BUYING A LEGISLATURE.

Thomas W. Lawson Describes the Process in Massachusetts.

In the December instalment of Thomas W. Lawson's "Frenzied Finance" in "Everybody's Magazine," he takes up the wholesale buying and selling of Senators and Representatives in Massachusetts in securing the passage of a charter for a new gas company in 1896. In part he says:

"At this period I knew nothing whatever of the workings or the wire pullings of State legislatures. My business life had been engaged at the stock end of corporate transactions, and I had not troubled myself about franchises or how they were obtained, being content to play my part with the manufactured product with which we dealt on the market. In a general way I knew political corruption existed. That Rogers had obtained favors for his Brookline company through bribing officials I had good grounds to believe; I had read of strange doings in connection with H. M. Whitney's West End railway franchise obtained from the Massachusetts Legislature amid an accompaniment of much public scandal, but, being without personal experience, I had no clear conception of how things were done, and, innocently enough, I asked Whitney before we parted:

"How is it possible for you to get this valuable charter from the legislature, particularly with such a strong and honest man as Roger Wolcott in the Governor's chair, when Addicks has been trying continuously for four or five years, regardless of expense, to secure an ordinary one under which he can combine our gas companies?"

George Towle (his counsel) answered for Whitney: "Lawson, that part is no affair of yours. Mr. Whitney will absolutely guarantee to deliver all those goods, and, if it is necessary to override the Governor in getting them, he will also guarantee to do that too. You can call all that done the minute we sign papers."

I tested the scheme in all its phases and found only one weak spot in it. We, the Boston companies, were to "go snags" with Whitney in the results of a legislative game in which he was to bear the expense of getting a charter, and as Whitney and Towle said it was to cost them, to get it, $250,000 to $300,000, it looked as if there would be some nasty business done at the State House.

I do not set up for a saint, nor to possessing exclusive virtues which distinguish me from the ordinary American citizen who does business for gain. A man who writes the history of affairs in which he bore a leading part is bound to be accused of egotism however he deals with himself, especially if he admits a strong prejudice in favor of honesty and fair dealing in his relations with his friends and the public. In reiterating that the bribery end of our "hitch-up" with Whitney did not appeal to me, I am neither pluming nor crowning myself, but merely stating a fact. But this was an emergency I could not meet as a mere personal concern. It was my duty to care for the interests of a great property which must not be endangered by my scruples, and I was willing to be advised by my business friends in the matter. So I went round among my most conservative banking, business and newspaper connections and put hypothetical questions to them bearing on my difficulty. In nearly all instances the replies were the same, and the subject seemed to be regarded as a joke—what were legislatures for, anyway, but to be "fixed"? All who did business with legislatures "fixed" them, and Whitney was certainly the star "fixer." I frankly stated that I considered bribing a legislature as a low down crime and that I did not believe it was done in our straitlaced old Commonwealth as freely as they all seemed to think. Thereupon I was sarcastically referred to my Bell Telephone, New-Haven and Boston and Maine railroad friends, the organizers of trust companies and many other representative pillars of social and business society who had had occasion to deal with the State. I began at once a round of investigation among men who would talk frankly to me, and discovered that a most iniquitous condition existed. Massachusetts Senators and Representatives were not only bought and sold as sausages or fish are in the markets, but there existed a regular quotation schedule for their votes. Many of the prominent lawyers of the State were traffickers in legislation, and earned large fees engineering the repeal of old laws and the passage of new ones. Agents of corporations nominated candidates for office, and paid the expenses of their election in return for votes for a favorite measure and promises to "do business." The legislature was organized on the same basis; its executive officers were chosen because of their subservience to certain corporation leaders; committees were rigged to do a given thing and prevent other things from being done. Above all, I learned that the chance of a citizen of Massachusetts obtaining a charter from the legislature of his State unless he had money to put up for it, was about as good as a hobo's of securing a diamond and ruby studded crown at Tiffany's by explaining that he wanted it. In fact, the citizen's request would be regarded by Senators and Representatives very much as Tiffany's would take the hobo's—as a joke first, then as an impertinence.

Right here I desire to say to my readers, and especially to all those hypocritical and ignorant people who, imagining any strong statement expresses a strong prejudice, and not a fact, will cry: "He overstates! He exaggerates!" that in years after, when I had full opportunity to study at close range the Massachusetts Legislature, its workings and those who worked it, all the impressions I had received at this time were absolutely confirmed. I do not hesitate to say, then:

The Massachusetts Legislature is bought and sold as are sausages and fish at the markets and wharves. That the largest, wealthiest and most prominent corporations in New-England, whose affairs are conducted by our most representative citizens, habitually corrupt the Massachusetts Legislature, and the man of wealth among them who would enter protest against the iniquity would be looked on as a "class anarchist." I will go further and say that if in New-England a man of the type of Folk, of Missouri, can be found who will give over six months to turning up the legislative and Boston municipal god of the last ten years, who does not expose to the world a condition of rottenness more rotten than was ever before exhibited in any community in the civilized world, it will be because he has been suffocated by the stench of what he exhumes. . . .

The Whitney machine for the manufacture and moulding of legislation was complex but efficient. It achieved its wonders in broad daylight. Considering what it did and how it was done, the astonishing fact is that no outcry to speak of was ever raised at its performances. It was vastly bolder than Tammany, and made fewer excuses for what it grabbed. But its chief engineer was a leading citizen, and his assistants all gentlemen of great respectability and admirable antecedents, and in Boston social and civic dictions are shields behind which much may be concealed.

Corrupting a legislature is not something a man may do with a fillip of his finger and thumb. However bold the operations, the convenances must be observed. When really large designs are entertained, the manipulator begins before the preceding election and has had his "lawyers" at work throughout the country, seeing candidates and ascertaining their feelings. So a certain percentage of votes are signed and sealed in advance, ready for delivery at the proper time. But there is always a crowd of new men, who must be taken care of on the spot, and these must be approached with tact. Some amateurs have fanatical notions of honor which interfere with both their own and the interests of the franchise grabbers. To deal with all these contingencies, to take care of captured votes and to shape legislative proceedings along safe lines require the services of almost an army of men.

At the head of Whitney's forces was his lawyer, George H. Towle, big of brain, ponderous of frame and with the strength of an ox. A man of terrific temper, he knew not the meaning of the word fear. Nothing aroused him to such frenzy as to have to do with a legislator who unnecessarily haggled over the price of his vote or influence. On such occasions, when a lieutenant had reported that Senator This or Representative That would not come into camp, Towle, with an oath, would simply say: "Take me to him, and I'll have his vote in ten minutes, or there'll be occasion for a new election in his district to-morrow!"

Second in command was Mr. Patch, Towle's secretary and factotum, his exact opposite in every way. Where Towle was brutally straight to the point, Mr. Patch was as smooth an intriguer as ever connected himself with secrets by way of keyholes and transoms. It is a Beacon Hill tradition that for years Towle on final payment day would have the members of the Massachusetts Legislature march through his private offices one at a time, and, handing each of them their loot, would proclaim: "Well, you're settled with in full, aren't you? That represents your vote on —— and on ——." Then he would loudly identify the bill and the particulars of the service, while behind a partition with a stenographer would be Mr. Patch, who, after the notes had been written out, would witness the accuracy of the stenographer's report. When the legislature assembled again, old members, the same story goes, would be requested to call on Towle to renew acquaintanceship. Then he would allow them to look over his memoranda "just to keep 'em from being too proud," as he gently phrased it.

Subordinate to Towle and Patch was a long line of eminently respectable lawyers, known all over the Commonwealth as "Whitney's attorneys." These men participated at nominations, orated at elections, and took care of the finer preliminary details. The first line of attack was composed of practical politicians of various grades—ex-Senators or Representatives and local bosses—who were known as "Whitney's right-hand men." Below these were the ordinary lobbyists, the detectives, and runners, who kept "tabs" on every move and deed, day and night, of the members of the legislature. This was the Whitney machine, and it worked together with that fine solidity and evenness which can be attained only with lots of practice and much success. In comparison with its competent organization, an average "Tammany gang," a "Chicago combine" or a "St. Louis syndicate" would look like a broken down snowplough in August.

It is seldom the public is given an opportunity of seeing a picture, drawn to life, of the legislature of one of the greatest States in the Union in the act of being bribed to grant the votaries of "frenzied finance" for nothing, those things which should and do belong to the people, and for which the system's votaries would willingly pay millions of dollars if they were compelled to. I shall dwell on the performance that ensued at this juncture of my story long enough to present an outline of the process.

Headquarters for Whitney's Massachusetts Pipe Line were opened at Young's Hotel, Parlors 9, 10 and 11, Rooms 6, 7, 8, second story front. Parlors 9 and 10 were the general reception room, while 11 was for the commander himself and the holding of important and "touchy" interviews. The Rooms 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 were used for educational purposes. In the morning the place was deserted, but at noon the parlors began to fill up with the different members of the "Machine" and their friends, trustworthy members of the legislature. A little later an elaborate luncheon would be served, the supernumeraries eating in one room, Towle and his chiefs and the legislators in the other. There the gossip of the morning session was exchanged, and the work laid out for the afternoon legislative and committee sessions. Another interval of silence and peace until, at 5:30 o'clock, the real business of the day began. Mr. Patch was generally on the ground first, carrying the books in which the bribery records were kept, for, be it remembered that the efficiency of the Whitney machine was largely due to the thoroughly systematic manner in which its operations were conducted. Nothing was left to chance or to any one's memory. In turn, the subordinates presented careful reports of the day's transactions. At 6:30 o'clock Mr. Towle would go over these documents, "sizing up" the actual results for submission later to the chief himself. Between 7:30 and 8:30 o'clock the "Machine" dined; the remains of the feast having been removed, the doors were locked and the books brought out.

If an outsider could possibly have obtained the entry to the headquarters of The Whitney Massachusetts Pipe Line, say at 9 o'clock, any evening during the session, he might easily have imagined himself at the Madison Square Garden or at Tattersall's on the night of the first day of an international horse sale. This is what he would see: In Parlor 10, seated at a long table, a dozen of Mr. Towle's chiefs, all in their shirt sleeves, smoking voluminously; before each a sheet of paper on which was printed a list of the members of the legislature; against every name a blank space for memoranda; at the head of the table, Towle himself, frowning severely over a similar sheet having broader memoranda spaces. One after another the chiefs would call off the names of the legislators, reporting as they went along. The outsider would hear droned monotonously: "..... from ....., not my man; ....., from ....., my man and .....'s man; seen to-day, stood same as yesterday; ..... from ....., raised price $30, making it $150; agreed: $10 paid on account, total of $30 due; raised because ..... told him that he had got $20 more from ....."

As each man reported, the other chiefs and Towle discussed the details, and when a decision on disputed points was arrived at, Towle would make a memorandum on his blank, and the chief concerned recorded the order in the little notebook which each carried. All reports in at last, Towle retired to Room 11 and speedily returned with the "stuff," consisting of cash, stock, puts, calls or transportation tickets, which he dealt out to the chiefs to fulfil the promises they had made for the day. It would be obvious to the outsider, as soon as he had learned what was being dealt in, that a large proportion of the members of the Great and General Court of Massachusetts had bargained with the different members of "the machine" to sell their votes, not only in committee, but in full session of the legislature, that the price was to be paid when the votes were cast, though something was invariably exacted on account, to tie the bargain. Payment seemed to be made in cash, calls on Bay State Gas or Dominion Coal, or transportation on any of the railroads in the United States or Canada. The latter appeared to be a class of remuneration Towle favored, probably because it cost nothing.

You may ask here: Could such things happen without attracting public attention? Or, are the citizens of Boston so habituated to the corruption of their legislature that they could witness unmoved this wholesale bribing campaign conducted in full daylight from Young's Hotel? Thank heaven, this is not so. There are in every American community honest, sturdy souls, who can be depended on to come forward in emergencies, and cry out aloud against a threatened political crime. Above the brute hubbub of a city's roar their voices are heard like the voice of conscience, and the hurrying throng pauses a second in its mad rush after dollars to listen to their tale of the Commonwealth's wrong. But what's in the air is not on earth. The practical politicians, whose affair it is to heed and counteract these honorable protests, laugh contemptuously at the vanity of any contest between theories and the "stuff." They know the overpowering logic of gold.

There were public meetings in Boston; good government clubs throughout the State met and resoluted; citizens' organizations howled robbery and malfeasance. For a few weeks Massachusetts seemed all wrought up. From the space the papers gave the protestants, one might imagine that there was a chance for virtue, but the results of the clamor were more apparent than real. Day by day, right by night, the "machine" ground away at Young's, and as its product fell into the hopper Whitney and Towle only smiled at the clamor and awaited the moment when, as Towle coarsely put it, "the reformers had yawped themselves to a standstill."

That day came at last. One by one, all in a perfectly orderly and methodical manner, the giving-bonds-to-compel-promises clauses, restrictive amendments and other people's safeguards had been voted down, and the "Are you ready for the main question?" having been put in both houses, the Massachusetts Pipe Line Charter was duly passed and sent on to the Governor. It required his signature to make the bill a hard and fast law, and that, once appended, all Towle's "promises to pay" became due.

But the Governor vetoed the bill, and a desperate effort was made by the promoters to pass it over the veto. Failing in this, they acceded to the Governor's demand that the charter be amended so that the highest price at which gas could be sold was 60 cents a thousand, and then he would sign it. This did not enable the promoters to carry out their promises. Mr. Lawson concludes the incident as follows:

Early next morning there came to my office two wild eyed, desperate creatures, Towle and Mr. Patch. When I looked upon the big, powerful man, who had always seemed in any light in which I had heretofore beheld him to fear neither man nor God—when I looked and saw his plight I pitied him deeply, sincerely. He carried a large travelling bag, and Mr. Patch two others.

"Lawson, for God's sake, don't do what they are all doing—don't upbraid me! I've got to get out into the world and be dead to all I know—family, friends, every one. If I stay, it's State's prison or worse, and Whitney says I must go. I've got all the papers together, and Whitney has given me what cash he had on hand, and this check of $10,000. Do me one last favor—get me gold for it. I know I have no right to ask any favors of you, but think if you were in my place. I have a wife and children, and"—— and the great, strong man wept like a child.

I called my secretary, and in a short time George Towle, with the $10,000 in gold and the bags of "evidence," faded out of my life and into the gray mist of eternity.

A few days after a vessel dropped anchor off the island of Jamaica; George Towle's body was carried ashore and buried, and Mr. Patch was escorted back to the ship. A few days later, with weights of lead to carry it to its last resting place on the ocean's bottom, the latter's dead body was dropped over the vessel's side. And somewhere floating the high seas is a venturesome sailor captain and a crew, who when in their cups, 'tis said, tell strange tales of bags of gold and queer documents.

Simultaneously the members of the Great and Good Court of the old Commonwealth of Massachusetts for the year of our Lord 1896 received, none of them could tell from where, their promised vote money, in the form of a yarn that the "stuff" belonging to them had been delivered to George Towle, but that Towle had decamped with it to foreign shores, where he was living in luxury with Mr. Patch.

I sent two police officials to the island of Jamaica and had the contents of the coffin marked "George H. Towle" photographed. I could not photograph the contents of the ocean's bottom.

LAWSON'S BUCKET SHOP CRUSADE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Boston, Nov. 19.—Thomas W. Lawson, according to "The Journal" this morning, has begun to carry out his threat to break up bucket shops. The newspaper learns on trustworthy authority that Mr. Lawson has an organization of agents in fifty of the largest cities of the country, to whom is entrusted the duty of purchasing in advance stock which Mr. Lawson intends to put up in order to cripple the operators of bucket shops, against whom the Boston financier cherishes enmity because of their dealings in Trinity, by whom many small speculators were "broken."

According to a man thoroughly acquainted with State Street and Wall Street, Mr. Lawson has been directly responsible for the phenomenal rise taken by Pacific Mail, which went up 15 points in one day, Amalgamated and Sugar. In this rise the Federal Stock and Grain Company was caught, and lost $1,000,000 in three days, according to an intimate friend of Mr. Lawson.

Mr. Lawson is quoted as saying: "I will bankrupt every bucket shop in the country within the next thirty days and teach them a lesson. With the profits, which ought to be between $3,000,000 and $5,000,000, I will then endow a home for broken-down speculators."

BIG ST. LAWRENCE GRAIN TRADE.

Removal of Tolls on Canal Draws Freight from American Lines.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Montreal, Nov. 19.—Since the Dominion government removed the canal tolls two years ago the St. Lawrence route has been securing much American traffic that formerly went through Buffalo, or was handled by American railroads to New-York and Philadelphia. This is because steamship owners were able to quote a lower rate than the Grand Trunk, Canadian Pacific or Canada Atlantic railways. For the first time in the history of the Canadian inland water route, the shipments of a single steamship company have totalled more than 500,000 sacks of American flour, and more than 2,000,000 bushels of American wheat.

COMPANY HAS $1,000,000 CAPITAL.

Albany, Nov. 19.—The Magnetic Control Company of New-York City was incorporated to-day with $1,000,000 capital to manufacture electrical and magnetic machinery. The directors are A. Leonard Brougham, George W. Giddings, Albert Graham, Arthur J. Raymond and Jackson Wallace, of Brooklyn; Myron D. Law, of New-York, and William Klinger, of Hoboken, N. J.

BOSTON MEN TO SEE PRESIDENT.

Boston, Nov. 19.—The officials of the Boston Chamber of Commerce are making arrangements to send a delegation to Washington to present the question of reciprocity with other countries, particularly with Canada, to President Roosevelt. The makeup of the delegation has not been determined, but it is expected that a representative of each leading industry in the State will be included.

Nine Nations

Now Use Liquozone. Won't You Try It—Free?

Liquozone is now used almost the world over. Peoples half-the-world away from you are curing their ills by it. And so are people next door to you—your neighbors, your friends. Won't you ask some of them what Liquozone is doing? Then ask us for a bottle to try?

Liquozone is so new that few people realize how many millions are using it. One year ago it was almost unknown in America. Now nearly half the people you meet—wherever you are—know some one whom Liquozone has cured.

Don't you realize that a product which has spread like this must have remarkable merit? We have never asked a soul to buy Liquozone. We have published no testimonials, no evidence of cures. We have only asked the sick to let us buy the first bottle—to let the product itself show what it could do. Those sick ones told others, and the others told others. That is how it has spread.

Won't you do as those millions have done? If you are still using medicine for what medicine cannot cure, won't you learn what others know about Liquozone? Won't you let us pay the cost of your test?

Not Medicine.

Liquozone is not a medicine. It is not made by compounding acids or drugs, nor is there any alcohol in it. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. Each cubic inch of Liquozone requires the use of 1,250 cubic inches of the gas.

Liquozone is the result of a process which, for more than 20 years, has been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research. The main result is to get into a liquid, and thus into the blood, a powerful, yet harmless, germicide. Another result is to create a vitalizing tonic with which no other known product can compare.

Acts Like Oxygen.

The great value of Liquozone lies in the fact that it does what oxygen does. Oxygen is the vital part of air, the very source of vitality, the most essential element of life. It is the blood food, the nerve food, the scavenger of the blood. It is oxygen that turns the blue blood to red in the lungs; that eliminates the waste tissue and builds up the new. Too little oxygen always causes lack of vitality. An excess of it gives strength to every function of Nature.

Oxygen is also a germicide. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and an excess of oxygen—the very life of an animal—is deadly to vegetal matter.

Liquozone acts like oxygen. But it does more than oxygen, because it is stable. It carries its virtues into the blood to go wherever the blood goes. It is a remarkable tonic—the best thing in the world for you. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of $1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill.

The discoverer of Liquozone has solved the great problem of killing germs in the body, without killing the tissues, too. And there is no other way. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Liquozone is the only way that any man knows to end the cause of any germ disease.

We Paid $100,000

For the American rights to Liquozone; and the British rights sold for a like sum. That is the highest price ever paid for similar rights on any scientific discovery.

Before making this purchase, we tested the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, in this country and others. We employed it in all germ diseases; in thousands of the most difficult cases obtainable. We proved that in germ troubles it did what all the skill in the world could not accomplish without it.

Now Liquozone is more widely employed than any medicine ever was. It is more widely prescribed by the better physicians. And no one can doubt that it is doing more for sick humanity than all the drugs in use combined.

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases; all due to germs, or the poisons which germs create. These are the diseases to which medicine does not apply, for drugs cannot kill inside germs.

All that medicine can do for these troubles is to act as a tonic, aiding Nature to overcome the germs. But those results are indirect and uncertain. They depend on the patient's condition. When drugs were prescribed for these troubles, nobody knew of germs. Now every good physician knows that they call for a germicide.

Liquozone alone can destroy the cause of these troubles. It goes wherever the blood goes. No germ can escape it, and we have found no disease germ which can resist it. Diseases which have resisted medicine for years yield at once to Liquozone, and it cures diseases which medicine never cures. In any stage of any disease in this list, the results are so certain that we will gladly send to any patient who asks it an absolute guaranty:

Asthma	Hay Fever—Influenza
Abscess—Anæmia	Kidney Diseases
Bronchitis	La Grippe
Blood Poison	Leucorrhea
Bright's Disease	Liver Troubles
Bowel Troubles	Malaria—Neuralgia
Coughs—Colds	Many Heart Troubles
Consumption	Piles—Pneumonia
Colic—Croup	Pleurisy—Quinsy
Constipation	Rheumatism
Catarrh—Cancer	Scrofula—Syphilis
Dysentery—Diarrhea	Skin Diseases
Dandruff—Dropsy	Stomach Troubles
Dyspepsia	Throat Troubles
Eczema—Erysipelas	Tuberculosis
Fevers—Gall Stones	Tumors—Ulcers
Goitre—Gout	Varicocele
Gonorrhea—Gleet	Women's Diseases

All diseases that begin with fevers—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never used it, please send us the coupon below. We will then send you an order on a local druggist for a full-sized bottle—a 50c bottle—and will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This applies only to the first bottle, of course—to those who have never used it.

The acceptance of this offer places you under no obligations. We simply wish to convince you; to let the product itself show what it can do. Then you can judge by results as to whether you wish to continue.

This offer itself should convince you that Liquozone does as we claim. We would certainly not buy a bottle and give it to you, if there was any doubt of results. You want these results; you want to be well and to keep well. Then be fair enough to yourself to accept our offer to-day. Let us show you, at our expense, what this wonderful product means to you.

Liquozone costs 50c and $1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Liquid Ozone Co., 458-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is.....

I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

.....

.....

.....

($94) Give full address—write plainly.

Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

FOOD VALUE OF RICE.

IT'S READILY DIGESTED.

Supplies Body with Requisite Heat and Power Cheaply.

II.

Last Sunday The Tribune printed, under this head, the initial number of a series of articles, the purpose of which is to present, and discuss, the facts concerning rice as gleaned through exhaustive scientific research and experiment by the best authorities on the comparative values of food.

The subject is of the last importance whether viewed from the standpoint of health or of economy, for there is much truth in the saying that "We dig our graves with our teeth," and the present high and increasing cost of living makes inquiry into the relation of expense and value, in the foods which constitute the major portion of that cost, a matter of great moment. As regards the first, there's little doubt that most people eat too much; but that is not the chief menace to health found in their diet, for too often it not only has little to recommend it, save that it is agreeable to the palate—a desirable quality, it is true, in that it is a recognized aid to digestion—its principal ingredients being decidedly injurious to the whole system.

In the matter of economy, the lowest priced food is too frequently mistaken for the cheapest, whereas only that is the cheapest which most nearly furnishes the body with the requisite fuel—or, in other words, heat and power—at the least comparative cost; and it must be borne in mind that, as said in the first of this series, seven-eighths of the food consumed are expended in the production of fuel.

Even the fuel meeting the requirement as to cost in proportion to its measure of tissue building and fuel supplying ingredients is not always the cheapest, for it may be that it so taxes the body as to use up too much of the energy it furnishes; and, again, too much of its nutritive ingredients may escape digestion, and be given off from the body, instead of being taken into the circulation.

So, it will be seen, a food must be best proportioned, as to its constituents, to the body's needs, and must be most easily and entirely digested, to establish a claim to superior healthfulness; and its greater cheapness is decided by its lesser cost per unit of nutritive value than other foods, and its greater ratio of availability.

But there is still another phase of this very complex question to be considered, and that is that a food may so nearly meet all of these requirements as to greatly lessen its desirability; for, if nearly perfect, to use it with other foods is to unbalance it—and surely if one were compelled to subsist on ambrosia alone, he would soon lose the appetite which is absolutely necessary to good digestion. Thus, wheat is almost perfectly balanced, and combining it with other foods greatly impairs its value; while beef and rice—the first entirely lacking in carbohydrates, and the second inferior to both wheat and beef in proteine and fats, though richer in carbohydrates—can be profitably associated with complementary foods, the beef with rice, for instance, and the rice itself, with the legumes. In the quality of ease of digestion, rice is superior to either beef or wheat, since it is digested in one hour, while beef takes three, and wheat bread three and one-half hours; in fact, all the common articles of food, corn and oatmeal, turkey and chicken, oysters, codfish, red snapper and salmon, eggs, apples, and bananas, and tomatoes, etc., take from one hour and forty-five minutes to three hours to digest.

The deductions from the foregoing are that the food which has the greatest fuel value, which is the easiest and most thoroughly digested, which combines most satisfactorily with the foods that supply those compounds of proteine, the "albuminoids" and "gelatinoids"—"proteids"—that make the basis of bone, muscle and other tissues, and the "extractives," that act as stimulants and appetizers, and which costs least per unit of value, is the most desirable. And that rice, in all these particulars, easily surpasses the various foods in common use—beef, wheat and the rest—is demonstrable, for it is only exceeded in fuel value by sugar, is wholly digested, and in much less time than any of the other foods, combines admirably with all, and is cheaper per unit of value than any save milk, sugar, beans and potatoes. To-day, the chemistry of food and the knowledge of its uses is pretty nearly an exact science, and the evidence to support these assertions can readily be furnished, and will be in the next number of this series.

FRIENDS PAY PASTOR'S FINE.

Brookfield, Mass., Nov. 19.—The Rev. W. P. Squires, pastor of the First Baptist Church, of East Brookfield, who was sentenced by Judge William T. Forbes, of the Worcester Probate Court, yesterday, for contempt of court in writing a letter to the judge discussing a case on which a decision had not been given, is at home again. Mr. Squires was fined $50 yesterday, but on his statement that he was unable to pay it he was committed to jail for thirty days. Friends, however, have paid the fine and the pastor is at liberty.

MISS HOEFER SAILS ON THE LUCANIA.

Registering as living at Zion City, Ill., and accompanied by Carl Hodler and Freeman Haehnel, representatives of "Elijah II," Miss Ruth Hoefer, who is reported to be engaged to Gladstone Dowie, the son of John Alexander Dowie, sailed on the Lucania yesterday. Miss Hoefer is a German, and according to reports is wealthy. Another passenger on the Lucania was J. Sergeant Cram, who said that he had been troubled by hay fever, and for relief was making a round-trip on the Lucania.

OPEN BIGAMIST FOR SIXTEEN YEARS?

Wife No. 1 Tells Startling Story at Peoria, Ill.

Peoria, Ill., Nov. 19.—Mrs. Matilda Conklin, the first wife of Dr. Conklin, who died suddenly in Farmington on November 8, made a statement today in which she declared that for the last sixteen years the doctor had lived in an open state of bigamy. She says that during this time each of his families in Farmington and Peoria was aware of his relations with the other.

Mrs. Conklin No. 1 says that she was married to Dr. Conklin forty years ago, and that sixteen years ago her husband married a Miss Herron in Farmington. Since that time Dr. Conklin had contributed to the support of his family in Peoria, and at numerous times his children by his first wife had visited him in Farmington. Mrs. Conklin No. 1 declares that she is his only legal wife and that she will fight for the $10,000 estate.

HAHLO BROTHERS OWE $386,875.

The Brokerage Firm's Assets Are Scheduled at $244,898.

Schedules filed yesterday by the alleged bankrupt brokerage firm of Hahlo Brothers, show an indebtedness of $386,875, with assets of $244,898. Of the total liabilities $77,144 is scheduled as secured by claims of Stock Exchange houses on the exchange seat standing in the name of Hugo H. Hahlo, which, under the rule, will be sold and the proceeds divided between the Stock Exchange firms holding claims.

The principal creditors so secured are F. W. Savin, of No. 66 Broadway, $23,187; G. P. Butler & Bros., of No. 15 Broad-st., $6,511; Wolf Brothers & Co., of No. 100 Broadway, $16,000, and Jacob Fuld, of No. 80 Broadway, $5,035. A. Strouse, of No. 13 East Sixty-seventh-st., heads the list of unsecured creditors, with a claim of $25,000. Others are Max Adler, of No. 14 East Sixtieth-st., $15,099; L. Goldsmith, of No. 304 West Seventy-sixth-st., $19,000; Rebecca Hahlo, of No. 3 East Seventy-ninth-st., $75,000; J. B. Cole, of No. 784 Park-ave., $31,437; William Bulin, of No. 51 Broadway, $12,383; S. Solomon, of No. 80 Water-st., $11,408; C. D. Jackson, One-hundred-and-fifth-st. and East River, $10,191; H. Griffin, of No. 753 Fifth-ave., $12,571, and O. G. Meyer, of No. 23 East Seventy-fourth-st., $24,656. The assets held by the firm consist of notes, $40,000; shares of stock and bonds, $16,150; deposited in bank, $484; accounts, $137,513, and fixtures, $750. Julius Hahlo has individual liabilities of $2,428, which he owes to O. M. Arnold, of No. 23 West Ninetieth-st.

CHARGES AGAINST PARTNERS.

Rochester Man Assigned While Insolvent, It Is Charged.

Buffalo, Nov. 19.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed to-day against Eli M. Upton and Thomas R. Levis, of Rochester, individually and as co-partners in the firm of E. M. Upton & Co. and the E. M. Upton Coal Company. The petitioning creditors have claims amounting to nearly $25,000. It is further alleged that on September 15 last Eli M. Upton, while insolvent, executed a general assignment to A. T. Baldwin, of Buffalo, and it is declared that Baldwin now has in his possession, by virtue of the assignment, about $300,000 worth of property belonging to the co-partnership.

It is further alleged that Levis, on November 1, began an action in the Supreme Court for the dissolution of the partnership between himself and Upton, on the ground that the partners were insolvent. The petitioning creditors also allege that on July 20 last Thomas R. Levis transferred to Thomas R. Levis & Co. real and personal property belonging to the co-partnership of E. M. Upton & Co. to the value of upward of $88,000. The creditors declare that although the partnership of E. M. Upton & Co. and the E. M. Upton Coal Company have been dissolved there has been no settlement of the business of the concerns. The case will be referred to the referee in bankruptcy of Monroe County for adjudication.

FAILURE OF ANTI-MOSQUITO LAW.

Health Boards in Jersey Not Willing to Advance Money for Draining Swamps.

Orange, N. J., Nov. 19 (Special).—In an address to the members of the Orange Mountain Medical Association last night, Dr. Henry Mitchell, secretary of the New-Jersey State Board of Health, declared that the work of mosquito annihilation, as it has been carried on in New-Jersey, was far from being effective. Dr. Mitchell said that the act of the State legislature of 1904 had failed to meet the expectations of its promoters. This act, he said, required health boards to proceed to expend the money which is necessary to effect the removal of stagnant water and then to collect the amount, by suit if necessary, from the owner of the land responsible for its condition.

This way of doing business, Dr. Mitchell said, had not appealed strongly to the members of the health boards who are expected to furnish the requisite cash or credit, and consequently the act has been practically useless. He said that no new act was required, for the work could be done under an act passed in 1887, to which a penalty of $100 was attached for violation. Proceedure under the old authority, he declared, could be undertaken without expense to the boards of health, with the assurance that they would be sustained in court.

NEW TRIAL SAVES P. R. R. $500,000.

Chicago, Nov. 19.—Nearly $500,000 was saved by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company by securing a new trial in a condemnation suit affecting a strip of its property situated along the Chicago River. A jury in Judge Clifford's court to-day named $1,389,940 as the price the sanitary district must pay for the land.

A year ago a jury gave the railroad company $890,000 for the land, but a new trial was granted on a plea of insufficient compensation. The strip of land which is to be taken for widening the river varies in width from 18 to 44 feet. It lies between Madison and Van Buren sts., and is part of the freight terminal facilities of the railway system.

Furniture For The Living Room

where two requirements are necessary: namely, Comfort and Individuality, finds ample fulfilment in the pieces that we suggest for this important room. The motif in design takes form from some early Elizabethan pieces, wherein oak in the subdued tone of our Cathedral finish, brings a sense of solid purpose and strong distinction. The Davenports, Arm Chairs, Tables and Book Cabinets in this conception offer a beautiful scheme where individuality and refinement are apparent in every line.

Grand Rapids Furniture Company

(Incorporated)

34th Street, West, Nos. 155-157

"MINUTE FROM BROADWAY."

MAY FIGHT THE POWDER TRUST.

Opposition Forming in California, It Is Said.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

San Francisco, Nov. 19.—A suit begun here to-day by the Dupont Powder Company, of New-Jersey, which, it is said, is really the Powder Trust, against the Peyton Chemical Company, praying that the affairs of the latter company be wound up, is noteworthy mainly because experts say it will hasten the formation of a strong company that will fight the Powder Trust.

The complaint declares the Peyton Chemical Company has been mismanaged and that the culminating act is the recent assessment of $10 a share. As the Dupont company claims nine-thirteenths of the stock, it does not have to pay this assessment. The head of the chemical company is William C. Peyton, who married a daughter of the late Eugene I. Dupont. When the California powder companies were absorbed by the trust the compact between them for a division of territory ended. The Peyton company has reached out for new business and, it is declared, has been successful. The assesment was levied because of the claim against the company by the California Powder Works for $40,000.

Well known stockholders of the Vigorit Powder Company, which was absorbed by the trust, are dissatisfied with their treatment by the trust, and George A. Moore, former president of the Vigorit company, declared to-day that he and his friends had been forming an opposition to the trust, and that this suit would hasten the organization of a new company.

"Here is a large and profitable business in prospect, especially along the South American coast," said Mr. Moore, "and we shall reach out for it, paying no attention to any division of territory. The American Powder Trust is vulnerable, and I am in a position to institute successful proceedings against it for violation of the Anti-Trust law when the time shall arrive."

A SULLY SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT.

Most of the largest creditors of Daniel J. Sully & Co. have within the last day or two signed a paper which provides for the speedy disbursement of a large part of the funds now held by Receiver Miller. In the plan outlined in this paper, it is said, Mr. Sully agrees to give up certain personal property which has been the subject of contention between himself and the creditors. If a settlement is reached, as now seems probable, the creditors expect soon to receive 25 per cent of thir claims, this payment to be followed by others, bringing the total up to something between 35 and 50 per cent. The settlement now under negotiation, it is understood, does not include an adjustment of the alleged claims against Messrs. Hawley and Ray, whom the creditors will be free to sue if they choose.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The following were among the satisfied judgments filed yesterday; the first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed:

Rosen, Abraham—I Schwerer; May 16, 1904	$114
JUDGMENTS REVERSED.	
Poersche, Edw R—South Amboy Terra Cotta Company; June 14, 1904	596
JUDGMENTS RELEASED.	
Empire State Surety Company—P W Cullinan, Commissioner; October 17, 1904	1,853

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were among those filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Barrett, Thomas F—George A Fuller Company	$520
Eichlbender, George C—M Glauts	1,198
Frese, Louis C—M Glautz	1,262
Fanto, Adolph, and Mary Haas—People, etc	1,000
The Kinnan Company—Press Publishing Company	1,198
New-York Electric Maintenance Company—National Battery Company	631
New-York City Railway Company—C Hall, administrator	3,023
Lange, Hugo—S Birch	1,283

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

The following petitions in bankruptcy were among those filed yesterday:

T. L. Cameron, clerk, of No. 69 West Eighty-third-st. Liabilities, $8,912; assets, $2,892. The principal creditor is Alice P. Cameron, same address, with a claim of $7,178. The assets consist of shares of stock, $2,327.

Jacob Timble, collector, No. 5 West One-hundred-and-fourteenth-st. Liabilities, $2,437; assets, $78. The principal creditor is the State of New-York, on the forfeiture of a bond in a criminal proceeding, $1,000.

Isaac Greenburg, jeweller, No. 194 Broadway. Liabilities, $3,274; assets, $1,205. The largest creditor is I. O. Blaney, Attleboro, Mass., $565. The assets consist of stock in trade, $500; accounts, $375; deposited in bank, $5; fixtures, $45, and personal property, $285.

Andrew J. Toomey, flour and grain, No. 51 St. Nicholas Place. Liabilities, $105,368; assets, $120. The principal creditors are the City Tr