, the principal thing it did being the selection of James Speyer as chairman. Soon after the meeting one of the members said that the work of the committee was likely to result in a reorganization of the George A. Fuller Company, the construction department of the corporation, and some changes in the general management of the corporation and in the personnel of the board of directors.

There were many rumors as to the reason for the organization of the stockholders' committee.

One was that a certain interest in the Fuller company was trying to gain control of the corporation. Another was that ex-Judge McConnell, president of the Fuller company, was slated to be retired. It was learned that these rumors were baseless. It was said that the pleasantest relations existed between Bradish Johnson, the president of the big corporation; Albert Flake and Robert E. Dowling, vice-presidents, and the committee, and that these officials and the committee would act in harmony in the steps to be taken for the benefit of the corporation as far as possible.

Ex-Judge McConnell declined to express an opinion as to the object of the investigating committee. He vehemently exclaimed, however, that the talk of Parks's connection with the Fuller company was pure scandal. "That talk all started," he said, "from a misapprehension because the Fuller Company had not engaged in the lockout against the old Housesmiths' Union, Local No. 2. It is not generally known that the Fuller Company did not engage in this lockout because of an agreement which it and the American Bridge Company had made with the Housesmiths' Union prior to the formation of the Employers' Association, and, of course, prior to the time that the association had determined upon a locout and an insistence upon the signing of its arbitration agreement." He added that he was not ready to say that the management of the construction company of the corporation was the best possible, but would contend that no matter how excellent that management was, in view of the present business conditions, it could not have continued to secure the same annual amount of business as in the last four or five years. He said that the labor troubles had afflicted the company to a considerable degree, though not to the extent that it had other contractors.

It was inadvertently reported in the Tribune yesterday that the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York was interested in the underwriting syndicate of the United States Realty and Construction Company. The company was not interested in the underwriting and never held a share in the company.

BUILDING TRADE TROUBLES.

Labor Adopts a Plan to Adjust Disputes—Socialists Against Gompers.

Boston, Nov. 20.—The first business of the convention of the American Federation of Labor to-day was to adopt some plan whereby the problems arising from the relations of the building trades affiliated with the federation might be easily and effectually settled, either by enlarging the executive council or by creating a special committee which would have extension powers to deal with the building trades difficulties. The committee on law then reported favorably on a resolution to add two members to the executive council, who shall look after all affairs pertaining to the building trades. There was a short debate, and on a voice vote President Gompers declared that the report was accepted.

The building trades committee then submitted a report recommending that all corporations or companies that may now or hereafter engage in the building or construction industry shall be required to observe local established conditions of the building trades, irrespective as to agreement made with other affiliated organizations in other branches of industry. The committee thought the convention should go on record on this question and call the attention of Congress to the fact that the federal government is guilty of non-compliance with building and sanitary ordinances of different cities. The recommendations were concurred in.

It was announced informally this afternoon that the socialist delegates had held a caucus and had decided to oppose the re-election of President Samuel Gompers, placing a complete ticket before the convention, with Ernst Kreft, of the Philadelphia Central Labor Union, as the candidate for president.

The recommendation of the committee on executive council that jurisdictional quarrels hold over for one year was laid on the table.

The executive council offered a report in the case of the trouble between the Brewery Workers and the firemen and engineers, recommending that the Cincinnati agreement be reaffirmed and exonerating the Brewery Workers' International Union from any charges which have been made against it. This was done by a vote of 7,973 to 4,469.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS' CORPORATION.

Organized to Report on Any One's Financial Condition.

The Public Accountants' Corporation, which is to begin business next month in this city, has been organized for investigating and reporting on the accounts and financial condition of any person, or any collection of persons, who may want its services in the city, State or nation. It plans also to make any inquiry and collect any information desired in the line of business, to provide an employ