

Vol. LXV... No. 21,611.

To-day, rain. To-morrow, fair and colder, southerly winds.

CREW OF THE SANDY HOOK LIFE SAVING STATION. In the boat in which they were towed to Atlantic City, eighty miles, Captain Patterson in the stern.

PHILIPPINE NOTE NEAR. BILLS FATE IN DOUBT.

Administration Refuses Compromise—Both Sides Confident of Victory.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The crucial test on the Philippine tariff bill is expected to-morrow. General debate closed at 5 o'clock this afternoon and the discussion will open to-morrow under the five minute rule. It is, of course, possible the vote will be taken under this rule but it is so likely that the debate will be postponed to the following day, but Representative Watson and other leaders do not regard this as likely. It is impossible, even at this late hour, to predict the fate of the measure with certainty. That it will pass without early amendment is stoutly asserted by the leaders of the House organization, while the leaders of the opposition assert with equal stoutness that they will be able materially to amend the bill on the floor of the House or to force a compromise. Some members of the opposition admit private-ly, however, that they will be satisfied if they can secure an opportunity to vote for amendments, even if the amendments are defeated, as they can then point out to their constituents that they did their best. The insurgents declare to-night that they will be able to force the leaders to compromise to the extent of accepting an amendment providing that after July 11, 1906, when, according to the terms of the bill, Philippine sugar will be admitted free of duty, the total importation duty shall not exceed 200,000 tons in any one calendar year. The report that Secretary Taft or any member of the administration has assented to any such compromise is wholly without foundation. If any compromise whatever is made it will be made by Speaker Cannon, and will constitute an acknowledgment that the House organization is beaten, and will not come as the result of any disposition on the part of the administration to recede from its original representations. Secretary Taft early to-day advised the Ways and Means Committee that no compromise whatever would be acceptable to the administration, and that he would rather see the bill fall than accept an amendment fixing a limitation on the amount of sugar to be imported from the islands after a certain date. He explained that the chief purpose of the bill was to induce American capitalists to invest in the sugar producing lands of the Philippines, and to place any limitations on future importation would discourage such investment and defeat the purpose of the legislation. Senate leaders are of the opinion that they will be able to pass the bill in whatever shape it comes from the House, although they admit that it would be doubtful if they could restore any of the concessions made to the Philippines by the pending measure were they stricken out or curtailed by the House. Chairman Payne of the Ways and Means Committee expressed confidence to-night that the Philippine bill would pass without amendment. He said he was unwilling to accept the amendments proposed by the beet sugar men, and declared it would be better for the bill to be defeated. Several conferences were held to-day between Republican leaders of the two factions, but the administration men refused to accept any of the compromise amendments suggested by the insurgents, although their overtures were carefully considered. Many of the members who were reported to be lined up firmly with the administration two weeks ago are now said to be showing signs of weakness and favoring amendments satisfactory to sugar or tobacco interests in their districts. Early in the session it was announced that the entire Nebraska delegation would stand by the bill. Two members have weakened already, and several others are said to be wavering and inclined to favor amendments. The beet sugar interests of the State are responsible for this change of view, and a number of other Representatives from Middle Western States are reported to be yielding to home influence. On the other hand, there are several Representatives from sugar districts who, like Representative Cooper, of Wisconsin, announce they will vote for the bill as it stands, and are confident that a full explanation of Philippine conditions will persuade their constituents that no harm will result to home grown sugar from the small amount of Philippine sugar which will come here under reduced tariff rates.

DENIED AT WHITE HOUSE. President Did Not Charge Use of Money in Statehood Fight.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The greatest indignation was manifested in the House to-day over the report that the President had charged that money was being used to prevent the passage of the Statehood bill, and had informed his callers that they were at liberty so to inform Representative Babcock. Of course an official denial of the report was promptly issued from the White House, as the House leaders knew it would be, and the story is characterized by the members of the organization as a cheap trick resorted to by the insurgents to excite and unite the wavering members of the dissatisfied faction. The insurgents insist, however, that the remark was made, and cite certain members of the Missouri delegation as their authority, without, however, giving their names. Senate leaders insist that, even if the Statehood bill passes the House without amendment, which seems to be doubtful, it will have a precarious experience in the Senate, and no leader of the upper House can be found who will father the prediction that the measure can pass without the Foraker amendment being attached to it.

ROBS RUSSIAN PLANIST. Thief Snatches Purse Containing \$400 from Woman Near 5th-ave.

The purse of Mrs. Ethel Stella Kramer, of No. 151 West 81st-st., a Russian planist, was snatched from her last night in West 32d-st., a few feet from 5th-ave. The thief, who was tall and fairly well dressed, after getting the purse, which contained about \$400 and valuable papers, fled down 5th-ave, pursued by a small mob, until he lost himself in the crowd. Mrs. Kramer had just left the Waldorf to pay a small bill in West 32d-st., leaving her coachman awaiting her return. She had both hands in her muff, the purse, an expensive lizard skin affair, dangling from her wrist. The thief stepped up to her, pulled her arm out of the muff and snatched the purse away. Four years ago Mrs. Kramer was robbed of jewelry valued at \$5,000.

THERE IS BUT ONE POLAND WATER. Beware of Imitations. Initiators beware—Adv.

Leave New York 5:20 p. m., arrive Cleveland 7:05 next morning. A superb train by New York Central Lines—Adv.

CHEROKEE LEFT TO SEA. CAPTAIN LAST ASHORE.

Mark Casto Repeats Trip—Says Vessel May Be Saved.

Atlantic City, N. J., Jan. 15.—Not a soul is on board the stranded steamer Cherokee tonight, as she lies in what in every likelihood is her last resting place. Not a light showed in her upper rigging as darkness settled down upon her, and tears came to the eyes of Captain Archibald, who commanded her, as he stood at the inlet wharf and watched her as she was enveloped in the mantle of night. He stuck to her, and was the last person to leave the steamer, late this afternoon. The Cherokee will be a total wreck, in the opinion of the life saving service men, who have been on board of her ever since she was discovered on the treacherous Brigantine Shoals. Captain Mark Casto, the doughty mariner who risked life and ship and crew yesterday to rescue the passengers and crew from the Cherokee, believes otherwise. He says that there is no reason why the water which fills the steamer cannot be pumped out and the vessel floated. He says the Craighook, a steamer stranded here a few years ago, was in a far worse condition than the Cherokee, and yet she was raised and is in commission. About 10 a. m. Captain Archibald "saw-sawed" the Abascoon life saving crew to send Captain Casto and the Alberta to the Cherokee. They had decided to abandon her, and wanted a craft in which to take off the baggage belonging to the passengers and crew. Unfortunately, when Casto came in over the bar yesterday the water from stern seas forced itself into his broken exhaust pipe, flooded the engine, and he had to make the inlet wharf by means of his sails alone. When the call came to-day he obtained Captain Kessler's sloop Stribad, and with him and a part of his crew and "Big" Noise and Carl Bush, the two men who were with him on his first trip to the stranded steamer yesterday, put off to the Cherokee shortly after 11 o'clock. The sea was comparatively smooth, and they succeeded in getting close to the steamer, and the work of transferring the baggage soon was accomplished. The second officer, Mr. Conrad, came ashore with the baggage. F. H. Milne, representative of the Clyde Line, sent for Custom Inspector Fifield and had him inspect the luggage, after which it was taken to the Pennsylvania station and shipped to New-York. So soon as the sloop had discharged her cargo she put off again and brought ashore Captain Archibald, Mr. Parks, the first mate, and the members of the South Brigantine life saving crew. The Tribune reporter was on board the steamer this afternoon with Captain Casto. The interior of the cabins looked as though they had been soaked for a week. There was not a dry place in the ship, and the saloon chairs, tables and other furniture were washing about as the steamer slowly rolled with the waves. The pilothouse, which had been the home of the captain and crew and passengers since going on the shoals, was no dryer than the cabins and staterooms. Mr. Parks said they lived there when the tide was low, and on the bridge and superstructure when it was high. The wrecking tugs Somers N. Smith and North America are standing a few miles off, and if the weather is good and the sea quiet to-morrow they will make an effort to get the cargo. The weather is threatening to-night, however, and there is every appearance of heavy weather and fogs for to-morrow. Mayor Stoy has written a letter to Captain Casto in which he commends him for his bravery yesterday. This letter is to be published in the newspapers of the city. A movement was begun this afternoon to raise a purse for the doughty little captain and his crew, and nearly \$500 has already been subscribed. The rumor that Captain Archibald had gone crazy is absolutely without foundation. Captain Archibald is badly cut up over the loss of his boat, and he looks as if he was just getting over a long spell of sickness, but he is in full possession of his faculties. Captain Casto has received an invitation to be the guest of the Clover Club, of Philadelphia, on Thursday night, and he will at that time receive a diamond medal. Captain Casto takes the invitation received to-night in his usual matter-of-fact way, and says he cannot see what he has done that every one should be making such a fuss over him. Superintendent Cameron of the West India service of the Clyde Line said yesterday that the line had small hopes of saving the Cherokee. "It is winter now," he said, "and the prospects of saving the ship are few. If it were summer weather I think she could be released from the shoals, but now, even with favorable weather, the task would take many days. "Our paramount order has been to look out for the passengers. Our agent went to Atlantic City, and through his initiative Captain Casto of the Alberta made his heroic rescue. I've sent lighters alongside to-day and took out the passengers' baggage. We hope eventually to get out all the cargo."

"AUTO" LIFEBOAT A SUCCESS.

The Cherokee cannot get off the shoals and it is only a matter of time when she will collapse. There was little to do when my men got there, as the passengers had been rescued and only the captain was aboard. We pulled alongside of her in the lifeboat with ease, and could have carried every soul off in any kind of a sea. The captain had nothing of any consequence to say to us; in fact, we asked no questions. The ship was apparently split open amidships and no ship can live long under such conditions. This is the first time, so far as is known, in the history of the United States Life Saving Service that a crew made such a long trip in tow. It is sixty-three miles from Sandy Hook to the shoals on which the Cherokee is lying. The crew made the trip down in the open boat, prepared for immediate action the moment they reached the ship. The lifeboat used is a new "auto" boat recently constructed for the service. The 125 mile round trip was a practical test of the motor, and, according to Captain Patterson, it worked smoothly.

SCOTTY COMING AGAIN!

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 15.—Scotty has started East again.

THE SUN NEVER SETS ON POLAND WATER PATRONS. Purest, most famous of world's Cuba, Florida and Augusta.

Quickest and best service via Atlantic Coast Line. Office, 140 Broadway, New York—Adv.

POLAND WATER DEPOT, 3 PARK PLACE. Hiram Ricker & Sons. Tel. 650 Cort.—Adv.

MADDOO DINNER TABASCO NOT A TASTE FOR MAYOR.

Brisbane Pours It, Vreeland Gets It, Crimmins Orders It Away.

About seventy-five men attended the dinner given for ex-Police Commissioner Maddoo by his former advisory committee, consisting of David McClure, John D. Crimmins, Walter G. Oakman, George R. Dyer and R. A. C. Smith, at the Hotel St. Regis last night. Mayor McClellan was not invited. Mr. McClure in his address gave a brief summary of the work done by the advisory committee. He praised Mr. Maddoo highly for his work in the department. Attorney General Julius M. Mayer said that, although ex-Commissioner Maddoo may have succeeded here and failed there, no man has ever questioned his allegiance and no man has ever said that he was not honest, efficient and sincere in every detail. "I regret of regret were received from Robert W. D. Forest, F. C. Bourne, Adolph S. Oens, the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, M. Linn Bruce, E. P. Bryan, Isaac Stern and Francis M. Scott. In place of Morris K. Jesup, who was absent, J. Edward Simmons spoke briefly. Mr. Maddoo gave a long defence of his administration in the department. Early in his address, he said: "The whole police question in New-York must be approached from a large public point of view. The newspapers and the public are constantly questioning the honesty and efficiency of the police. The average policeman is a human in a very elementary way. He knows things just because he has rubbed against them. Talk does not impress him. I am better off on January 1, this year, than I ever was before, stronger, more self-respecting, more honest and with higher ideals of duty. There was no crime in the city of New-York in proportion to its population than any other city in America. There were one or two cases of this kind, but they were the result of the higher courts. The lid on the other vices was never tighter in twelve years. Continuing he said that there were no defects in the police system, which could not be cured. Mr. Maddoo then extolled the virtues of the traffic squad. He said there should be more harmony between the District Attorney's office, the courts and his former department. On the subject of the number of men on the force, he said it should be increased from one thousand to fifteen hundred men. He added: "The number of judges is increased as the population grows, why should not the police, who are the instruments of the law, be likewise increased? The posts now in some of the residential portions of New-York are too large. Some of the outlying boroughs, growing marvelously in population, have not sufficient police. He then spoke in great detail regarding the work of the department, through which he was connected with the advisory committee, thanking the men on the committee for their assistance. Arthur Brisbane was called on and he talked about the Mayor. He said that the Mayor had not yet removed Mr. Maddoo from office and referred to Mr. Maddoo as the "Police Commissioner." He added: "Speaking for the newspaper men and public as I am, I am glad to devote some of my fixed ray and talk about a subject foreign to the tone of the banquet to-night. I wish to call attention here to the dangers of accumulation of capital in the hands of a few. It is a danger that ought to be looked at at the present time, and looked into carefully, and I think that the reader, the quicker attention given to this subject, will find that the danger will come from any reforms affected along these lines. The condition of the laboring men in the city is such that on Monday that amount of money would be distributed among the stores and put in circulation. Mr. Brisbane illustrated his point at some length and sat down after complimenting Commissioner Maddoo on many reforms made in his administration. He was followed by John S. Wise, a former Congressman, now a resident of this city, who served in Congress with Mr. Maddoo. Mr. Wise made a humorous address which was laughingly received. Colonel George B. M. Harvey was called on, and he spoke at some length about the police and the many of the speeches that had been made prior to his own. At different times he took to task Mr. Herrick, Attorney General Mayer, Mr. McClellan, Mr. McClure and other speakers with whose sentiments he was at variance. Mr. Brisbane in his remarks had alluded to Mayor McClellan being in Mexico. Colonel Harvey said that the Mayor was in Mexico, and that it was not good policy to say that he was there when he was not there. Colonel Harvey went on to champion Mayor McClellan and his administration, and he was interrupted at different times by Mr. Brisbane, who sat beside him and who interjected remarks. The whole tenor of Mr. Brisbane's address appeared to be along Colonel Harvey's lines, although he spoke with the greatest solemnity. John D. Crimmins, when called on to speak, turned to Mr. Brisbane and Colonel Harvey. Some thought he was about to make a careful attack on these two men for the interjection into the speech-making of subjects foreign to the general tone, but Crimmins said that he did not believe that there was any danger, even immediately or in the near future, or at any time whatsoever, of any great panic or even slight disturbance as the result of the accumulation of wealth on the part of a few men. Mr. Crimmins said he desired a square, honest and fair deal for every man. He added: "Now Mr. Brisbane don't tell the people you can illustrate where these alleged dangers lie, and no amount of careful labor along those lines can convince a man so thoroughly knowing on the lines of labor employment as myself that there is any danger either immediate or distant. In closing, Mr. Crimmins addressed some words directly to Colonel Harvey, which were taken by some as remarks of admonition. He said: "The other guests were Isidor Straus, Isaac N. Seligman, H. H. Vreeland, Robert C. Ogden, James Speyer, J. B. Cobb, Frank H. Platt, August Belmont, Justice Gilderbless, James T. Martin, John A. Schieffer, John W. Vreeland, Justice Keogh, Edward Lauterbach, Cornelius Vanderbilt, H. R. Wirthgott, E. P. Bryan, J. B. McDonald, Colonel Apulston and Mobilie E. Adams."

FORGERIES A MILLION. FAILURES FOR \$3,000,000.

Prior's Suicide Believed to Have Caused Ex-Mayor Babcock's Death.

Cleveland, Jan. 15.—With the discovery to-day that the forgeries of Leland W. Prior will aggregate at least \$1,000,000, it is estimated that the failure will amount to nearly \$3,000,000. Prior forged three issues of Canton (Ohio) waterworks bonds, as well as two issues of South Sharon (Penn.) bonds. It is believed by the friends of the late Brenton D. Babcock, ex-Mayor of Cleveland, that his death was hastened by the suicide and financial ruin of Leland W. Prior. It is said that nearly all of Mr. Babcock's wealth, which, according to the statement of his wife, who applied for papers of administration on Monday, was valued at only \$8,400, was tied up in securities which he had deposited with Denison, Prior & Co. The securities were worth \$8,000, and consisted of brewing stock preferred. The stock stands in Mr. Babcock's name on the books of the suspended firm, but it is believed to have been indorsed by Babcock, in which case it was probably hypothecated by Prior. Mr. Babcock was seized with apoplexy the day after Prior shot himself, and his friends believe the news of the suicide was what caused the fatal seizure. Miss Harriet L. Keller, assistant principal of Central High School, thinks it possible that her savings, \$19,000, which had been invested in securities through Denison, Prior & Co., have been swept away. The failure to-day of the brokerage firm of Fahey & Co. is attributed to the Prior suicide and the defalcation of Lawrence E. Cummings, confidential man. The amount involved in the shortage is \$50,000. "That Prior affair hits us hard," said John J. Doyle, Peter R. Fahey's partner, to-night. "It depressed the stock market just when we expected business to pick up." The method followed by Cummings, according to the closing of the customers, was to issue checks payable to customers of the firm, procure New-York exchanges and forge the signatures of the customers. His business in worked alone, it is believed. His business in this line was done with more than one bank of this city, according to P. J. McCormick, head of the bond department. It was said yesterday at the Stock Exchange that the charges of C. I. Heaton, of Cleveland, against L. W. Prior, of Denison & Prior, which were told of in yesterday's Tribune, were not considered to be sufficiently substantial when they came to be presented, to be worthy of attention.

WRECKED BY EMPLOYE. P. R. Fahey & Co., Brokers, Liquidate After Peculation.

Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 15.—P. R. Fahey & Co., stock and grain brokers, announced to-day that the firm will go into liquidation and retire from business owing to the peculations of a trusted employe and the continued ill-health of the senior member, P. R. Fahey. In an official statement issued to-day by the firm, customers are requested to order all open transactions closed at once. In carrying out his peculations the employe, it is added, so altered and falsified individual accounts that it would prove a complicated task to straighten them out. A member of the firm said to-day: "We are simply going into liquidation, and no one will lose a cent as a result of our retiring from business."

MR. FIELD HOLDS GAIN. Friends Begin to Hope for Merchant's Recovery.

At a late hour last night the physicians attending Marshall Field issued a bulletin saying that his condition remained unchanged at 6 o'clock. The rally which he experienced between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon continued five hours, and the watchers at his bedside began to hope for recovery. In the earlier part of the day the patient's condition was so grave that the physicians gave up all hope of his recovery. Augustus M. Eddy, a personal friend of the family, said shortly after midnight that Mr. Field's condition, although still serious, was unchanged all night on Sunday they had remained up all night and only he and Dr. Dix retired to watch Mr. Field. Mrs. Field, he said, was bearing up well. Dr. Frank Billings stated that although Mr. Field was seventy-one years old he had the physique of a man of fifty. With the capture of Miss Collins the neighborhood of Grant-ave. and the women and children usual quietness and the women and children went to bed in a more peaceful frame of mind.

POLAND WATER NEVER CHANGES. DEWEY'S PURE GRAPE JUICE.

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BRONX GHOST CAPTURED. Spectre Proves To Be Mentally Deranged Woman.

The ghost that has been walking through the apartment houses extending from No. 923 to No. 931 Grant-ave., the Bronx, for the last week was finally corralled and unmanitied last night. It proved to be Miss Mary Collins, who has been suffering from a mental disorder. She was taken to the Harlem Hospital, where the physicians pronounced her insane. Later she was sent to the psychopathic ward at Bellevue. There she will be kept under observation for several days. With the capture of Miss Collins the neighborhood of Grant-ave. and the women and children usual quietness and the women and children went to bed in a more peaceful frame of mind.

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ASKS DEFINITE CHARGES GREAT LIBERAL GAINS. NO "FISHING" EXCURSION. Governor's Adviser Says Legislature Can't Probe State Officials. FORTY-TWO MORE SEATS. Labor's Remarkable Showing—Lord Hugh Cecil Defeated.

London, Jan. 15.—The Liberal landslide continues. Out of seventy-six contests to-day the Liberals and Laborites together obtained sixty-two seats. The Liberal gains to-day show the surprising total of forty-two, while the Unionists gained only one seat, that of Hastings.

Two former Cabinet officers went down before the storm of Liberal sentiment. Gerald Balfour, who was President of Local Government Board in the Balfour Cabinet, was defeated at Leeds by a majority of 1,063, and Walter Hime Long, former Chief Secretary for Ireland, lost his seat for South Bristol. Augustine Birrell, President of the Board of Education, defeated the Unionist candidate at North Bristol. Lord Hugh Cecil, leader of the Conservative Free Traders, was defeated at Greenwich, and T. Gibson Bowles, a Unionist Free Trader, lost at King's Lynn, both being opposed by Chamberlainites. Aside from the overwhelming gains by the Liberals throughout the country, the majorities obtained are causes of surprise to both sides. The Labor candidates are showing remarkable strength, the total gains of this party being seven, not including one Socialist, W. Thorne, who at West Ham defeated the Unionist candidate, Sir J. G. Nutting, by a majority of 5,600. The composition of the new Parliament up to the present is as follows: Liberals 95 Unionists 13 Laborites 21 Socialists 17

POWER OF REMOVAL VESTED IN SENATE. The Public Officers Law vests the power of removal from office of the Secretary of State, Controller, Treasurer, Attorney General or State Engineer and Surveyor, or of any officer appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

With regard to the elective State officers, the Senate has the power on such recommendation to conduct an investigation upon charges and to remove any such officer, and the Governor may direct the Attorney General or may appoint any suitable person to conduct the trial of such charges before the Senate. (Public Officers Law, Chapter 100, Section 10.)

THE GOVERNOR BEFORE MAKING A RECOMMENDATION TO THE SENATE FOR THE REMOVAL OF ANY OFFICER, MAY, IN HIS DISCRETION, TAKE PROOFS FOR THE PURPOSE OF DETERMINING WHETHER SUCH RECOMMENDATION IS WORTHY OF THE SENATE'S CONSIDERATION.

There is no doubt that the Governor will be charged with the removal of any officer, and he will, if the complaint justifies such action on his part, institute an investigation for the purpose of ascertaining whether the charges are true and recommend to the Senate the removal of such officer.

CHARGES AGAINST CHARLES H. PRESTON, SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE, HAVE BEEN FILED AGAINST HIM BY THE GOVERNOR.

Charges against Charles H. Preston, Superintendent of Insurance, have been filed against him by the Governor in 1893, and again in 1895. Charges against Austin Lathrop, Superintendent of State Prisons, were investigated by the Governor in 1895. The present Governor has not the same power to remove certain county officers as removed a Republican Sheriff, a Republican County Superintendent of the Poor and a Democratic Clerk of the Court.

THE COURTS HAVE REPEATEDLY HELD THAT THE JUSTIFICATION FOR A LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATION IS THE REMOVAL OF AN OFFICER FROM OFFICE.

The courts have repeatedly held that the justification for a legislative investigation is the removal of an officer from office. It is not the mere accomplishment of the purposes of the law. (People ex rel. McDonald against Keller, 99 New-York 453.) (People against Sharp, 107 New-York 473.)

IF THE ONLY PURPOSE OF THE INVESTIGATION IS TO SATISFY THE TAXPAYERS OF THE STATE AS TO THE TRUTH OF THE CHARGES, OR TO RELIEVE A DEPARTMENT FROM BURDEN, THE LEGISLATURE HAS NO POWER TO INSTITUTE IT.

While the legal presumption is that the investigation is for the purpose of aiding the legislature in the discharge of its duty, the enactment of necessary laws, the use of such investigation for the purpose of seeking for misconduct or malversation in office is against the spirit of the constitution, and improper, even though its avowed purpose is legislation or impeachment.

IF A PUBLIC OFFICER COMMITS ANY CRIMINAL ACT THE COURTS ARE OPEN FOR HIS PROSECUTION AS IN THE CASE OF ANY INDIVIDUAL.

It is not necessary that any cause for his removal from office, ample provision is made therefor. A legislative fishing expedition for the purpose of prosecuting, or, if possible, discharging, some official act deserving censure or punishment, or for the purpose of making political capital by discrediting a public officer, is unwarranted. General responsibility and reiteration of charges of incompetency and misconduct against public officials before the forum of public opinion are easily made and hard to be satisfactorily defended against.

JUSTICE DEMANDS THAT THE ACCUSATION BE SPECIFIC BEFORE THE PROPER TRIBUNAL AND UPON NOTICE AND HEARING.

The accused may then be convicted or acquitted, as the case may be, and the remaining under unjust suspicion or improper protection.

WILL STOP ALL POLICY. Players and Shopkeepers To Be Prosecuted, Says Marks.

Policy players are no longer to be treated with leniency by the Anti-Policy Society, but will be prosecuted with severity, as the keepers of the policy shops are. This is on the authority of Marcus M. Marks, president of the society, who said last night that the work would be pushed with even more vigor than heretofore. It is also proposed to change the name of the society to the Goddard Anti-Policy Society, in honor of the late Captain Norton Goddard, its founder. The trustees have decided to increase their number from seven to fifteen, and a vigorous crusade against policy playing will be started. The Police Department will give active assistance, it is believed. "The society is determined to wipe out every policy shop in the city, and to get into any details," said Mr. Marks yesterday. "We will look ahead and not back. All I will say in connection with this is that Mr. Burke is no longer with the society and that ex-Police Sergeant John McManara, who acted for some time as superintendent, has a record and reputation of the highest. "The policy of the society in the past has been to punish the keepers of policy shops and to reduce their number. General von Elnem added that only one duet had occurred in 1895 between officers on the active list.

PRINCE von Buelow Says Officers Must Fight to Defend Honor or Leave Corps.

Berlin, Jan. 15.—General von Elnem, Minister of War, in reply to an interpellation on duelling to-day in the Reichstag, read a statement from Chancellor von Buelow, who was absent from the House. It said that the custom of duelling existed in wide circles of the educational classes of Germany, and as long as it was regarded as a means of restoring offended honor the officers' corps could not tolerate the presence in its ranks of a member who was unwilling to re-establish his honor with a weapon in his hand. The government, however, had under consideration a re-arrangement of the penal code in the direction of visiting the penal code in the direction of re-arranging penalties against persons wantonly attacking another person's honor. Until this was done duelling was necessary. The Emperor reduced their number. General von Elnem added that only one duet had occurred in 1895 between officers on the active list.

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