



MRS. DUKE DENIES PLOT. DID NOT WANT HIS MONEY

Her Grandfather Founder of Scottish Rite Masonry, She Declares.

With deft guidance from her lawyers, Levy & Taper, for two hours yesterday Mrs. Brodie L. Duke, accused of having entrapped the wealthy tobacco man into marriage with her, replied to the searching questions of newspaper men. She talked glibly, apparently with absolute frankness, of her meeting with Duke, her business transactions with him and their subsequent marriage. She denied emphatically the stories that she had led a dissolute life and that she had married Duke while he was intoxicated. But, most of all, she talked smoothly, fluently, persuasively, of the value of her tobacco lands in Texas and her success in former promoting schemes.

An agreement has practically been reached that Nicoll, Anable & Lindsay, the lawyers for the Duke family, and Champe S. Andrews,



MRS. BRODIE L. DUKE.

accused for Brodie L. Duke, will work together in the case, which is equivalent to a coalition against Mrs. Duke, for through W. G. Bramham, secretary to Brodie Duke, it was announced yesterday that the marriage would be annulled if the charges made against Mrs. Duke could be proved. In the mean time her husband has declined to see her or her lawyers, and she has refused to go to him or to see his lawyers, save in the presence of her own.

The interview which Mrs. Duke gave yesterday afternoon was the result, she declared, of the charges made against her. She could not rest under such accusations without replying, she said, and this reply was made as soon as she learned of the charges from her lawyers. She wanted to answer everything which could be brought up, and to answer frankly.

"All I want is justice for my men," she said. "I want to be set straight before the world."

She confesses to thirty-seven years, and she looks it. She is of medium height, with a slender, good figure. Her face is plump, with thin prominent and a trifle sharp, thin lips which give a determined look to her mouth, and cold blue eyes. Her complexion is rough, and her face, on close inspection, shows the lines which would indicate a hard life. Her hair, almost black, is abundant, and her eyebrows are dark and straight. Her hands are large, with the big fingers of a man. The index finger of her right hand has been broken, the result, she said, of the episode when she was accused of shooting at Murat Masterman. She was nervous yesterday, but it did not interfere with her fluent speech.

MRS. DUKE'S LINEAGE.

She began by detailing her lineage, that no mistake might be made as to who she was. Her father was William Webb, an "incorporation" lawyer, who made much money, retired when he was fifty-seven, and married her mother, who was seventeen. Mrs. Webb was Miss Helen E. Chapman, daughter of the professor of languages in the University of New-London. Her grandfather, Mr. Webb, was the "father of Scottish Rite Masonry" in this country. She denied that she had ever been in an orphan asylum. She was born near Buffalo, where she lived for the first twelve years of her life, she declared, and if she had been in an asylum it must have been before she could remember.

When she was about thirteen she moved to the city with her "preceptor and maid," and took up her abode at No. 56 West Twenty-fifth-st., a boarding house kept by Mrs. Desplaines, the mother of the housekeeper of the "House of All Nations," who has figured in Mrs. Duke's recent history. She lived in this city until her father's death, in 1862, when she went to Chicago. She had lived for late years entirely on her earnings from brokerage business and the founding of companies, she said with evident pride.

With the giftness of long practice, she told of the advantages of her tobacco lands at Red-Field Plantation, near Nacogdoches, Texas, distributing pictures of the crop in every stage of production, and extolling its value like a press agent. In all probability it was the value of the land which had incited the trust to attack her, and separate her from the man who could finance her plan, she declared, for she had had a talk with Mr. Glenn, buyer for the American Tobacco Company, who was impressed with the value of her property.

It was after a talk with him that she opened communications with Brodie L. Duke. She had been wanted to absorb her place, so she came here to see Clarence B. Marter and a Mr. Thompson, who told her of Brodie L. Duke as an important personage, she said, receiving a reply that he would be in the city in a week. Her time was limited, so she telephoned to him to come immediately.

He came at Thanksgiving time, and three days after meeting her urged her to become his wife; she affirmed. He was greatly impressed with the grandeur of her tobacco scheme. Redfield Plantation had belonged to S. F. B. Morse, of Holly & Co. She, obtaining an option on it, had raised two crops of tobacco—one as an experiment, one for market—but as there was litigation

Continued on second page.

DEWEY'S PURE WINES & GRAPE JUICE. Fast Time to Mexico City.

HALTED BY COSTA RICAN. Banana Company Asks United States to Intervene in Its Behalf.

Mobile, Ala., Jan. 14.—The American Banana Company, through H. L. McConnell, of Mobile, has asked the State Department at Washington to intervene in its behalf on account of alleged interference by the Costa Rican government with the company's planting, railroad building and other operations in the territory now belonging to Panama, but at one time under the jurisdiction of Costa Rica.

Damages in the sum of \$2,210,000 have been asked for by the company. The trouble dates back to the summer of 1903, when the Costa Rican government, it is alleged, slightly interfered with the surveying of the company's railroad route. When the United States government at that time instructed its Minister to Costa Rica to use his good offices to prevent any further interference, Costa Rica, it is understood, denied having interfered, and disclaimed right of jurisdiction, being subject to the rendering of the Loubet award of September 11, 1900. Prior to that date the territory had for a number of years been in dispute between the republics of Colombia and Costa Rica, but under terms of a special agreement was under temporary jurisdiction of Costa Rica.

The dispute was submitted to President Loubet of France for arbitration, and his award fixed this territory as Colombia's. Costa Rica in November, 1903, disclaimed the right of jurisdiction, and under that disclaimer Mr. McConnell continued his work of planting fruit and his preparation for building the railroad and improving the port of Gadoacan. The latter part of July, 1904, the Costa Rican government, it is alleged, sent an armed force to Gadoacan and intercepted a valuable cargo of railway supplies, and after permitting the discharge of the greater portion of the cargo confiscated the portion so discharged and stopped all railroad and other work at Gadoacan.

The Costa Rican government is still in control of the territory and continues to prevent the progress of work, it is said, although the Panama government, which succeeded to this territory through its secession from Colombia, has declared its sovereignty and right of jurisdiction, and has since in an official communication to Mr. McConnell admitted his right of possession.

NIXON SEES PRESIDENT. No Politics in the Visit, the Speaker Says.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, Jan. 14.—S. Fred Nixon, Speaker of the New-York Assembly; J. S. Whipple, clerk of the Senate, and State Senator Fancher, under the protecting wing of Representative Vreeland, called at the White House this forenoon, and spent half an hour with the President. "We came on a personal matter, an entirely personal matter," said Mr. Nixon after the consultation. "There was no political interest in our visit whatever."

Mr. Vreeland returned to the White House, to take up a matter relating to the Osage Indians, and said that the call of the New-Yorkers earlier in the day was on the same subject. "It was understood that they came down here in the interests of party harmony," it was suggested to Mr. Vreeland.

"Well, perhaps they might have talked harmony a little," he said. "All is harmony in the party now, anyway, and there is no reason why they should not talk it as strongly as they please."

HIGGINS WON'T ATTEND. Declines Invitation for Conference—Nixon May Be There.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, Jan. 14.—Speaker Nixon, before going to Washington, had no plan for attending any conference in New-York City, although he thought that he might not improperly see Governor Odell there, but no plan was arranged for such a meeting. Senator Raines also departed for Canandaigua, without any intention of going to New-York to hear his law criticized. Moreover, Senator Malby, when he was here yesterday, was in the same position regarding the conference.

Lawrence Vellier, secretary of the City Club, of New-York, came here to-day to invite Governor Higgins to attend this conference, but the Governor pointed out that he could hardly do this with propriety, and declined the invitation. So far as it is known here, none of the members of the legislature, save those from New-York City, are planning to attend this meeting in New-York on Monday, although several, among them Speaker Nixon and Senator Malby, who are likely to be in the city on that day, may attend.

OCEAN RATE WAR OVER. All Differences Settled—Increase to Go Into Effect on Tuesday.

Liverpool, Jan. 14.—As a result of meetings held yesterday and to-day between Lord Inverclyde, chairman of the Cunard Steamship Company, and J. Bruce Ismay, president of the International Mercantile Marine, all differences between the companies have been reconciled, and in consequence the lines will increase rates generally, commencing on January 17. A circular has been issued to agents of the two companies regarding the raise in rates, which will bring them approximately to the figures charged preceding the rate war. The revised steamer rates from Liverpool to New-York will be \$30 for fast boats and \$28 for others. To Boston the steaming rate will be \$24.00. The second cabin rate will be \$43.75, with \$2.40 extra for fast boats and an equal reduction for the slowest vessels. The White Star Line will maintain its Friday sailings from Liverpool to New-York.

The fight between the Cunard and Morgan lines was the outcome of the effort of the Cunard company to secure a portion of the Mediterranean steamer traffic, which had been practically monopolized by the German lines. The Cunard Line secured a monopoly of the Austro-Hungarian traffic, and a heavy subsidy from the Austrian government. The Continental pool retaliated by re-establishing the old Scania Line, to cut into the Cunard's Scandinavian traffic, and by cutting rates. Backed by an enormous subsidy from the British government, the Cunard company then cut its rate for the first time in its history. The steamer traffic in the Mediterranean made heavy and a remarkable cut in its Mediterranean steamer rates. The combination also made a heavy and profitable figure. The slashing of rates continued in the Northern service, and until the settlement, in the Northern service, were carried at the 12 rate.

SEABOARD FLORIDA LIMITED—PA. R. R. SEABOARD FLORIDA LIMITED—PA. R. R.

QUICKEST LINE TO CLEVELAND. Leave New-York daily except Sunday via P. R. R. and Southern Ry. Sleeping cars, Washington to Cincinnati. New-York offices, 271 and 1,181 B'way.



GESSLER ROSSEAU, The suspected dynamiter. OWEN KELLY, The missing Philadelphian.

THE WOERZ ROBBERY. COMBES CABINET SAVED. CLIMAX OF LONG SERIES. AN ATTACK ON PREMIER.

Masked Robber Uses Pistol—West Side Terror Stricken.

The climax of a long series of bold hold-ups and burglaries which have caused terror on the upper East and West sides occurred last Monday night, when a masked robber got into the house of Ernst G. W. Woerz, at No. 1 East Sixty-third-st., and at the point of a revolver got away with a hundred-dollar bill which he forced Mr. Woerz to give up. Commissioner McAdoo, when he learned of the affair, detailed Inspectors McClusky and Cortright and thirty-five detective sergeants on the case.

Mr. Woerz, his niece and his daughter, Mrs. James Steele, and the servants were in the house at the time. Mrs. Steele, who was held up at the point of the pistol, tells the following story: "About dusk on Monday night a young man came to the house, and when the maid answered the bell he thrust a revolver in her face. The man wore a black mask, which revealed only his eyes. The maid nearly fainted when the man said: 'I want money. I want it quick. Open that door. If I don't get it quick I'll kill somebody.'"

The maid turned from the door to call for help and the man pushed by her and rushed up the stairs, stopping at the second landing. I had just left the middle parlor when I met this masked man, who leveled his weapon in my face. "I've come to get some money," he cried. "I'm not going away without it. I'm going to get it or some one gets killed. If you try to trap me I'll kill every one in the house."

As any one may guess, I was badly frightened, but I managed to ask him how much he wished, to give me some idea of what he was after. "I want all I can get, and step quick," he said, with an oath. "Move lively now, for this house is full of servants."

There were three servants in the house beside father and his niece. Father heard us, and came out of the room where he was on the stairs. He aimed at father and told him to give him all his money, or he would kill him. Father searched through his waistcoat and drew out about \$100 in bills. "That's all I can raise at the present moment, my man," he said, "and you will have to be content with that." Then he dropped the money over the balustrade and the men backed downstairs, keeping his revolver aimed at us. He threatened again to shoot if any attempt was made to capture him. As I remember the man he was about twenty-five years old, smooth shaven, dark and rather tall and slender. When he was on the stairs he masked himself several times and I got a good look at his face. We have learned that a man of similar description stopped two delivery boys outside the house the preceding Friday and asked about our habits, the amount of silver in the house and similar things.

Inspector McClusky says the police learned of the hold-up half an hour after it occurred, and that detectives from the East Sixty-third-st. station and from headquarters were rushed to the house, and a general alarm sent out at once. When Commissioner McAdoo learned of it the next day he ordered McClusky and Cortright to leave no stone unturned to get the man. Since then the Commissioner has been receiving almost hourly reports of the work.

McClusky believes that the job was the work of an amateur. Suspicion at first rested on a man arrested in Springfield, Mass., for a similar job, but this later proved unfounded. The inspector rounded up all the well known crooks and several "suspicious persons," but all were allowed to go. In addition to the headquarters men Captains Lantry, Hogan and Dillon, of the East Fifty-first-st., East Sixty-seventh-st. and Arsenal stations, have detailed special men and have several times conferred with the Commissioner on the case.

The home of E. L. Shipman, a wealthy stationer, at No. 325 West Seventy-sixth-st., was similarly robbed the first of last month. Miss Eva Shipman, who was held up at the point of a pistol, described the robber as being about twenty-five years old, tall and slender. He backed up his demand for money with threats to shoot to kill until Mr. Shipman threw a \$5 bill to him and he left the house.

Conditions in this neighborhood as regards protection of property, or rather, the lack of protection, have aroused the indignation of all the residents. Some of the patrolmen on the upper West Side have patrolled one end of them and the thieves are indulging in the other. Apartment houses, private houses, shops and stores have been robbed impartially, and in addition to this there have been many hold-ups in the streets. There have been several cases of apparent homicide in which the police have made no progress, as well as the brutal clubbing of Mr. Robbins by Patrolman McLaughlin a few weeks ago.

Among the robberies have been the following: On October 15 a sneak thief entered the apartment of Mrs. F. J. Remsen, at No. 10 West One-hundred-and-seventh-st., and took jewelry worth \$2,000. On November 15 Mrs. Adler, of No. 51 West Eighty-eighth-st., was robbed of several hundred dollars. The thief was arrested. He had \$10,000 in pawn tickets. R. N. Kenyon, of No. 19 West Eighty-second-st., was robbed of jewels valued at \$2,000 in the middle of November. On November 29 the apartment of Mr. Checkwith, at No. 332 West Eighty-fifth-st., was entered, and property valued at \$1,500 taken. The alleged thief was arrested. The foreman of the Casino Stables, at No. 125 West Eighty-ninth-st., was knocked unconscious with brass knuckles and robbed on December 4. On November 30 John McGuire, alias "Cleveland Pete," was shot by Emmanuel Tannenbaum when he was trying to enter houses in West Seventy-first-st., between Amsterdam-ave. and the Boulevard.

PINEHURST (N. C.) SPECIAL. Leave New-York daily except Sunday via P. R. R. and Southern Ry. Sleeping cars, Washington to Cincinnati. New-York offices, 271 and 1,181 B'way.

AN ADEQUATE PASSENGER SERVICE. 18 trains to Buffalo, 14 to Niagara Falls, 11 to Cleveland, 5 to Cincinnati, 6 to St. Louis, 13 to Detroit and 15 to Chicago via New-York Central and West Shore Railroads—Advt.

AGAINST STRIKE. A Tie-up of Pennsylvania Not Thought Likely at Pittsburg.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Pittsburg, Jan. 14.—The vote on the proposed strike of Pennsylvania Railroad men in the Pittsburg district did not end as was expected. Several meetings were held at night between this place and Altoona, and more will be held to-morrow, as it is the orders from Cleveland, headquarters of the Brotherhood of Trainmen, to have the vote as full as possible. Even then a great percentage of the Pennsylvania workmen will not have a voice in the proceedings. In fact, the union men employed on the Pennsylvania system, or at least that part of it touching Pittsburg, are exceedingly few. The trainmen, so far as can be learned, are making full time, many of the freight crews working double, and many of them, when seen to-day, simply said that they were too busy to think of striking.

For some time there has been a suspicion that a resumption of all the mills in the Pittsburg district would throw so much freight in transit that a congestion at Pittsburg could only be averted by the hardest and most careful sort of work, and it was at this point the strike was to be begun. The Pennsylvania, however, has passed the point to be feared, and as there is no alarming activity among the Pittsburg mills, the chance of striking a telling blow at this point seems slim. A strike of trainmen on the Pennsylvania system in the near future is not regarded seriously by the employees of the company here.

It was said to-day at the office of Robert Pittcain, resident assistant to President Cassatt, that his visit to Philadelphia had nothing to do with the grievances of the trainmen, but that the trip was undertaken for purely personal reasons. DENY STORY OF PENN. B. R. STRIKE. Officials and Men in Jersey City Know of No Dissatisfaction.

Frank L. Sheppard, superintendent in Jersey City of the Pennsylvania Railroad, said at his office yesterday that he was not aware of any dissatisfaction among the employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and he was quite sure there was no significant dissatisfaction among the men of his division. He had not heard of any move toward a strike. Employees said there has been no voting among the men on this end of the line on a proposition to strike. The men said they were opposed to a strike, and they thought the company's employees in Jersey City and elsewhere in New-Jersey were against a strike.

NO STRIKE, SAYS ATTERBURY. Philadelphia, Jan. 14.—On the question of the threatened strike, W. W. Atterbury, general manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad, said: "I expect and hope that there will be no strike of the Pennsylvania Railroad trainmen, that some of the accounts appearing in the newspapers are somewhat exaggerated, and that when further explanations are made, if they are necessary, all chance of trouble will be averted."

GETS WRIT FOR AMMON. Counsel Seeks Release Because of Alleged Defective Sentence.

Hudson, N. Y., Jan. 14.—A writ of habeas corpus directing the warden of Sing Sing Prison to produce Robert A. Ammon before him on next Saturday was granted to-day by Justice Cochrane, in the Supreme Court, on application of Ammon's counsel. Ammon is now serving a sentence of four years and six months in Sing Sing for his connection with the Franklin Sing Sing case.

The purpose of Ammon's counsel is to make an application to Judge Cochrane for the prisoner's release on the ground of an alleged defective sentence. Ammon received an indeterminate sentence, with a maximum term of four years and six months and a minimum term of four years. He has served fourteen months. Under his sentence he can apply for his parole at the end of four years, but his commutation for good behavior on the maximum sentence of four years and six months would bring his release before his minimum term expired. He would therefore be entitled to release before he could be released under the maximum sentence should his commutation on the maximum term. He would also be released in the winter months, which is contrary to the provisions of the Penal Code. His counsel holds that Ammon cannot now be resentenced, and on the ground of these alleged irregularities he will ask for his immediate release.

ROBBED ON PLATFORM. Thugs Lock Car Door and Garrote Victim Near Waldorf.

Charles E. Van der Bogart, who said he lived at No. 424 East Houston-st., was garroted by four men on the rear of an eastbound Thirty-fourth-st. car soon after 6 o'clock last evening, right in front of the Waldorf-Astoria. In spite of the boldness of their attack and the crowded condition of the thoroughfare in Fifth-ave., the four men jumped off the car and got away by separating, two going east and the others west in Thirty-third-st. A gold watch and chain valued at \$250, a wallet containing \$25 in cash, a check on the Union Trust Company payable to Mr. Van der Bogart and valuable papers were stolen.

All of the cars running through Thirty-fourth-st. at 6 o'clock are well filled. Mr. Van der Bogart told the police that he noticed that the men jostled him when he got on the car. After the car left Broadway the four surrounded him. One had put the catch on the door down, so that it could not be opened from the inside. One of the men throttled Van der Bogart with a strangle hold, while a second bent his back until the others went through his pockets. Even when the car was stopped, at the west side of Fifth-ave., the highwaymen kept at their work. When the car stopped they gave the signal to the motorman by the bell to go ahead. In the middle of the avenue they released their hold on the victim, kicked him into the corner of the platform up against the gate and jumped from the car. Van der Bogart yelled for help. The conductor and passengers tried to get out on the rear platform, but found the door locked.

SUES FOR \$200,000. Durkee Estate Wants That Much from United States.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

SUMPTUOUS SOUTHERN'S PALM LIMITED. Leave New-York 12:30 p. m. daily except Sunday, for St. Augustine, Alton and Augusta, via F. R. R. and Southern Ry. Train surrounded by every comfort and convenience. Two other fast trains daily. Sleeping and dining car services. N. Y. office, 271 and 1,181 Broadway—Advt.

TOOK BOMB TO UMBRIA. ROSSEAU IDENTIFIED.

Also Tried to Wreck Statue of Frederick the Great.

Gessler Rosseau, who was arrested in Philadelphia with an infernal machine, was identified yesterday, not only as the man who, it is believed, sought to destroy the Cunard Umbria in May, 1903, but also as the man who placed a bomb near the statue of Frederick the Great in Washington on last Tuesday afternoon. While the report that Rosseau was the unknown man who sought to tamper with the cradle of the United States battleship Connecticut is generally discredited, it seems reasonable to assume that the Philadelphia prisoner is able to furnish the solution to at least several other mysteries of a kindred nature. Further disclosures are expected hourly.

Rosseau, according to Inspector McClusky, of the Detective Bureau, has been positively identified as the man responsible for the Umbria affair by Mrs. Curry, the landlady of a boarding house at No. 338 West Thirty-first-st., where Rosseau lived, and further by Peter Bach, the expressman, who took the box containing the infernal machine to the pier. Moreover, says Inspector McClusky, Peter Dillon and Frank Bates have also identified Rosseau's picture as that of the man whose trunk they carried to the boarding house.

Rosseau's photograph was likewise identified by three persons in Washington yesterday as that of the man who placed a bomb on the fence surrounding the statue of Frederick the Great. Vernon H. Brown, the agent of the Cunard Line, said yesterday that he would take no action on the Umbria affair, as it was in the hands of the police, and they would take the necessary steps. If Rosseau was a dangerous fanatic he should be locked up.

The stories of the sending of the infernal machine to the Umbria were much magnified. The trunk was sent to the pier, and did not get on board. It was on the pier awaiting a claimant, and would never have been sent on board until it had been identified by the owner. The steamship officials did not know whether it was even the man's intention to blow up the Umbria.

It was said at Inspector McClusky's office that several persons who lived at the house where Rosseau boarded would be sent immediately to Philadelphia to identify him. If the prisoner was identified an effort would be made by the Detective Bureau to bring him here. Friends in this city of Owen Kelly, the wealthy Philadelphia who disappeared on October 25, believe that Rosseau knows where Kelly is. Rosseau's arrest was brought about by his approaching Patrick Kelly in Philadelphia and offering to produce Owen Kelly for \$500.

Francis Mulgrew, who is a cousin of the missing Kelly, and lives at No. 151 West Sixty-third-st., yesterday poohpoohed the idea that Kelly was held under restraint by an Irish society to which Rosseau and Kelly belonged. He declared that the missing man had not a single enemy in the society.

"On Thursday I received a long distance telephone message from Patrick Kelly, saying that Rosseau and himself would arrive in New-York at 10 o'clock on Friday morning," said Mr. Mulgrew. "I arranged to meet them at the Pennsylvania station at that hour. In the mean time I went to Police Headquarters and arranged for one of the Central Office men to go with me to the station in case anything should go amiss. At the last moment, however, I received a telegram from Patrick Kelly saying that Rosseau had been arrested. While I do not take much stock in Rosseau's story that he can produce Owen Kelly, I am sorry the Philadelphia police interfered, because I should have liked to see what would happen."

Rosseau, when arrested, declared that he belonged to "the same Irish society as Owen Kelly."

THE STATUE HATER. Say Rosseau Tried to Blow Up Frederick's Figure.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Philadelphia, Jan. 14.—While the police of this city place no credence at all in the theory that Gessler Rosseau may have been concerned in the plot to destroy the battleship Connecticut, they do think he has had something to do with the plot to destroy the steamship Umbria. Detectives from New-York and Washington are expected here to-morrow for the purpose of identifying Rosseau as the man who attempted to blow up the Cunard Line steamship Umbria in May, 1903. Captain Donaghy also heard from Washington by long distance telephone and was informed that photographs of Rosseau had been identified there as those of the crank who had attempted to destroy the statue of Frederick the Great by hanging an infernal machine on the fence surrounding the statue.

Captain Donaghy notified the authorities of both cities to send representatives here, and said the prisoner would be turned over to the city presenting the strongest evidence against him. As yet the photographs sent to Colorado have not had time to reach their destination, but Captain Donaghy is confidently expecting to hear from the Denver authorities that Rosseau is known there. His reason for thinking this is that Rosseau wore a hat made by a Philadelphia manufacturer and sold by a Denver firm.

"If Rosseau is not affiliated with any secret organizations, I am inclined to think that he will break down and talk," said Captain Donaghy to-day. "But if he is an anarchist or belongs to some organized band of lawbreakers, then nothing on earth will make him talk." From a conversation which Detective Tall had with the prisoner, it is known that Rosseau is connected with some organization. Tall said to Rosseau that the police were not his enemies and the prisoner snapped back: "All the police are my enemies. I don't care to talk with any of them. I don't even care to talk with you."

TO TAX STANDARD OIL PIPE LINES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

FLORIDA'S FAMOUS TRAINS. N. Y. & Fla. Special, 1:30 p. m. Fla. & West Indian, 3:30 p. m. Unexcelled service via Penn. & Atlantic Coast Line, 11:30 B'way, N. Y.—Advt.