

BAD FAITH, HYDE CHARGE. ALEXANDER PARTY MUM. Crimmins Takes Vice-President's Side in Equitable.

Determined to meet the attacks made on him by similar tactics of offence instead of the passive policy which has characterized his side of the fight for the control of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, James Hazen Hyde, the vice-president, whose character and management of the assets of the society have been assailed, is rallying round him his supporters among the directors and the policyholders.

He will press his demand for an official investigation of the society by the State Superintendent of Insurance, it was said yesterday, having put himself on record in favor of whatever demands the policyholders have made for representation in the management of the society by conceding at first a majority of the board of directors, then one-third of the executive committee. His policy from now on will be to try to show that the Alexander faction, instead of working in the interests of the policyholders, is working for its own interests.

John D. Crimmins, chairman of the policyholders' protective committee, declared last night that if Mr. Hyde had done the things the Alexander faction charged, Mr. Alexander, as president of the society, was culpable in not finding out that there was such mismanagement. For his part, Mr. Crimmins didn't believe that any mismanagement had occurred. The society was profitable and had made much money since Mr. Hyde had held office. Its assets were intact.

Many of the members of the Crimmins committee seem to agree with the chairman that Mr. Hyde has done everything possible to meet the demands of the policyholders. Frank H. Platt, counsel to the committee, will hold out for a complete, instant mutualization.

The real episode of the first meeting of the Superintendent Hendricks, it was learned last night, was not the alleged ultimatum of Mr. Alexander to Mr. Hyde, but a spirited charge by Edward Root that Mr. Alexander was guilty of bad faith. For Mr. Hyde, Mr. Root arraigned Mr. Alexander and his counsel and associates for consenting to the mutualization plan of the directors' committee; then, instead of working out harmony in accordance with that plan, holding out for more concessions. Having obtained a second more advantageous offer, declared Mr. Root, they refused to take advantage of it, and were holding up a settlement of the controversy when every other interest had agreed to the plan.

In preparation for the week, several informal conferences of counsel for both sides were held yesterday. The most important was one at the home of William C. Gulliver last night, at which were Mr. Hyde's lawyers. They refused to discuss the situation after the meeting was ended. The Crimmins committee will hold a meeting to-day. It is likely that some meeting will be arranged between the various interests and Superintendent Hendricks, who has yet to make his arrangements for the formal investigation of the Equitable.

While Mr. Crimmins declared last night that with the latest proposal from Mr. Hyde and his formal statement, the air seemed to be clearing, it will not be cleared effectively until some definite declaration comes from Mr. Alexander. No statement could be obtained from him yesterday. His lawyers refused to talk.

Mr. Crimmins declared that Mr. Hyde's statement was a fair summary of the present situation. He and his policyholders' committee and Mr. Hyde wanted only that the Equitable trouble be settled promptly, without personality, without loss of prestige to the society. Undoubtedly since this controversy has degenerated into a personal quarrel, there was much fault on both sides, and both were open to criticism.

"It will take a lot of argument," went on Mr. Crimmins, "to prove to me or to any other business man who can free himself of prejudice that Mr. Alexander has not been neglecting his duty. Grave charges have been spread broadcast against Mr. Hyde, who holds a place in the society under Mr. Alexander. If Mr. Hyde did all the things it is said he did, why did not Mr. Alexander know what was going on if he were tending to his duty? If there was mismanagement on Mr. Hyde's part and Mr. Alexander did not catch it, he was remiss in his duty and ought not to be president of the society. Mr. Hyde was away much of the time; Mr. Alexander was always here. All the checks passed through his hands.

"I don't see why Mr. Hyde should resign. He's young and hasn't the wisdom and experience which come with age, but this controversy will prove, doubtless, to have a steady effect on him. Since he has been in office the affairs of the society have been prosperous and no one maintains that the assets are in evidence."

As to the four men in the executive committee who are to be replaced by new members, nothing has been decided. It is entirely probable, however, that instead of all four being Alexander men, there will be only two appointed by Cornelius N. Bliss, while the men to be named by the policyholders' committee for the policyholders may prove to agree with Mr. Hyde's views. The committee has not chosen its men yet.

WILLIAM F. POTTER DEAD. VICTIM OF MENINGITIS. Lives Only Three Months After Succeding W. H. Baldwin, Jr.

Three months after the death of William H. Baldwin, Jr., comes the death of William Frederick Potter, who succeeded Mr. Baldwin as president of the Long Island Railroad Company. Mr. Potter died at 2:30 p. m. yesterday at the Marie Antoinette Hotel, after almost a month's illness from cerebro-spinal meningitis.

Mr. Potter was attacked by the disease on the afternoon of March 3 when he was on a Pennsylvania Railway train returning to this city from Philadelphia, where he had attended a meeting of the directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. On his arrival he was taken in a cab to the office of a physician, who advised his immediate removal to the hotel. He was placed in bed in a room on the ninth floor, where he was attended by Drs. John S. Thacher, Edward C. Janeway and Charles H. Smith.

From the second day of illness until his death Mr. Potter was either delirious or insensible, never having a rational moment in which he could talk. His wife, two sons, and daughter came to Manhattan from their home, at No. 112 Sanford-st., Flushing, and remained at the hotel with him until he died. His aged father, Henry C. Potter, president of a savings bank at Sagraw, Mich., and his brother, Henry C. Potter, Jr., who is president of a savings bank in Detroit, also came to the city and were at his bedside yesterday when he breathed his last. Dr. Smith was present at the time. Mr. Potter's body was removed last evening to the house in Flushing. It will be cremated at Fresh Pond, Long Island, probably to-morrow.

A week ago, when Mr. Potter had passed through what the physicians thought was the crisis of the disease, his recovery was expected, but last Friday he had a sudden relapse. There seemed to be no hope then that he would live more than a few hours longer, but every effort was made by the physicians to prolong his life. From the time he had taken the office of railroad president until he was attacked with cerebro-spinal meningitis, Mr. Potter had been working extremely hard, and it is supposed that the drafts on his vitality had made him easier prey of the disease.

Mr. Potter was born in Utica, N. Y., on October 25, 1855, his family removing to Michigan when he was four years old. As a youth he was sent to the Highland Military School at Worcester, Mass., and after graduating from the school at the age of nineteen he was sent to Europe for another year's study. Then he went to Michigan and began to climb the ladder as a brakeman on the Pere Marquette Railroad, of which his father was then the general manager. At different times he was conductor, station master, clerk in the auditor's office, division superintendent and general superintendent of the road, being raised to the latter position by Mr. Baldwin, who then was the president of the company.

He remained with the Pere Marquette until January 1, 1897, when he resigned to follow Mr. Baldwin into the service of the Long Island Railroad as its general superintendent. In March, 1904, he was made vice-president of the company and general manager of the railroad, with offices in Long Island City, and when Mr. Baldwin's long illness began Mr. Potter became the acting president of the road. He was in Michigan when Mr. Baldwin died, on January 3 last, and on January 13 he was elected Mr. Baldwin's successor.

After becoming president of the Long Island Railroad, Mr. Potter devoted his energies to improving the condition of the road, and he worked hard over plans for changing the motive power from steam to electricity and abolishing grade crossings. He also raised the passenger rates for short distances, which caused protests from the commuters. These led him to publish circulars addressed to the commuters, explaining that the Long Island Railroad needed a larger revenue from its passenger traffic to carry out the costly improvements planned.

Mr. Potter retained his old offices in Long Island City and kept in constant touch with the working forces of the railroad. He worked early and late himself, and had the faculty of inspiring activity and strict attention to duty among his subordinates. He would not permit a man addicted to drunkenness to remain in the employ of the railroad, and he was known for his fairness and carelessness, but all the men liked him and were ready to swear by his fairness. Stories of Mr. Potter's kindness to employees disabled in the performance of their duties and late himself to widows of employees killed in train service, from his own purse, were numerous while he was an official of the road.

As president of the Long Island Railroad Mr. Potter was also a director of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which controls the road, and he was a member of the Atlantic Avenue Improvement Commission and the Brooklyn Grade Crossing Commission. At the time of his election to the presidency of the Long Island Railroad Company it was understood that the position had been offered to Samuel Rea, fourth vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who had been acting president of the Long Island since the beginning of Mr. Potter's illness. He was in Philadelphia, and was informed there of Mr. Potter's death yesterday. Mr. Rea, it is believed, will succeed Mr. Potter as president of the Long Island.

About twenty-six years ago Mr. Potter married Miss Jeanie V. Stetson, daughter of a Hartford merchant. They had three children, a son, William F. Potter, Jr., fourteen years old.

SIMPION TUNNEL OPENED. Swiss and Italian Trains Meet in Centre—The Ceremony.

Rome, April 2.—The Simplicon tunnel, the longest in the world, was opened this morning when the Swiss and Italian sides the first trains passed through, meeting at the centre, where the iron door, originally preventing the flow of a torrent of hot water, was to-day opened for the first time. The weather at the entrance to the tunnel was springlike, though the surrounding mountains were covered with snow, but inside the temperature was high. Herr Brandau, the engineer who had directed the work on the tunnel, conducted the Italian train, which was lighted part of the way by miners with lanterns. The train from the Italian end was the first to reach the iron door, but a little later the train from the Swiss end was heard on the other side.

There was a brief time spent in communicating by means of hammering, and then the door was knocked down amid frantic applause and cries of "Long live Switzerland" and "Long live Italy." Bands played the Italian royal live Italy." Bands played the Italian royal live Italy." Bands played the Italian royal live Italy.

TOUR TO SEE WASHINGTON. Covering principal points of attraction at the National Capital, April 6 via Pennsylvania Railroad. Tickets \$2.00 to \$3.00, according to season.

WILLIAM F. POTTER. Newly-Elected President of the Long Island Railroad, Who Died Yesterday of Spinal Meningitis. Picture of the Late W. H. Baldwin, Jr., Framed on Top of Desk.



GREENE DENIES CHARGES. "GRAFT" IN BUILDING. Never Gave Matos Money or Draft, the General Says. Material for New Structures Not Properly Fireproofed.

Isaac A. Hopper, Superintendent of Buildings, has not only started an investigation in alleged "graft" in his bureau and also into the collapse of buildings, but has found a still more serious phase of the building situation in which alleged illegal action on the part of contractors or builders has rendered some of the largest and most costly buildings in course of construction practically worthless from the standpoint of safety. Mr. Hopper, it is said, has discovered that the buildings are not properly fireproofed, and that in three instances, at least, a large percentage of the fireproofed wood was absolutely worthless with regard to fireproofing qualities. It has evidently been approved by building inspectors, although they are supposed to test the wood, make certain that it passes certain Building Bureau requirements and is up to the necessary fireproofing standard. The samples which were tested, however, may have been properly fireproofed.

Mr. Hopper is therefore conducting an investigation to see how far this line of "graft" has extended and to ascertain whether the inspectors have been induced to allow worthless stuff to be used in the buildings. District Attorney Jerome has also instituted an inquiry into the criminal side of the question. Some days ago Mr. Jerome declared that he had specimens of so-called fireproofed wood taken from some buildings, which he found, upon splintering, burned as quickly as matches or wax. It is learned that the buildings referred to were three in number—one of 100 feet in height, one of 22 stories and one of 26 stories. They are all included in Section 105 of the Building Code, which requires that all buildings over 150 feet in height must be of fireproofed construction.

In the first of these buildings it is charged that there are to be over a million feet of maple flooring, about half of which has been delivered and is stored there by one company. A large part of this wood, it is alleged, is not over 25 per cent fireproofed and is therefore worthless from a fireproof standpoint. This building is about half completed, and Mr. Jerome has conferred with Chief Engineer Miller, of the Building Bureau and two other engineers to decide on further action. It is understood that the owners of the building have been informed and will take action at once.

In the second building it is charged that about 1,500,000 feet of mahogany and yellow pine flooring, furnished by two companies, have been found and a large part of it pronounced practically worthless. Mr. Jerome, it is said, has specimens of the most flagrant of all the violations. He discovered that the wood was a great burner and blazed as freely as any soft wood. In the third building was found what was regarded as the most flagrant of all the violations. This building will be one of the highest in the city. Some time ago Mr. Hopper, it is said, condemned about one hundred thousand feet of one million feet to be used. Mr. Jerome, when he went to Lakeville a few days ago, took a copy of the Building Code, in order to study it carefully, and will be prepared to take more stringent action upon his return to-day.

DR. BISHOP ARRESTED. Speeding "Auto" to Patient's Bedside When Halted by Police.

Dr. Louis F. Bishop, of No. 54 West 55th-st., was arrested on 5th-ave. at 69th-st. last night, on a charge of driving his automobile at a speed of between twenty-two and twenty-five miles an hour. A bicycle policeman chased the machine for ten blocks. The doctor's wife was in the "auto" at the time, and at the West 67th-st. station, gave bail for her husband's appearance in the Yorkville police court this morning. "I was hurrying to reach a patient with whom I had an appointment," said Dr. Bishop, who took his arrest goodnaturedly. Two months ago the doctor's "auto" was stolen. It was recovered in Flushing, and the alleged thief rested.

HEIR DIES IN DEBT CELL. Alcoholic Kills Son of Wealthy Scotchman—Owed Alimony.

Thomas Robertson, of No. 281 Bergen-st., Brooklyn, once a well known veterinary surgeon and heir to a considerable fortune, died yesterday in Raymond-st. jail from alcoholism. Robertson was confined in the jail by order of Magistrate Voorhees for arrears of alimony. Robertson owed only \$22 to his wife, Mary, who lives with their four children at No. 1,452 Bedford-ave, but he could not pay it. Several years ago Robertson was chief instructor in the largest veterinary hospital in this city, and enjoyed a considerable income. His father died in Scotland leaving an estate of several hundred thousand dollars. The settlement has been in litigation, which stopped Robertson from getting his share. For several years he had been drinking heavily.

WARRANTS FOR COTTON SPECULATORS. Stephens & Henderson, with Office at No. 20 Broad-st., Wanted in Liverpool.

Liverpool, April 2.—Warrants have been issued for the arrest of A. F. Stephens and A. Henderson, of the firm of Stephens & Henderson, cotton speculators, having offices in New-York, Kentucky and Havre. It is believed Stephens is in America. The men are charged with conspiracy with intent to defraud. The firm closed its doors last Thursday.

A corporation directory mentions Stephens & Henderson as having an office at No. 20 Broad-st. Information regarding the firm, it adds, is unobtainable.

PRESIDENT'S VACATION. Will Deliver Addresses Before Reaching Hunting Grounds.

Washington, April 2.—President Roosevelt will leave Washington to-morrow morning on a long trip to the West and Southwest. He will be absent from the capital for nearly two months. One of the chief objects of the trip, which the President long has had in mind, is the reunion of his regiment of Rough Riders, which is to take place at San Antonio, Tex., next Friday. There will be a number of brief stops on the trip to San Antonio, where the President will make addresses.

All arrangements have been made whereby the President will keep in touch with public affairs, both during his railroad ride and while hunting, so that he will be enabled to pass on all matters requiring his attention. The President is looking forward with keen pleasure to his long vacation. The following statement regarding the itinerary of the trip was made public at the White House to-night: The President will leave Washington to-day at 9 a. m. over the Pennsylvania Railroad. He will be accompanied by Secretary Loeb, Dr. Alexander Lambert, General S. E. M. Young and Lieutenant G. R. Fortesque and M. C. Latta and J. L. McGrew, stenographers and representatives of newspaper press associations.

The first stop will be made at Louisville at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. The President and his party will pass in procession through the city, and he will make an address. The train will leave Louisville at 11 o'clock, passing through St. Louis at 8 a. m., and at that point take the Missouri, Kansas and Texas road for San Antonio. A few short stops will be made in Indian Territory on Wednesday. At Sherman, Texas, where the party will arrive at 4 p. m., the President will leave the train, drive to the public square and make a brief address. Dallas will be reached at 6:30 p. m., and after a public address the President will attend a dinner.

The next stop will be at Waco on Thursday, April 6, at 9:50 a. m. The President will speak briefly at Waco. He will reach Austin at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon, address the joint session of the legislature at the Capitol and later speak to the public on the lawn of the Capitol. The train will reach San Antonio at 8:30 p. m. Thursday, but there will be no public programme until the following morning. The object of the President in visiting San Antonio is to attend the reunion of his regiment. Exercises have been arranged which will fill the entire day, including a review of the regular troops at Fort Sam Houston, a procession, which will be made in the Grand Army of Confederate Veterans will take part, luncheon at the Rough Riders' camp and a dinner by the Business Men's Club at Hotel Menger. The President will leave at 11 p. m. for Fort Worth, arriving there the next morning at 9:45, and leaving at 10:45. The programme for Fort Worth will consist of a drive and an address.

At Fort Worth the public part of the trip will end. The President will spend some days hunting in the Panhandle of Texas and will then go to Colorado for a hunt of several weeks' duration. No plans have yet been made for the return trip to Washington.

PRESIDENT DINES WITH MR. LODGE. Washington, April 2.—President Roosevelt to-night dined with Senator Lodge at the latter's residence. This is about a mile from the White House, and the President walked both ways. Later he had a conference with Assistant Secretary Loomis of the State Department, who has just returned to the city from a trip to the Pacific Coast.

MAKES GIFT OF \$101,000. Tract Society Recipient of Bounty from Ralph Voorhees.

Ralph Voorhees, of Clinton, N. J., the blind uncle of ex-Governor Voorhees, of New-Jersey, has given \$101,000 to the American Tract Society. This is not the first gift of Mr. Voorhees to the society, for in the last few years he has given several large sums to this and several missionary societies. Last December he gave \$100,000 to Maryville College in Tennessee. Mr. Voorhees has been totally blind for many years. He and his wife are the wealthiest residents of Clinton. Mr. Voorhees's gift to the Tract Society was made Saturday, and is subject to annuity for Mr. and Mrs. Voorhees during their lives. Early Saturday the society received the gift of \$100,000 from Mr. Voorhees and a few hours later he made a second one of \$1,000.

RUNAWAY ON BRIDGE. Hears Wrecked by Coach Horses—Team Breaks Gate Open.

Five persons had a narrow escape from death yesterday on the new Williamsburg Bridge in a runaway. A coach team belonging to Bernard Jacobowitz, a liverman on No. 302 Mott-st., Manhattan, driven by Henry Kutz, of No. 212 East 13th-st., on its way with a funeral to Washington Cemetery, ran away on the south roadway. The coach was behind the horse. The occupants of the coach were thrown out, and the horses ran the vehicle into the hearse, wrecking it. Policemen saw the horses approaching and closed the roadway to the Brooklyn end of the bridge and sent the runaway gate. The horses struck the gate with terrific force, the gate parting from the impact. Kutz was pitched forward somersault fashion. He landed on his face and lay unconscious until picked up by a policeman, who sent a call to the Eastern District Hospital for an ambulance. Dr. Short responded and treated those injured.

DR. BISHOP ARRESTED. RUN DOWN BY "AUTO."

Oil Merchant Drives Machine Which Injures Bicyclist. While Joseph N. Figue, a well known oil merchant, at No. 205 Front-st., Manhattan, whose home is at No. 4 St. James's Place, Brooklyn, was driving his automobile down the Eastern Parkway yesterday afternoon the machine struck a bicycle rider, hurling him twenty feet. The bicyclist, who was Tony Waters, Luckily, the bicyclist, who was Tony Waters, fifteen years old, of No. 115 North 7th-st., Brooklyn, escaped with a lacerated wound of the eye, contusions and a shock. After being treated by Dr. Bliss, of Seney Hospital, he was able to go home.

HOHOKUS LEFT OFF MAP. Cavalry Forces Cut Railroads, Explored Kirin, and Rejoin Army.

Pateron, N. J., April 3 (Special).—When the new Erie Railroad timetable was issued on Saturday it was found that Hohokus, a village a few miles north of Pateron, had been wiped off the Erie map. The Hohokus station is one of the oldest on Erie's eastern division. Business at this station has fallen off in the last ten years, while there has been an increase in the more progressive villages of Walwick and Underhill, both of which are within ten miles of Hohokus. Hohokus property owners have decided to institute injunction proceedings.

RED SUNDAY AT WARSAW. Troops Fire on Crowd. Four Killed, Forty Wounded—Many Arrests—Situation Worse.

Warsaw, April 2.—A serious conflict occurred at 7:30 o'clock this evening in Dalka-st., where a Jewish Socialist society had organized a demonstration. The troops which came to disperse the gathering fired into the crowd, killing four persons and wounding forty. Other disturbances are reported to have occurred. The street had been patrolled through the day, the authorities having anticipated trouble. The trouble in Dalka-st. began when, under the pretext of holding a memorial meeting for a late Jewish Socialist leader, a crowd of over one thousand, mostly Jews, carrying red flags marched into Dalka-st. and was met by a mixed police and military patrol of twenty men. The police say the Socialists fired revolvers at them, the leaders inciting the mob to attack the patrol, which thereupon fired several volleys into the crowd. The crowd removed all except nine of the wounded, two of whom were women. These were taken to the hospital. It is expected that two or more of the wounded will die. The dead and wounded were all Jews. The police made many arrests. Conditions here are causing much uneasiness. Hand printed proclamations have been found in the streets, warning the public against walking near government buildings and other places, as bombs would be thrown in these quarters. Several parents whose children are attending school in defiance of the school strike have been warned by letter to withdraw their children, as the school buildings would be blown up. Representatives of the party of violence are visiting private persons and levying contributions for "ammunition." They produce lists of names, with the amounts to be collected from each, and require the contributor to sign his name opposite these assessments, which range from \$2.50 to \$50. When Governor General Maximovitch arrived here ten days ago to assume his official duties he ordered that the Cossack detachment awaiting him at the station be retired, saying he did not want an escort. Driving through the city to-day, however, the Governor General's carriage was surrounded by twenty Cossacks. The editors of the Polish newspapers here were summoned to the castle yesterday. The Governor General received each of them separately in a friendly manner, and talked with them on various subjects, especially on the question of the censorship. He invited them to come to him in case of any difficulty.

MORE LABOR TROUBLES. Higher Wages Demanded—Sixty Men Poisoned at Lodz.

St. Petersburg, April 2.—Reports from many places all over Russia, including Tver, Borisoff and Sibirsk, show that employes of warehouses and shops are again demanding shorter hours and higher wages. There has been a general strike of shop helpers at Samara and Irkutsk. According to the "Slovo," sixty workmen in a factory at Lodz have been poisoned, and twenty-eight are in a critical condition. It is supposed that strikers are responsible. Chinese Tell of Movements Against Vladivostok and Tsitsihar. Hua-Shu Pass, April 2.—The situation here is unchanged. General Mitchenko has moved forward into close touch with the Japanese and keeps up constant skirmishing. Elsewhere everything is quiet. General Mitchenko, when he learned of the beginning of the panic on the retreat from Moukden, though an unhealed wound forbade his walking, drove in a carriage to his force and assumed command, which he has since retained, though he is unable to ride over the deeply mired roads, which are beginning to dry. Native reports, which may be taken for what they are worth, say that the Japanese are leaving before the Russian front only a screen capable, with the help of the Moukden and Tie Pass fortifications and garrisons, of holding in check General Linevitch, and are transferring the bulk of their five armies to Vladivostok, and by means of a wide movement through Mongolia, to Tsitsihar. Considering the great distance involved, the plan appears too bold and almost impracticable, but Japanese intonation from continued success, hold initiative and determined perseverance must be considered. The situation affords an opportunity for Russian cavalry, which thus far has played an insignificant part, to distinguish itself by finding out the Japanese intentions. General Linevitch has ordered the resumption of drills, keeping the soldiers occupied in the daytime, and music in the bivouacs at night. An aerogetic system is being instituted. The soldiers are attached to the new commander on account of his simple, soldierly style of living. Reports that heri-berl has been prevalent among the Russian troops at any time were unfounded. No case has been reported. The army is being resupplied with equipment for the summer, which the officers especially need, several regiments during the retreat throwing away all the officers' baggage.

CHINESE RIOT IN AFRICA. Miners Near Krugersdorp Strike—Many Injured.

Johannesburg, April 2.—There was a serious disturbance near Krugersdorp on Saturday, arising out of a strike of Chinese miners. The police were called on to restore order, and in the conflict which ensued several of the police and many Chinamen were injured. Many arrests were made.

AMBULANCE WAS LOST. Disappears from St. Vincent's Station—Gone Three Hours.

One of the ambulances of St. Vincent's Hospital was lost three hours yesterday morning. While the driver on duty was absent on a call, some one entered the stable, hitched a horse to the remaining ambulance and went out with it so quietly that no one knew it. Three hours later the ambulance was found in West 44th-st., between Broadway and 4th-ave. The hospital staff believes the disappearance of the ambulance was due to some discharged orderly, who wanted to get even by playing this trick. The police sent out a general alarm for the ambulance. Three hours later, about 4 o'clock, Patrolman O'Hare, of the West 30th-st. station, found it. No one was on the seat. The ambulance was unharmed.

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NO COLORADO OIL REFINERY. Denver, April 2.—The legislature adjourned late last night before concluding the business for which the evening session was called, but not until it had passed the bill providing for the erection of a State oil refinery. The measure had many friends, but the majority did not consider the oil output of the State large enough to justify the expense.

AN ADEQUATE PASSENGER SERVICE. It takes a day to Buffalo, 43 to Chicago, 30 to Niagara Falls, 3 to Cleveland, 2 to Detroit, 2 to Cincinnati, and 2 to St. Louis, New York Central Lines.

TOUR TO SEE WASHINGTON. Covering principal points of attraction at the National Capital, April 6 via Pennsylvania Railroad. Tickets \$2.00 to \$3.00, according to season.