

ODELL'S BENCH APPOINTMENTS

J. A. BURR AND JUDGE HASBROUCK FOR SUPREME COURT—C. H. MURRAY FOR COURT OF CLAIMS.

Governor-Elect Higgins Selects Frank E. Perley for Private and Selden E. Marvin as Military Secretary.

TWO NEW JUSTICES.

Successors to Messrs. Cullen and Herrick—Their Careers.

Governor Odell yesterday announced his appointments to fill vacancies now existing on the bench. He named ex-Corporation Counsel Joseph A. Burr, of Kings County, to succeed Justice Edgar M. Cullen, and Judge G. D. B. Hasbrouck, of the Court of Claims, to succeed D. Cady Herrick, who resigned to run for Governor, in the Supreme Court.

Justice Hasbrouck is a resident of Kingston, Ulster County. He was well known as an attorney, and was Deputy Attorney General in the term of Attorney General Hancock. In December, 1901, Governor Odell appointed him as judge of the Court of Claims, to succeed Judge John F. Parkhurst, of Bath, who resigned.

Charles H. Murray is well known in this city as a lawyer. He was born in San Francisco in 1855, and came here with his parents when he was four years old. He is a graduate of the Columbia Law School. His first active work in politics was as an election district captain of the 2d Assembly District, and in 1889 he became leader of the district. He was appointed Supervisor of the Census in 1890, and when the work of enumeration was over was commissioned United States Assistant District Attorney. In 1896 he ran for the office of County District Attorney on the Republican ticket, running ahead of any other candidate on the ticket. In 1894 he was appointed a member of the bipartisan board of Police Commissioners by Mayor Gilroy, and he has also served as Aqueduct Commissioner. In 1901 he succeeded Edmund J. Palmer as Quarantine Commissioner. He has held that position until the present time. He has always been actively identified with the 8th Assembly District, and when elected president of the Republican County Committee, last year, was leader of this district.

Joseph A. Burr, ex-Corporation Counsel of Brooklyn, is the senior member of the law firm of Burr, Coombs & Wilson. He was born September 11, 1855, in the Eastern District, and is a descendant of an English family which settled here in 1655. He is a lineal descendant of Justice Peter Burr, one of the first Chief Justices of the Supreme Court of Connecticut. His grandfather, General Gershom Burr, commanded the Connecticut troops in the War of 1812. He was graduated from Yale in 1874, where he won honors for literary ability and scholarship. In his sophomore year he took a prize in English composition. He was one of the contestants in the junior oratorical contest, and was poet of the senior class. He was elected to the Delta Kappa Epsilon, Phi Beta Kappa and the Wolf's Head.

After being graduated he entered the law office of Theodore F. Jackson and studied in the Columbia Law School, from which he was graduated in 1874. The same year he was admitted to the bar and went into partnership with Mr. Jackson. The partnership was dissolved when Mr. Jackson was elected Controller and the present firm was established. On January 2, 1896, he was appointed Corporation Counsel of Brooklyn by Mayor Wurster. Of twenty-one cases which his office represented for the city before the Court of Appeals the court upheld nineteen. As a result of the appreciation for his unexcelled work as Corporation Counsel, Mr. Burr was nominated in 1907 by the Republicans of the 2d Judicial District for the Supreme Court, being one of the few men that were not defeated in the convention by the Platt forces. In spite of the generalized condition of the anti-Tammany issue Mr. Burr ran far ahead of the ticket.

Mr. Burr was one of the organizers of the Brooklyn Bar Association, and has served as its president. He is a member of the New-England Society, Brooklyn Young Republican Club, Union League Club and Yale Alumni Association, and has served in an official capacity in all of them. He is a member of the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church, and has served as chairman of its board of trustees. He has been counsel to the First National Bank, the New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Company, the American Sugar Refining Company and other companies, as well as private counsel to ex-Mayor Wurster. He is president and director of the Burr & Houston Company, director of the Empire State Surety Company and secretary, counsel and trustee of the Kings County Savings Institution.

In October, 1874, he married Miss Ella Dawson, of New-Haven. He has two children.

BRYAN MAY RUN AGAIN.

A "Commoner" Editorial Suggests That Possibility.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Hartford, Neb., Dec. 15.—In a "Commoner" editorial devoted to "Mr. Watson's Predictions" Mr. Bryan says:

It is not only unnecessary to organize a new party, but it would be unwise to do so. The formation of a new party is a slow and difficult process and is only possible in great crises.

Mr. Bryan, after stating that he has no plans to make the nomination for any office, unless a campaign that leads his friends to believe he anticipates a call from his party to lead it in the future, he says:

Mr. Bryan is ever nominated for any office and because those who nominate him believe more available for the work in hand than anybody else. He does not desire and would not accept the nomination on any other terms. He has urged the Democratic party to adopt such as he believes to be good for the country; he will urge the Democratic party to adopt any good reforms suggested by any other party.

Further on he says he will aid the Republicans to accomplish real reforms; then he adds: The Democratic party, chastened by defeat, should find the best means of securing remedial legislation.

"PHIL" WEINSEIMER OUT ON BAIL. Philip Weinsimer, former president of the Building Trades Alliance, who was convicted of extortion, but received a certificate of reasonable doubt, was yesterday released from the Tombs on \$10,000 bail. The bail was deposited in cash by Frank A. Acor, of the Peoples Security Company, which Weinsimer and his wife left the court building together. Mrs. Weinsimer furnished \$7,500 of the \$10,000, and Acor the remaining \$2,500.

WHO APPOINTEES ARE.

Mr. Perley a Newspaper Man—Mr. Marvin Gov. Morton's Secretary.

Governor-elect Higgins was at the Alhambra Hotel all day yesterday, but he failed to see Governor Odell until evening, when they met at a dinner. In the course of the day the Governor-elect announced the appointment of Frank E. Perley, Albany correspondent of "The New-York World," as his private secretary, and also named Selden E. Marvin as military secretary. Mr. Marvin will have the rank of colonel.

Mr. Perley is a widely known newspaper man. He was born in Columbus, Ohio, on November 20, 1871. His father, Francis Perley, was the publisher of "The Ohio State Journal." The family removed to Franklinville, Cattaraugus County, in 1871, and Gov-



FRANK E. PERLEY, Secretary to the Governor, appointed by Governor-elect Higgins.

Governor-elect Higgins has known Mr. Perley from the latter's boyhood. Mr. Perley received his education in the Ten Broeck Academy, of Franklinville, and in the Waverly High School. He went to Waverly, in Tioga County, to take charge of a country newspaper in 1889, and remained there until 1891, when he removed to Buffalo and became a political writer on "The Buffalo Express," reporting the sessions of the legislature during the winter. In 1895 he came here and joined the staff of "The Herald." He continued in the service of "The Herald" until 1900, when he joined the staff of "The World." He has been "The World" correspondent at Albany for the last two winters.

Selden E. Marvin is a resident of Albany. Mr. Marvin was military secretary for Governor Morton, and it was while he held that post that Governor-elect Higgins made his acquaintance. Mr. Marvin is the son of ex-Adjutant General Marvin.

ELECT WILLIAM HALPIN.

Succeeds Murray as President of County Committee.

At the first meeting of the Republican County Committee as now organized, with 530 members, held at the Murray Hill Lyceum, in East Thirty-fourth-st., last night, William Halpin, of the 9th Assembly District, who for the last year has been the chairman of the executive committee of the County Committee, was elected president of the County Committee, to succeed Charles H. Murray, whom Governor Odell yesterday appointed Judge of the Court of Claims.

Samuel Strasbourger, of the 31st Assembly District, was elected first vice-president; Ambrose O. Neal, of the 30th Assembly District, second vice-president; Armitage Matthews, of the 31st Assembly District, secretary; Louis Stern, of the 29th Assembly District, treasurer, and Edmund Bodine, of the 5th Assembly District, sergeant-at-arms.

Friends of Samuel Strasbourger are confident that he will be elected chairman of the executive committee when it is organized. There were four changes in the executive committee. In the 1st Assembly District E. F. Merwin was named to fill a vacancy; in the 5th Assembly District Richard Van Cott was named to succeed his father, the late postmaster; in the 29th Senator Elsbarg takes the place of Alexander T. Mason, who has been appointed Deputy Attorney General for the City of New-York, and in the 27th Assembly District William G. Wilson was appointed to fill a vacancy. The officers elected last night will have charge of the next municipal campaign.

George W. Wanmaker, of the 15th Assembly District was temporary chairman. In his speech he said: To make New-York a Republican city we must turn for the next four months to Albany, and see that our legislature there enacts laws that will benefit the city.

Mr. Murray expressed thanks to the members of the old committee for the good work that had been accomplished. He expressed confidence in the men chosen. Mr. Halpin said, in part: At the present moment the Republicans of New-York have very much to be grateful for. This has been a jubilee year for the Republican party in more than one sense. At the recent election it was not the men nominated by the party, but it was the record of the achievements that had gone before in the nation for many years, and in this State for the last ten years.

In entering on the work of the next year, it is well to think back for twenty years to the municipal work. In that time, in the old city of New-York, we elected one Fusion Mayor, and in the greater city we elected one Fusion Mayor, and a Fusion Mayor was defeated.

Mr. Halpin declared that it might have been better had the Republican party, instead of paying intent attention to politics, had done the work of the various clubs, who for the last few years, irrespective of politics, have had the interests of the city at heart. He went on to say: We did not win this last election because we were Republicans, but because of the principles of the party, and this should point out to us the course that we should follow in the next twelve months in the city of New-York. You represent 500,000 of the best people of the city, and we must look after the interests of these people. In a word, we must develop a capacity to lead, rather than to follow, as we have done in the last decade. Then, because our own reform was for the interests of the people, the Republican party will be trusted and the candidates for city offices will be elected.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED BY GOVERNOR ODELL YESTERDAY.



G. D. B. HASBROUCK, Appointed Justice of the Supreme Court to succeed D. Cady Herrick. JOSEPH A. BURR, Appointed to the Supreme Court, 11d District, to succeed Edgar M. Cullen. CHARLES H. MURRAY, Appointed Judge of the Court of Claims to succeed G. D. B. Hasbrouck.

CONFERRERS FOR BLACK.

But Depew Men Say Their Forces Did Not Attend.

Governor Odell and Republican leaders from various parts of the State were in consultation at the Republican Club for nearly the entire day yesterday on the subject of the election of a successor to Senator Depew. At the close of this conference it was learned that the Governor had asked every one present to express an opinion as to who should be elected, and that each one had done so. The preponderance of opinion of those present favored the election of ex-Governor Black.

The friends of Senator Depew pointed out as significant that not a representative from Kings County, which the Depew men assert is solid for their candidate, was present. They added that Colonel George W. Dunn, Congressman Dwight, William Barnes, Jr., of Albany, and many other Depew men were not present, and held that more leaders should be heard from before a decision was reached.

While Governor Odell would not comment on the conference, it is known that he was much impressed by what he heard. Up to the present time he has maintained an attitude of strict neutrality, but it is said that he now leans toward the election of ex-Governor Black. He has told his friends that he wants to consult others before taking any definite position, and it is probable that there will be further conferences within the next week or two.

Those present at the conference were Governor Odell, Speaker Nixon, Cornelius N. Bliss, treasurer of the Republican National Committee; Congressman Wadsworth, John C. Davies, Postmaster Merritt of Washington, Senators Stevens, Raines, Malby and Brackett, William C. Warren, of Erie; William L. Ward, of West Chester; ex-Congressman Foote, of Fort Henry; Senator Telly, Frank Cole, of Greene; Louis F. Payn, Cornelius W. Collins, Robert A. Hunter, ex-Congressman Emerson, George W. Aldridge, John F. O'Brien, Secretary of State, Judge Stowell, Senator Brown, of Watertown, and others.

Cornelius N. Bliss, Congressman Wadsworth and Senator Raines spoke strongly for the reelection of Senator Depew, while Senator Brackett, W. L. Ward, Senator Brown and John F. O'Brien were in favor of Mr. Black. The Governor gave no indication of his position, but it is believed that he regards the election of Mr. Black as almost a certainty. He would not comment on the subject. He said that there was a whole month before the legislature would elect a Senator, and that a great deal might happen in the interval.

Senator Depew, when asked last night about the conference, said that he had not yet learned the full details, and would not be able to speak about the matter fully for a day or so.

"Will you retire from the contest because of the sentiment or the action of the conferees?" he was asked. "No," was the emphatic reply. "My candidacy is in the hands of my friends all over the State. I will remain in the field until the vote is taken in the legislature."

GIVES \$540,000 TO BOSTON.

Carnegie Doubles Benjamin Franklin Fund—For a Cooper Union.

Andrew Carnegie has given \$540,000 for the establishment of an institute similar to Cooper Institute in Boston, which is to be added to a fund of \$270,000, which has grown from \$5,000 left one hundred years ago by Benjamin Franklin.

This announcement was made last night at a meeting held at the Hotel St. Andrew, Broadway and Seventy-second-st., to take steps toward the formation of a West Side Civic Club by the Rev. Dr. Frank Oliver Hall, pastor of the Church of the Divine Paternity.

Dr. Hall was speaking of the influence exerted by an organization like the Civic Club. About a year ago, he said, the Twentieth Century Club, of Boston, learned that Benjamin Franklin when he died left \$5,000 to be placed at interest for 100 years for the benefit of the apprentice boys of Boston. The \$5,000 had grown to \$270,000.

The fund was to be administered by a minister from each of three leading churches and the selection of Boston. A board of aldermen learned of the existence of the fund, and as the guardians of it, decided to use it for their own advantage. Out-voting the three ministers, they bought a plot of land in Roxbury, a part of Boston, for four or five times its value.

When the Twentieth Century Club learned of what the aldermen did, President Pritchard, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, went to Mayor Patrick Collins and asked his aid in rescuing the \$270,000 from the aldermen. Mayor Collins took the matter to the courts, and they decided that the aldermen were not the proper guardians of the fund, as they did not come within the scope of Franklin's "seamen."

This story was told last September to Mr. Carnegie while he was walking with Mr. Pritchard and Dr. Hall. Mr. Carnegie exclaimed: "That's the best thing Pat Collins ever did in his life."

"What are you going to do with the money?" he asked Mr. Pritchard. President Pritchard said that it had not been definitely decided. "Establish a Cooper Institute," said Mr. Carnegie, "and I will double the \$270,000 and guarantee five per cent interest on \$270,000 for the support of the institute."

The only condition that Mr. Carnegie made was that Mr. Pritchard should obtain a gift of a plot of land from the city of Boston on which to erect a building.

BROTHERHOOD HIS TOPIC.

ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT.

He Speaks to His Fellow Members of Grace Reformed Church.



SELDEN E. MARVIN, JR., Appointed Military Secretary by Governor-elect Higgins.

Washington, Dec. 15.—President Roosevelt attended the prayer meeting at Grace Reformed Church, of which he is a member, to-night, and at the close of the service made a short address to the large congregation, and held an informal reception, shaking hands with all the members of the church and the Sunday school present. Some time ago the President expressed to the pastor, the Rev. Dr. J. M. Schick, his desire to meet his fellow members of the church, and to-night was set for the meeting, the pastor sending invitations to all the members to be present. As a result the church was filled to overflowing. The President arrived while the service was in progress, unattended, except by his colored valet, and took his seat in his pew. At the close of the service, he was introduced by the pastor, and spoke as follows:

Dr. Schick and my friends and neighbors and fellow members of this church, whose interest in the privilege, and the doctor kindly arranged that I should take place. I wanted to have the chance of saying to you how very greatly I have enjoyed meeting and worshipping with you Sunday after Sunday, and how I have appreciated the companionship with you. When I was still a young man, I had been elected Vice-President of the doctor wrote that this was the Grace Reformed church in Washington, and that he thought he could claim me as a parishioner. I am glad to hear that you are still here, and to come down here Sunday after Sunday, and to be with you, and especially for the very reason touched upon by the doctor in the few words which I have just listened to—for the sense of brotherhood.

I think that any man who takes an interest in this great country of ours must realize that one of the most important necessities of our social, industrial and political life is the necessity of the realization of what brotherhood means. We cannot develop our civilization at all unless we develop it upon the basis of each recognizing in his fellow man his brother, whose interest he must have at heart. No scheme of legislation, no kind of administration of the government, will atone, or can atone, for the lack of the fundamental quality of each being in every deed his brother's keeper.

I do not mean to talk about every seventh day, but to feel it in the intervening six days, to feel it on the part of the employer with his employees, on the part of the employees with the employer. Three-fourths, probably nine-tenths, of the labor troubles that sometimes assume so serious a form, or which result in strikes, are due to the fact that the men and women round about them; and in no way can we so spread the power and influence of our Church, in no way can we so effectively bear testimony to it in our daily lives as by showing that we have been, according to our abilities, doers of the word as well as hearers, not hearers only.

THIRD RECEIVER ASKED. There is a possibility that the hearing may be resumed to-morrow morning in the bankruptcy court, and that Mrs. Chadwick will be summoned, although the probabilities are that the hearing will go over until Saturday, and possibly until Monday. Receiver Loeser said late this afternoon that he had made no arrangement to have her summoned to-morrow morning, although he might ask in the morning that it be done.

An application for an additional receiver for the Chadwick estate was made in the Common Pleas Court this afternoon by the Savings Deposit Banking and Trust Company of Elyria, Ohio, which has brought suit against Mrs. Chadwick on two notes of \$25,000 and \$10,000, respectively.

Mrs. Chadwick this afternoon retained the attorney who is to conduct her defence when she is called for trial in the Federal Court. He is J. P. Dawley, one of the leading criminal lawyers of Cleveland. Sheldon G. Kerruish will assist Mr. Dawley. Mr. Kerruish said this afternoon: "It is very difficult to know what is best to do for Mrs. Chadwick. She says one thing, and a little later will give a totally different version of the same matter. Until we have succeeded in getting her affairs straightened out it will be difficult to say what we will do. I do not know of any case where it has been so difficult for an attorney to get his bearings."

Mr. Dawley, after conferring with Mrs. Chadwick for thirty minutes, announced that he had been retained, but said his talk with her had covered no other ground than that of getting something he had not had time to consider, and which he could not determine until he had consulted her fully.

TANGLE STRAIGHTENED OUT. The tangle of the receivers of Mrs. Chadwick's property was straightened out this morning, when Herbert W. Bell, the receiver appointed by the Common Pleas Court, turned over to Nathan Loeser, the receiver designated by the United States District Court, all the property of the Chadwick estate in his possession. Mr. Bell surrendered to Loeser all the securities which had been given by Iri Reynolds by Mrs. Chadwick, Mr. Loeser has all the personal property of Mrs. Chadwick that has been found with the exception of the chattels in her Euclid-ave. home. The Elyria Bank has a chattel mortgage on these for \$7,500. The receiver will contest this claim. The diamonds of Mrs. Chadwick have not been located as yet. Mr. Loeser has the name of a man in New-York who is said to have a portion of them in his possession, the name having been given him by Iri Reynolds.

The investigation by the grand jury was continued, but no action was taken. Mr. Beckwith's

Beckwith's Plea Vain. Cleveland, Dec. 15.—Mrs. Chadwick's first day in the county jail was a busy one for her. She received several visits from her attorneys, held long conferences with them, conversed with newspaper men, and for fifteen minutes stood face to face with President Beckwith of the Oberlin Bank, who has come to such great trouble through his financial transactions with her.

The last meeting was dramatic. The aged banker had been for hours before the county grand jury, and went to the office of Sheriff Barry this afternoon and asked if he might see Mrs. Chadwick. The Sheriff readily consented, and Mrs. Chadwick was eager to meet him. Accompanied by Mrs. Beckwith, who, owing to her husband's ill health, is always by his side, the aged banker made his way slowly and feebly up the long flights of iron stairs leading to Mrs. Chadwick's cell. She met him at the entrance of the corridor and shook hands with him cordially. After some general conversation Mr. Beckwith referred to their business relations by saying: "Mrs. Chadwick, you have ruined me, but I'm not so sure yet you are a fraud. I have stood by you to my last dollar, and I do think now that the time has come for you to make known everything in relation to this thing."

Beckwith's voice betrayed deep emotion as he spoke, and he leaned heavily on the arm of his wife, who was almost compelled to support him, so great was his physical weakness. Mrs. Chadwick did not reply directly to the words of Mr. Beckwith, but her manner and the look in her face were not conciliatory. Seeing that she would not answer, Mr. Beckwith went on: "I have always told you that I did not like it because you changed your lawyers so often. Why don't you get a good one and stick to him?"

"Well," said Mrs. Chadwick in reply, "I have reasons for that."

"Have you heard from Judge Olcott recently?" was Mr. Beckwith's next question. "Not since I left New-York," was Mrs. Chadwick's reply.

"Has he changed his mind?" "No, he has the same belief that he always held."

To what matter the questions referred to were not known. Mr. and Mrs. Beckwith then both said they hoped the Chadwick affair would be straightened out. The interview closed, Mrs. Chadwick thanked them for calling, shook hands with Mr. and Mrs. Beckwith, and said she would be pleased to have them call again.

Leave New York 8:30 P. M., arrive Cleveland 7:15 next morning, by New York Central, Cleveland service. No excess fare.—Adv.

BECKWITH'S PLEA VAIN.

Mrs. Chadwick Says She May Not Issue Statement.

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AMEND PHILIPPINE BILL.

SOME RADICAL CHANGES.

Providing Safeguards Against Fraudulent Financiering.

(FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.)

Washington, Dec. 15.—Radical amendments will be made in the Philippine Public Improvement bill before the vote is taken in the Senate to-morrow, all the amendments having for their purpose the guarding of the Philippines from extravagant financial or fraudulent methods and the promotion in the archipelago of economic and businesslike administration. The scrutiny to which this measure has been subjected in the last few days had, as already told in these dispatches, caused serious question as to the wisdom of the legislation, and this morning Republican Senators were discussing the advisability of voting to strike out Section 4, which authorizes the Philippine government to guarantee, on the common or preferred stock or bonds of a Philippine railroad, an income of 5 per cent for thirty years, and another section which authorizes Philippine municipalities to issue bonds to pay for public improvements, such bonds to aggregate not more than \$5,000,000, and bear interest at 4 1/2 per cent.

Secretary Taft returned to Washington this morning, and, learning that this measure, in which he is greatly interested, was in danger, went almost immediately to the Capitol, and there conferred with the Senate leaders most of the day. As a result of his visit, Senator Spooner offered an amendment restricting the purposes for which municipalities may issue bonds to the erection of primary schools and the construction of sewers and drainage systems, and permitting the issue of bonds only where local taxation is inadequate to meet these necessary expenses. A further result of Mr. Taft's visit was the redrafting of Section 4, authorizing the Philippine government to guarantee the 5 per cent on railroad investments. The redrafted section will be offered as a substitute for the existing section to-morrow. The new section places many restrictions on the guarantees authorized, and eliminates the danger of fraudulent financiering, whereby the income of the railroad might be devoted to the payment of fictitious dividends, while the interest on the bonds, for which the Philippine government had become responsible, was defaulted and the government held responsible for the amount. As drawn, the bill made such fraudulent financiering possible. Senator Lodge, chairman of the Philippine Committee, will accept the proposed amendments, and, in the opinion of the Senate leaders, the remodelled bill will so far overcome the objections of many Republican Senators as to make possible its enactment, which would otherwise have been impossible.

THE DEBATE IN THE SENATE. When the bill was taken up to-day Mr. Stewart spoke in support of the railroad bond provision, saying that no other agent was equal to railroads as a civilizer of savages.

Mr. McCumber opposed the bond provision, and offered an amendment striking it out. He thought the time had passed for guaranteeing any private enterprise for interior improvement.

Mr. Heyburn addressed himself to the existing law affecting mining locations in the Philippines, and offered an amendment providing, in effect, for a return to the American method of location, instead of the Spanish method adopted in the present law.

Mr. Lodge said the idea in adopting the Spanish system of location in the Philippines had been to avoid disturbance of existing conditions there.

Mr. McComas also opposed a change of conditions existing in the Philippine archipelago. He called attention to the fact that no official recommendation for a change had been made, and said that the silence of the officials should control.