TENEMENT ACT IN DANGER

Perry Bill Wipes Out Fire Protection.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, Feb. 15.—While legislative observers have reason for expecting a number of bad tenement house bills next week, there is now before the legislature a measure of this character which, if passed, would undo all the work of the recent Tenement House commissions in protecting the inhabitants of tenement houses from disastrous and fatal fires. This measure, introduced by Assemblyman Perry, would wipe out the present provision forbidding bakeries in tenement houses that are not fireproof throughout.

The Perry bill wipes out this whole law, so far as it affects bakeries, and makes it applicable only to tenement house rooms used for fat boiling, that is, for the manufacture of crullers. Even here it modifies the stringent regulation by permitting openings connecting with the building, when they are protected by fireproof, "self-closing doors," the inadequacy of which is obvious. The whole effect of this amendment would be to cause a return to the old dangerous condition existing before the present law was enacted.

Lawrence Veiller, secretary of the City Club, who was Deputy Tenement House Commissioner in the Low administration, made the following comment on the Perry bill recently:

"The Tenement House Commission of 1894 attempted to deal with the question of tenement bakeries, and as a result of its work a law was passed in 1895 which was intended to provide fire protection in tenements. The trouble was that the law was too vaguely drawn, and various administrations in succeeding years were able to interpret it in such fashion as to enforce it only in the case of places where fat boiling was done. But the commission of 1900, of which Fire Chief Bonner was a member, drew a measure which is now the law, and required that bakeries could be located only in tenements which were fireproof, unless all the openings into the tenement houses were sealed up. This bill of Assemblyman Perry is intended to return to the old condition. It would make the danger of fires greater, and is a thoroughly bad and vicious measure, carrying great danger to life in the crowded tenements."

HOOKER MAY RESIGN.

Unconfirmed Rumor at Albany—Investigation Postponed Again.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, Feb. 15.—There was a general but entirely unconfirmed rumor in circulation about the lobbies of the Capitol to-day that Justice Warren B. Hooker had decided to resign. This would, of course, remove the need of any legislative investigation, already resolved on. There was nothing to be found that in any manner substantiated the rumor, but it persisted throughout the day and was believed by many. Several members of the Senate Judiciary Committee expressed the opinion that the investigation could never take place.

The committee decided to-day to postpone the action for two weeks, owing to the condition of Justice Hooker. They also decided to investigate postoffice records at Washington. This will probably carry the committee to Washington at the time of the inauguration. The committee received a formal communication from the Postmaster General to-day.

Affidavits from two Fredonia physicians were read at the committee meeting, explaining the seriousness of Justice Hooker's condition as the

JUSTICE WARREN B. HOOKER.
Who, it is rumored, will resign from the bench.

result of his injuries, and Lewis E. Carr, of Albany, counsel for Judge Hooker, suggested that if it should appear that his client would not be sufficiently improved by that time to attend the investigation in person the committee should send a physician to Fredonia to make an independent investigation of the patient.

Mr. Carr assured the committee that Frank P. Ball, the witness whom the committee understood had received an offer from a Western railroad, and was about to leave the State, would be on hand whenever the committee needed him. Mr. Carr said: "I would like to have it understood that we are dealing with this case, man to man, and fairly and squarely."

HITS CHILD LABOR LAW.

Thompson Bill Would Change Compulsory Attendance Feature.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, Feb. 15.—A measure artfully attacking the present State law with reference to child labor, and so drawn that by dropping a single word it would materially, if not completely, destroy the provisions now existing, has been recently introduced by Assemblyman Thompson, of Niagara. The general interest excited by the controversy over the enforcement of these laws by Commissioner McMackin has so far failed to call attention to this measure.

The Thompson bill amends that section of the State law which provides for the compulsory attendance of school children between fourteen and sixteen years of age on instruction. The section amended is that prescribing the attendance of children between fourteen and sixteen between October 1 and the following June. The present law compels the universal attendance of all such children, and makes only the following exception: "Every child between fourteen and sixteen years of age, not regularly and lawfully engaged in any useful employment or service."

Assemblyman Thompson's amendment quietly drops the word "lawfully," thus making it possible for all children, whether working in violation of the child labor law or not, to stay away from school, so long as they are regularly employed. This would eliminate any assistance the educational authorities might furnish to the enforcement of the law and also one purpose of the law—namely, the securing of a proper education for all children. The bill has been under cover from the start, and its provisions have just been learned.

S. P. C. A. OPPOSES ARMSTRONG BILL.

Hearing on Measure Increasing Humane Society's Powers Bill Killed.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, Feb. 15.—Decided opposition on the part of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to the passage of the Armstrong bill increasing the powers of the Henry Bergh Humane Society was developed at a hearing on that measure to-day. The American Society was represented by Abraham Gruber, its counsel, and John P. Haynes, president of the organization. It was urged both by the opponents of the measure and by Senator Grady that the extension of the powers of the Humane Society into the field now occupied by the American Society would result in confusion and possibly conflicts between the officers of the two societies, who might take opposite sides of the case in court, and finally that the American Society had been doing efficient and consistent work for many years.

The Senate Judiciary Committee to-night decided not to report the measure requested by the Henry Bergh Humane Society. This action kills the bill.

BROOKLYN AUTONOMY.

Details of the Measure Which Is Finally Introduced.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, Feb. 15.—The much advertised Brooklyn autonomy measure, designed to free certain Brooklyn departments from the contaminating influence of New-York commissioners, was introduced by Senator Gardner this morning. The Gardner bill is described by those legislators who are not in sympathy with the measure as a plan to make the Mayor "look like thirty cents," but Senator Gardner maintains that it would leave him at his present face value. The bill does some of the most remarkable things of any local measure of the session, the net effect of which is unquestionably to add to the importance of Brooklyn on the map, and as a result, it has, it is said, the support of both Republican and McCarren legislators from Kings. The following are among the things the Gardner bill proposes:

The borough presidents, except in Manhattan, are to appoint the assistant corporation counsels, who, in turn, may create as many bureaus for their respective boroughs as they may choose. They have also the regulation of salaries and the absolute power of removal in their own bailiwicks.

No head of a department can make any appointment or removal without the consent of the deputy in whose borough the employe is at work. The great mass of patronage in each borough and department is placed in the hands of the borough president, except in the case of Manhattan, a significant omission, and to assuage the pangs of such added effort the borough presidents in Brooklyn and The Bronx get a substantial increase in salary from $7,500 to $10,000; in this detail the Manhattan borough president is "declared in."

The bill affects various departments in the following fashion: In the Park Department the borough president for Brooklyn appoints the deputy commissioners not merely for Brooklyn, but also for Queens, an extension of Brooklyn autonomy to Cassidy's dominion. In the Charities Department the establishment of a branch office in Brooklyn is mandatory, and the borough president appoints the deputies. The same is true in the Fire Department and in the Department of Docks and Ferries. In the Tax Department Brooklyn is to have two deputies. Finally, in the Police Department, the borough president for Brooklyn, and not for any other borough, appoints the local deputy police commissioner. In the Tenement House Department the second deputy commissioner has the power of appointment and removal of all employes in Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond.

The bill is loosely drafted. At the outset, it seems to reveal an intention on the part of its author to extend autonomy to all boroughs, but as it advances, it gradually limits its field almost entirely to Brooklyn. The bill must, of course, go to Mayor McClellan, if it passes the legislature. His action may be fairly forecast, but it is widely suggested that the main object of the measure is to secure his veto, a purpose that seems likely to be successful.

Senator McCarren announced his firm support for the measure in characteristic fashion to-day. "The measure has no politics," he explained, without even a smile. "I never have been accused of supporting a Republican measure, have I? I am for this bill, and that proves there is no politics in it. Take a single benefit bestowed by the bill. It prevents the transfer by a Manhattan Commissioner of Brooklyn patrolmen and officers from their own district, where they live, and where their families are, to a Bronx district at the pleasure of the Commissioner."

PURE MILK BILL INTRODUCED.

Provides for Licensing Those Employed at Stations.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, Feb. 15.—A measure aimed at securing pure milk was to-day introduced. It provides drastic regulations for the employes of milk stations, where it is alleged most of the adulterating of milk is done. This measure provides that every person employed at a milk station shall take out a license from the State Commissioner of Agriculture. In his application he must declare that he will not adulterate or permit the adulteration of milk. This pledge is made under oath. The license fee is $1.

Violation of the act carries with it a disqualification for working in a milk station for five years, in addition to the other penalties now provided. The commissioner under the new law has full power to investigate all cases of alleged adulteration, may subpœna witnesses, and punish them for contempt if they refuse to testify.

TWO MORE BANKING MEASURES.

Also Result of Buffalo Bank Scandal—One Measure is Drastic.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, Feb. 15.—Two more banking measures, apparently direct results of the recent Buffalo scandal, were introduced in the Senate to-day by Senators Hill and Stevens. The bill of the former Senator is drastic. It declares that no corporation to which the banking law is applicable shall receive or have on deposit a sum in the aggregate more than eight times the amount of the capital stock, actually paid in, and its surplus. When such a case occurs, the corporation shall reduce its deposits within thirty days.

The Stevens measure provides for a semi-annual inspection of banks, trust companies and of individual bankers' business, instead of annual, as at present, by the State Bank Superintendent or his deputy. Savings banks must be inspected at least once in two years, and all other corporations operating under the banking law annually. It also gives the superintendent or his deputy the right to administer an oath for the examination of officers of banks specified, or of the agents of foreign banks or banking corporations.

PHYSICIANS URGE APPOINTMENT.

Albany, Feb. 15.—A delegation from the State Homœopathic Medical Society, which is in session in this city, called on Governor Higgins to-day and asked him to appoint Dr. E. H. Porter, of New-York City, State Commissioner of Health to succeed Dr. Daniel Lewis of New-York City, whose term of office will expire within a short period. The delegation was headed by Dr. E. H. Wolcott, of Rochester.

HUMANE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Albany, Feb. 15.—The New-York State Humane Education Committee, of Albany, was incorporated to-day to advance humane education throughout the State. The trustees are William O. Stillman, of Albany; Helen Wells and Wilber S. Peck, of Syracuse; Stella J. Preston, of Binghamton; Jane L. Armstrong, of Rochester, and E. Fellows Jenkins and Robert J. Wilkin, of New-York.

STANDARD OIL REDUCES DIVIDEND.

Quarterly a Dollar Less than Corresponding One Last Year.

The Standard Oil Company yesterday declared a quarterly dividend of $15 a year. This is a reduction of $1 from the dividend declared in the corresponding period of 1904. The dividend of the quarter before the last was $7. In the last fourteen years the company has paid the following dividends: 1891 to 1895, 12 per cent a year; 1896, 31 per cent; 1897, 32 per cent; 1898, 39 per cent; 1899, 33 per cent; 1900, 48 per cent; 1901, 48 per cent; 1902, 45 per cent; 1903, 44 per cent; 1904, 36 per cent.

When the dividend of $7 was declared in the last quarter of 1904, a reduction of $5 from the payment in 1903, it was said that it did not mean the company was making less money, but it had expended large amounts in developing the oil fields of Kansas and Indian Territory. It announced recently its withdrawal from Kansas in an effort to retaliate on the State for its efforts to establish a State oil refinery.

NEW WAY OF ELECTING JUSTICES.

Bill Provides for Choosing Municipal Judges by Boroughs.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, Feb. 15.—The East Side Civic Club has prepared and will soon have introduced a measure changing the present methods of election of municipal court justices. The new measure will provide for their election by boroughs instead of by districts, as now. Moreover the bill will seek to restore the principle of rotation in office.

LOST IN BRONX BOOM.

Scores of Small Speculators Find Themselves Penniless.

Judging from the almost countless stories now being told in real estate offices, the widely heralded Bronx boom has already ruined scores of persons. An employe of L. J. Phillips & Co., real estate brokers and auctioneers, said yesterday that he knew of a man who had lost all his money, about $2,500, by buying a plot in The Bronx in the recent boom.

A member of the well known real estate firm of Gutwillig Brothers also said he knew of a syndicate composed of several small real estate speculators who had up to a few months ago about $2,000, and who contracted to buy with the money a plot in The Bronx offered to them at $100,000. They put up the $2,000 to bind the contract, and, as they could not live up to their agreement, lost control of the plot and the $2,000, too.

Another broker said that the owner of many Bronx parcels had told him he expected to take back most of the lots he had sold in The Bronx recently, because the buyers were in financial straits.

Another broker believed that ten out of every one hundred little speculators who became identified with the present Bronx boom had lost every cent they had.

The Bronx boom became widespread soon after the opening of the subway, and acre after acre of vacant land there was sold every day. Lots that could have been bought a year ago for from $3,000 to $5,000 sold for from $6,000 to $10,000, and even at higher sums.

Many builders who bought land in the boom time are also facing ruin, as the price of brick is now from 30 to 40 per cent higher than last spring.

UNION OF ALL RADICALS

In That, Says Watson, Lies Solution of Present Problems.

The city committee of the People's party gave a dinner for Thomas E. Watson in the Union Square Hotel last evening. Previous to the dinner there was a reception in the hotel parlors. Gustav W. Thompson, once chairman of the Kings County Citizens Union organization, presided. Ex-Mayor McGuire, of Syracuse, was present.

Mr. Watson said in part:

In civil life, as in war, a crisis may demand that some one should lead a forlorn hope. Victory is not expected, glory may not be won, but duty calls the soldier, and he appears "here"—ready to do or die in her service. During the Presidential campaign of 1904 it fell to my lot to lead a forlorn hope.

Mr. Watson then attacked the Democrats. He went on:

What principles gained ground in the campaign of 1904? Those of radicalism.

The Republicans stood for conservatism; the Democrats stood for conservatism. No issues were raised.

The radicals stood for vital reforms.

And what is the result? The conservatism of Republicans or Democrats has been cast aside, and the two old parties are doing their best in Congress to convince the people that they themselves are radicals.

Where is the hope of the country?

The union of all the radicals.

We must choose for leaders men who have in their make-up something of the fire of the crusader, something of the consecrated zeal of the martyr.

We must give back to the people the power to initiate and veto legislation; the right to control their representatives; the right to remove the officeholder who betrays his trust.

PRAISES SUBWAY TAVERN.

Father Belford Wants One Like It On Every Block.

The Rev. Father John L. Belford, pastor of SS. Peter and Paul Roman Catholic Church, in Wythe-ave., Brooklyn, one of the largest in this city, has come out in favor of the model saloon, as advocated by Bishop Potter, and says he wishes one such saloon could be established on every block in his parish. The membership of the church is about ten thousand. The views of Father Belford on the saloon problem were first expressed in the February issue of "The SS. Peter and Paul's Monthly," which has just been issued. The article said, in part:

The papers are sneering at the saloon in which Bishop Potter is interested. Temperance cranks and ministerial bodies are denouncing the project. Let us be honest. We have two or three such saloons in our parish—places where pure liquor is sold reasonably, decently and lawfully. A good saloon is a possibility. Liquor is not an invention of the devil. Every drinking man is not on the high road to hell. What is the use of exaggerating?

Father Belford said yesterday:

I am not opposed to liquor drinking, but I am opposed to drunkenness. Without doubt most crimes, sickness and poverty are caused by intemperance. I know that the saloon cannot be abolished, but I do know that it should be regulated.

In the first place, I am opposed to the privacy which surrounds saloons. Privacy is one of its greatest curses. There is more crime committed under the shadows of the soft moon than in the glare of the sunlight. An electric light on a corner does more good than a policeman. If the saloon were open and were conducted as any other store or restaurant, a big step forward would be taken. It is when men nad women congregate in the little hidden rooms in the saloons that the evil begins.

When I wrote that editorial first I said that I wished we could have a model saloon on every block. If we could have just the one saloon and have it run according to law we would be doing a great thing. I honestly think that the Subway Tavern has done more toward solving the liquor problem than anything else that has been done in recent years.

AGAIN AFTER SPITTERS.

Dr. Darlington's Crusade Squad Locks Up a Score.

Scores of policemen attached to the Department of Health were again stationed at the theatres and in the subway last night to arrest spitters. The crusade, which started a week ago, was renewed, and the arrests were more numerous. The policemen in the theatres arrested all those whom they caught violating the law. About a score were locked up.

One of the first to be arrested was Robert Ramsey, who is staying at the Hotel Somerset, Broadway and 47th-st. He was arrested in the Weber Music Hall. Vinton P. Wilkinson, a wholesale grocer, at No. 866 Broadway, who went with another man and two women to the Herald Square Theatre, was arrested there. Ramsey and Wilkinson were bailed out.

Seventeen men were taken to the West 68th-st. station and locked up on charges of spitting. All of the arrests were made on elevated station platforms or in the subway.

Twenty-two spitters were rounded up at the New-York end of the Brooklyn Bridge, yesterday, taken to the Tombs, and each fined $2 by Magistrate Steinert. Sixteen of the prisoners were from Brooklyn. Magistrate Steinert drew up the anti-spitting law, when Assistant Corporation Counsel. He said: "It will take the people of Brooklyn thirty years to learn the meaning of our sanitary laws. It took us thirty years in Manhattan to educate the people here. I am not reflecting on the intelligence of the Brooklyn people, but it will take them some time to learn this ordinance."

RIPLEY COACHMAN FATALLY HURT.

Meadow Brook, Long Island, Feb. 15 (Special).—Frank Valentine, an employe of Sidney Dillon Ripley, who is a brother-in-law of James H. Hyde and one of the members of the Meadow Brook colony, met with an accident to-day while driving one of the spirited horses of Mr. Ripley which will probably prove fatal. The horse was a spirited one and the extreme cold made him more so. Valentine's hands became so benumbed while driving across the Hempstead Plains that he could not hold the horse, which ran away, partly demolishing the wagon. Valentine was dragged some distance beneath the vehicle. He lay unconscious some time before being found. He was then hurried into the Nassau County ambulance and taken to the hospital, where his condition is very critical.

WINTER PROMISES COMPLIANCE.

President Winter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company declared yesterday that the company intended to comply with the recommendations of the State Railroad Commission in every way where compliance was possible. He said:

The commission has at all times shown a disposition to be just and fair toward us. If the general public realized the difficulties with which we have to contend in solving Brooklyn's transit problems as well as the commission does, I think we would receive less abuse and more help. There is a grave error in the public mind which appears to be based on the belief that we resent suggestions. This is not true. Helpful suggestions are always welcome.

HYDE READY FOR FIGHT.

Continued from first page.

teresting developments. Samuel Untermeyer is going to fight on Mr. Hyde's side, with Elihu Root, John G. Johnson of Philadelphia, one of the best corporation lawyers in the country, John J. McCook, Charles B. Alexander and William Gulliver, of Alexander and Green. For President Alexander are the members of his son's firm, Alexander & Colby, while he has also consulted William B. Hornblower, William D. Guthrie, Adrian H. Joline, William N. Cohen and Charles E. Hughes.

Mr. Hyde was at the office of August Belmont, where was also Jacob H. Schiff. After the conference Mr. Belmont wasn't inclined to enlighten the world as to his views, while Mr. Hyde declared that he had nothing to say, and didn't expect to have. Jacob H. Schiff went back to his office, where he was closeted with Samuel Untermeyer for a time. Soon afterward he authorized the following:

He, Mr. Schiff, first learned some twelve days ago of the trouble which was brewing, when he was called upon by counsel for Mr. Alexander, who advised him of Mr. Alexander's determination to oust Mr. Hyde from the control of the company through a movement to transfer the control to the policyholders. Mr. Schiff from the outset declared himself as unqualifiedly in favor of participation by the policyholders in the control of the society, insisting, however, that this should and must be brought about in a dignified, orderly and just manner. Further, that the board of trustees should become directly responsible to the policyholders for the management of the company, other than that the control should pass to the executive officers through the obtainment, in their own names, of the proxies of the policyholders.

The gist of the entire controversy is this: Mr. Alexander and his associates desire to secure control of the company, and elect a board of trustees of their own making. Those opposed to Mr. Alexander insist that if the policyholders participate in the control they should be enabled to vote untramelled by the interference of the executive officers, and that the latter be elected by and be responsible to the board of trustees, rather than being made the masters of the board.

As to the statement that Mr. Schiff as a director of the society had taken part in the purchase by the latter of a large amount of securities from the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Mr. Schiff says, that, though a member of the finance committee, he is not and has consistently declined to become a member of the executive committee, which is alone empowered to make the purchases of securities on behalf of the society; that whatever dealings his firm has had with the Equitable Society have been most advantageous to the latter. If his firm has sold high class investment bonds to the Equitable, it has sold of the same bonds many more millions during the same period to other insurance companies, in which Mr. Schiff is not a director.

No offer, Mr. Schiff says, has at any time been made by him to Mr. Hyde for his majority stockholding in the Equitable Society; to the contrary, Mr. Schiff has insisted throughout, that if the stockholding were to be dealt with, nothing must be done with it, except its retirement by the Equitable Assurance Society itself under authority of law.

MR. ALEXANDER'S STATEMENT.

Earlier in the day President Alexander issued this statement, which was an explanation of his views and attitude toward the policyholders:

So much has become public, contrary to my wishes and efforts, concerning the movement to give the policyholders of the Equitable Life Assurance Society the control of the company that a statement of the position of the officers has become necessary.

The policyholders need have no anxiety about the present condition of the society, as appears from a reading of its annual statement just published. The present movement is for the purpose of preserving through all future time its strength and prosperity by putting the power of voting for directors where it belongs—namely, in the beneficial owners of the company—the policy holders. It now rests in $100,000 stock capital, a majority of which is under control of James H. Hyde, the vice-president. It needs no argument to demonstrate that such a power in the hands of one man is fraught with danger in the future.

Eminent counsel—namely, William B. Hornblower, William D. Guthrie, Adrian H. Joline, former Judge William N. Cohen and Charles E. Hughes—have given an opinion that there is a remedy by action of the board of directors, who can legally and constitutionally so amend the charter as to invest the policy holders with the right to vote. The board has been advised by all the officers of the society, except four, who are attached necessarily to the interests of the present owner of a majority of the stock, that the enfranchisement of the policy holders is necessary; and at the next meeting of the board the question will come up for decision. All imputations of personal motives to myself and my brother officers are attempts to cloud the main question and have no basis in fact.

The movement was not begun until it was known that the opinion of the best minds in life insurance, the experienced heads of insurance departments, grave and disinterested directors of the company, and practically the unanimous judgment of the veteran officers of the society all demanded a change to the natural and rightful owners of the more than $400,000,000 of assets and $1,500,000,000 of insurance of the control of these vast interests, now held by one man, with all the possibilities involved in such an indefensible position.

All talk of "factions" is delusive and misleading. The so-called faction is the body of experienced officers, many of them in the service of the society for twenty, thirty and forty years, the whole body of the policy holders and the agents of the society in the field. So far as I am personally concerned, I may be dismissed from consideration, except as to the high responsibilities of an obviously righteous cause. I have no personal ambition and seek no personal control. The policy holders and their families are the objects of my solicitude, and I have no doubt that the voice of these policy holders and of a sound public opinion will be listened to.

In 1902 the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company had passed an amendment to an act of 1868 by which the company was empowered to have a board of directors of more than thirteen members and less than twenty-five, at least two-thirds of whom shall hold in their own right or as representatives a majority of the capital stock of the company, while the remaining third must be policyholders, each paying a premium of at least $100 a year, or entitled to an annuity of $100 from the company. Each stockholder shall have one vote for each share he owns, while each person insured for a year before an election for his entire life, or holding an endowment policy, on either of which forms of policy the premium is not less than $100, and each person entitled to an annuity of not less than $100 from the company, shall have a vote.

SAYS CAPTAIN TIGHE HOUNDED HIM.

Poolroom Keeper Tells of Thirty or Forty Arrests Made at His Place.

The trial of Police Captain Tighe, formerly of the Mercer-st. station, on charges of neglect of duty for failing to keep the Mercer-st. precinct free from poolrooms and disorderly houses, was continued yesterday.

Theodore Schwacke, the former recalcitrant witness, after his counsel had a talk with District Attorney Jerome, consented to tell all he knew about the premises at No. 127 Macdougal-st. He ran a poolroom there, he declared.

On cross-examination Mr. Schwacke said that while Captain Tighe commanded the precinct ,he had made some thirty or forty arrests at No. 127 Macdougal-st., and had continually hounded him.

"APPLE MARY" CARRIED OVER $100.

Familiar Figure on East River Front Goes to Island for Two Months.

Mary Ward, a little old woman who has been known along the East River front and South-st. for thirty years as "Apple Mary," was arrested yesterday and held as a vagrant. When she was searched at the station more than $100 in coins was found tied about her clothing in small parcels. The money included 1, 5, 10 and 25 cent pieces, one silver dollar and a number of dirty bills. The old woman did not want to part with the money, even when told it would be returned to her, and could not keep her eyes away from it.

Mary Ward, with her husband, came to this country from Ireland fifty years ago. About twenty-five years after her arrival she poisoned her husband by mistake. Some time later her fourteen-year-old son died, and since then she has not been in her right mind. It is said that she has an account in the Bank for Savings, at 4th-ave. and 22d-st. At the station she took several bills from her mouth.

"Apple Mary" was arraigned before Magistrate Steinert, and later, at her own request, sent to the Island for two months. She said she had kept the money inside her waist to keep her warm.

URGES TANNER TO BE A CANDIDATE.

Resolutions have been passed by U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, G. A. R., pledging the support of the post to James Tanner for commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic and urging him to become a candidate.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL FILED.

Albany, Feb. 15.—The Washington Life Insurance Company, of New-York, to-day filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of increase of its capital stock from $125,000 to $500,000.

The Argentine Quebracho Company, of New-York, filed a certificate of increase of capital from $750,000 to $1,900,000.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD TOURS

THE CHOICEST WINTER OUTINGS. SEASON OF 1905.

THE NEW ORLEANS MARDI GRAS

March 3 to March 9

SPECIAL PULLMAN TRAIN TO AND FROM NEW ORLEANS

TOURISTS OCCUPY SPECIAL TRAIN CONTINUOUSLY.

RATE FROM NEW YORK $75

Covering round-trip transportation, Pullman berth and all meals on special train, and a seat in

SPECIAL GRANDSTAND FOR PARADES

FLORIDA FEBRUARY 28

Three Months in the Tropics. Independent Travel in Florida.

ROUND-TRIP RATE FROM NEW YORK $50

SPECIAL PULLMAN TRAINS.

PINEHURST MARCH 31

NORTH AND SOUTH GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENTS, April 4, 5, 6, and 7.

ROUND-TRIP RATE FROM NEW YORK $32

Covering round-trip transportation, Pullman berth and meals on going trip, and three days' board at Hotel Carolina. Tickets good for eighteen days.

WASHINGTON February 21, March 9 and 23 April 6 and 24, May 18

ROUND-TRIP RATE FROM NEW YORK . . . . . $12 and $14.50

ACCORDING TO HOTEL SELECTED.

Detailed Itineraries and full information may be had of C. Studds, E. P. A., 263 Fifth Ave., New York City.

GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent,

J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager. Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, Pa.

CAUSES EXCISE ARREST.

Jerome Says He Will Do Utmost to Enforce Law.

District Attorney Jerome yesterday showed that he had not ceased his efforts to force saloonkeepers to conform to Magistrate Ommen's recent decision that booths, back rooms, etc., in saloons were in violation of the excise law. It will be remembered that Captain Cottrell's men served warrants on a number of saloonkeepers after the District Attorney's men had found scores of violations of the law, and that these saloonkeepers appeared before Magistrate Ommen, who made the ruling that the booths were illegal.

The District Attorney yesterday had a proprietor and three bartenders arraigned at the Tombs court on warrants issued by Magistrate Steinert and served by County Detective Reardon. The examination of the prisoners was set for to-day. Each was held in $500 bail. The three bartenders are employed by Martin O'Dowd, president of a branch of the Liquor Dealers' Association, at two of his saloons in the Tenderloin.

"The majority of the proprietors," said Mr. Jerome, referring to the saloonkeepers who appeared before Magistrate Ommen, "were represented in court by David N. Neuberger, and a few days later I obtained a copy of a circular letter which had been sent to members of the 17th District Liquor Dealers' Association urging them to attend the next regular meeting and hear Mr. Neuberger answer questions about the 'new interpretation put upon a heretofore accepted definition of a barroom.' The letter declared that Neuberger had succeeded in obstructing the crusade begun by Magistrate Ommen and myself, and referred to us as 'two self-constituted, irresponsible and (in)temperate crusaders.' The letter was signed by Martin O'Dowd, president of the association.

"I thought I would see how O'Dowd was running his own saloon, and I wanted to show the police captain that he was making a false report, as every one ought to know. So I sent Reardon out again. O'Dowd owns two saloons, and on two Sundays the detective found ten violations of the law. Hereafter I am going to see that the excise law is enforced, so far as I can compel its enforcement."

CORRECT MOURNING

Priestley's

SILK WARP HENRIETTAS

TRIMMED WITH

Courtauld's

ENGLISH CRAPES.

INAUGURATION

Washington, D. C.

March 4th, 1905.

Those who will attend the Inauguration will save themselves much time and annoyance by arranging for accommodations in advance.

Tribune readers will find several desirable places advertised in to-day's issue in the narrow columns.

Watch the paper every day

Ocean Steamers.

A.— CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Piers 51-52, North River.
Umbria....Feb. 18, 2 P. M. | Caronia (new) Mar. 11, 9 A. M.
Campania. Feb. 25, 10 A. M. | Umbria....Mar. 18, 2 P. M.
Etruria....Mar. 4, 2 P. M. | Lucania....Mar. 25, 9 A. M.
Saloon rates from New York, $50; second cabin, $42.50 upwards, according to steamer and accommodations.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—ADRIATIC.
New Modern Twin Screw Steamers.
Saloon Rates, $65 upwards.
PANNONIA.....Feb. 21, 2 P. M.; Apl. 11, June 6
CARPATHIA.....Mar. 7, 2 P. M.; Apr. 18
*ULTONIA.....Mar. 21, 2 P. M.; May 4, June 20
SLAVONIA.....Mar. 28, Noon; May 23, July 11
*Carries Second and Third Class Only.
Apply 29 Broadway, New York.
VERNON H. BROWN, General Agent.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINE.
TICKETS, ALL CLASSES, TO
TEXAS, COLORADO, MEXICO, CALIFORNIA, GEORGIA, FLORIDA, ALABAMA (Cities—Galveston, Key West, Mobile, Jacksonville, &c.).
WEEKLY EXCURSIONS TO FLORIDA.
Booklet "Pocket Guide" FREE.
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 129 Front St., N. Y.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.
Ryndam.....Mar. 1 | Statendam.....Mar. 29
Rotterdam.....Mar. 8 | Ryndam.....Apr. 5
Noordam.....Mar. 22 | Rotterdam.....Apr. 12
HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE, 39 BROADWAY, N. Y.

EUROPE Tours July 1, by specially chartered new, fast s. s. "Caledonia," (9,400 tons), via Glasgow, $245, with attractive side trips. Exceptional advantages. Send for program.
FRANK C. CLARK - - 113 Broadway, NEW-YORK.

"LA VELOCE"—Fast Italian Line.
Sailing every Wednesday to Naples, Genoa.
Citta di Torino.....Mar. 1 | Nord America.....Mar. 15
Cabin, $55 up. Dining saloon on promenade deck.
BOLOGNESI, HARTFIELD & CO., 29 Wall St.

COOK'S TOURS TO EUROPE—33 THIS season. $175 to $1,015. All expenses included. Programmes. THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,185 Broadway, 649 Madison Ave., N. Y.

Ocean Steamers.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD,
Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kronprinz. Feb. 21, 7:30 AM | K. Wm. II....Apr. 18, 5 AM
Kaiser.....Mar. 7, 10 AM | Kronprinz.....May 2, 5 AM
Kronprinz....Mar. 21, 6 AM | Kaiser.....May 9, 10 AM
Kaiser.....Apr. 4, 10 AM | K. Wm. II....May 16, 1 PM
Twin-screw Passenger Service.
TO BREMEN DIRECT.
*Barbarossa. Feb. 23, 10 AM | Main.....Mar. 23, 10 AM
Breslau.....Feb. 28, noon | *Barbarossa..Mar. 28, 10 AM
*Kurfuerst...Mar. 9, 11 AM | Cassel.....Apr. 6, 10 AM
Brandenburg. Mar. 14, 10 AM | Kurfuerst....Apr. 11, 10 AM
*Will call at Plymouth and Cherbourg.
Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Irene.....Feb. 18, 11 AM | *Neckar.....Mar. 18, 11 AM
Weimar.....Feb. 25, 11 AM | Irene.....Mar. 25, 11 AM
Albert.....Mar. 4, 11 AM | Weimar.....Apr. 1, 11 AM
Luise.....Mar. 11, 11 AM | K. Albert.....Apr. 8, 11 AM
*Will not call at Genoa.
From Bremen Pier, 3d and 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Louis H. Meyer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Hamburg.
¶Pretoria....Feb. 18, 5 a. m. | ¶Patricia....Mar. 25, 9 a. m.
¶Waldersee. Feb. 25, 10 a. m. | ¶Pretoria....Apr. 1, 5 p. m.
†Bluecher...Mar. 2, 9 a. m. | ¶Waldersee....Apr. 8, 11 a. m.
¶Pennsylv'a. Mar. 11, 8 a. m. | †Bluecher...Apr. 12, 10 a. m.
¶Grill room. *Gymnasium on board.
¶Via Dover for London and Paris to Hamburg.
New York—Naples—Genoa.
PRINZ ADALBERT...Feb. 25, 2 p. m.; Apr. 11; May 30
PRINZ OSKAR.....Mar. 21, 11 a. m.; May 9; June 27
PRINZESSIN VICTORIA LUISE.....April 4, 11 a. m.
TO THE Azores, Madeira Canary Islands, Spain, Algeria, Sicily and Italy.
FROM N. Y. APRIL 4, '05.
DURATION 24 DAYS—Cost $60 and up.
BY THE PALATIAL S. S.
PRINZESSIN VICTORIA LUISE.
Steamer continues from GENOA to DOVER and HAMBURG points. Through rates quoted on application.
Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY
SPEND THE HOLIDAY
in a short and delightful trip to the Popular Resorts of Virginia, on one of the Fast and Elegant Steamships of the
Old Dominion Line
S. S. Jefferson will leave New York Monday, Feb. 20th, and S. S. Jamestown Feb. 21st, at 3 P. M., for
Old Point Comfort,
CONNECTING FOR
Virginia Beach, Richmond, Va., and Washington, D. C.
Returning passengers can leave Norfolk daily (except Sunday) at 7:00 P. M. for New York direct.
Round trip tickets, including meals and stateroom berth, Ex Route, $13.00, $13.50 and $14.00.
Tickets and stateroom reservations at Pier 26, North River.
Telephone—1380 Franklin.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinney's Point and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 24, N. R., foot Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Vice-President & Traffic Manager.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
Intended Steamship Sailings from Vancouver for Japan, China and Philippine Islands.
Empress of China. Feb. 20th | Empress of Japan. Apr. 16th
R. M. S. Tartar...Mar. 6th | R. M. S. Athenian. Apr. 17th
Empress of India. Mr. 20th | Empress of China..May 1st
For Fiji, Hawaiian Islands, Australia and New Zealand.
Miowera.....Feb. 3, 1905 | Moana.....Mar. 3, 1905
Aoranji, Mar. 31st.
For rates and information apply to 458 and 1 Broadway.

WEST INDIA CRUISES.
The Elegant Passenger Steamer
"PRETORIA,"
3,300 tons, will make three special cruises, sailing Feb. 9th and March 22nd, 1905, to the British, French and Danish West Indies, Demerara, Porto Rico, Cuba and B