TO ABOLISH PILOT RATES.

A TAMMANY MEASURE.

Would Have Sweeping Effect on Shipping Interests Here.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, Jan. 27.—A measure of sweeping effect on the shipping interests of New-York City was yesterday introduced by Assemblyman Molloy, who represents the 3d Assembly District of Manhattan, which includes the piers of most of the important transatlantic steamship lines. The bill wipes out of existence all existing rates of pilots, both those bringing in ships and those taking them out. This is accomplished by repealing the law regulating these charges, Chapter 90 of the Laws of 1884. The effect of this repeal will be to leave the pilotage fees entirely undetermined by law, and hence a matter of agreement between the pilot and the steamship company officials. In this way it seems possible that the law would unsettle all existing conditions.

The law of 1884, regulating the pilotage fees, provides that vessels coming into port shall pay fees proportionate to their draught. Incoming vessels, in accordance with this law, now pay $2 78 a foot of draught, when it is less than fourteen feet, $3 38 when less than eighteen feet and more than fourteen, $4 13 a foot when it is more than eighteen and less than twenty-one feet, and $4 88 a foot when it exceeds twenty-one feet. The fees for outgoing vessels for the same specified draughts are respectively $2 02, $2 33, $3 08 and $3 56. The same act also provides that when a ship is boarded by a pilot at such distance south or east of Sandy Hook that Sandy Hook light cannot be distinguished from the deck in clear weather and in daylight hours, the pilot may, if the commander agrees, exact a charge of one-fourth more than his ordinary rate. There is a further provision in the existing law that when a pilot is requested to moor a vessel inside of Sandy Hook without taking her directly to her pier, or when the vessel is detained at Quarantine, he shall be paid his fees and discharged. The Molloy bill would repeal all these provisions.

The fact that it has been introduced by a Tammany legislator representing a waterfront district has suggested the possibility that this law may be drawn in the interests of the steamship companies and introduced at their request. It has been further urged that in effect the measure would place the pilots entirely at the mercy of the steamship companies, enabling them to pay whatever fee they chose and leaving the pilot no redress. On the other hand, the theory has been advanced by interests friendly to the measure that the bill is designed to repeal an act twenty years old, and drawn to meet the needs of a time when ships were smaller and the transatlantic liners in particular of insignificant draught as contrasted with the great ships of the present day.

Gustav H. Schwab, manager of the American offices of the German Lloyd Company said last night that he did not believe the bill had the approval of any steamship line.

"Speaking for the company I represent," he said, "we do not want any tinkering with the law of 1884. We decidedly are not in favor of any such law as that introduced yesterday at Albany, nor do I believe that any other steamship line is in favor of passing such a bill. No such bill was ever brought to the notice of this company, and we never gave it our approval. I believe that the present pilotage fees are fair and equitable to every one concerned, and wish them to remain in force."

ANTI-LOTTERY BILL INTRODUCED.

Would Make Any One Possessing a Ticket a Common Gambler.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, Jan. 27.—A drastic anti-lottery measure was to-day introduced by Assemblyman Phillips, of Allegheny, chairman of the Codes Committee of the Assembly. This bill inserts a new section in the penal code, to become effective September 1, and provides as follows:

> Any person who shall have in his possession knowingly any ticket, chance, share or interest, or any paper, receipt, certificate or instrument representing or purporting to represent a ticket, share, chance, interest or drawing depending upon the event of a lottery, whether such lottery is being drawn or conducted within or without this State, is a common gambler, and as such shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than two years or by a fine of not exceeding $1,000, or by both.

PROVIDES FOR STATE CENSUS.

Senator Raines Introduces Bill for Enumeration This Year.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, Jan. 27.—Senator John Raines to-day introduced the usual measure providing for a State census this year, but containing the provision that the counties should pay the expenses for this enumeration. The measure is one of some intricacy, but in general terms provides that enumerators shall be appointed on the basis of one to an election district, and shall begin on May 15 to take a census and complete their work before June 15. These enumerators are to be appointed by the Secretary of State, who has also the power of removal; they must take an oath, and their failure properly to perform their work will prevent their payment. They are to receive $2 a day for each day of actual work, and, in addition, one cent for each name taken. There is nothing novel about the questions they are to ask, and there are provisions for criminal proceedings in case of misrepresentation on the part of the individual answering the enumerator's questions or on the part of the enumerator.

The bill provides for an appropriation of $300,000 by the State, but stipulates that as soon as the work is completed the Controller shall prepare a pro rata statement of the cost for each county, and that this shall be transmitted to the taxing board of each county, which shall add this amount to the sum to be raised by taxation, and on collecting it refund it to the State treasury. The measure further provides that the Secretary of State shall report the result of the census on or before January 15, 1906.

GOVERNOR PARDONS BROOKLYN BOYS.

They Passed Forged Check Here—Case for Clemency, Says Higgins.

Albany, Jan. 27.—Governor Higgins to-day pardoned Edwin L. Kendall and Howard Flanary, seventeen years old, whose families live in Brooklyn and who have been confined in the Elmira Reformatory for passing a forged check. The check was passed in New-York City, and the boys were sent to serve an indeterminate sentence.

The Governor said to-night that the case was one which called for clemency. The boys were young, came of good families, had a hitherto good record and would be restored to their places of employment. One of them has a mother dependent on him.

BRIEF LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS.

Albany, Jan. 27.—The Senate was in session only long enough this morning for the introduction by Senator Raines of the State Census bill. The Assembly occupied a few minutes in passing two bills of minor importance. Both houses adjourned until 8:30 p. m. Monday.

ERLANGER'S BILL INTRODUCED.

Albany, Jan. 27.—Assemblyman Cahn to-day introduced the bill advocated by Sheriff Erlanger, of New-York, abolishing imprisonment in all civil actions, except for contempt of court or other legislative or judicial authority.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

Albany, Jan. 27.—The Court of Appeals calendar for Monday follows: Nos. 287, 162, 166, 173, 175, 176, 177, 182.

THINKS POUND'S MIND WANDERED.

Mr. Bryan Insists That Subway Local Tracks Are Safeguarded.

Vice-President Bryan and General Manager Hedley of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company had a long conference yesterday afternoon in Mr. Bryan's office. When Mr. Bryan was asked on what ground Pound, the motorman, who caused the rear end collision at Worth-st., in the subway, was reinstated, he said:

"There were some mitigating circumstances, though in spite of what the men say he was to blame. His mind must have wandered a fraction of a minute or perhaps a second or two, and the accident happened. He had a fine record for twenty-two years, and this was his first collision.

"I want it distinctly understood that the men did not demand the block system on the local tracks. They are properly safeguarded, and the block system would make the service poorer and greatly inconvenience the public."

HIGGINS TO KEEP PROMISE

Bill Restoring Local Boards in Insane Hospitals Nearly Ready.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, Jan. 27.—Governor Higgins said to-night that he had been recently talking with ex-Charities Commissioner Homer Folks about a measure to fulfil the recommendations made in his message, and also the partial pledge made in his ante-election statements, to restore the local boards in State institutions for the insane, and that he believed that a bill accomplishing this purpose would soon be introduced. Mr. Folks has been in Albany several times recently, but has been unwilling to discuss his bill until its existence was revealed by the Governor. The Folks bill, it is now known, will, so far as practicable, embody the exact recommendations of the Governor in his message, and its most significant feature will be that, while restoring the local boards, it will not in any degree disturb the financial control, which will remain centralized as at present.

Reference to Governor Higgins's own handling of this subject in the message indicates the nature of the Folks proposition. In this document the Governor wrote:

> The present overcrowding of the State hospitals, the large increase in the number of the insane each year and the expiration—next September—of the lease of the buildings now occupied by 1,200 patients at the Long Island State Hospital at Flatbush make it imperative to take action during the coming session for a material enlargement of State hospital accommodations. This can probably best be met, in part, by additional accommodations in existing hospitals, and in part by the establishment of a new State hospital. In increasing the accommodations in existing institutions the importance of providing for each State hospital a building especially adapted to the treatment of acute insanity should always be borne in mind.

Governor Higgins also said to-day that he had been talking with various physicians and legislators with a view to meeting the other set of conditions mentioned in his message, namely, the necessity of remedying a situation created by the successful efforts of lawyers and individuals to have the State maintain feeble minded and senile persons who were not properly State charges, but should be maintained by their relatives.

GO TO AQUEDUCT BOARD.

Additional Water Supply Reports Give It New Life.

The Board of Estimate yesterday sent to the Aqueduct Commission two of the three reports on water supply made by the Burr-Hering-Freeman commission, and referred the third report to the Corporation Counsel for an opinion as to the power of the city to appoint a special board to take action to obtain an increased water supply.

By this action the board has practically assured to the commission a renewed lease of life. Under the old charter the Aqueduct Commission was appointed to complete the Croton dam. By holding that the Croton extensions recommended by the Burr-Hering-Freeman commission are a part of the Croton system the board prolongs the life of the commission.

The plans provide for an expenditure of nearly $100,000,000. The Mayor drafted a bill which was sent to Albany to provide for a non-partisan board to take charge of the work. President Littleton of Brooklyn, suggested that in the face of a report from the legislature that the bill was not likely to pass it would be wise to see if there was not some way for the city to appoint a permanent board.

J. Waldo Smith, chief engineer of the Aqueduct Board, said that the big Croton dam was completed and that filling it would be begun as soon as the thaws come. The new dams proposed by the Burr commission provide for two additional dams, one twenty miles beyond the big dam in Putnam County, and one in Westchester County, two miles from Crotona station. Together they will harvest more than twenty million gallons.

Mr. Smith said the Aqueduct Commission had already made the necessary surveys for the dams. Within sixty days the Aqueduct Board could advertise the specifications.

BULLET STOPS FUGITIVE.

Taken Wounded to Hospital—Three Accused of Burglary Attempt.

Patrolman Wertheimer, of the Madison-st. station, shot a man last night who, the police say, with two others had tried to rob the tailor shop of Samuel Alexander at No. 66 Rutgers-st. The other two were caught.

The wounded man said he was Harry Frank, a glass cutter, of No. 232 Division-st. He is said by the police to have a prison record. The other two were Isidor Brodsky, of No. 2,123 3d-ave., and Harry Meyerson, of Pike-st.

Wertheimer saw the three men acting suspiciously and stepped into a doorway to watch them. He saw two men go into the hallway at No. 66 Rutgers-st., while the third posted himself in front of the place and signalled the coast was clear. When Wertheimer advanced the lookout gave the alarm, and all took to their heels. Wertheimer called to them to stop. They did not. He singled out Frank and, after firing a shot in the air, fired to hit. As Frank fell the policeman tumbled into a snowdrift.

An ambulance took Frank to Gouverneur Hospital. The wound is serious, but is not expected to prove fatal.

FOR MUNROE & MUNROE SETTLEMENT.

Whether the Munroe & Munroe bankruptcy hearing will be resumed on Monday, to which day the last adjournment was taken, will depend probably on the progress made in the negotiations for a settlement between the uneasy members of the Montreal and Boston underwriting syndicate and the creditors of Munroe & Munroe. It was reported yesterday that an offer had been made to settle by giving the creditors $50,000 cash and turning over to them Montreal and Boston stock in satisfaction of the remaining part of their claims, which aggregate $250,000; but it is known that serious consideration would not be given to such a proposition, the creditors demanding much better terms.

David W. Bucklin and "Honest John" Kelly, it was declared yesterday, each paid two 10 per cent assessments on their underwriting subscriptions of $10,000, while some of their associates in the Montreal and Boston underwriting syndicate, whose prominence has been in Wall Street, and not in the Tenderloin, have paid only one such assessment.

MR. ODELL TO MEET LEADERS TO-DAY.

Ex-Governor Odell will consult with the local Republican leaders to-day at State committee headquarters over a plan to have a rousing Republican round-up of up-State legislators and Republican editors. It is expected that about three hundred will attend a dinner to be given at the Republican Club in about three weeks. President Halpin of the county committe, at the dinner attended by local Republican publishers at the Republican Club recently, said that an effort would soon be made to get the up-State men here for a conference at an early day. It is expected that President Halpin will talk the plan over with the State chairmen today, and that the plans for the meeting will be announced some day next week.

It is the aim of leading Republicans in the State to bring about a closer working union among Republicans. The plan has the hearty support of Governor Higgins, State Chairman Odell, Senators Platt and Depew, and the leaders of the legislature.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS.

Holders of certificates of deposit for the 5 per cent convertible debentures of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, issued by the Continental Trust Company of New-York, or by the New-York Security and Trust Company, are requested to return those certificates to the last named company and receive the bonds of the Colorado Industrial Company, to which they are entitled under the plan. Certificate holders will at the same time receive temporary receipts entitling them to their proportion of the stock of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company as soon as the stock certificates can be prepared for delivery.

TO SELL PART OF WILSON LIBRARY.

Part of the library of General James Grant Wilson will be sold at auction by the Merwin-Clayton Sales Company in its salesrooms, at No. 20 East 20th-st. The library contains many books of interest to collectors, as well as the general public. The sale begins on February 1 and will last three days. It will be followed later in the month by the sale of the library of John Kendrick Bangs and other collections.

FOUR ALARMS FOR FIRE.

Planing Mill Destroyed—Six Horses Perish—Big Blaze Threatened.

Four alarms were sounded soon after noon yesterday for a fire in the five story factory building Nos. 654 and 656 West 30th-st., occupied by the planing mill of Robert Wick and the woodworking establishment of Pillon & Back, with the saloon of James W. Gallagher on the ground floor. The flames quickly spread across the street to the stable of the John Stanley Soap Works, at No. 651 West 30th-st., and burned six horses to death. The plant of the soap works, adjoining the planing mill, narrowly escaped fire, only a thick brick wall, built as a precaution, saving that structure.

The lumber yards of Crane & Clark, at No. 616 West 30th-st., and of the Dunbar Box and Lumber Company, at No. 286 11th-ave., were saved only by the utmost efforts of the firemen, with the assistance of a slight change in the wind at an opportune moment. Three hundred freight cars, empty and loaded, in the yards of the New-York Central, less than a block away, were in danger until four big mogul engines hauled them out of the fire zone.

The building where the fire started was burned to the ground, the walls finally collapsing. When the fire was discovered, workmen who had remained in the upper stories during the luncheon hour found their escape cut off. Edward Martin, a wharfinger at Pier No. 59, ran to the building with a long ladder, and, with others, raised it to the top floor windows. Two men went down the ladder from the fifth floor, another swung himself out to it from the third, and another, on the fourth floor, away from the ladder, clambered down the window shutters until he reached a point where he could safely jump to the street.

Roundsman Kelleher and Policeman McMahon, of the West 37th-st. station, tried to save some of the horses, but were driven back by a sudden blast of flame, and their uniforms and their faces scorched. Several firemen who entered the stable to save Joseph Desmond found their way blocked by flames when they turned to go out. They were forced to leap from the second floor window. As John Fell, a fireman, was holding a scaling ladder steady for the employes of the planing mill to get out it caught fire at the top and broke, so that the last man out had to jump to the street.

The Stanely company's employes, more than two hundred in all, got out quickly and safely through their fire drill, which was established after the disastrous fire a year ago, when their entire plant was consumed and two firemen and the engineer of the factory were killed.

The fireboats George B. McClellan and William L. Strong, at 30th-st., did admirable work in fighting the flames. Firetug No. 1, of the New-York Central, was also of aid.

RAPS ABUSE BY JURIES.

Presentment Criticising Individual Wrong, Says Justice.

Justice John Woodward, in a dissenting opinion handed down in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday, speaks severely of what he calls the abuse of the powers of a grand jury in criticising individuals in a presentment. The opinion was on the application of William H. Jones, Girdell Brower and Eugene V. Willis and others, as Supervisors of Nassau County, for the quashing of a presentment made by the grand jury of Nassau County in 1903 regarding an investigation into the records and minutes of the clerk of the Board of Supervisors. The presentment reflected on the board, although no opportunity was given the Supervisors to be heard by the grand jury.

The Appellate Division denied the application. Justice Jenks, writing the prevailing opinion, says:

> I think that if under the guise of a presentment the grand jury simply accuse, thereby compelling the accused to stand mute, where the presentment would warrant indictment so that the accused might answer, the presentment may be expunged, but I do not think that a presentment as a report upon the exercise of inquisitorial powers must be stricken out, if it incidentally points out that this or that public official is responsible for omissions or commissions, negligence or defects.

Justice Woodward, who alone dissents, holds that the presentment should be expunged. In part he says:

> If it has the right to censure the petitioners in the matter now before us, it is difficult to conceive of any limitation upon the powers of the grand jury; it may establish its own standards of right and wrong and may subject the citizen to the odium of a judicial condemnation without giving him an opportunity to be heard, oftentimes working, in the public estimate, as great an injury to his standing and character as though he had been accused of a crime. This is a perversion of the essential spirit of the grand jury system.

WOULD SMOKE OUT GROUT

Delany and Mayor Are Angry at the Controller.

Relations between Corporation Counsel Delany and Controller Grout are anything but pleasant. Mr. Delany's friends say that the Controller is inspiring certain newspaper attacks against the head of the Law Department, and, on the other hand, the friends of the Controller say that the entire McClellan administration, leaving out the Finance Department, is "marking time" on the lighting controversy, and that the main thing with it is to keep from doing anything important until after the fall election.

While the Controller was arranging his lighting inquiry he made certain requests of the Corporation Counsel that were not complied with. It is said that Mr. Grout was informed that the Law Department would not aid any hippodroming, as the city would have to defend itself after Mr. Grout was out of office. Several letters passed between the Controller and the Corporation Counsel. The Corporation Counsel told the Controller that he could have the services of the Law Department, and this included Mr. Delany and Theodore Connoly, the first assistant. Mr. Grout refused the offer, and insisted on the retention of Henry Yonge and ex-Senator Donnelly as special counsel.

Mr. Delany yesterday, on the refusal of the Controller to make public the correspondence between them, challenged the Controller to take the people into his confidence.

"Mr. Grout," said Mr. Delany, "has the correspondence on which, in his letter to Senator Malby, he based certain assertions with reference to the attitude of this office toward the lighting inquiry started by himself. Let him make public the correspondence."

One of the noteworthy features of the controversy is that Mr. Delany, under the law, is compelled to act as counsel to the Controller. Nor can get the Controller get away from it. The Corporation Counsel must furnish the necessary legal advice to all heads of departments. Mr. Grout's course in trying to conduct a lighting inquiry independent of the Law Department is keenly resented by Mayor McClellan and Corporation Counsel Delany. It is the intention of the friends of the Mayor and Corporation Counsel to smoke out the Controller and compel him to make public the correspondence.

Controller Grout does not agree with Mr. Delany that a failure on his part to return the certified checks sent by bidders on a contract that is not accepted is prima facie evidence that the contract has been accepted.

It was reported yesterday that the Consolidated Gas Company, which bid to supply the city with gas, advances the argument that as the check that accompanied its bid was not returned it had the right to assume that its bid had been accepted. It was also reported that Mr. Delany agreed with the company.

Mr. Grout said he was not responsible for the return of the checks; that he did not know if the checks were or were not returned, and that in any event if unsuccessful bidders wanted their checks back they ought to call and get them.

VENEZUELAN BOARD TO SEE PLUMLEY.

Montpelier, Vt., Jan. 27.—Arrangements were made to-day for the semi-official reception of the members of the International Board of Arbitration on Venezuelan Claims, who will arrived in Vermont on next Wednesday, to confer with Referee Frank Plumley, of Northfield. The committee will have the use of the Executive Chamber at the State House for its conferences. Governor Bell and his staff will meet the visitors at Springfield, Mass., and formally escort them into the State.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN DEAD.

For Many Years Manager of Drexel, Morgan & Co.

News of the death in Copenhagen, Denmark, on Thursday, of General Christian T. Christensen, for many years manager of the banking house of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in this city, and later president of the Brooklyn Trust Company, reached Brooklyn yesterday. Since his retirement from the latter position three years ago, he had made his home in his native land, Denmark. Mrs. Christensen and several of the eight surviving children are in this country. The widow is now with a daughter in Brooklyn.

General Christensen was seventy-three years old. He came to this country at the age of eighteen, and for five years was employed by Davis & Henriques, wine merchants, in New-York City. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was a partner of Pepoon, Naxro & Co., note brokers. The young man enlisted at once, and went to the front as a first lieutenant in the 1st New-York Volunteers. He was always proud of having been in both the first and the last battles of the war. Attracting attention by the character of his service, he soon received a staff appointment, and later became chief of staff for General Canby. At the close of the war he had the rank of brigadier general.

For eleven years after the war General Christensen was a partner in the firm of B. A. Arnold & Co., coffee brokers. Then he went to San Francisco and for two years was cashier of the Nevada Bank there. From there he returned to New-York to accept the managership of the banking house of Drexel, Morgan & Co.

In 1890 General Christensen went to Brooklyn, and for ten years was president of the Brooklyn Trust Company. He took an active part in the public life of the city. From 1879 to 1885 he served in the National Guard. For two years he commanded a division in the militia. General Christensen was for many years an active member of Plymouth Church. In accordance with a resolve made early in life he retired at the age of seventy, and returned to his native land. Once since then he had been in Brooklyn again.

JUDGE JOHN M. HALL.

New-Haven, Conn., Jan. 27.—Judge John M. Hall, formerly president of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, died to-day at the age of sixty-three years. He had been a sufferer for two years or more from a chronic disease, but his death was unexpected at this time.

The immediate cause of death was heart trouble. Judge Hall passed last evening at his home, in Hillhouse-ave., in company with his wife and other members of the household, and seemed to be feeling as well as at any time in the last two years. About 10 o'clock he retired, and soon after midnight was attacked with a violent fit of coughing. His physician was called, but was unable to give relief, and death occurred at 4:30 o'clock this morning.

Judge John Manning Hall, president of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company for four years, was born at Willimantic, Conn., October 16, 1841. He was descended from a family of English Halls who came to this country in the early part of the seventeenth century and settled in Rhode Island.

Judge Hall obtained his early education in Willimantic in the public schools and at a private school in South Windham, and then spent three years in his father's business in Willimantic. It was while watching the justice of the peace trials over which his father presided that Judge Hall got his love for the law, and he became a student at Williston Academy, Easthampton, Mass., to prepare for college. He entered Yale in 1862 and made a success of his college life. He received the Townsend prize, and was elected a member of the Skull and Bones Society. After graduation, at the age of twenty-five, he entered the Columbia Law School, being graduated in 1868, and practised law in this city for a time. In a short time he returned to Willimantic. In 1870 he was sent to the legislature as a representative from Willimantic and was re-elected the following two years. He was chairman of the Judiciary Committee and later of the Railroad Committee. In 1881 he went again to the capital and served on the Judiciary Committee, and in 1882 was chosen Speaker of the House.

A vacancy occurring on the Superior Court bench in 1889, he was chosen for the place, and in the same year was elected State Senator and president pro tem. of the Senate. Up to this time Judge Hall had had no experience in railroads outside of his relations with the Railroad Committee, of which he had been chairman, and his future seemed to be tending rather toward high political honors than toward a corporation.

In 1893, the New-Haven road needing a vice-president of legal education and with a wide acquaintance in the State and at Hartford, he was elected vice-president, and resigned his seat on the bench. Judge Hall had had no expeirence in the new line of work, but he soon became second only to President Charles P. Clark. He had worked with him in harmony, and was the latter's choice as a successor. In the office of president Judge Hall carried on the policy of the company until September 22, 1903, when he resigned by reason of ill health, and was succeeded by C. S. Mellen. He was then made general counsel of the company and a vacation of six months was allowed him, but his health was not restored by freedom from the cares of office, and a few months ago he resigned as counsel to the company. He left a wife, a son and two daughters.

LIEUTENANT ALFRED T. IVES.

Lieutenant Alfred T. Ives, of the 2d Battery, N. G. N. Y., Brooklyn, died at his home, No. 192 Keap-st., that borough, on Thursday night. He was born in Brooklyn in 1871, and for many years was connected with the firm of W. & T. Lamb, contractors. Last December he became connected with the Nassau Trust Company. The funeral will be held at 8 o'clock to-morrow night.

THOMAS F. PLUNKETT.

Hartford, Conn., Jan. 27.—The death in Tucson, Ariz., of Thomas F. Plunkett, formerly treasurer of the Union Manufacturing Company and president of the Hartford Silk Company, has been announced here. Mr. Plunkett left Hartford about twenty years ago and went to Mexico, in consequence of financial troubles, and was subsequently indicted on charges of embezzlement from the companies with which he was connected. He never returned here.

He was a lieutenant and aid on the staff of General Charles Devens, of Massachusetts, in the Civil War, and later conducted a coffee plantation in India. At the time of the Cotton Centennial Exposition at New-Orleans he served as Connecticut Commissioner. He was born in Pittsfield, Mass., sixty-four years ago.

GEORGE EVERTSON WOODWARD.

George Evertson Woodward, elder son of the late William Amos and Frances Mary (Evertson) Woodward, died from pneumonia at his home, No. 462 West 22d-st., on Thursday. He was born at Ithaca, N. Y., in 1829, but lived the greater part of his life in New-York City. In 1854 he married Miss E. B. Deodata Mortimer, granddaughter of the Rev. Benjamin Mortimer, of New-York City. He was educated for a civil engineer, built a portion of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, and became engineer in chief of that road westward from McGregor, Iowa. Later he returned to this city and became an architect and a publisher and editor of architectural works. He wrote "Woodward's Country Homes," which was the first book to popularize the building of picturesque country houses. This was translated into several foreign languages. He was the Editor of "The Horticulturist" and the author of several books on architecture, among which the best and most widely known is "Woodward's National Architect." He leaves a widow and several children, one of whom is Professor Benjamin Duryea Woodward, of Columbia University.

GET WOMAN PANHANDLER

Police Take Woman Collecting for Alleged "Poor Family."

Detective James Barry of the Charity Organization Society declares that in the arrest last night of a woman whom he had watched applying at various houses in the most fashionable part of 5th-ave., and who, he says, was asking aid for a mythical West Side poor family, he has captured a woman "panhandler" who has long been annoying wealthy families. The woman was locked up on charges of vagrancy, soliciting alms and false representation. She said she was Mrs. Charlotte Kavanagh, living with her husband at No. 163 East 22d-st. She told Barry that she was formerly employed as a maid by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Mrs. Ogden Goelet. She was well dressed and good looking. Barry says she finally admitted that she had been trying to raise money for herself.

Barry says that complaints of such a "panhandler" have reached the society before, and that he had been watching 5th-ave. He says he noticed the woman walking hesitatingly along 5th-ave. between 62d and 63d sts., and finally go to the home of W. Emlen Roosevelt, at No. 804. He says the woman said she was seeking subscriptions to pay the burial expenses of a woman who had left five destitute children. The maid did not admit her. The woman then tried other homes. When Barry stopped her she had collected $1 in half an hour from maids in houses she had visited. She has not been able to reach the families.

ALABAMA IRON AND STEEL.

Remarkable Growth of Industrial Production at Birmingham.

Birmingham, Ala., Jan. 27 (Special).—The final demonstration of the commercial success of the basic steel industry in Alabama, proving that the very finest grade can be manufactured out of practically all the iron ores of the State, marked the real beginning of the South's world-wide dominating influence in iron and steel. Since then this district has taken on a new importance in its relation to the industrial world, and evidences of a greatly increased development are at hand. The steel plants already here are running to their full capacity; the rail mills, with a capacity of 16,000 tons a month, are sold ahead for the entire year of 1905; the wire and nail mills are arranging for a duplication of their old plant, and several of the larger iron companies in the district are arranging to begin the manufacture of steel, while outside interests are making investigations with a view to identifying themselves with the district.

In a study of conditions as they exist here to-day it may be of interest to briefly review some of the facts relating to Birmingham's situation and the important developments which have already occurred. Birmingham's peculiarly advantageous location with reference to the materials entering into iron manufacture are generally known. On the top of Red Mountain, almost within stone's throw of this city's centre, one may see the edges of the great Warrior coal fields on one side and of the Coosa and Cahaba fields on the other. By the State Geological Survey it is shown that the Warrior coal field covers 8,000 square miles, the Cahaba 405 and the Coosa 175. Throughout these fields are a number of coal seams, having in many places an aggregate thickness of seventy-five feet, and assuring, so authorities declare, a supply of coking coal sufficient to last thousands of years at a much greater rate of mining production than the present 12,000,000 tons a year. Red Mountain contains a 24-foot vein of red fossiliferous ore, extending ten miles northeast and fifteen miles southwest of Birmingham. Some of the slopes in the district have been driven down over 1,100 feet, without showing any deterioration in the quality of the ore or diminution in the thickness of the vein. These are the ores principally used in the furnaces of this district, although very high grade brown ore is being mined in this and seven other Alabama counties, and used by all companies which have a supply of it, and recently deposits of a superior gray ore of such astonishing quantity as to surprise even the most optimistic persons.

No attempt has been made to estimate accurately the quantity of iron ore in the Alabama mineral region. The supply may almost be called inexhaustible. In the valleys between the hills is limestone enough, it is declared, to flux the ores of the whole world; and thus are all the requisites for ironmaking found here side by side, and may be therefore most economically assembled. Consequently the entire district has an advantage in the production of iron which allows Birmingham to practically fix the pig iron prices of the world. It was in 1895 that this important epoch in the history of the industry was begun. In that year, to the astonishment of almost the entire iron world, it was demonstrated that Alabama pig iron could be laid down in Liverpool, grade for grade, at less than the price of Middlesboro iron shipped across England to that point. To-day the Birmingham quotation makes the price for every ton sold in the United States. Birmingham pig is now known and esteemed the world over. It is sold in every State in the Union, and has also been sold to eighteen foreign countries, including England, Germany, Italy, India and South Africa, and the Pig Iron Warrant Association of Great Britain has issued a ruling naming eleven Southern brands of iron that may be delivered on warrants calling for English or Scotch iron. One year 287,000 tons were sold abroad. Advantages for steel making are equally as great as for iron, and, henceforth, Alabama steel is expected to hold as strong a position as pig iron now does. For many purposes satisfactory results cannot be obtained without, at least, an admixture of Southern iron. Southern iron makes the smoothest castings, and good stoves, for one thing, cannot, it is said, be made without it. By the census of 1900 it was shown that no other State produced so large a quantity of foundry iron as Alabama. Some of the Birmingham brands are especially adapted to high grade castings, and important machinery and machine tool manufacturing centres, like Dayton, Springfield and Hamilton, Ohio, are especially large consumers of Birmingham pig. So, too, is Lansing, Mich., and Philadelphia, while Providence, R. I., buys quantities of Birmingham iron for locomotive building, and New-England even uses it in the manufacture of cotton mill machinery, which she sells to the South.

In this connection it may be noted that until recently the activities of this community of 100,000 people have been largely directed toward producing semi-raw materials for conversion into finished products in places quite remote. When the business boom is on there is much money in making pig iron, in mining coal and in selling coke. And thus it has come to pass that the Birmingham district has been built up largely on these lines. Birmingham has thirty-two modern coke furnaces, and the district turned out about 1,600,000 tons of pig iron in 1904. Under the development of more diversified industries, which has now well begun, there were some 500,000 tons worked into steel rails, nails, wire, castings, stoves, etc., although it is still true that almost everything of iron or steel used in Alabama is manufactured elsewhere. Without going into great detail, it may be mentioned that there are only two or thee engine works and boiler shops in the district; excepting cotton gins, practically all the machinery used in cotton and cottonseed oil manufacture comes from the North and from New-England, and not only are all machine tools, lathes, drills, etc., made elsewhere, but there is not one manufactory here of such things as scales, picks, shovels, wire rope, chains, hammers, carpenter's or blacksmith's tools, or even anvils.

Compared with New-England, which has an industrial life of well nigh two hundred and seventy-five years, for industries were fostered there from the very beginning of the Colonial settlements, the Birmingham district is no more than well out of the shell. While it is true that a charcoal furnace was built here as long ago as 1818, and that some fifty years ago Abram S. Hewitt secured an option on what is now known as the Birmingham district, and through what was, perhaps, the most complete expert report ever made on the district, he was well aware of the riches it contained, and was only prevented from undertaking its extensive development by the impending war, yet Birmingham was not founded till 1871, and it was not till 1874 that the manufacture of iron here began to assume any degree of importance. Even in 1880 the entire iron production of the State was no more than 77,190 tons, so that the main development has occurred since that time. In the light of all the difficulties the South has had to overcome, therefore, there is good reason for the surprise manifested by all who come here to discover the advancement that has been made. In a district that thirty-five years ago was unoccupied, save by scattered cornfields, there is now an industrial community creating products estimated to be of an annual value of $70,000,000. While the Birmingham district itself is usually defined as including the dozen or more cities and towns which environ it for an extreme stretch of twenty-five miles up and down the valley, yet it is the fact that the iron and steel industries of all the cities of Alabama are an integral part of the Birmingham development, and the furnaces and works located in them are in most instances owned and controlled by the companies operating in the Birmingham district.

It is asserted that in the various operations in this district, including coal mining, there is invested at this time nearly $100,000,000 capital. There are 164 coal mines in Alabama, employing some 20,000 men, whose wage earnings (by the piece) run from $3 50 to $6 a day, and whose product of some 12,000,000 tons is one-fourth as great as the total bituminous coal output of the United States in 1880.

And so the already large interests devoted to mining coal, making coke and manufacturing pig iron and steel billets for the market must increase enormously with the development of the South, the construction of the isthmian canal and the increasing uses of iron and steel the world over. There will, therefore, always be large quantities of semi-raw material of the varieties named shipped from this district. Nevertheless, with all the great increase in production of iron and steel here, the local consumption is now so great that it is declared there is not so much Alabama iron ore on the open market as there was ten years ago, the home and Southern consumption now amounting to 50 to 60 per cent, whereas it was only about 30 per cent of the production ten years ago. This trend of affairs is one of the most important and significant features of the entire situation, and well informed iron men declare they foresee the near approach of the time when, through the construction of steel mills and various other finishing plants, the present supply of Alabama pig will be entirely taken out of the market. As Northern iron mills require a certain amount of Southern iron, the inevitable result will be the development of new properties here; and thus there is at hand at this moment the beginning of an endless chain of development, an ever widening circle of industrial activity, which, it is easy to see, must result in the growth of the district almost in the manner of arithmetrical progression. Indeed, bearing in mind the unparalleled advantages Birmingham possesses in having all materials side by side, while Pittsburg has to ship her Lake Superior ores a thousand miles, and considering the tremendous development that is under way and in sight, not only in the South, but in the countries of the Caribbean and across the seas, it may well be regarded as far from an enthusiast's dream to conceive that within the next twenty-five years the Birmingham district will make far greater progress than Pennsylvania has shown in the last twenty-five. Enormous as has been that increase, it is by no means an impossible task for Birmingham to more than duplicate it. Twenty-five years ago the entire State of Pennsylvania produced 1,600,000 tons of pig iron, or just about the Birmingham district's production of to-day. And to-day the consumption of iron and steel per capita, not only in the United States, but throughout the world, is increasing with an accelerating rate that destroys all previous bases of comparison and baffles all attempts to forecast the vastness of the iron and steel industry of even the next ten years.

As already stated, the demonstration that Alabama ores are all adapted to the making of the finest kinds of open-hearth or basic steel is a fact of world-wide importance. It was in 1896 that what were considered successful experiments in steel making were concluded here. While operations have continued from that time, yet it has only been in the last two years that the business has finally been worked out on a large and paying basis. Chemistry, mechanics and methods of management were all required to play a part in the successful production of steel as a commercial proposition, and now that all the difficulties have been overcome it is without question that there will follow an expansion of steel making so rapid as to command universal attention. With great prescience, even before steel making here had finally passed the experimental stage, Abram S. Hewitt, one of America's greatest ironmasters, in a statement published in "The Manufacturers' Record," of Baltimore, in 1900, said:

> "The two great centres for dominating the iron and steel of the world are to be the Lake Superior region, with its Bessemer ores, on the one side, and Alabama, with its basic ores, on the other. The growth of the basic steel industry, now that it has been fairly started in the South, ought to be very rapid. That section, with its abundant stores of ore and coal and limestone in such close proximity as is found in Alabama, bids fair within the next quarter of a century to dominate the basic steel industry of the world."

What is being done in the Birmingham district to-day gives assurance of a fulfilment of Mr. Hewitt's prophecy much before the time he set and many years sooner than any one would have dared to predict five years ago. The Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, which has been the pioneer in basic steel making here, has already sold its entire estimated output of steel for 1905, and in addition to these sales has inquiries for considerable other material which it cannot undertake to meet. It has been making steel rails for a little more than two years, and at no time has it been in need of an order for rails. Under favorable conditions 16,000 tons of steel rails were turned out last December from its plant at Ensley, which is the largest of any month's output. Its rails are in use on railroads all over the United States, and they have been declared by some to be the best commercial rails in the world. The company is now arranging to increase its steel output. It has ten open-hearth furnaces now and is adding another one. It is the company's policy to continually increase the quantity of the improved product, and to this end it is working toward the utilization in the manufacture of finished products of all the pig iron made by its furnaces. A certain proportion of the steel product, owing to varying conditions of its manufacture, will be available for commercial uses, as billets, blooms and slabs, which are in demand for car axles, tender axles and locomotive forgings, requiring a high grade of steel.

The Alabama Steel and Wire Company has been for some years manufacturing steel wire, wire nails and barbed wire fencing. The plant is at Ensley, and it has heretofore been supplied with billets produced there by the Tennessee company. Now, however, it has built a basic iron furnace at Gadsden, and is manufacturing its own steel. It is proposed to duplicate at Gadsden its great steel works now at Ensley.

The Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company has $2,500,000 of preferred stock and a like amount of common stock in the treasury, which is being reserved for a steel plant. Now that the Tennessee company has blazed the way, both the Sloss company and the Republic Iron and Steel Company will doubtless turn their attention to steel making.

The Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Company voices a widely prevalent sentiment when, through its president, T. G. Bush, it declares the hope that the time will come when it will not sell a pound of pig iron, but will work up its full product into more finished forms. In keeping with this policy Mr. Bush, in connection with his company, Mr. Thalmann, of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., of New-York, and others, has just begun the building of large pipe works near the company's furnace plant at Gadsden, which will furnish the iron to be melted into pipe.

It is not to be inferred that Alabama iron men have been insensible heretofore to the advantages of diversified manufacture and the production of a more finished article. The exigencies of pioneering frequently leave small choice of methods or occupations. Now that profits in former operations have resulted in increasing surplus accounts, with the promise of more and greater dividends, the companies are able to develop and improve physical conditions, as they have not been before. With the great growth of the South and Southwest, there is an ever increasing demand for the various products of iron and steel, and not only can the existing companies profitably widen and extend their operations, but the time is opportune for the establishment here of many new industries in other lines. No man can study the conditions here, see the amazing progress already under way, without realizing that a second Pittsburg is now being created, and that the amazing development of the latter is to find a full duplication here. A new Pennsylvania, teeming with activity, and increasing wealth almost beyond the dreams of an enthusiast is the solid reality which faces Alabama. The day of doubt and experiment has long since passed. Now vigor and life and success are the order of the day, and capital tending this way as never before.

VADERLAND AT HER PIER.

Released from Quarantine After Disinfection.

The eleven steerage passengers who died on the Vaderland, ten on the voyage from Antwerp and one after her arrival here, died from pneumonia, Dr. Doty decided yesterday. He ordered the steamer released from Quarantine and the steerage passengers sent to Ellis Island. She got to her pier about 4 p. m. yesterday. The Vaderland first reached her pier on Thursday, but after her first cabin passengers had been landed Dr. Doty ordered her back to Quarantine for examination.

Over seven hundred immigrants were detained on the Vaderland, and all but two hundred of these were landed on Hoffman Island on Thursday night before the ice stopped the work. These were put ashore early yesterday and the work of fumigation was begun. The investigation of the eleven deaths was made by officials representing the Treasury Department, the quarantine service and the Department of Commerce and Labor. When the work of investigation was finished Dr. Doty and Dr. Park, of the local Board of Health, agreed that there had been no infectious or contagious disease on board and that the deaths were due to pneumonia.

While the steerage was being made clean the disinfection boat of the quarantine service, the James W. Waters, was laid alongside the Vaderland. Every bit of clothing, bedding and utensils used in the steerage was put aboard the Waters and submitted to 230 degrees of heat. While this was going on sulphur and other disinfectants were liberally used aboard the Vaderland.

On Hoffman Island the immigrants had a hard time. None of them were familiar with the Anglo-Saxon dictum that cleanliness is next to godliness, and for the most part they objected strenuously to the disinfecting and cleansing process. Their clothing was first removed from them, and received a much needed cleansing and baking. Then they were subjected, under protest, to a bath and general disinfection. They were then sent back to the Vaderland, and will be able to land provided they pass the regular examination at Ellis Island.

TO FIGHT SAN JOSE SCALE.

Well Known New-Yorkers Have P. D. Cravath Prepare an Amendment.

Albany, Jan. 27.—Prominent New-Yorkers having homes on Long Island have had Paul D. Cravath, a New-York attorney, prepare an amendment to Section 82 of the State Agricultural Law, intended to give the State Agricultural Commissioner increased powers in dealing with San José scale, which is alarmingly prevalent. The amendment provides that if the owner of affected trees refuses after reasonable notice either to treat or remove the trees in accordance with the direction of the State Commissioner of Agriculture the latter shall have power to cause the trees to be treated or removed at the expense of the owners.

The Fact that

Londonderry

LITHIA WATER

is to be found among the staple articles of supply in every leading hotel and club in the U.S. should be convincing evidence of its superiority as a table water.