SUICIDE'S LONG LEAP.

Jilted Printer Jumps Ten Stories to Death.

Despondency, caused by being jilted in a love affair, is believed to be the cause for the suicide of George F. Green, a compositor, of No. 619 Lexington-ave., who jumped from the roof of the ten story building occupied by the Methodist Book Concern, at No. 150 Fifth-ave., early yesterday morning. Although it is believed the man jumped to his death shortly after he arrived to go to work at 8 o'clock, his body was not found until two hours later. Nearly every one of his bones was broken, and his body was mangled beyond recognition.

Green reported to the foreman of the composing room as usual, but was missed a few minutes later. As he had left his coat and hat in the clothes closet, it seemed sure he had not left the building. An hour later, when it was reported to the foreman that the compositor was still missing, a thorough search was made.

A printer's boy was sent into a small courtyard in the rear of the building. The boy almost stumbled over the body. An ambulance was immediately summoned, but Green had been dead a long time, and the body was removed to the West Thirtieth-st. police station.

The superintendent of the composing room, William H. Warner, at once began an investigation of the case. On a cornice jutting out about four feet from the edge of the roof were found footprints in the dust, and it is supposed the man stood on the strip of stone and deliberately leaped to his death.

At his home it was said that he had eaten only a small meal in the morning, and had appeared particularly despondent. The superintendent said he had been told that Green had not been fortunate in a love affair, and had grieved over it.

The dead man was a member of the Typographical Union, and received good wages. He had a brother, it was said, a member of the firm of Green & McGregor, haberdashers, at No. 384 Spadina-st., Toronto.

SUIT AGAINST GREENE.

Government Vigorously Prosecuting Carter's Alleged Partners in Fraud.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, Dec. 26.—That the government is consistently following its programme of vigorous prosecution for the recovery of properties held in the names of or for Greene, Gaynor and Carter is indicated by a suit in equity just instituted in the United States Circuit Court at Lynchburg, Va. This action is brought to subject the stock of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company standing in the name of L. Laflin Kellogg, of New-York, who is alleged to be the attorney for and trustee of Benjamin D. Greene, "a citizen of Connecticut temporarily residing in the city of Quebec," to payment of demands alleged to be due to the United States government.

It is alleged in this suit that Oberlin M. Carter, Benjamin D. Greene and John F. Gaynor conspired to defraud and did defraud the United States, and that a portion of Greene's share of the spoils was invested in the name of Kellogg in some four hundred shares of common stock of the Norfolk and Western Railway. The object of the suit is to enjoin the transfer of the stock, and to sequestrate it for the benefit of the government. The government has secured a temporary injunction, and thus another considerable portion of Greene's property is tied up. It is understood that a similar suit is now pending before a master in Chicago, with the probability of a like decision being rendered.

Marion Erwin, of Macon, Ga., special counsel for the government in the cases against Carter, Greene and Gaynor, growing out of their peculiar transactions in the notorious Savannah contracts, has been unremitting in his efforts to locate their property, that it might be utilized to satisfy the claims of the United States. Government authorities are confident that they will eventually secure restitution of what they assert to be fraudulently acquired spoils, and will prosecute these men relentlessly, with this end in view.

SELECTED TO OVERTHROW DEVOY.

Report That Mr. Woodruff Has Told W. M. Calder to Take His Scalp.

It was reported in Brooklyn yesterday that ex-Lieutenant Governor Woodruff had at last definitely decided to overthrow the leadership of Charles S. Devoy, in the XIIth Assembly District in Kings County, and that William M. Calder, the retiring Superintendent of Buildings, had been selected to organize a fight against Devoy at the spring primaries. It is said that the nomination for Congress in the VIth District has been offered to Calder as a reward for the scalp of Devoy.

For some time the leader of the XIIth District has been credited with the desire to undermine Mr. Woodruff in the Republican organization in Kings County. The ex-Lieutenant Governor had, however, taken no notice of Devoy's reported intention until recently, when the latter, at the request of Governor Odell, tried to bring about an adjournment of the annual meeting of the executive committee. In this he failed, but he did succeed in arousing the wrath of Mr. Woodruff.

Mr. Calder had nothing to say last night concerning the report that he would contest the leadership of Devoy. John E. Smith, secretary of the executive committee, who is Mr. Woodruff's personal representative, declared that, so far as he knew, no definite plan of action against Devoy had been determined on.

SIXTY ENTRIES IN BEAUTY CONTEST.

Fifty Women Chosen to Appear in Preliminary Tests at Madison Square Garden.

Two prizes of $1,000 each for the most perfectly developed man and woman in the world have been offered by the Physical Culture Publishing Company. Preliminary contests have been held in many cities of this country and Europe, and fourteen men and women have been so selected.

Last evening, at No. 166 East Twenty-third-st., there was a gathering of women for selection in the New-York contest. There were about sixty, some of them said to be professional models. Fifty were chosen after examination by a committee.

The winners in each of the preliminary contests will attend the competition to be held in Madison Square Garden beginning to-morrow night.

The first four days of the competition at the Garden will be given over to a semi-final contest among American contestants. The last two days will be devoted to the final contest.

To the man and woman receiving the greatest number of votes will be awarded the prizes.

"77"
BREAKS UP
GRIP
Prevents Pneumonia.

"Avoid undue exposure to cold. Cold and damp weather are very prolific causes of all catarrhal troubles.

"As Pneumonia is often preceded by Grip, patients with the latter malady should treat its first symptoms with the least possible delay, and should not expose themselves to cold of any kind until all signs of danger are past.

"Persons in attendance upon pneumonia patients should bear in mind that the disease is sometimes communicable through the agency of expectoration."—N. Y. Herald.

The use of Dr. Humphreys' "Seventy-seven" cures Grip, prevents Pneumonia, and breaks up Colds that hang on. At Druggists, 25 cents.

☞ Medical Guide mailed free.

Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William & John Streets, New York.

TO GIVE PARK TO CITY.

James Gordon Bennett's Plan for Father's Estate.

OVERLOOKS THE HUDSON RIVER.

James Gordon Bennett intends to lay out and adorn a large park, to be dedicated to public use and pleasure in memory of his father, the founder of "The Herald." The park, it is said, will comprise the grounds lying between Boulevard Lafayette and Broadway, north of One-hundred-and-eighty-second-st., part of which were for a long time occupied by Mr. Bennett's father. Mr. Bennett still owns the property. Landscape architects and gardeners are said to be working on the designs for the park.

From what could be learned last night Mr. Bennett has not yet decided to transform the Bennett home site and grounds into a public park. The home site and grounds are said to comprise more than two city blocks, and to be valued at more than $300,000. A splendid view of the Hudson River may be had from the Bennett tract.

Through the instrumentality of the elder Bennett a Catholic church was built near One-hundred-and-eighty-first-st. and Broadway. The city recently took up the subject of opening a new street in the section. If this street was laid out as planned it would run through the centre of the site, on which is the church. At a recent meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, John C. Shaw appeared as a representative of Mr. Bennett to oppose the route of the street. He asked that the direction of the proposed street be changed so that the church would not have to be torn down.

Colonel William Jay last evening at his home, the Essex, Fifty-sixth-st. and Madison-ave., told a Tribune reporter that for a number of years Mr. Bennett had contemplated turning the Fort Washington property into a park. It was the country place of the elder Bennett, where he lived as a boy, and stood, as the colonel believed, on the highest point on Manhattan Island.

Colonel Jay said he saw Mayor Low recently, and he was favorably impressed with the suggestion of Mr. Bennett to give the land for a park. The offer had not yet been made, but would be made soon.

AMUSES MR. VAN COTT.

Calls Story of Postoffice "Graft" "Pack of Lies."

With much amusement and not a little disgust Postmaster Van Cott, at his desk for the first time after a two weeks' illness, yesterday discussed a story, published yesterday, containing charges of incompetency, nepotism, the using of political "pull," and hinting at "graft" unlimited and prospective arrests.

"A little thing like that'll never disturb us," he declared. "Wonder who could get up that pack of lies? Like to know the fellow who gold-bricked his paper that way; hear he even got a premium for the story. No, I don't care to say much about it; any one who knows much about the postoffice can see how absurd it is."

All the postoffice officials agreed with him. The story purported to be a forecast of the report which the inspectors will turn in to the department at Washington. While those who are familiar with the investigation could guess pretty shrewdly at some of the recommendations, knowing the line of work the inspectors have been doing, it is utterly impossible that any detailed information or any general summary of this report should be made public save from Washington or through Major Little, the chief inspector. For him or any of the other inspectors, to make such a forecast would mean the loss of his place.

Replying to charges that dummies were carried on the books of the postoffice here, and that there were two organizations which collected money from each employe for illegal purposes, which organizations had, the story hinted, been in existence only in Postmaster Van Cott's term, Auditor Jardines said:

There is an organization of postal clerks, known as the National Association of Postal Clerks. The members of this association are assessed 25 cents monthly, not weekly, as charged. The funds are used to maintain the organization, and it also has a sick benefit fund, from which each member is paid $7 a week if ill. The carriers support a similar organization.

That dummies could be on the payrolls is an absolute impossibility. All our employes are certified to us by the Civil Service, from their books, and they have at all times a complete list of the persons employed in this and every office connected with the postal system. Our lists must check with theirs.

The statement that no check is maintained on supplies is also wrong. Our estimate of what supplies we need is made out each year. This is verified by our inspector from Washington, and the supplies are forwarded. No goods are ordered for this office alone. Our supplies come from the regular supplies for the entire postal service. We have nothing to do with the purchase of goods either directly or indirectly. That is done entirely in Washington.

The statement that names could be run up on the "clock" and that that was all the "vouchers" for work the auditor had, is also out of all reason. The superintendent of each and every department certifies to me the names of the men under him and exactly the character of the work done. The only value the "clock" has is to assist us in checking up the lists of arrivals and departures of the men each day.

Superintendent Joseph Elliott, of the Money Order Division, stated that so far as the forwarding of money to other offices was concerned, it was done under a most perfect banking system.

"Each office has its quota of audit with us," said he, "for we act as their depository as well. All of the funds of the offices, over a certain sum, are forwarded to us daily. When that office needs money to meet money orders the postmaster negotiates a draft in the book in his turn, which we honor and pay. We know exactly how much credit that particular office is entitled to, and allow it. Looking at it properly, the amount sent that postmaster is really giving him back a portion of the money he has already forwarded us. Then, to show you how impossible anything like wrongdoing is concerned, let me say that we check up our accounts with the government at Washington every three months, and commence with a perfectly clean balance sheet. Not a bank in this country does that."

SENATOR WARREN EXONERATED.

His Agent Leased Postoffice Building to Government on Favorable Terms.

Washington, Dec. 26.—Following a long conference to-day with Senator Warren, of Wyoming, regarding the latter's interest in a building leased by the government for the postoffice at Cheyenne, Postmaster General Payne intimated that the case was closed. He said that before the expiration of a previous lease, on March 1, 1899, the lessors wanted the rent raised from $1,400 to $1,900, which Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith deemed exorbitant, and he caused an investigation to be made. According to the records, an agent for Senator Warren, in the Senator's absence, then executed a lease for a building affording much better quarters for $1,200 a year for ten years, beginning April 1, 1899. Mr. Payne said that this would have saved the government in ten years $7,000. The postoffice probably will remain in its present quarters until the completion of a government building at Cheyenne, which is expected to be ready for occupancy probably by July next.

SHAW TO GIVE A HEARING IN BOSTON.

Washington, Dec. 26.—Some of the business men of Boston have asked an interview with Secretary Shaw with reference to an order prohibiting the acceptance of what is known as release bonds, which has been practiced at Boston for some years. The secretary has decided to investigate the subject on the ground, and has telegraphed that he will meet any interested persons at the office of the collector at the Custom House in Boston at 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning next.

THE REV. DR. G. E. STREET DEAD.

Hartford, Conn., Dec. 26.—The Rev. Dr. George Edward Street, pastor emeritus of the Congregational Church at Exeter, N. H., died at the home of his son-in-law, the Rev. W. W. Raney, of the Park Church, to-day, of heart trouble. He came here yesterday on a visit. He was widely known for his historical writings and as a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions. Born in Cheshire, this State, in 1835, he was graduated from Yale in 1858 and from Andover Theological Seminary five years later. His ordination that year was at Wiscasset, Me., from which place he went to Exeter, N. H., in 1871. Dartmouth gave him his degree of Doctor of Divinity. The funeral services will be at Exeter next Wednesday.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, December 26.

CAMPAIGNS OF THE CAPTAINS.—Secretary Root has expressed himself as opposed to further promotions which might be described as abnormal in their character, being led to this observation by the receipt in the adjutant general's office of nearly fifty applications from captains and majors of the line who desire appointment as brigadier generals of the army, a vacancy in which grade will exist in a few weeks, when General Young retires. Some of the officers who are on record as candidates have said that they do not wish their applications considered seriously unless the President is going down the list below the grade of colonel. Mr. Root has informed one of these ambitious officers that he will not gain anything with the present administration by such a candidacy.

PROMOTION BY SELECTION.—A kindred subject which has caused much apprehension in the army is the prospect that some effort will be made to establish the system of promotion by selection. The President referred to this in his annual Message as a substitute for advancement by seniority, and Secretary Root will urge the matter on Congress if he gets the opportunity before he leaves Washington. General Crozier, the chief of ordnance, the author of the scheme of rotation in staff duty, is an earnest advocate of the selective idea, and believes that it would be beneficial to army interests if a board designated the officers to be promoted on every occasion, with retirement for those who failed of advancement after reaching a certain age in each grade. He says that if nothing better were offered it would be wise to adopt the method of selection for every third promotion. Nearly every officer admits that the plan is an ideal one, but it is insisted that it is impossible to apply it, and that it would only lead to pulling and hauling and the employment of politics. General Crozier says this would be no nearer the condition than is now the case in the Civil Service; that the board of recommendation would not be impressed by the politician outside the army or by the sycophant within the service, and that in the end, if the army is on any such basis as that to-day, it presents a condition which could not be injured by any sort of innovation.

NAVAL PAY.—The professors of mathematics in the navy are up in arms over the discrimination which exists under the law, against their status. They are after the "army pay" which is received by other officers of the service, and have banded together for the purpose of obtaining what they consider their just dues from Congress. The same bill which will operate to their advantage in this respect will contain an interesting amendment of the Naval Personnel law, to relieve naval officers of the 15 per cent reduction in pay while they are on shore duty. This is a provision of the Naval Personnel law, which originated, some years ago with the board of which Mr. Roosevelt was the head. Naval officers have objected to this decreased pay received while they were not at sea, and it is hoped by them that the effort to change the law in this respect will be successful at the present session of Congress.

GENERAL WOOD "GETS BACK."—General Wood, the most criticised of army officers at home, has been doing some criticism of others on his own account in Mindanao, where he is in command of the military department. He has sent to the War Department the record in the case of Lieutenant W. B. Aiken, 28th Infantry, who was tried before a general court martial at Zamboanga on the charge of drunkenness on duty. He protested his innocence, and the court acquitted him, whereupon General Wood said, in reviewing the case:

The record shows positive and unshaken testimony of the fact that Lieutenant Aiken was drunk as officer of the day. The evidence presented by the defence is largely negative in character, and in no manner disproves or discredits the testimony presented by the prosecution. The department commander can find in the record no adequate grounds for the verdict of the court.

PEARY'S PLANS.—Civil Engineer R. E. Peary is going ahead with the preliminary plans for his Arctic expedition. When the fund to cover the cost of the dash to the pole has been assured he will negotiate for a stout vessel. That will be the first action in the enterprise. The last thing to be done, he says, will be the selection of personnel. He does not intend to take to the Arctic regions more than two white men outside of the ship's officers and crew, and these will be a surgeon and an all around man rather than a scientific specialist. He believes the success of his project depends on the elimination of the purely scientific and the confinement of his efforts to the geographical. He will depend almost entirely in the end on his friends, the natives, each of whom he has made a millionaire, according to the Arctic standard of material possession. He intends to take some deep sea soundings in the polar basin if possible, but he will not hamper himself with other scientific work, leaving that for future parties which may profit by his pioneership to make pendulum and other observations of importance near the pole.

COLORED OFFICERS PRAISED.—One of the colored commissioned officers of the army has been highly praised by a California board of trade. That body of leading citizens of Visalia, Cal., has gone on record in the form of some engrossed resolutions in a hearty indorsement of Captain Charles Young, of the 9th Cavalry, who has been acting superintendent of the Sequoia and General Grant National Park. A tribute is paid to "the energy, enthusiasm and business qualities" displayed by that officer in the expenditure of the money set aside for the improvement of the parks, and for "the great amount of splendid and permanent work" accomplished in the neighborhood. The War Department has added the encomium to the record of the officer.

NAVAL HOSPITAL CAMP.—There is every prospect that the naval camp for tuberculous patients at the Pensacola (Fla.) Navy Yard will be of much advantage to the patients assigned to that place for treatment. It was not long ago when an officer stricken with consumption was promptly retired, and an enlisted man was discharged with a pension, on the theory that such cases were hopeless and beyond medical aid. Since the army has been operating a hospital in New-Mexico it has been found that patients prosper under the special treatment and the favorable climatic conditions, and the navy has lately been sending officers and sailors to the army hospital with such profitable results to individuals that it has now been determined to establish under the Navy Department certain means of treating consumptives. There are now five or six patients in the experimental camp at Pensacola, and the reports received of the first month's results are most gratifying to the medical authorities. The patients will live out of doors day and night, being sheltered in tents, and a part of the treatment will be numerous meals each day, with the requirement that the patient shall consume a maximum amount of nourishing food. While it has been decided to establish a naval resort for this class of patients, it may not be located at Pensacola, as Surgeon General Rixey intends to investigate other localities, one on the Pacific Coast and another in the East, further north. When the experts decide on the best place Congress will be asked to make an appropriation for the establishment and maintenance of an open air hospital. It is believed that the money will be promptly forthcoming as a humanitarian measure, and that the station will contribute much of importance to the fund of hygienic information.

TRANSPORTS READY FOR SERVICE.—War Department officials admit that the transports Sumner and McClellan, at New-York, as well as the Sherman, the Buford and the Crook, at San Francisco, are being fitted out for active service. The two vessels at New-York have been ready for several weeks, but so far no calls have been made for them. It is expected that one of them will be utilized in bringing to the United States the artillery now stationed near Havana and Santiago. Primarily all of these transports are intended for the Manila service.

FUNERAL OF ADMIRAL WHITE.—Funeral services over the body of Rear Admiral Edwin White, U. S. N., retired, were held in the Naval Academy Chapel at Annapolis to-day, after which the burial took place in the Naval Cemetery. The escort was composed of the marine battalion and a detachment of seamen, accompanied by the Naval Academy Band.

TRAINING SQUADRON TO MOVE.—Rear Admiral Wise, commanding the training squadron, has been ordered to take his ships from New-Orleans to Pensacola, where they will spend some time in exercises. The work of the squadron has been interefered with by the recent festivities in which it has taken part, and for this reason it has been found necessary to decline the invitation from Galveston for the squadron to visit that city in January.

WARSHIPS IN THE CARIBBEAN.—Orders have been issued for the disposition during the Christmas holidays of the United States warships assembled off Culebra. The squadrons have been dispersed among the ports on the Porto Rican coast, and the officers and men will have one week's holiday. The vessels will reassemble off Culebra early in January for the winter manœuvres.

COLLIER MAY ACCOMPANY FLEET.—The naval transport Saturn arrived at San Francisco today from the northern coast with a cargo of coal. It is believed that, instead of discharging her coal at Mare Island, the Saturn will accompany the New-York, the Bennington and the destroyers Preble and Paul Jones to-morrow or Monday.

COURT MARTIAL AT NORFOLK.—A court martial has been ordered to meet at the navy yard at Norfolk on January 4 for the trial of Lieutenant K. G. Castleman and Chief Machinist A. F. White, of the navy, on charges arising from a recent collision.

ORDERS ISSUED.—The following army and navy orders have been issued:

ARMY.

The following designations of officers to conduct examinations of lieutenants for detail in the ordnance department are announced:

Division of Philippines, chief ordnance officer, Department of California (excepting Hawaii), and Department of Columbia (excepting Alaska), commanding officer, Benicia Arsenal, California.

Departments of Colorado, Dakota, Lakes and Missouri, commanding officer, Rock Island Arsenal.

Department of the East (excepting Cuba and Porto Rico), Lieutenant Colonel JOHN E. GREER, New-York City.

Department of Texas, commanding officer, San Antonio Arsenal.

For Hawaii, Alaska, Cuba and Porto Rico, such officers as the respective commanders shall designate.

Major WEBSTER VINSON, paymaster, from Philippines to San Francisco, report for further instructions.

Captain GEORGE W. MOSES, paymaster, to Kansas City.

First Lieutenant WARREN W. WHITESIDE, 15th Cavalry, from Fort Ethan Allen, to Fort Myer.

Board of officers to consist of Majors J. ESTCOURT SAWYER and JOHN T. KNIGHT, quartermasters, and Captain CHARLES F. KIEFFER, assistant surgeon, is appointed to meet in Philadelphia to examine GEORGE H. TAYLOR, formerly of the 6th Maryland Infantry, for appointment as superintendent of a national cemetery. The junior member of the board will act as recorder.

A board of medical officers to consist of Colonel CHARLES L. HEIZMAN, assistant surgeon general; Majors HENRY P. BIRMINGHAM and GUY L. EDIE, surgeons, is appointed to meet in Washington to make recommendations looking to revision of manual for medical department. The board will report to the surgeon general for instructions.

NAVY.

Lieutenant F. L. SANDOZ, to the Pensacola, naval training station, San Francisco.

Lieutenant G. N. HAYWARD, to the Lancaster, navy yard, League Island.

Assistant Surgeon R. O. MARCOUR, detached the Franklin; to the Dixie, duty with Panama marine brigade.

Passed Assistant Paymaster W. B. ROGERS, to duty as assistant to general storekeeper, navy yard, New-York.

MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.—The following movements of vessels have been reported to the Navy Department:

ARRIVED.

December 24—The Alexander, at Beirut; the Columbia, at Tompkinsville; Solace, at Honolulu; the Villalobos, at Shanghai; the Bennington, at Mare Island; the Lebanon, at Lambert Point; the Eagle, at Key West.

December 25—The Topeka, at Key West.

SAILED.

December 25—The Wilmington, from Pagoda anchorage for Swatow.

December 26—The Vicksburg, from Shanghai, for Chemulpo; the Olympia, from Colon for Cartagena; the Callao, from Canton for Hong Kong; the Nansham, from Honolulu for Guam; the Pompey, from Honolulu for Guam, via Midway.

OFFERINGS AT THE STORES.

C. C. SHAYNE, Forty-first and Forty-second sts., between Broadway and Sixth-ave., announces an assortment of furs in muffs, boas, victorians and other lines of wearing apparel. He is offering now fur coats at reduced prices.

R. H. MACY & CO., Broadway, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth sts., have now on sale new muslin underwear valued at $1,000,000. Notwithstanding the increase in the price of cotton, this firm is offering the products of the best staple at lower prices now than twelve months ago.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS, Brooklyn, announce the sale to-morrow of Saks & Co.'s new stock of house furnishings at 65 cents on the dollar. Their annual sale of muslin underwear will also begin to-morrow, and preparations are made for a large crowd of customers.

A. D. MATTHEWS' SONS, Brooklyn, will have a great undermuslin sale to-day. This, "the first dry-goods store Brooklyn ever grew," is keeping up its reputation for moderate prices.

A. JAECKEL & CO., No. 37 Union Square West and No. 430 Fifth-ave., have a line of French novelty jackets in broadtail, mole and sealskin, to which they are calling attention. Imported model coats, furlined and trimmed, are going at half price.

B. ALTMAN & CO., Eighteenth-st. and Sixth-ave., begin to-day a sale of a stock of 25,000 yards of white silks at greatly reduced prices. Those taking advantage of the sale must be on hand before 5 p. m., as the store will close at that hour till further notice.

STERN BROTHERS, West Twenty-third-st., are making to-day a special offering of women's tailor-made walking suits of fancy mixtures and sibelines, handsomely trimmed. Other lines here are an opening display of printed foulard silks, cotton dress fabrics, Swiss, Nainsook and Cambric embroideries, and a reduction sale of boys' and young men's clothing.

BIDS FOR PHILIPPINE BONDS.

Washington, Dec. 26.—It is announced that bids for the new Philippine friars' land loan of $7,200,000 will be received up to 3 p. m. on January 11, and allotments will be made on February 1.

STATE OFFICIALS AT VARIANCE.

NEW-JERSEY'S LABOR AND FACTORY DEPARTMENTS DON'T AGREE ABOUT THE "CHILD LABOR EVILS."

Citizens of New-Jersey are amazed at the document which has just been submitted to Governor Murphy by Winton C. Garrison as the annual report of the State Bureau of Labor and Statistics, of which the latter is chief. The business of this bureau is solely that of gathering statistics, but Mr. Garrison has wandered afield and vented his opinions on the question of child labor in New-Jersey. The laws regarding child labor and their enforcement directly concern the Factory Inspector's Department. Laxity in compelling obedience to these laws prompted Governor Murphy to take hold of the matter personally. He had an additional law passed last winter, and then authorized his private secretary to supervise a thorough investigation. As a result of the investigation the Factory Department in its annual report, submitted to the Governor a few days ago, frankly set forth the fact that violations of the law were common, and it pictured the distressing conditions under which children were employed. Garrison has been agitating the consolidation of all the labor departments, with himself as director, but this outbreak is expected to end in his resignation.

Trenton, N. J., Dec. 26 (Special).—Winton C. Garrison, chief of the New-Jersey Bureau of Labor and Statistics, advances some new theories on the question of child labor in his annual report, which has just been submitted to Governor Murphy, and at the same time takes issue with the Department of Factories and Workshops, whose report on the same subject was submitted to the Governor a few days ago. The situation resulting from these contradictory reports is peculiar. The Factory Department, which is charged with the enforcement of the child labor laws, admitted that the law is being violated flagrantly and in every important manufacturing industry in the State. It pictured as most distressing the conditions in the glass, textile and other industries where child labor is most sought after.

The Bureau of Labor conducted an investigation of its own, as a result of which Mr. Garrison declares that child labor is not prevalent in New-Jersey to either an alarming or an undesirable extent and that statements to the contrary are a gross exaggeration. He asserts that the newspapers which have been most active in exploiting conditions of alleged child slavery are given to sensationalism and that labor and charitable organizations who have handled the subject permitted facts and reason to give way to sentimentalism. He attacks the law that was passed last winter at the earnest solicitation of Governor Murphy as dealing with the subject in an offhand manner, and recommends its amendment so as to make the employment of children in factories discretionary with some responsible person or department. This suggestion is significant in view of the fact that Mr. Garrison has for some time been advocating the consolidation of the Factory Department with his own bureau. On the subject of child labor the report, among other things, says:

In the South Jersey glass districts it has been the theme of bitter complaint on the part of the glassworkers' unions against certain employers in that industry who insist upon running open shops. In the middle counties of the State, where the largest manufacturing industries are carried on, the agitation has been almost as constant and intense. Scarcely a meeting of a labor organization is held without some time being given to ventilating the child labor grievance, and denouncing either the insufficiency or the non-enforcement of the law.

Numbers of benevolent women, assuming the absolute truth of all that has been charged, have organized themselves into societies to fight the system and expose its iniquities. Certain newspapers given to sensationalism have taken up and given wide publicity to stories, often from irresponsible sources, of overworked children of tender years toiling in factories at tasks far beyond their strength. Factory owners are represented as so many modern Molochs who are growing rich on the labor of infants. The term "child labor" has given way to "child slavery" in the vocabulary of denunciation, the latter term being more expressive of the hopeless and unhappy lot to which the little ones who must earn a living are said to be condemned. The emotions and sympathies of people, ever ready to respond to such a call, are appealed to on behalf of the children as helpless victims of avarice on the part of employers or parents, the blame and resentment being generally directed against the former.

In attempting to deal with the subject, facts and reason have given way to sentimentalism; the extent of the evil, if there is one, is grossly magnified, and the points of view from which it might be justified as necessary, unavoidable and unobjectionable, are almost totally ignored. The reputation of the State cannot but suffer, although it may not be intended to accuse the public of being indifferent to the wrongs alleged or in any way conniving at the maintenance or extension of the system out of which they grow. But the sweeping terms in which the employment of children is usually denounced and the constant reiteration of charges of abuse may well leave an impression on the minds of those unacquainted with the subject that New-Jersey's great manufacturing industries are largely dependent for their prosperity upon child labor. That children are employed in the factories here, as they are in other manufacturing States, goes without saying, but that the number is much greater here than elsewhere, or is, in fact, large enough to form a conspicuous element in the factory population and a menace to the interests of adult labor, is not correct.

After calling attention to the difficulties that many families have in gaining a livelihood, even with the assistance of their children, the report continues:

Child labor is condemned by its opponents on several grounds, principal among them being the assumed physical unfitness of children for performing the kind of work at which they are often employed, without serious and permanent injury to health, the loss of opportunity for obtaining some kind of an education and the consequent handicap placed by ignorance upon their future lives, and the moral injury to which children are liable through association in factories with adults who may use vulgar, obscene or profane language in their hearing. Doubtless, as is well known to those acquainted with the subject, there are instances in which some one or even all of these objections may be warrantably urged against the employment of children, but there is no reason to believe that such is the rule, or that, as a general thing, the physical health and moral standards of factory life are in any way below the standards that prevail elsewhere.

If it were otherwise, the vicious consequences charged by some against the employment of boys and girls in factories would long ago have left traces of themselves on our social life; for of our total population of 1,883,669, in 1900, there were 241,582, or only a small fraction less than 13 per cent, who were employed in some form of manufacturing industry carried on almost entirely in factories and workshops. Of this number 51,661 were females more than sixteen years of age. Many, probably a large majority, of the men and women comprised in this great army of operatives went into the factories at an early age, and in them learned the trades or handicrafts by which they are now earning an honorable livelihood. As a class, they have no superior among our people, their labor helping to support schools, churches and social institutions, and in many ways to enrich the communities in which they reside.

The force of most of the objections urged against child labor will be readily admitted if the other side of the question—for, unhappily, there is another side—is not also taken into consideration. Its uncompromising opponents should consider the following propositions: What is to be done in the case of orphans, children left without means or relatives, who are both willing and able to support them? If the law denies them the right to earn a living, must they not take refuge in some charitable institution or become public charges in the almshouse? Again, what is to be done in the case of a widow left with a large family of young children dependent upon her for support, she having no income except what she may be able to earn by laundry or some other poorly paid line of labor? And, further, what is to be done in the case of a dissipated father, who will not work, and leaves his family without support? It is true he can be locked up for his neglect, but that does not help his wife to solve the domestic problem. Finally, what is to be done with a boy who will not attend school? These are questions which cannot but lead to the conclusion that the problem of child labor is a many sided one, and that it cannot be dealt with in the offhand manner which many advocate, and which the law contemplates. All cases are not alike, and authority should therefore be given to some one responsible for their enforcement to suspend the age limit in cases like those cited above, where to enforce the laws would be a palpable injustice.

BARRED FROM BRONX.

Application of New-York City Interborough Railway Denied.

Albany, Dec. 26.—The State Railroad Commissioners to-night gave out a decision denying the application of the New-York City Interborough Railway Company for a certificate permitting it to extend its street surface lines in the Borough of The Bronx.

The application was opposed by representatives of the Union Railway and People's Traction Company, and the board expresses the opinion that the existing lines are sufficient for public convenience.

Commissioners Dunn and Baker join in the decision. Commissioner Dickey dissents, and files an opinion in which he says he believes public convenience requires the extension.

After reviewing the conditions of the application the report says: "After careful consideration of the evidence the board has concluded that public convenience and necessity do not require the construction of this railroad. It is proposed to be constructed in a territory which is now served by the Union Railway (street surface electric), and it seems to us that there is little, if any, traffic which would be carried by the applicant that is not now carried upon lines which the Union and its affiliated company (the People's Traction Company, unconstructed) have franchises to construct.

"The board in its consideration of the question of population has assumed that an estimate of the population made by the New-York City Health Department, viz., 268,000, and which is the highest estimate in the testimony, is approximately accurate. This population is served by the Union, owing about forty miles of operated street surface railway, about eighty miles of track, and franchises (with its affiliated company) for nearly fifty miles more. It is also served to a considerable extent by the Manhattan elevated railway, running to Tremont. It is also served in part by the New-York Central, the New-York and Harlem, the New-York and Putnam and the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford steam railroads. It will also be served to an extent by the New-York and Port Chester proposed third rail electric railroad, which has received a certificate from this board. It will also be served by stations of the Interborough Rapid Transit Railway (tunnel railroad) at West One-hundred-and-eighty-first-st., West Two-hundred-and-thirtieth-st., East One-hundred-and-seventy-seventh-st. and East One-hundred-and-forty-ninth-st.

"The applicant contends that one of the main reasons for the construction of its railroad is to furnish quick and convenient connections with the tunnel railroad stations. It seems to us that the Union and its affiliated lines, built and projected, will at least as well serve the purpose of connection with these tunnel railroad stations."

BRONX HAS NO FAITH.

McCall Says Port Chester Permit May Be Granted To-morrow.

John T. McCall, Tammany leader in the Board of Aldermen, said last night that there was a probability that the New-York and Port Chester Railway application would be granted at the session of the board to-morrow.

"I understand that Alderman Diemer, chairman of the Railroad Committee, has issued a call for a meeting of the committee," said Mr. McCall last night. "If the report comes out, the board is likely to approve it at the meeting on Monday. In that case City Clerk Scully will send the minutes to the Mayor in time so that the requisite three days' advertising in 'The City Record' will be possible before Mayor Low retires from office on Friday noon."

Despite the suggestion of Mr. McCall, the opinion prevails that the Railroad Committee will refuse to take any action until after January 1. The order was given by Charles F. Murphy some time ago that no more franchises were to be passed by the present Board of Aldermen. Mayor McClellan's message will be sent to the aldermen at their first meeting in January, and he is expected to make certain recommendations with reference to the granting of franchises.

As the case stands at present, the Bronx people will be surprised if the aldermen to-morrow take any action on the Port Chester road's application for a permit to cross certain streets and avenues in The Bronx.

A SOUVENIR OF THE NEW YEAR.

The old advertising agency of Hibson & Bro., whose offices are at Nos. 5 and 7 Dey-st., are sending out to their friends a little book in the form of a diary for 1904. Besides containing a calendar for the coming year, it gives the rates on foreign and domestic mail matter, weights and measures, and approximate values of foreign coins in United States money, and also a colored map in sections of the United States and its new possessions.

Financial.

The Financial World.

If the Stock Exchange had been open yesterday, the appearance of the bank statement with its 13 million increase in loans, would doubtless have been the signal for a recession in prices. By Monday morning, there will have been time to note that deposits also increased over 17 millions; and that the loan expansion is most likely due to some shifting of accounts between banks and trust companies. Certainly the money market through the week indicated no pressing call for funds, since loaning rates remained comparatively easy, and became easier as the week progressed. The surplus reserve was reduced somewhat, but even with this, it is larger than in any corresponding week since 1898. Taken altogether, it looks as if the January settlements would be made without disturbance.

The stock market has been of a holiday character, and after the announcement Wednesday that the Lake Shore had raised its dividend rate from 7 to 8 per cent, it advanced, though very irregularly. The principal advances of the week have been in stocks which, as is sometimes said, "no one has;" meaning that they are held by comparatively few people; such as Consolidated Gas, General Electric, Lackawanna, Delaware & Hudson, Jersey Central, and one or two others. While these coal stocks advanced, Reading, which is widely distributed and a leading speculative, did not advance. The traction stocks were also strong, led by Brooklyn. Recent market movements of this stock indicate that either a new bull pool has been organized in it, or that the old one has been reorganized, which is probably the fact. That went to pieces during the summer, when public liquidation was driving everything down. The members had to take their stock, and the selling which resulted forced Brooklyn below 30. The reorganized pool have been gradually putting up the price since, and the claim is made now that the stock on this trip will go to 60. What there is in the property to justify such a figure, it would be hard to guess; but Brooklyn is an excellent stock to manipulate in certain kinds of a market; first, because it is not too big for easy handling; second, because one half the people believe it is not worth a cent, and the other half that it has great future value. Out of such division of opinion, comes active speculation.

The Rock Island issues, bonds and stock, have been weak, for it is known that some more bond issues are impending; and in these days, there is no bull argument in a bond issue, whatever be its justification. Then there is also uncertainty among outsiders what form the new issue will take, and how it will affect the latest outstanding issues of the company. The originally proposed 240 million bond issue has, apparently, been abandoned; also, the once much boasted purpose to dispense with all banking aid in financing the company. It will not be forgotten how the Rock Island management let it be known that the criticism with which their first scheme of expansion was received, was due, as they said, mainly to the fact that they had dispensed with the services of bankers, and would do their own financing. The bankers were supposed not to take kindly to this attitude of independence. Seemingly, the bankers have got the best of the company, for it is now generally understood that the Rock Island managers have had to appeal to the Speyers, and that the Speyers have consented to help them out.

The company is carrying a floating debt of about 50 millions, largely resulting from purchases of other roads, whose securities represent the collateral of the loans. It may well be understood why the managers did not want to increase the pile by such an addition as the purchase of the Seaboard Air Line would have made. It is intimated that the Speyers will take care of the more pressing needs of the company, and that the ambitious financial schemes formerly proposed will be held in abeyance. In connection with this the bankers will put a representative on the Board of Directors; but whether the change in the Presidency of the company is at their suggestion, is uncertain. Mr. Loree, now President of the B. & O., will take charge of the Rock Island in January. He is a Pennsylvania man. The Pennsylvania and the Great Northern, seem to be the two high training schools for railroad officials in modern railroading.

In the industrial list, Sugar continued quite active and advanced. The recent drop in the stock after its rise pending ratification of the Cuban treaty is supposed to have