WATER SCANDAL SPREADS

Seven More Warrants Out in Grand Rapids and Another to Come.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Dec. 7.—Chapter II of the Lake Michigan water scandal was opened to the public to-night. Judge Haggerty, of the police court, has signed warrants for the arrest of seven more men implicated in the scandal of ex-City Attorney Lant K. Salsbury. An eighth warrant will be issued early to-morrow. The men for whom warrants were issued are:

Charged with conspiracy, J. Clark Sproat, formerly manager of the defunct "Grand Rapids Democrat"; Charles S. Burch, manager of "The Grand Rapids Evening Press"; Eugene D. Conger, manager of "The Grand Rapids Herald;" J. Russell Thomson, formerly a reporter for "The Grand Rapids Evening Press," and Isaac F. Lamoreaux, ex-City Clerk; charged with attempting subornation of perjury, William F. McKnight, who was Democratic candidate for Attorney General in 1902; charged with perjury, ex-State Senator George E. Nichols, of Ionia, Mich., a lawyer. The warrants were issued on the complaint of Prosecutor Brown.

The warrants for conspiracy charge those for whom they are drawn with accepting money from Salsbury for helping him in the summer of 1900 in trying to secure a contract with the city to furnish water from Lake Michigan. Salsbury swears that he gave Burch, $5,000; Sproat, $17,500; Conger, $10,000; Thomson, $500, and Lamoreaux, $1,000 of a $100,000 boodle fund placed in his hands by H. A. Taylor, of New-York, to procure a contract with the city.

WARRANT IN OLIVER CASE

Witnesses Who May Establish a Conspiracy Charge.

Deputy Assistant District Attorney Krotel yesterday afternoon held a long conference with Magistrate, Breen, in the Tombs court. It is understood that a warrant was issued in connection with the Oliver case.

Mr. Krotel said that he had secured two additional witnesses in the case, a man and a woman These witnesses, it is understood, connect a man with the conspiracy charge which Mr. Krotel expects to be able to bring against some one connected with the case.

The two new witnesses talked with Mr. Krotel yesterday. One of them raised the question as to whether Mary Elizabeth Alderdice is the sister of James S. Alderdice. This will be investigated. An effort to find James S. Alderdice at his home in Summit-ave., Jersey City, failed yesterday. He was not at his Broadway office, either.

The effort to find Miss Alderdice, Mr. Krotel said, had been abandoned as he was convinced she would make no disclosures that would aid in the investigation, as she had received a lawyer's advice.

CURTIS BUST UNVEILED.

Mayor Low and Carl Schurz Speak at Lenox Library.

A bronze bust of George William Curtis was unveiled last night at Lenox Library, under the auspices of the Curtis Memorial Committee. Mayor Low, chairman of the committee, made a brief address of presentation, response to which was made on behalf of the New-York Public Library by Dr. John S. Billings, representing John Bigelow, president of the board of trustees. The bust, which is the work of J. Q. A. Ward, will stand on a pedestal in the reading room of the Lenox Library until the completion of the new Public Library, at Fifth-ave. and Forty-second-st.

Mr. Low told of the organization of the memorial committee in 1892, soon after the death of Mr. Curtis, its purpose being a memorial of a twofold nature—one, the establishment of the Curtis fellowship at Columbia University; the other, the perpetuation of Mr. Curtis's features in bronze. Both these ends now had been attained.

The original committee consisted of twenty-four members, prominent among them being President Roosevelt, the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, Bishop Potter, Ambassadors Joseph H. Choate and Horace Porter, John E. Parsons, the late Charles Dudley Warner, Carl Schurz, Richard Watson Gilder, Parke Goodwin, the Rev. Robert Collyer and Mayor Low. The flag concealing the bust was drawn aside by William Potts, secretary of the committee.

Carl Schurz delivered a memorial address, reviewing the life and work of Mr. Curtis, quoting copiously from his writings and orations. It was a task of reverence and love, said Mr. Schurz, to speak of Mr. Curtis.

The widow of Mr. Curtis, unable to attend, was represented by Mrs. Charles R. Lowell.

PRESBYTERIANS OF THE CITY DINE.

Dr. Coyle Talks of the Difference with Southern General Assembly.

The annual dinner of the Presbyterian Union of New-York was held at the Savoy last night. Willis E. Lougee, president of the union, presided and introduced the speakers, who were President John Huston Finley, of the New-York City College; Syndic John Henry MacCracken, of New-York University, and the Rev. Dr. Robert F. Coyle, moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Coyle, who spoke on "The Presbyterian Church: Its Outlook and Its Needs,' advocated the return of Bible preaching, and declared that the Church was getting tired of the spectacular. He said that the wrangling whether election preceded faith or faith preceded election was all wrong, and kept a divided church in refusing to admit the great army of the Cumberland, the Southern General Assembly, out.

DID NOT KNOW SHE WAS HURT.

Miss Studdiford, Cut by Jagged Armor, Fainted—Performance Went On.

The quick wit of Stanley Hawkins and the bravery of Miss Van Studdiford saved the audience at the Lyric Theatre last night from a painful experience. Miss Van Studdiford's right shoulder was laid open by a long, jagged cut from the armor worn by Mr. Hawkins, who was embracing her, in the second act of "Red Feather." The pain was so intense that the prima donna fainted. When Mr. Hawkins discovered what had happened, he carried the actress swiftly into the wings as though executing his implied threat that he would force her to elope with him. This scene is the cue for the entrance of the ball guests, but last night there was no Countess Draga to receive them. Mr. Hawkins laid the unconscious star in the arms of Max Figman, the stage director, and rushed back on the stage to receive the ball guests, coining lines as he reappeared, so that very few in the audience realized that Miss Van Studdiford had met an accident. The latter was carried to her dressing room, but when restored to consciousness she insisted on continuing the performance. Her shoulder was hastily dressed and a high-neck gown substituted for the ball dress, and she returned to the stage in time for her next cue. In the mean time a physician had been summoned to dress the wound properly after the final curtain fell.

LAUNCH OF A NEW ANCHOR LINER.

The New-York-Mediterranean fleet of the Anchor Line has been augmented by the addition of another large and commodious steamship of the highest class. This vessel, named the Italia, was launched yesterday from the shipbuilding yards of David & William Henderson & Co., at Meadowside, Glasgow, and will sail from Naples on her first trip about the middle of February. It is expected that she will make the voyage from Naples to New-York in less than twelve days. State rooms accommodating two in each, for a limited number of first class passengers, are situated on the promenade deck, with every comfort and convenience. The bridge deck house and main decks are fitted to accommodate 1,400 steerage passengers. It is confidently expected by the management that there will be no more comfortable or completely appointed steamer trading between the Mediterranean and New-York than the Italia and her sister ships, the Perugia and the Calabria. The Italia is 400 feet in length, 49 feet broad and over 30 feet deep, with a gross tonnage of 5,000 tons and a dead weight capacity of 7,000 tons. She will be fitted with triple expansion engines and a propeller of manganese bronze. She is fitted throughout with electric light.

MAY BE PATRIOTS' SKULLS

DUG UP IN SUBWAY WORK.

Ten Skeletons Unearthed Near Old Hall of Records Site.

Italian workmen employed by the Degnon-McLean Contracting Company on the excavation for the new subway City Hall station yesterday afternoon uncovered parts of the skeletons of ten men who are supposed in life to have been inmates of the British military prison, under the rule of Cunningham and Tryon, when the old Hall of Records, which stood on the site, was used as a prison for Continental soldiers and sympathizers with the Revolutionary cause. The skeletons were taken by the police to the coroner's office in the Criminal Courts Building, and it is said that an inquest will be held on them some time this week.

The bones were unearthed about four and a half feet below the surface, at a point slightly northwest of the old Hall of Records. The roots of a big tree which was cut down eighteen months ago had grown in and around the trench which contained them. Seven of the skulls are in a fair state of preservation. The other three are in fragments. There were arm, thigh and back bones with the skulls, and, altogether, they filled two kegs and an orange box when they were gathered up by the workmen and made ready for transportation.

A large crowd gathered around the junction of Centre-st. and Park Row, and craned necks to get a glimpse of the skulls. Extra police were summoned to keep the people from breaking down the bridge across the excavation. The police kept the crowd moving as well as they could until the patrol wagon finally carted the bones to the coroner's office.

The Italians who made the discovery were under the immediate direction of Frank De Garay, superintendent, and Michael Molloy, foreman, of the Degnon-McLean company. A pick struck one of the smooth, round skulls, discolored from its slumber for more than a century, and then the Italian stopped.

Picking up the skull, much as the gravedigger in "Hamlet" lifted poor Yorick's untenanted dome, the Italian said:

"Hah! Strucka da dead one! Tella da boss we finda da dead one."

The other men gathered around to see the skull and then one of them reached down and pulled out of the loam and rocks a thigh bone. The diggers sent word to Mr. De Garay, and kept at work until they had unearthed seven more skulls and many fragments of the departed. A short time afterward another workman found two more skeletons ten feet away from the first group. The first eight were found under a layer of stones about eighteen inches thick. Two or three of the skeletons were face downward, and the feet and knees were at a much higher elevation than the heads. The suggestion was made that the men died or were killed in the old military prison all in one day, and that their grave was hurriedly dug near the wall of the old Hall of Records, and that they were dumped in unceremoniously. There was nothing to identify them.

From 1725 to 1756 there was a gallows near what is now Centre and Park Row. Later this was moved to near the old Collect Pond, in the neighborhood of Canal-st. At that time the City Hall Park was called the Commons. During the Revolution it was fenced in. It was suggested yesterday that the skeletons were those of men who had been hanged. The theory that they were those of men who died or were murdered while in prison found the greater number of supporters. The historians say that Cunningham, the jailer, was brutal, and that sick prisoners had little chance to recover. Ethan Allen was for a time confined in the prison, and it is said that Nathan Hale was detained there for a short time before he was hanged for being a spy.

"If I am called by the coroners as a witness at the inquest I am going to suggest that the bones of these forgotten and unidentified men have a decent burial, on the theory that when living they were inmates of the old military prison, and therefore martyrs to the cause of liberty," said Mr. De Garay, the superintendent, who helped to gather up the skeletons.

A spectacled man, of wise and sober mien, carefully inspected the skulls, and said that one was that of a negro and that another was an Indian's. There was no one to combat his theory.

ANGRY AT THE A. F. OF L.

Carpenters and Others Threaten to Bolt from Big Organization.

New complaints from New-York unions came up yesterday against the decisions of the American Federation of Labor at its convention in Boston recently. Its largest affiliated organization, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, which has 141,000 members throughout the country, may vote to leave the federation. It came out yesterday that the Cabinet Makers' Union, which is known as Local 309 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, is highly indignant over a decision regarding a dispute between that organization and the Amalgamated Wood Workers, as to which should have the right to make "wood trim" for buildings, and the American Federation of Labor decided in favor of the wood workers.

The Cabinet Makers' Union denounced the action of the convention. It was announced yesterday that it had passed a resolution asking the brotherhood to sever connection with the American Federation of Labor, and asking to put this matter to a referendum vote of its 141,000 members.

The Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union is also angry at the American Federation of Labor because of a decision requiring the wagon painters to joint the House Painters' Union. The wagon painters say they might as well be asked to join the Whitewashers' Union, as the trade of the wagon painters is much more skilled than that of the house painters. A local union of steam engineers has also entered a protest against a decision by the American Federation of Labor.

SEATS FOR WEARY SHOPPERS.

New Service on the Sixth-ave. Elevated Road Gives Relief.

The first step in the provision of more adequate facilities for passengers on the elevated railroads was taken yesterday by the starting of the new Sixth-ave. rush hour service, designed to assist the retail shopping district during its most congested traffic hours.

Beginning at 4:25 p. m. yesterday and plying at five-minute intervals, five six car trains—one train more than the number required by the State Railroad Commission—left Franklin-st., making the first stop at Fourteenth-st., after a seven minutes' run. From Fourteenth-st. onward the trains made the usual stops. The last of the five extra trains left Franklin-st. at 4:45 p. m., to relieve Franklin-st. service opening at 4:55.

Great was the delight of more than a thousand weary shopworkers and no less weary shoppers at yesterday's innovation. They were able to get seats.

NEW-ORLEANS BANKER COMING HERE.

J. W. Castles Elected President of the Guaranty Trust Company.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

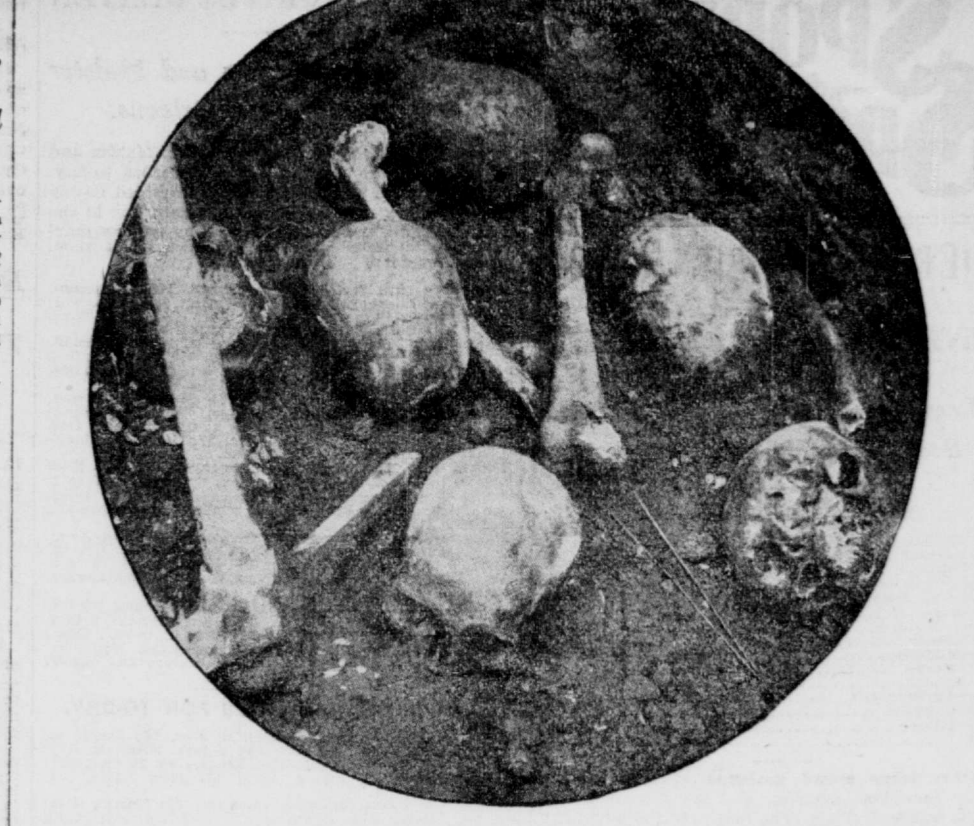
New-Orleans, Dec. 7.—J. W. Castles, president of the Hibernia Bank and Trust Company, of this city, the largest financial institution in the South, with resources of $14,000,000, has accepted the presidency of the Guaranty Trust Company of New-York, and will assume his new duties on January 1. Mr. Castles came here twelve years ago from Fort Worth, and engaged in the wholesale grocery business. Then he became president of the Hibernia National Bank, which was merged into the trust company two years ago. He got $25,000 a year as president of the trust company. J. J. Gannon, vice-president, succeeds him here.

CAPTAIN THOMAS C. DUTTON TO RETIRE.

Captain Thomas C. Dutton, who has been in the merchant marine for nearly fifty years, is making his last voyage as commander of the Umbria. When he goes to Liverpool on the return trip of the Umbria he will retire on a pension, having reached the age limit of Cunard commanders, sixty-three years. While in command of the Umbria he has covered about 800,000 miles.

COUNTY TAKES OLD TOLL ROAD.

Glens Falls, N. Y., Dec. 7.—The Glens Falls and Lake George Plank Road, which has been a toll road for seventy years, and is one of the most picturesque highways in this section of the country, has passed into the control of Warren County. Condemnation proceedings were begun some time ago, and the commissioners have fixed on $15,000 as the price the county must pay. This is the second step in building a new highway from Saratoga to Bolton, on Lake George.



SKULLS UNCOVERED AT SITE OF OLD HALL OF RECORDS BY WORKMEN YESTERDAY.

OLDEST GUEST, 93 YEARS.

Hundred Year Club Holds Annual Dinenr.

The Hundred Year Club, which was organized in 1879, and which has members in all parts of the United States, had its second annual dinner at the Hotel Majestic last evening. There were about seventy-five members present, and at the tables were persons of various ages, the majority, however, having gray locks.

The oldest person present was Dr. John R. Rice, who has passed his ninety-third year. He appeared to be hale and hearty. Others were Alfred Speers, eighty-six years old; Dr. J. N. Farrar, who is about seventy years old, and Captain G. W. Smith, sixty-two years old, who is the president and one of the organizers of the club.

President Smith acted as toastmaster, and after the dinner, which consisted of only "plain" food, had been disposed of, announced that Mrs. Ann Betts, who is now in her 101st year, was ill and was unable to be present. Mr. Speers was then called on, and in a brief speech said that his mother and Mrs. Betts were twin sisters.

Dr. Robert Walter was the next speaker, and he said in part:

The great truth that vitality, the force of life, is an inheritance from previous life, and not a transmutation from some other force, has a practical bearing on the subjects of health and disease that has no equal. If vitality is a manufactured and transmuted product, and not a derived principle, then the stimulating, toning and stuffing processes of the schools are justified. On the contrary, let it be proved that vitality is the result of reproduction, and not of transmutation; that is, inherent in living things, and not a product even in life; that it comes to us daily as an income, and is not manufactured from foods eaten, air breathed or received from any other source which has not life to give, and it will follow, as we have proved through laborious processes of research in our Exact Science of Health, that all those substances which, when ministered to man, apparently increase his vital forces, heal his diseases and preserve his life, do, on the contrary, take away from him just what they seem to give.

The next speaker was Dr. W. R. C. Latson, who had as a topic, "The Conservation of Vitality."

Dr. Latson compared the human body to a steam engine. He said that just as the value of the steam engine depends on the amount of energy it can produce from its coal and water and air, so the working efficiency of the man depends on the amount of energy he can produce from the food and air and water with which he is provided. "That is to say, the term 'vitality,' as applied to the human body, corresponds exactly to the term 'horse-power,' as applied to the steam engine."

Mrs. B. de Rivera said in part:

In business there is a method adopted which results in doing a certain amount of work without any undue fatigue, but the work of the household seems to run on a "go-as-you-please" plan. I find one cause for the waste of vitality in domestic life in the fact that women have not yet risen many stages above barbarism. Woman is still the barbarian as she works to supply her individual wants, to gratify her individual desires, without any regard to the laws governing division of labor; she goes wearily on with her old time way of doing things, waiting for some Moses to lead her forth from a land of bondage. She wastes her energies from lack of co-operation, which has been often tried and failed as often as it has been tried, because of the non-application of business methods. But some time, somehow, some "new woman" will solve this problem of the co-operation in the household. Knowledge shall peep into the wonders of domestic life, and, looking abroad, the woman shall see a new heaven and a new earth.

Bolton Hall's topic was "Vitality and Business Life." He said, among other things:

We know that most of the diseases which affect us come from the tenement houses, and nearly all the rest from our abnormal habits. As I speak I know that what I say will suggest to most minds that I believe in tenement house reform and simple living. So I do, but these are mere remedies, not preventions. We must abolish the tenement house—"reform it off the face of the earth," just as we must abolish the strain of business, not merely relieve it. How shall we do this? How shall we restore the natural conditions under which men could and would live easily and comfortably? Our livings are derived from the land, everything on this table comes from the land; this building came from the land, all by labor. In order then to secure freedom from anxiety as to our support, in order to destroy the cut throat competition which drives men, as with a goad, we must open the land. We must stop that monopoly which deprives men of the place and the means to work and crowds them into sties of tenement houses.

In speaking on "The Conservation of Vitality in the Emotional Life," Mrs. Almon Hensley said fear and worry were slow poisons to the nervous system, sapped the vitality, lined the face prematurely, gradually deteriorated nerve force, prevented intellectual growth and inhabited the real spirituality. She added:

I do not wish to be misunderstood or to hurt any one's feelings. There are, of course, normal, self-contained people in whom religious enthusiasm is manifest. But in the majority of cases the condition is an hysterical one, and the manifestations of it are the result of a highly nervous excitation which is in itself the result of physical weakness. It is curious and interesting to note how what is in its beginning, a purely egotistical feeling, a desire for physical possession, the gratification of a strong instinct of affinity, becomes through love, through the cultivation of the imagination and the emotions, the chivalrous, unselfish, protecting love of the man for the woman, the yearning self-sacrificing devotion of the woman for the man.

The best way to conserve the vitality in the emotional life is to sleep and to sleep and to sleep. If our women, who are, perhaps, our greatest nervous sufferers, would only learn to give up enough time from their numerous duties, many of which are self-imposed and unnecessary, to sleep, there would be fewer sanatoriums fattening on our incapacity. Women expend in various ways more emotional nerve force than men do. They show signs of age more quickly as a result. Every woman wants to retain her beauty and still live her own peculiar life of emotions, whatever they may be. Then let her sleep nine hours every night, and one if possible in the middle of the day. To sum up in one word, the whole of my thought, the secret of the conservation of nervous energy in the emotional life is temperance, spelled with a small "t."

SHERIFF-ELECT ERLANGER SWORN IN.

Mitchell L. Erlanger, Sheriff-elect, was sworn in before Justice Barrett, in Part VI of the Supreme Court, yesterday.

A PLEASANT TRIP TO PALESTINE.

American delegates to the World's Fourth Sunday School Convention, in Jerusalem next April, are to enjoy a remarkable cruise, visiting the places of interest along the Mediterranean shores going to and coming from Palestine. About one hundred ministers, three hundred laymen and two hundred women are already booked for the journey, and accommodations are available for about two hundred more people. The party will sail from New-York on March 8, 1904, on the steamship Grosser Kurfurst, and will be gone seventy-one days. Members have the privilege of remaining longer in Europe, and twenty-one optional side trips are offered those wishing to extend their travels. The committee having charge of the cruise includes E. K. Warren, Three Oaks, Mich., chairman; W. N. Hartshorn, No. 120 Boylston-st., Boston, treasurer: A. B. McCrillis, Providence, R. I.

WON'T STOP THE FERRIES.

But Union Company's President Says It Can't Keep Paying Rental.

Although the officials of the Union Ferry Company, which operates five lines of boats between Manhattan and Brooklyn, declare that with increasing competition and steady falling off in their receipts they cannot continue their business and pay the city 7¾ per cent of the gross receipts, as the terms of the old lease from the city demand, they deny that they have threatened to stop their boats. When the attention of Julian D. Fairchild, president of the company, was called to a statement that such a threat had been made, he said to a Tribune reporter last night:

That is not so. We do not contemplate stopping the boats. But we cannot afford to make a new lease with the city on the basis of the old lease. We can't pay this amount and continue to give a one-cent fare between 5 and 7 o'clock in the morning and 5 and 7 o'clock in the evening. We can't do it when our business is being taken away by free transportation across the bridge, and will be further injured by the new bridges and tunnels. Formerly we carried twenty million passengers a year on the Fulton Ferry. Now we carry fewer than five million.

The way I feel about it now is that I wouldn't accept a lease from the city for ten years, if they gave us the lease for nothing. We can't afford to run our boats with the present fares when the new bridges and tunnels are completed.

The attitude of the city officials is to get what they can out of the ferries because they are run by a private corporation. But this is not a close corporation. We have four hundred stockholders. All we want to do is to get our stockholders out in fair shape. We would be willing to sell out to the city, but I don't believe the city is in a position to assume the business now.

The suit to recover rentals, brought by the Corporation Counsel, from the company for the last two years, will be fought.

OFFERS SOCIETY $25,000.

Jewish Hospital Organization Required to Raise Same Amount.

It has been announced that an anonymous friend of the Jewish Hospital Society, Brokolyn, has offered to subscribe $25,000 to the building fund on condition that a like amount be raised by December 1, 1904. The offer has been accepted by the board of trustees, of which Abraham Abraham, of Abraham & Straus, is president. Already $6,500 has been pledged toward the $25,000 necessary to obtain the gift.

Since its organization two years ago the Jewish Hospital Society has raised in subscriptions $125,000. Of that amount $96,500 was paid recently for the property of the Memorial Hospital for Women and Children, at Classon and St. Marks aves., which was sold under foreclosure. Considerable money will be spent in the spring in altering the building and adding a large wing.

SHE CLAIMS ARMSTRONG ESTATE.

Many odd features were brought out in the contest at White Plains yesterday over the appointment of an administrator of the estate of Mrs. Alicia Armstrong, the wealthy widow, who died at Mount Vernon. William C. Armstrong, who declared he was an adopted son, withdrew that claim and Mrs. Albertina Kotze tried to prove that she was a daughter of Mrs. Armstrong and the only legal heir. Mrs. Armstrong was a relative of Lord Armstrong, the inventor of the Armstrong gun. William C. Armstrong put in a claim as a nephew.

Surrogate Silkman declared it a most peculiar case. He said he would not assume the relationship of anybody, and therefore appointed the Mount Vernon Trust Company as administrator.

APPEALS FOR CHARITY.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for assistance in the following cases of need:

For $60 to provide shelter for a woman now laid aside from remunerative work by growing cataracts. She cannot yet be operated upon, and so must be for a time dependent, but with restored eyesight she is expected to earn her living again.

For $108 to pay the rent for one year of a German widow, with four children, only one of whom is old enough to work. The mother is physically unable to work hard, but with the above aid the family can be kept together.

For $175 to aid for one year with food and rent a family, consisting of a grandmother, mother and two young children. The father deserted it in 1899 and had provided little or nothing for years before. The mother is a hopeless invalid. One child and the grandmother are doing their best to maintain the home, but are unable to do so unaided.

For $300 to secure admission of a widow, Scotch, Protestant, aged seventy-four years, into a permanent home. She was left a widow at an early age, and for many years supported herself and an only son. Later this son deserted her, and she is now unable to care for herself.

The society also renews its appeal for the following cases:

For $75 to pay rent for an aged couple pending their admission to a home. The man is an American, seventy-five years old, and is helpless. The wife, who is sixty-three years old, is somewhat broken in health, but is still able to earn a little toward their support.

For $120 to pay the rent for an old couple for a year. They are Protestants, and have been sober and hard working all their lives. The man has recently had a paralytic stroke, and the woman is now unable to work because of the care that the husband requires. An old employer is furnishing maintenance. They are not eligible for admission to a home

For $300 to place a respectable American widow of sixty-four years in a home. She supported herself for some time by teaching music, but, becoming partially blind, was obliged to give that up a few years since, and is now helpless and dependent.

Any money for the above cases sent to the Charity Organization Society, No. 105 East Twenty-second-st., will be duly and publicly acknowledged.

The society acknowledges with thanks receipt of the following contributions in response to recent appeals: "F. H.," $40; Theodore Offerman, $25; Mrs. G. Fahnestock and "W. C. L.," $20 each.

The Drygoods Auxiliary of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, composed of John Claflin, Cornelius N. Bliss, A. D. Juilliard, James Talcott, Clarence Whitman, J. H. Sweetzer, George A. Hearn, William F. King, Isaac Wallach and others, has issued the following appeal to the trade for contributions to the general fund of the annual collection now in progress in the various trades and upon the exchanges:

The very substantial and gratifying manner in which the drygoods trade responded last year to the appeal of this committee for contributions to maintain the free work of the Forty Associated Hospitals of this city, encourages us to hope that the collection of 1903, in behalf of which we now bespeak your earnest interest, will be even more substantial, so that the growing needs of the institutions benefited may be fully met. The importance to this community of sustaining a work so beneficent as that of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association (which enlists all classes in its method of collection, and distributes its general fund on a strict basis of free work done by the different institutions) is so self-evident as to require no further work from us to heartily commend itself to the generosity and public spirit of business men; and so we need only add that checks should be drawn to the order of Charles Lanier, general treasurer, and mailed to John C. Eames, treasurer of the Drygoods Appeal Committee and Auxiliary, care of the H. B. Claflin Company.

SEES GREENE ON EXCISE.

AGAINST REFERENDUM.

District Attorney Does Not Like Some Features of General's Bill.

District Attorney Jerome and Police Commissioner Greene yesterday had an informal conference on the subject of excise, and discussed at length their plans for legislation on the subject. Mr. Jerome told General Greene frankly that he thought it would be difficult if not impossible to get the Republican majority in the State legislature to pass any measure which gave so much power to a Tammany board consisting of the Mayor, Controller and Police Commissioner. General Greene declared that if it were made clear that the majority—that is, the overwhelming majority—of the people of the city favored his bill, he was assured that it would be passed by the next legislature.

The fact that his bill proposed a referendum, and Mr. Jerome's did not, was another argument the Police Commissioner advanced for his measure. The District Attorney insisted that if the question of opening the saloons on Sunday were left to a general referendum in the city it would be defeated. General Greene explained that his measure provided a method of dividing the city into districts, although he agreed with Mr. Jerome that as an abstract proposition the majority in the city would be against Sunday opening. They agreed that the provision for a board, and thus for public hearings, was a good step.

On the subject of the composition of the board, Mr. Jerome again disagreed with General Greene. In the latter's plan, the Mayor, Controller and Police Commissioner compose the board. The District Attorney argued that some elective officer, possibly the President of the Board of Aldermen, should replace the Police Commissioner, declaring that since that official was an appointee of the Mayor, he would be only his creature, and thus that the Mayor would have to consult constantly that the Mayor should have to consult constantly with the Police Commissioner, and act on his advice, and that he ought to be a member of the board.

Without reaching any definite conclusion, General Greene and Mr. Jerome went over the question thoroughly, and both declared themselves pleased with the conference.

The District Attorney would not comment on General Greene's plan, beyond declaring that a change was needed and that the plan was a step in the right direction. On Thursday Mr. Jerome will report to the committee of representative citizens, who met last week to discuss the situation at the invitation of the Citizens Union. General Greene said that he had made another engagement and was not sure that he would be able to attend. He also declared that he had taken no steps yet toward having his bill introduced at Albany. He wished to await the results of the public discussion of the subject

Commissioner Greene thinks his bill would do away with abuses existing in the Raines law hotels. Commissioner Greene suggests the following amendment to the law:

Provided, That the hours during which liquors may be sold in the city of New-York, under the provisions of this act, shall be fixed and determined, from time to time, by a board, consisting of the Mayor, the Controller and the Police Commissioner in said city, and said hours need not be uniform in all parts of said city. The said board shall keep a record of its proceedings, and its meetings shall be public.

This law shall not take effect until it shall have been submitted, at a general election, to the people of the city of New-York, and have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election, and the same shall be submitted to the people of the city of New-York at the general election to be held in November, 1904.

The District Attorney has still some hope of securing the passage of his measure, which he introduced in the legislature last session. When this bill reached a vote a prominent Democratic Senator came to the District Attorney and said:

"I'm going to vote for your bill, Jerome, but I wouldn't, you know, if I thought it had any chance of passing." This remark has been the subject of much thought on the District Attorney's part since then.

Mayor Low yesterday told his friends that he believed Police Commissioner Greene had hit upon a commendable plan for the Sunday opening of liquor selling places, and that it ought to be tried. In commenting on it the Mayor said:

The proposal of General Greene for the amendment of the excise law, which is altogether his own, seems to me the best that has yet been made. It may need amplification in details, but just as it stands it has at least these four good points: First—It is based on an appeal to "home rule." Second—It has sufficient flexibility to deal with the many different conditions prevailing in different parts of the city on their merits. Third—It fixes responsibility. Fourth—It does not decide the policy of the city once for all, but allows room for the teaching of experience.

PROPOSES A FARM FOR TRUANTS.

One May Be Built in Suburbs to Take Place of Present City Schools.

Charles E. Meleney, Associate City Superintendent of Schools, who has charge of the Truant Department of the Board of Education, has made a report to the Committee on Special Schools of the Board, in reference to the proposed new truant home, which is to be built in preference to repairing the buildings now in use for truants in the city. He prefaces his report with the following statistics:

"For the school year ending July 31: Truants returned to school, 15,715; truants committed to truant schools, 495; percentage of boys reformed, 88 per cent."

In his report he advises that the appropriation for enlarging the Manhattan Truant School, improving the one in Brooklyn, and building a cottage for further accommodation should be applied to purchasing a farm in the suburbs. Here he suggests buildings could be erected and the truants trained in gardening.

This year's appropriations would, he says, be enough to start with three hundred boys. The new site, in Twenty-first-st., adjoining the New-York School, could be turned over to the city, and, by the time the new school was established the Brooklyn property can also be surrendered to the city and should command a good price, sufficient to pay for the extension of the new plant.

Mr. Meleney's plan for the buildings is to have a number of small cottages on the premises, each to accommodate thirty boys, with their instructor; to have an administration building for the offices, gymnasium, assembly room, library, etc., and, finally, to have a building for classes. Commissioners Warburg, Schaedle, Adams, Barry, Harkness and Barret will select a site as soon as possible.

E. B. GADDIS LEAVES ALL TO FAMILY.

Brother Gets $5,000 and Two Married Daughters Receive the Rest.

The will of Elisha B. Gaddis, of Newark, the financier and politician, supposed to be worth several million dollars, was filed yesterday. It was written by the testator himself. The whole estate goes to members of the immediate family.

Robert V. Gaddis, of Flemington, a brother, receives $5,000. The will provides that his wife, Mary A. Gaddis, is to receive the entire remainder of the estate. Mrs. Gaddis died since the will was executed, and the actual heirs are the two children, Mary C. Gaddis Plum and Sara Gaddis Heller.

MISSING MANUFACTURER BACK.

Charles Gill Smyth, the toothbrush manufacturer, whose failure to return to his home, No. 608 Halsey-st., Brooklyn, from Philadelphia last week, when he was expected, caused his friends some alarm, is back again. He suddenly decided to extend his business trip from Philadelphia to Washington, and wrote a letter to his wife explaining matters. Unfortunately, the letter was delayed in delivery. Mr. Smyth was much annoyed when he learned of the unnecessary anxiety that had been caused to his family and friends.

TWO CHURCHES CLAIM THE LEGACY.

Boston, Dec. 7 (Special).—A $10,000 legacy left by Nancy Goodnow, of Cambridge, to the Bowdoin Square Baptist Church is the subject of a contest between two rival Baptist organizations in this city—the Bowdoin Square Baptist Tabernacle, believed to be the one meant by Miss Goodnow's will, and the Bowdoin Square Baptist Church, the former pastor of which is seeking to obtain this legacy.

GANG OF BEGGARS BROKEN UP.

Syracuse, Dec. 7 (Special).—The police, acting upon information received from the Charity Organization Society, with offices at No. 106 East Twenty-second-st., New-York, broke up to-day a gang of beggars. The "king" and "queen" of beggars arrested are Earl Williams and Marie Largo.

IT FAVORS MRS. CULVER.

Referee's Report to Recommend Granting Her a Divorce.

Although the papers in the suit brought for divorce by Mrs. Culver, daughter of Senator W. A. Clark, against her husband, Dr. Everett Mallory Culver, have not been filed yet in the Westchester County Clerk's office, it was learned yesterday from friends of Mrs. Culver that the report of the referee, Maurice Dillon, will contain a recommendation that the decree be granted. The report is still in the hands of the lawyer, who is preparing findings and a decree for the court to sign.

Justice Keogh, it is said, will not grant the interlocutory judgment until he has read all of the testimony.

Referee Dillon examined five witnesses, a large part of the testimony, it is said, being produced in an effort to show that Dr. Culver and a woman other than his wife lived at Mamaroneck several months this summer in a cottage owned by A. C. De Lanoy. The woman was known as Mrs. E. B. Von Schaick. She was about thirty years old, a brunette and attratctive. Another young woman, known as Miss E. C. Irwin, occupied the cottage with her.

It is understood that the women came from Chicago, where they stayed at the Auditorium Hotel. They closed the Mamaroneck house about six weeks ago, and went to the Wroxeter apartment house, in New-York.

GIRL KILLED BY FRIGHT.

Motorman Stopped Car Before Child Was Hurt.

Knocked down and pushed along by the fender of a Fifth-ave. trolley car of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, Margaret Driscoll, seven years old, died from shock last night. The only external injuries found on the child's body were bruises of the right leg, but she was dead when an ambulance surgeon arrived from the Seney Hospital.

The Driscoll girl was on the way from her home, No. 263 Eighth-st., to a store in Fifth-ave., when she was hit by car No. 2,292, in charge of Thomas McHare, motorman. He had made a tremendous effort to stop his car, which was going at only a moderate speed, and succeeded so well that the girl's body did not pass under the car, but was only pushed under the fender. Those who saw the accident were surprised when they learned that the child was dead.

McHare was locked up on a charge of homicide.

COST OF FIGHTING FOREST FIRES.

Efforts to Have the Legislature Make the Expense a State Charge.

Utica, N. Y., Dec. 7 (Special).—Counties which form a part of the State preserve will try to have the legislature pass a bill which will make the cost of extinguishing forest fires in the Adirondacks a State charge. Boards of supervisors in Oneida and St. Lawrence counties have adopted resolutions asking their Senators and Assemblymen to procure the desired legislation.

There will be a good sized item in the State appropriation this winter for putting out forest fires last summer. For nearly two months fires raged in the Adirondacks, and property worth thousands of dollars was destroyed. Fire wardens appointed by the State employ the necessary fire fighters at $2 a day. The State laws compel town boards to audit and pay the amounts and then the town is reimbursed by the State for half the cost. Many towns in the Adirondacks were compelled to issue bonds to pay these charges, as the State will not pay its share until next June. The fire charges were the heaviest in townships in which the property owners can scarcely exist.

It is argued that the Adirondacks are owned by the State and that they are used by its citizens generally. All the counties in the forest preserve will work to secure the passage of the proposed law.

WAGES FOR 15,000 REDUCED.

Boston, Dec. 7.—The wages of 15,000 cotton mill operatives were reduced about 10 per cent to-day in New-Bedford, Fitchburg and Fisherville, Mass.; Baltic and Taftville, Conn., and Pawtucket, R. I. The total number of mill hands who have had their pay lowered in the present cotton crisis is now about eighty thousand. Five thousand additional operatives in Berkshire County have been given notice that their pay will be cut next week.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Justice Leventritt, of the Supreme Court, yesterday appointed David T. Davis, temporary receiver for the Mephisto Petroleum Burner Company, of No. 21 Park Row, on application of Caleb H. Jackson, president; Charles S. Kellogg, vice-president; Samuel Russell, secretary and treasurer, for a voluntary dissolution of the corporation. The receiver is required to give a bond of $5,000. Max Moses has been appointed referee to inquire into the merits of the application. The liabilities are $26,474 and the known value of the assets $1,485.

Judgment by default for $14,665 was entered yesterday against William F. Bang, hotel proprietor, in favor of the Bradford Realty Company, the amount due for rent of premises No. 43 to 49 West Thirty-fifth-st. (Hotel Collingwood), from September 1 to November 1.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

The Metropolitan Store and Saloon Fixture Company has filed a petition in bankruptcy, giving its liabilities as $10,754 and its actual assets as $7,158 59.

William G. Cochrane, of No. 127 West One-hundred-and-twenty-first-st., filed a petition asking that he be relieved of debts standing over since 1900, when he failed in business. The debts amount to $12,270 and the assets to $157 60.

Robert A. Terry was appointed receiver of the firm of Levine & Waters, manufacturers of mantels at No. 80 Bowery. Edward A. Terry, the petitioning creditor, asserts a claim of $575.

Siegel Brothers, wholesale dealers in women's wear, filed a petition that the firm of Stern & Bernstein, dealers in cloaks at No. 116 Spring-st., be adjusted bankrupt. The claims filed against the firm aggregate $600.

Addison L. Pratt was appointed receiver for the firm of Garrison, Wright & Co., dealers in dress trimmings, etc., at No. 524 to 528 Broadway, under a bond of $20,000. The petitioning creditors are the Waterbury Button Company, the United Button Company and the Hensel-Collady Company. W. H. Garrison, head of the firm, approves the petition and says over his signature that he is unable to pay his debts.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments for sums of more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Bang, William F—Bradford Realty Company	$14,665
Boone, George C, and William T Quigley—Home Life Insurance Company	244
Cohn, Louis—S Wade	169
Dempsey, William—The Tribune Association	176
Daly, Patrick H J—F J Middlebrook, executor	8,653
Embury, Aymar—O M Embury	3,480
Love, Hodgen—New-York Cab Company, Limited	437
Macdonald, George—North River Coal and Wharf Company	337
McK..y, William—New-York Edison Company	160
McCabe, Patrick—Cary Manufacturing Company	308
Oelbaum, Morris—J Jacoby	325
Ord, George J—J McCreery & Co	357
Oppenheimer, Max—E T Gerry	1,153
Press, T Channon—A H Feuchtwanger, costs	258
Rothschild, David—J S Conaheer	223
Suckling, Isaac E—R E Johnston	795
Streifler, Peter—M D'Amore and another	386
Sears, Clarence A—W P Ellis	507
Smith, Leonardo D V—J S Stanton	306
Smith, Ellsworth C—W Cranston, executor	1,101
Tanini, Frederick T—M Rogaliner	275
Traver, Byron—J D Graziade and another	152
Holbrook, Cabot & Daly Contracting Company—A Van Doren, costs	107
Union Railway Company of New-York City—A Stevens, administratrix, costs	108
Manhattan Railway Company and New-York Elevated Railroad Company—G P Nelson, individually and executor	5,670
Same—F S Robinson and another	15,396
I Fajans Electrical Construction Company, George F Cook and Thomas J Ryley—R McKean and another	153
Interurban Street Railway Company—N Brown	1,610
German-American Insurance Company—Arlington Company	102
J H Labarse Company—G W Crossman and another, costs	886
City of New-York—G F Johnson	3,678
Wemple, Henry Y—A W Schilling	246

ABOUT FURS.—Ladies who have handsome Sables and other elegant furs frequently desire to purchase a stylish fur garment which will be up-to-date and yet inexpensive.

I have manufactured a number of sets of genteel furs which I can sell at from $25 to $50. All made of thoroughly reliable, good-wearing furs.

At times a lady desires to purchase an inexpensive muff,—I have them for $5, $10, $15, $20, $25, and neck pieces at corresponding prices.

These are all genuine furs, not imitations.

C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturing Fur Merchant, 41st & 42d Sts., bet. B'way & 6th Ave.