

INSISTS ON REVISION. THE PRESIDENT'S STAND.

Authoritative Statement on White House Conference.

Washington, Jan. 10.—An authoritative statement was made to-day by one of those present at the Saturday afternoon conference at the White House, who said that the President told them that while he did not believe in any sweeping revision of the tariff and would abide absolutely by the judgment of the two houses of Congress...

The President has, as stated, made it clear that he regards the earliest possible date at which such modifications can be made as the best for a special session, and has declared that there is no foundation for the reports, circulated by certain "stand-patters," that he opposes a special session because he has planned a hunting trip or other recreation. He is, on the contrary, prepared to call the special session for whatever date the Ways and Means Committee decides that it will be ready to report a measure.

The President believes, too, that the data collected by the Census Bureau and the Bureau of Corporations will prove of the utmost value to the Ways and Means Committee in the preparation of its bill.

While making it clear that he will not oppose the views of a majority of both houses on the tariff question, the President has declared that he will continue to urge interstate commerce legislation. If there is no enactment at this time of Congress he believes he will secure it at the special session he expects to call.

Another point on which the President has informed his friends that he will make a fight is the anti-trust legislation. He may be willing to concede some portion of the program outlined by Secretary Morton if necessary, but he will insist that continuous progress toward increasing the present navy must be made.

The "stand-patters" in the House are making a separate effort to prevent any modification of the tariff schedules, and to that end some of the House delegations are polling their members. It was announced to-day that the entire Pennsylvania delegation in the House was opposed to any change of the existing tariff laws, although it is understood that Senator Knox believes certain changes are advisable. It was further declared that Senator T. C. Platt stood with the anti-revisers and that the New York delegation in the House showed only three in favor of modification—Representatives Payne, Terms and Douglas.

BOMB UNDER A STATUE. WASHINGTON SENSATION.

Amateurish Attempt to Wreck Emperor William's Gift to Nation.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Somewhat of a sensation was caused in this city to-day by the discovery of what appeared to be a definite and serious attempt to blow up or deface the statue of Frederick the Great, given to the United States by Emperor William of Germany and erected in the arsenal grounds near the Army War College, on the Potomac River waterfront, in the southern part of the city. It was believed at first that a crank had made a real effort at destruction of the statue, but after a careful investigation the police officials say the material used was incapable of producing damaging results.

All the evidence so far obtained, the police announce to-night, tends to show that the attempted effort to injure the statue was puny and amateurish to a degree. It is regarded as an attempt to work up a sensation. The police are making a thorough investigation, but thus far have not discovered any clue as to the identity of the perpetrator of the affair, the man who placed the "bomb" near the statue disappearing before identification. The statue of Frederick the Great was unveiled in November in the presence of the President and a large number of army and navy officers and the Diplomatic Corps.

A hole in the soft mud about six inches deep by six inches wide and twelve inches long, eighteen shattered window panes in nearby buildings and five or six splashes of yellow clay on as many granite steps summed up the damage done by the bomb, which had been placed on a high plank fence surrounding the statue. An analysis and examination of the bomb shows the substance used had not sufficient strength to wreck the fence.

The facts developed by detectives who were assigned to the case, show that a negro hackman named Arthur Carter took the man thought to have perpetrated the affair from the Pennsylvania Railroad to the statue. Apparently he had just arrived in the city. His baggage consisted of a small and worn dress suit case. The man told the hackman to drive slowly to the barracks ground. On learning the exact location of the statue he ordered the driver to walk his horse, and it was soon after noon when the statue was reached.

The stranger alighted quickly, ran up the short flight of granite steps leading to the western terrace of the War College esplanade, and disappeared behind the pedestal of the statue. A minute later he ran back to the cab, and the hackman noticed that the stranger's grip, which he carried, was missing. The stranger jumped into the cab and ordered the hackman to drive out of the grounds as quickly as possible. Soon after getting out of the grounds the man jumped out, paid the hackman and disappeared toward the river front.

Post Baker Reiger had seen the man jump from the cab and run toward the statue with a satchel from which smoke was issuing, but he could not see what became of the man because his view of the statue was shut off by an old building. Two other employes noticed smoke rising from the fence in the rear of the statue. A negro named Ellis saw the satchel, and hooked a section of scuttling through the hands raised it off the hood which held up the fence and landed it at the foot of the steps.

An instant later it exploded. Soldiers and civilians all through the reservation heard the report. Nearly all force was taken from the explosion because the substance was not confined. It was estimated that from one to five pounds of the explosive was in the suit case. One effect of the explosion was the hurried building of a small watchbox beside the statue, where a watchman will be stationed.

PLOT TO KIDNAP DUKE. HATCHED IN CHICAGO.

Broker Tells of Efforts of Couple to Discount Notes.

Chicago, Jan. 10.—Chicago detectives to-day ran down a desperate plot, which, they assert, was hatched here to kidnap Brodie L. Duke in case he had not become the husband of Alice Webb and to hold him for ransom. The details will be laid bare to Duke's family. Stories are coming to light of the Webb woman trying to induce prominent local capitalists to invest in some of the enterprises she was promoting. A number of bankers whose names appear on her stationery as references assert they never gave her authority to use their names. Many persons who allege they lent the woman money are making their stories known to the police.

Among the persons to be called as witnesses in the District Attorney's investigation of the circumstances surrounding the recent marriage of Brodie L. Duke and Alice Webb, is Richard Kaufmann, a note broker, at No. 42 Broadway, who when Mr. and Mrs. Duke applied for aid in getting some notes discounted last week. It was after the Duke had been to Charles H. Hunt and had failed to get his aid in raising money on securities of the face value of \$40,000 which Mr. Duke had brought from Durham, N. C. that the newly wedded couple went to Mr. Kaufmann's office. Last Thursday they made two notes, one for \$8,500, payable in four months, and the other for \$8,000, payable in three months, each note being signed by Brodie L. Duke and Alice Webb-Duke.

They brought with them \$40,000 in securities, stocks in a cotton mill, a foundry and a bank. Mr. Kaufmann said yesterday, "and offered them as security for the notes. I declined to take the securities until I had discounted the notes and was ready to turn over the cash. I arranged with a leading bank to discount the notes, and everything was ready for closing the transaction when the reports in the newspapers regarding the arrest of Mr. Duke and sending him to a sanatorium stopped everything. Now I am asked to deliver up the notes to the attorneys of the Duke family, but I shall not do that, as I gave a receipt for the notes, and I believe Mr. Duke is perfectly sane and able to transact business for himself. He and Mrs. Duke acted in a perfectly rational manner on Thursday, and again on Friday, when they were in the office to talk about financing the Tobacco Company of Texas."

Assistant District Attorney Lord, who is conducting the investigation, has obtained a statement from C. W. Thompson, one of the witnesses of the Duke wedding, who has moved from the Seventeenth-st. to Irving Place lately. Thompson says he formerly knew Mr. Duke in the South, and had seen him often in this city. On the evening of December 19, he said, Mr. Duke and Miss Webb called at his home in Seventeenth-st., and took him with them in a carriage, saying they were going to get married. They first went to Grace Church, where an assistant of Dr. Huntington declined to perform the marriage ceremony, because both Mr. Duke and Miss Webb said they had obtained the

voices. Then they went to the Madison Square Church, where they were married by Dr. Parkhurst's assistant. After the ceremony there was a wedding supper at Sherry's. Dr. Huntington said last evening that he had no knowledge of the refusal of one of his assistants to perform the marriage ceremony in the case, and there had been no new rule at Grace Church as to the marriage of persons who had obtained divorces for just cause. In case of an innocent person who had obtained a divorce, Dr. Huntington said, the rule of the church permitted remarriage, but a clergyman might decline to perform the ceremony if he wished.

One witness called before Mr. Lord is a masseur who was summoned to the Hotel Winton in One-hundred-and-tenth-st. to attend Mrs. Duke a few days after the wedding, and found both Mr. and Mrs. Duke so much under the influence of alcohol, he says, that he advised calling a doctor. This witness has declared that he knows of several cases in which elderly men of means have been deceived into marriages or have been kept away from their families in a helpless state of intoxication and blackmailed by gangs of women who have headquarters in Chicago.

Mrs. Duke eluded the detectives yesterday, and could not be found by either the District Attorney's men or the private detectives employed by the Duke family. The lawyers for the family said that no information had been received by them that Mrs. Duke had employed counsel to defend the suit for the annulment of the marriage, or had started any legal proceeding with a view to obtaining the release of her husband from the sanatorium. Dr. Maurice A. Sturm, Mrs. Duke's physician, said she was "critically ill" but he would not reveal her hiding place, although he was attending her. He was said to have made an attempt yesterday to see Mr. Duke in the Sanford Hall Sanatorium, at Flushing, but he refused to talk about the case. He would not tell if he was aiding counsel for Mrs. Duke in laying the basis of an application for a writ of habeas corpus.

B. Lawrence Burke, who brings the suit to have his father's marriage annulled, has been ill several days at the Hoffman House. It was said he had injured himself at a polo game, and had not recovered when he was called to this city suddenly from Durham by the news of his father's wedding. He was able to go out of the hotel yesterday afternoon, but the report that he had been to Flushing to see his father was denied. Information regarding Brodie L. Duke was refused at the sanatorium yesterday, and the superintendent of the institution, who came to Manhattan the afternoon before, declined to tell if he had seen Mr. Duke's son. Inmates of Sanford Hall are surrounded with luxury, but are more completely shut off from the outside world than if they were in a prison. No one, not even a county or State officer, enters the building without permission of the officials of the sanatorium, save under a court order. The hall, a large, Colonial house, is elegantly furnished. A high fence surrounds the sides of the spacious grounds, and in the groves the patients, attended by keepers, take their exercise.

OWNS NO TEXAS TOBACCO LAND. Nacogdoches, Tex., Jan. 10.—Mrs. Duke does not own any tobacco land in this county. She and her partner alleged that they bought Redfield from S. F. B. Morse, but they never paid for it. Neither did they pay for having barns built, houses put up or shedding erected, the labor of gathering a tobacco crop, printing, hotel bills, money borrowed from a bank and other claims. The tobacco crop was seized for the board bill. The other creditors got nothing. Miss Webb and Taylor also had a plan for buying the stone for the national bank, and borrowed \$20,000 to make the purchase, but when the directors got hold of the news they obtained about \$17,000 of the money and returned it to the persons advancing it.

FAST TIME TO MEXICO CITY AND HOT Springs, Ark., via St. Louis and Iron Mountain Route, 4 days to Mexico City, 2 days to Hot Springs. Through Pullman cars. Dining cars. Office 535 B'way, 4-adv.

REPUBLICAN LEADERS AT THE OPENING OF THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

From left to right—John B. Avis, Speaker of the House, Joseph Cross, president of the Senate, Edward D. Duffield, Republican leader of the House, William J. Bradley, Republican leader of the Senate.



JERSEY SOLONS MEET.

QUIET MARKS OPENING.

Cross Made President of Senate, Avis Speaker of House.

Trenton, Jan. 10 (Special).—The unprecedented dullness of last night was succeeded to-day by the arrival in this city of a large number of Republicans and Democrats, who came here to attend the opening of the 12th session of the New-Jersey Legislature. The scene in the Senate and House was almost an exact duplicate of the scene of a year ago. On the desk of nearly every Senator and member was a floral piece. The galleries of both houses were filled to their capacity with spectators, a large percentage of whom were women, the wives or relatives in many instances of the legislators. In quiet and suggestive contrast with the floral decorations in the House were the desks of the members who have since the last January session been members of Union County and A. J. Deiker of Sussex County, which were draped in sombre black.

Promptly at 3 o'clock this afternoon, Senator Bradley, of Camden County, the Republican leader, called the Senate to order. Senator Childs, the Democratic Senator from Somerset, made temporary chairman, who administered the oath of office to the members of the Senate to Senator Cross, of Union County. After signing the oath, President Cross was applauded, after which he addressed the Senate. When the applause which greeted President Cross at the conclusion of his speech had subsided, prayer was offered by the Rev. H. C. Milton, of Trenton, after which the Senate organization was completed. A substitute for the Republican list of officers was offered by Senator Ferrill, of Gloucester County, the Democratic leader of the Senate. The substitute was, of course, defeated. After the officers had qualified, the message of Governor Murphy was received and read. The oath of office was administered to the members of the Assembly by Henry C. Soovel, the senior member from Camden County. The election of John Boyd Avis as Speaker followed, and Mr. Avis addressed the Assembly. The organization of the House was then completed. Both houses, in accordance with a long established custom at the beginning of a session, adjourned until next Monday night.

MURPHY SENDS MESSAGE.

For Cautious Action—Liberty to State Institutions.

Trenton, Jan. 10 (Special).—Governor Murphy begins his third and final annual message, which was sent to the legislature to-day, by congratulating the people on the peace and prosperity of the State, and the happiness and contentment which prevail. He commends to the legislature "the reports of the various State officers and the boards of the many State institutions for information as to the condition and progress of the State in its various lines." He earnestly urges the State to be satisfied with its present position, and to be so in the future, as "their understanding is essential to intelligent legislation."

Referring to the fact that the balance in the State treasury is \$2,249,918.98, the Governor says that inasmuch as there has been no sum of importance received from any special source, it is apparent that the income of the State from its regular sources has been larger than ever before. He adds that there is no reason why the receipts from these sources should not increase year by year. Taxes are bound to increase, he says, and there may be times of business depression when the fees from the incorporation of new companies may be lessened, but "the whole, believed to be wise, Jersey is, upon the whole, believed to be wisely, various sections have been so fully passed upon by the courts, and it so generally meets with the favor of those who have occasion for its use, that there is little cause for doubt that the law of this State will in the future, as in the past, be regarded as the most desirable for those who wish to do business upon a large scale. It may be said in commercial phrase that this part of the business of the State is being competed for by other States, who have largely copied our laws, and who are making an effort to obtain the business that comes to us. This competition has not been serious, nor in my opinion will it be as long as the Corporation law of New-Jersey remains, as now, a safeguard to all classes of property. It is intended to protect," to all the business interests of the State.

Coming to the question of what he designates as "taxation of railroads," Governor Murphy says: "The subject of the proper taxation of railroad property should receive the earnest attention of the legislature. Many people sincerely believe that the property of these companies is not bearing its full burden of taxation, and, in response to a general demand, I appointed at the last session of the legislature a commission to consider the subject of the taxation of all classes of property. This commission has held many sessions for the purpose of hearing suggestions of all kinds, and will shortly report."

QUICKEST LINE TO CLEVELAND. Leave New York 5:32 p. m., arrive Cleveland 7:13 next morning, Cincinnati 1:30 p. m., Indianapolis 1:30 p. m., St. Louis 8:45 a. m., New York Central, Pina Service. No extra charge. New York Central, 4-adv.

L. P. MORTON THE GIVER.

FOR CATHEDRAL, \$600,000.

Money To Be Used to Build and Furnish the Choir.

It was learned yesterday that the anonymous gift of \$600,000 to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, which was announced at the meeting of the trustees of the cathedral on St. John's Day, December 27, was from ex-Governor Levi P. Morton. At this meeting, which was held in the chapter room of the cathedral house, a letter from Mr. Morton was received by the board of trustees. In the letter Mr. Morton proposed to convey to the corporation for the building of the choir the sum estimated by the architects as needed for that purpose, \$300,000. To this he added the sum of \$150,000 for the placing in the choir of an altar and pectorals, an organ, the choir stalls and other furnishings, making a total gift of \$600,000. This announcement was received with enthusiasm, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the generous offer of the Hon. Levi P. Morton to build and furnish the choir be accepted by this board on the terms named in Mr. Morton's letter of December 27, 1904, addressed to the president of this board, and that the secretary be requested to convey to the donor the hearty thanks of the corporation for a gift which marks an epoch in the history of the cathedral.

The trustees attach great significance to this action of Mr. Morton, and it is said that the entire building may come into being at an early date. At present Mr. Morton's gift will suffice to finish the choir. This \$600,000, with \$150,000 already in the hands of the trustees and \$100,000 more pledged, leaves only \$150,000 to be raised of the \$1,000,000 which is necessary to carry out the second stage of the building operations. This includes not only the completion of



EX-GOVERNOR LEVI P. MORTON. Who has given \$600,000 to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

the choir itself between the Belmont chapel on the east and the great arch now standing—of which Mr. Morton's gift is sufficient in itself—but also the erection of three other arches, which will complete the great square known as the "crossing," as well as the erection of the seven chapels outside of the choir. The cathedral, thus far advanced, will be the largest church in New-York, and will be ready for services in three years. The choir and the "crossing," which will be temporarily roofed in, will accommodate a congregation of five thousand persons.

It is understood that the organ is to be the joint gift of Mr. and Mrs. Morton, and will be a memorial of their daughter, who died in Paris in June last.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

The following table of importations of the principal brands of champagne that arrived at the Port of New-York during the year 1904 should be of considerable interest to lovers of the sparkling wine.

MOET & CHANDON.....	116,540 cases
G. H. Mumm & Co.....	85,218 "
Pommery & Greno.....	24,142 "
Ruinart pere & fil.....	15,076 "
Vve. Cigognot.....	13,076 "
Piper-Heidsieck.....	9,136 "
Louis Roederer.....	6,990 "
Pol Roger.....	5,803 "
Dry Monopole.....	2,582 "

Tabulated according to Custom House statistics by Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular, January 10, 1905.—Adv.

MANY CRY, SAVE THE PARK.

WANT NO MORE "L" ROADS.

Organizations Hold an Indignation Meeting at the City Club.

Characterizing the plans for an extension of the subway system through Bronx Park as an "invasion of the parks" and a "seizure of the people's rights," representatives of various organizations held an indignation meeting at the City Club yesterday afternoon. The discussion, which began with objections to any railway through any park, developed into an objection to the building of any more elevated railroads unless made necessary by peculiar local conditions. Calvin Tomkins, president of the Municipal Art Society, declared that he believed the proposition to run through Bronx Park was only a blind put forth by the Rapid Transit Commission to cover its plans for the building of new elevated roads.

Regarding elevated railroads the delegates were not empowered to take action without consulting their respective organizations, but it was expressed as the sense of the meeting that more elevated roads would be distinctly undesirable. The question of an extension of the elevated system will be referred to each society for action. The delegates unanimously passed a resolution condemning the plan for putting a route through Bronx Park, and most of them declared their intention to protest at the public hearing to-morrow.

There were present delegates from the Municipal Art Society, the Citizens Union, the City Club, the Women's Municipal League, the North Side Board of Trade, the New-York Botanical Garden, the New-York Zoological Society, the Van Nest Property Owners' Association, the Neighborhood Workers' Association, and various individuals who were interested in the purpose of the meeting.

LAWRENCE VEILLER PRESIDED.

Lawrence Veiller, secretary of the City Club, who acted as chairman of the meeting, declared that his organization stood uncompromisingly hostile to any railroad through any park, no matter whether elevated or on an embankment. A subway was a different question, Mr. Veiller's plans were so vague, declared Mr. Veiller, that there was much misapprehension as to what they really meant. The Mayor, he said, had told him that no portion of the line was to be above ground, all was to be subway, yet the Mayor was a member of the Rapid Transit Commission. The present terminus of the elevated at One-hundred-and-eighty-st. was about fifty feet above ground, so a gradient to a subway would necessarily be a long one, unsightly, probably running for at least one-quarter the length of Bronx Park. The proposed road would probably be cheaper, and somewhat easier to build, declared Mr. Veiller, but would it be well to seize the park?

Dave Hennen Morris, of the same organization, wanted information as to what the operating company would think of the scheme. To carry passengers for a mile and a half through the park, where it could get no passengers, would be distinctly unprofitable, he thought. Miss Grace Dodge, of the Women's Municipal League, said that organization was always opposed to any railroads through the parks, surface or elevated. There were too few parks at the best, and they should be kept for the people. Hundreds were using Bronx Park every Saturday and Sunday, so she couldn't see why there should be any stations inside the park, as the people apparently found no difficulty in getting there under present conditions.

Nathaniel L. Britton, director of the Botanical Gardens, said his board hoped that this plan might be abandoned. To have stations in the park might appeal to the engineers, but experience had shown that it would be harder to care for the people and dangerous to women and children. If the station were just at the entrance to the park there would be a multiplicity of streets and paths to take care of the people landed there.

Another feature existed which should not be overlooked by the operating company, he declared. Plans were being prepared by the Botanical Gardens to have a large glass house, with a fine floral display, at the eastern side of the grounds. This would attract a great number of visitors, and the income from them would be enough to pay the extra expense of the route around the eastern edge of the park. "I'm throwing that out as a bait," said Dr. Britton. Calvin Tomkins said the Municipal Art Society was as opposed to the scheme for taking

CANAL AFFAIRS IN TANGLE.

DELAY IS INEVITABLE.

Bond Selling and Contract Letting Impossible Now—Cunneen Blamed.

Albany, Jan. 10.—The sensational developments regarding the constitutionality of the law authorizing the expenditure of \$101,000,000 on canal improvement and the certainty that the question will be carried to the Court of Appeals for determination, furnished the main topic of discussion at the Capitol to-day, and was attended with distinct developments. Governor Higgins talked about the matter frankly, and in discussing it revealed the fact that the whole question must go to the Attorney General for decision, and pending that decision it would be impossible for the Controller to sell bonds or the Superintendent of Public Works to let contracts. It is evident that the fact that such a legal issue was pending with such eminent counsel arrayed against the measure would materially affect the marketable value of the bonds to an extent that would make anything but a policy of waiting unwise.

The form that the legal proceedings will take is one complicated beyond precedent solution. It is known that in the first place the counsel for the anti-canal interests, including Elihu Root and various other lawyers, will ask and obtain from Attorney General Mayer a hearing, at which they will explain their reasons for believing the law unconstitutional, and he will be asked to give an opinion. If his opinion sustains the contention of ex-Secretary Root, then he will probably seek some method of carrying the matter to the Court of Appeals. Just how is still a matter of conjecture, for he would normally appear then as both plaintiff and attorney for the defence—that is, for the constitutionality of the law. But if he rules against the anti-canal contention, then those who are in a hurry to have the whole range of the courts open to them. They may begin a taxpayer's suit against the letting of the contracts or the selling of the bonds, which would in effect, if not in form, amount to an injunction. Such a suit would pass up through the Supreme Court, the Appellate Division, and finally to the Court of Appeals. During all this time the canal work would, perforce, be suspended.

DELAY FRAUGHT WITH DANGER.

Delay then is inevitable and fraught with the possibility of defeat for the canal measure. No one pretends at the present moment even to estimate the amount of legal difficulty that can be caused if those arrayed against the measure desire to fight to the end. The step is no sudden one. On the contrary, it has been maturing for a long time. Back of it are countless interests not insignificant, among which are various farmers' granges. Not until the time arrived when definite action was certain if the canal were to be delayed and the construction put off, if not finally defeated, did this movement come to the surface, but now when the contracts are pending and the bids have actually been submitted and the Controller is busy with the plans for bonds, the legal fight has been disclosed and its revelation has come with stunning effect to the friends of the canal.

The difficulties in the path of the canal construction are by no means exhausted with the disposal of the question of constitutionality. The tangle over the different systems of bid, unit and the lump sum has been repeatedly told in these dispatches. To-day it was learned on unquestioned authority that there was a possibility of almost limitless litigation on this score. The relative merits of the two forms of bid have been discussed and caused division in the Canal Board. Now comes the question of determining which is the lower, and no one seems to be able to solve it. The lump sum bidder agrees to do the work for a fixed price, the unit bidder for so much a foot of excavation, but without allowing for the amount of earth to be excavated, a comparison of bids with reference to price is obviously impossible.

But this is only the beginning of the trouble. The canal act, Chapter 457 of the Laws of 1902, says nothing in the point of alternative forms of bids, but the canal law of the State does prohibit such bids. Now the Attorney General will have to decide whether or not the general canal law applies to the canal law, and if it does, the bids submitted are clearly illegal and must be thrown out.

"HAVE SEEN EACH OTHER'S HANDS."

But here a new complication arises. The bids have been submitted and opened. They were submitted in good faith by contractors from all over the State and nation, and now each bidder is in possession of the exact estimates of his competitors. To use a colloquial phrase, they "have seen each other's hands." To ask the bids to bid again would be to put them in a peculiar position, and one which might without much question give them grounds for an action of damages against the State. It is certainly it would disgust the best class of bidders.

TO FIGHT FOR THE CANAL.

H. B. Hebert Thinks Opposition Is from the Railroads.

Henry B. Hebert, secretary of the Canal Association of Greater New-York, speaking yesterday of the proposed attempt to test the validity of the canal law, said that if the canal project were blocked the State might as well close up business and pull in its "Empire State" sign. "I can't say just now what the canal association will do in the matter of Mr. Root's proposed application to call upon the Attorney General for a test case of the canal law," said Mr. Hebert. "The position of the association at present is one of watchfulness. This action is to be brought undoubtedly by the opponents of the canal to delay the work, frighten the association and throw the people into a state of excitement. We assume that the railroads of this country are behind the scheme. While the building of the canal would seem to interfere only with the railroad rates of local companies, it would materially affect the rates throughout the country, and I believe there is a general combination to block the project. If it isn't the railroads, who else is interested to the extent of

FORTNIGHTS IN FLORIDA. Pennsylvania Railroad Personally Conducted Tours, January 31, February 11 and 23. Round trip rate \$50 from New York. For details consult ticket agents, or T. Studis, E. P. A., 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City.—Adv.

Continued on second page. Niagara Falls only nine hours from New York via the New York Central.—Adv.