



NOW TO SUB-COMMITTEE BANK INQUIRY STAGE.

No Action on Assembly Resolution by Senate Financiers.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Albany, Feb. 20.—Although the Senate Finance Committee considered the information which Governor Higgins furnished relating to the Kilburn charges to-day, no action was taken toward advancing the Assembly resolution calling for an investigation of the State Banking Department. Apparently no such action will be taken, although there is a prospect that after the meeting of the committee next week the resolution will be put before the Senate.

The meeting to-day only resulted in a continuance of the delay which has marked the demand for an investigation since the Assembly's action three weeks ago. The Finance Committee appointed a sub-committee, consisting of Senators Aills, Stevens and Grady, who are to "formulate the views of the committee" on the information from the Governor and report next week.

While there are two or three members of the committee who earnestly desire the favorable reporting of the Assembly resolution and a vigorous carrying out of its provisions the sentiment of the majority appears overwhelmingly against the favorable reporting of the resolution. It is generally believed that when the resolution is referred to the Senate as a whole the effort to obtain an investigation will be voted down.

Senator Aills, according to his promise, gave to the committee the documents relating to the charges against Superintendent Kilburn in the case of the German Bank of Buffalo and the Merchants' Trust Company of New-York. The reading of these documents took about three hours. They contained little which has not already been made public except letters to the Governor from a number of Buffalo citizens who commended the course pursued by Superintendent Kilburn as to the German Bank.

No attention was paid to the Assembly resolution or its provisions. The committee, after discussing the documents for about an hour, unanimously passed a resolution for the sub-committee. It was to consist of Senators Raines, Stevens and Grady. Senator Raines suggested in his place Senator Aills.

The chief obstacle to the investigation is the dread which some of the Senators have of an investigation of specific institutions. They fear, they say, that if it became known that a bank's affairs were to be examined, there would be a run on that bank which might result disastrously for half a dozen others. Behind these reasons, however, are the personal reasons of some politicians who have headed the opposition.

If the opponents of an investigation can have their way, there will be no inquiry, and they think now that they have with them, for various reasons, a majority of the Senate.

The argument will be advanced that the Governor, in passing so curiously on the Kilburn charges in the two cases, obliterated any grounds on which an inquiry might be had. "The Governor has said Kilburn was not guilty," the opponents of an inquiry are saying, "and we are bound to say that we agree with him, on the information which he has presented to us. These are the only charges which have ever been preferred against Kilburn. How can we report the Assembly's resolution for an inquiry when we have no charges against the department?"

The erosion, however, even if the Senate agrees with the Finance Committee, is not likely to stave off the inquiry permanently. In the Assembly the minority is planning to take it up as a political issue for campaign material, and some of the Senators, especially Senator Stevens, are firm in their belief that the safety of the Republic party depends on a thorough ventilation of the conditions existing in the Banking Department.

HOOKER MOVE STOPPED. Resolution for New Investigation Killed by Committee.

Albany, Feb. 20.—The Assembly Judiciary Committee refused to-night to report favorably the resolution of Assemblyman Tompkins providing for a repetition of the investigation made by last year's Judiciary committee of the charges against Supreme Court Justice Warren B. Hooker, of Fredonia, who was alleged to have been improperly concerned in appointments and rental transactions in connection with the postoffices at Fredonia and Dunkirk.

BARRACKS BLOWN UP. Great Explosion Reported at Khartoum—Many Lives Lost.

London, Feb. 20.—The Evening News to-day published a dispatch from Cairo, saying that a great explosion had occurred at the British barracks in Khartoum. Considerable loss of life and much damage are reported.

BOOST FOR TAFT BOOM. Michigan Men Greet Him as "President Roosevelt's Successor."

Bay City, Mich., Feb. 20.—Secretary Taft had a rousing reception in Bay City to-day when he was mentioned as "the next President." He came here to address the second annual dinner of the Bay County McKinley Republican Club, which was held to-night in the Rialto Hotel. Among other speakers was Congressman J. Adam Bede, of Minnesota.

IDENTIFIED BY TEETH. New-Yorker's Skeleton Found Near St. Louis—Foul Play Suspected.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] St. Louis, Feb. 20.—Claude Wetmore, president of the Pan-American Press Publishing Company, publishers of "Wetmore's Weekly," to-night identified the skeleton with eleven good crowned teeth found last week on the farm of F. M. Schroeder, near St. Louis, as that of Frank E. White, formerly of New-York City, an advertisement writer, who had been missing since early in September, 1905.

A KISS COSTS \$4,000. Chicago, Feb. 20.—Mrs. Lillie Davis, a comely young matron, to-day received a verdict of \$4,000 against Townsend Smith, a wealthy real estate dealer and an old friend, whom she accused of kissing her against her will while in his home as a visitor. The plaintiff had sued for \$20,000, but was satisfied with the verdict.

FLORIDA'S FAMOUS TRAINS. SEABOARD FLORIDA LTD. QUICKEST AND MOST COMFORTABLE FLORIDA TRAIN.

Special train returning via Pennsylvania Railroad, leaves Atlantic City February 21, at 5:30 p. m. For car and dining car—Advt.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY AUTOMOBILISTS WHO ATTENDED HEARING ON THE FRELINGHUYSEN BILL.

For account of hearing see eleventh page. (Photo by F. Ed. Spooner.)



YERKES ESTATE SHRINKS.

New-York Hospital Plan Said To Be Jeopardized Thereby.

Chicago, Feb. 20.—"The Chronicle" to-day says that startling reports have reached the ears of Chicago financiers that the reputed \$15,000,000 estate of Charles T. Yerkes is fictitious. That it will not aggregate more than \$8,000,000 is a report credited by Chicago bankers who have had occasion to make an investigation of the former traction promoter's holdings.

Since the death of Mr. Yerkes much of the supposed value of traction stocks in Chicago and London are declared to have dwindled to an enormous degree. This situation has placed in jeopardy the gigantic New-York hospital project which the late traction king had provided for in his will as a monument to his memory.

That the estate of Mr. Yerkes could not truthfully be quoted as \$15,000,000 was admitted last night by Clarence Knight, who represented Mr. Yerkes in the closing years of his life, and who drew the will disposing of his property.

MURDER AND ROBBERY PRACTICALLY PROVED AFTER EIGHT YEARS.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Portland, Me., Feb. 20.—The disappearance of John Stinson, a wealthy San Francisco man, who for eight years has baffled detectives and experts, seems to have been solved by Robert C. Foster, a young attorney, of this city, who is acting for Mr. Stinson's logical heirs, a sister, Mrs. Sarah Connor, of this city, and her two daughters. The case, Mr. Foster believes, was one of murder and robbery.

Mr. Foster has discovered that bonds, stocks and deeds of Mr. Stinson, representing over \$1,000,000, have been stolen. Mr. Stinson disappeared in September, 1898. Foster found that an old man answering his description was found murdered in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, at that time. The body was buried in the Potter's Field, unidentified. Witnesses have testified that photographs taken of the corpse bore a likeness of Mr. Stinson, and Mrs. Connor, by a telegraphed description of her brother, which exactly tallied with the recorded description of the body, has made identification almost positive.

Before his disappearance Mr. Stinson had a safety deposit box in the Union Trust Company of San Francisco. Mr. Hynes, a public administrator, appointed by the court, opened the box on a court order as soon as the murder of Stinson seemed established. The box was absolutely empty, though it is positively known that before Stinson's last recorded visit to the box on August 12, 1898, it contained a \$10,000 draft on the Bank of England, \$80,000 in government bonds, and title deeds to vast mining properties in Arizona and British Columbia.

HOW CARNEGIE HELPED. Encourages New-Rochelle Church to Raise \$500 for Organ.

A story was told to-day in New-Rochelle of how Andrew Carnegie helped the members of the First Methodist Church to get a new pipe organ. The congregation wanted a \$1,000 instrument, and one of the members wrote to Mr. Carnegie for help. The philanthropist replied that if the congregation would first raise \$500 he would see what could be done. This response was encouraging, and the flock soon had the money pledged. They then told Mr. Carnegie, who in the mean while had investigated the needs of the congregation through his secretary.

STOPS FLYER TO CATCH HUSBAND. Freeland, Penn., Feb. 20.—Mrs. Florence Kinsey, a bride of eight months, to-day held up the Pennsylvania express to catch her husband, who was running away. Last evening he promised before an alderman to support her. To-day she followed him to Hazleton, where she saw him board the "flyer." She waived frantically to the trainmen, the fireman saw her and the train was stopped. Kinsey slipped out the rear door as the woman came into the car, and when the train went on he had managed to board the engine tender. He is still being pursued.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY AT ATLANTIC CITY. Special train returning via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Special train returning via Pennsylvania Railroad, leaves Atlantic City February 21, at 5:30 p. m. For car and dining car—Advt.

RIOTS IN PITTSBURG. GUTHRIE ELECTED MAYOR.

Officials Haled to Court for Alleged Frauds—Wholesale Arrests.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Pittsburgh, Feb. 20.—The most bitter election in the history of Western Pennsylvania occurred to-day, and as a result the first Mayor of Greater Pittsburgh will be a Democrat. His name is George W. Guthrie. The first Deputy Mayor of Greater Pittsburgh will be a Republican. His name is Charles F. Kirschler.

In a shower of almost 60,000 votes in Pittsburgh to-day, Guthrie beat Alex M. Jenkinson, the Republican candidate, said to have been backed by H. C. Fricke and the Pennsylvania Railroad. The majority of Guthrie is estimated at from 5,000 to 10,000. At 9 o'clock to-night Jenkinson admitted his defeat.

The majority of Kirschler in Allegheny over George M. Logan, the Good Government candidate, will reach possibly 3,000. When the two cities unite in Greater Pittsburg, about April 15, Kirschler will become Deputy Mayor of Greater Pittsburg.

Bitter and brutal was the fight that waged from daybreak until dusk round the polls in Pittsburg. Last night Mayor Hays and Director of Public Safety Moore called into conference Roger O'Mara, the detective and ex-Chief of Police of Pittsburg, and placed the entire police bureau of Pittsburg in his hands for to-day. O'Mara to run it through Assistant Superintendent of Police Kennedy, Superintendent of Police Werner was deposed because it was alleged that he had been caught in a deal with the Jenkinson element to turn the city police force and the attendant payroll over to the Republicans after orders had been given that they work for Guthrie.

The heavy hand of O'Mara was soon felt in Pittsburg to-day. He handled affairs without gloves, and before noon the jails and the station house cells were filled with those who had been arrested for alleged attempts to vote illegally.

PRINCIPAL FIGURES IN GREATER PITTSBURG'S MAYORALTY ELECTION.



ALEXANDER M. JENKINSON (Rep.). The defeated candidate.

GEORGE W. GUTHRIE (Dem.). The successful candidate.

or to help out those who were so doing. In many cases bail was refused, and those who were arrested were compelled to remain in the cells until after the polls closed to-night, when the police magistrates got time to hold hearings.

In several cases writs were issued from the County Court rooms on the Superintendent of Police to deliver up prisoners, whom friends alleged were illegally detained, but in all cases the papers were brushed aside by the officers. For the time at least gag law seemed to rule in Pittsburg.

There were several well defined cases of rioting in the city, and many people were injured in the fights. There was a bad riot at the polls in the 6th Precinct of the 12th Ward, and it would appear that the Election Board was to blame for it. In any event a bench warrant was issued, and the entire Election Board was brought into court before Judges Young and McClung, who heard the case, and then ordered the Election Board to go back and hold the election, and hold it right, saying that if there was a contest of the election, that precinct would be thrown out the first thing.

This was done with several other wards. In all about seven election boards were haled into court. There were numerous cases of the ballot boxes being stolen, and in not a few wards the ballots did not show up until noon, having been sidetracked somewhere by the minority.

More than one hundred business men in one

BOMBS FOR JUSTICES. ONE DUG UP IN YARD.

Detective Says Miners Were Responsible for Many Crimes.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Denver, Feb. 20.—Evidence laid before Governor McDonald to obtain the extradition of President Moyer and Secretary Haywood, of the Western Federation of Miners, shows that bombs were laid for Justices Goddard and Gabbert, of the State Supreme Court.

Harry Orchard's confession told where these bombs were placed, and Adjutant General Welles dug one up in Goddard's yard. The other was exploded by another man by accident the day Judge Gabbert took a new route downtown, thus missing death.

Governor Peabody failed to take a carriage one day when three men were lying in wait for him, but walked to the depot, and the assassins did not see him.

Detective James McParland said the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg, in which Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone and as many more of the Western Federation of Miners are implicated, would cost them their lives.

McParland says he has positive evidence that members of the Western Federation planned and carried out the assassination of Detective Lyte Gregory, killed mysteriously in West Denver two years ago; of Martin Gleason, superintendent of the Wild Horse mine, at Cripple Creek, who was thrown down a shaft; of Arthur Collins, superintendent of the Smuggler-Union mine, at Telluride, who was shot from ambush; of the killing of fourteen men in the explosion at the Independence depot, near Cripple Creek, on June 6, 1904; of the murder of Martin B. Walley, who was killed last summer by an explosion in this city, and of other murders.

The killing of Walley is said to have been accidental, the nitro-glycerine with which he was killed having been placed in a vacant lot, through which Chief Justice Gabbert of the

NICOLL ATTACKS HEARST.

Says Belmont and Ryan Prevented His Nomination for President.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Albany, Feb. 20.—Opposing the petition of William Randolph Hearst before Attorney General Moyer for an investigation of the Belmont-Ryan traction merger to-day, Delancey Nicoll said that Mr. Hearst was actuated only by a desire to obtain revenge because these financiers prevented his getting the Presidential nomination in 1904. Since that time, he said, Mr. Hearst had been persistent in his attack on the interests of Mr. Belmont and Mr. Ryan.

Coming at the end of a long hearing at which the merger had been attacked in bitterest terms, the statement created much excitement. Mr. Hearst's advocates declared Mr. Nicoll was only trying to aid his cause by injecting political dead issues. He, however, was definite in his statements.

"Of course, we are bound to assume that Mr. Hearst acts from purely public and patriotic motives," said he, "and that he is not actuated by any personal ill will, and yet at the same time we cannot forget that Mr. Hearst is a person of like feelings with ourselves, and we must reflect that he was a candidate for the nomination for President at the last Democratic National Convention and that his aspirations in that regard were defeated by Mr. Ryan and Mr. Belmont, the very gentlemen whose proposed measures are attacked here. It is true that since that time he has been a persistent libeller of these gentlemen, who have brought a suit for \$500,000 against him, which I have been trying for months to get into court, and I don't know whether he has appeared yet or not."

"That is the situation of this petition brought by Mr. Hearst without any regard for the public interests or the policy of the State—only to gratify his personal ill will against Mr. Ryan and Mr. Belmont and by trying to put the present Republican administration in a bad light, to assist him upon his meteoric flight toward the governorship of the State of New-York."

Paul D. Cravath, George W. Wickersham and Joseph Auerbach also opposed the petition, arguing that the only point for the Attorney General to settle was whether the proposed Interborough-Metropolitan Company violated the laws. Similar mergers were in operation in many cities in the State, it was pointed out.

Clarence J. Shearn, for Mr. Hearst, said that every surface railroad, with the exception of two horse lines, the Pelham Park and City Island roads, were controlled by the Metropolitan and Interborough companies. He held that the combination was illegal by the terms of the statute law and the common law, because it tended to create a monopoly and was against public policy. A plain violation of the statute, he said, should not be ignored because it placed the future developments of transit in the city at the mercy of a monopoly, because of reckless stock watering.

SUBPOENA BILL KILLED. Measure Making Evading Process Serving a Misdemeanor Lost.

Albany, Feb. 20.—The Senate to-day, acting as a committee of the whole, killed the Brackett bill making it a misdemeanor for any person willfully to evade the service of a process or a subpoena or other mandate of a court by a vote of 23 to 5.

As reason for the enactment of the bill, Senator Brackett referred to the experiences of the Missouri authorities with H. H. Rogers, the Standard Oil director; the unsuccessful efforts of process servers to find John D. Rockefeller, and the search for other men and women of prominence wanted as witnesses or otherwise in connection with legal actions.

"Rogers wasn't served for heaven knows how long," said Senator Brackett. "If a person on whom a process should be served willfully evades it then the strong hand of the law should take the dodger by the collar and teach him greater respect for the law and for the administration of justice. There is still another class of cases, like that of Hannah Elias, who evaded process, and this law would apply to such as she."

Senator Elberg declared that the opinion of the Elias woman was one of the grossest cases of impropriety that ever happened in New-York City.

FIVE BRITISH OFFICERS KILLED. Company of Native Troops Reported Wiped Out in Nigeria.

London, Feb. 21.—An unconfirmed dispatch has reached the government, saying that five British officers and a company of native troops have been killed by fanatics near Sokoto, in Northern Nigeria. A dispatch from Lagos, Africa, says that a punitive expedition has been sent out.

NEW ANTI-RACE SUICIDE PLAN. [By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 20.—A bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative Nye, of Pike County, makes it a crime for any house or apartment house owner to refuse to rent to families with children. The measure is intended to encourage the anti-race suicide idea.

WALDO MISSED MUSTER. COLONEL DYER VEXED.

Guard Discussing First Deputy's "Absence Without Leave."

There was great excitement at the armory of the 12th Regiment last night when it became known that Rhinelander Waldo, First Deputy Police Commissioner, who is still a lieutenant in the regiment, practically defied the orders directing him to be present for muster.

Lieutenant Waldo, although he sent in his resignation on the day he received his appointment in the Police Department, is still an officer of the National Guard, his resignation not having been officially accepted, and until he is discharged he is liable for all military duty. When Lieutenant Waldo sent in his resignation he also requested Colonel Dyer to grant him a leave until his resignation was accepted, as he wanted to devote all his time to his new police duties.

Colonel Dyer refused to grant the leave, it is said, as he thought Lieutenant Waldo, so long as he was in the city, should drill with his company one night a week until the annual inspection was over.

Lieutenant Waldo was absent from drill despite Colonel Dyer's refusal to grant him leave. The colonel, although an officer of kindly disposition, is a strict disciplinarian, and last Monday night sent Lieutenant Waldo a special order, directing that he report for duty with his company last night for the annual inspection and muster. In addition to this order Colonel Dyer wrote to General Bingham and told him that his first deputy had been absent without leave from his military duties, and requested that he (Bingham) direct Mr. Waldo to attend the muster last night.

When Colonel Dyer reached the armory last night, a little after 7 o'clock, he was almost dumfounded to find an order there from General George Moore Smith, who commands the First Brigade, of which the 12th is a part, which stated that Lieutenant Rhinelander Waldo had been relieved from duty with the 12th Regiment and had been detailed for temporary duty on the staff of General Smith. The order was issued by Colonel Thomas J. Donohue, assistant adjutant general of the First Brigade.

LIEUTENANT'S LITTLE JOKER. This order, of course, relieved Lieutenant Waldo from all responsibility from being present at the muster which was ordered by the Governor.

Colonel Dyer at once called up General Smith and asked him if he would rescind the order. This General Smith refused to do.

The colonel next called up Adjutant General Henry, in Albany, and, explaining the case, asked that the resignation of Lieutenant Waldo be held up pending an official investigation to see what steps could be taken in the matter. This General Henry promised to do.

General Smith, when asked last night why he had issued the order detaching Lieutenant Waldo on his staff, said:

"Lieutenant Waldo asked me to detail him on my staff temporarily, and I did so. I know nothing about any personal feeling between the Lieutenant and Colonel Dyer, but having issued the order I told Colonel Dyer it would have to stand unless I am ordered to revoke it by superior authority."

Colonel Dyer, when asked for a statement, said:

"It is true that Lieutenant Waldo has been absent without leave from his duties in the 12th Regiment, and that I have received an order from General Smith relieving him from duty in my regiment. Of course, I cannot say any comment as military regulations forbid it. What future steps, if any, I shall take I cannot tell now."

General Henry has promised to hold the lieutenant's resignation for the present. But if he can perform duty on the staff of General Smith, I fail to see why he could not have paraded last night at the important inspection and muster.

A high officer of the Guard, who would not allow his name to be used, said:

I do not think the action of General Smith helps the discipline of the Guard, and I am much surprised at his action under the circumstances.

A friend of Lieutenant Waldo's said:

It is usually customary when an officer resigns and requests leave pending the receipt of his discharge to grant it. Colonel Dyer, in not doing so, treated Mr. Waldo with discourtesy. The latter, however, stole a march on the colonel, and will undoubtedly win out. He should have been granted leave in the first place, after being appointed to a civil position of such responsibility. General Smith did right in saving him from further humiliation.

OLD GRAVEYARD SAVED. Marble Cemetery Fund Gets \$15,000 of Necessary \$20,000.

The New-York Marble Cemetery will not be abandoned; \$15,000 of the \$20,000 fund necessary to continue the old burying place has been raised. The property was to be sold and the bodies removed to another cemetery, but the descendants of the New-Yorkers whose bodies were in the vaults responded liberally to the appeal for funds, and the cemetery is now certain to be perpetuated. The indebtedness amounts to \$1,800.

At a meeting last November, at which there were present about one hundred and thirty descendants of the original vault owners, the growing indebtedness, which the one remaining trustee had borne for some time, was pointed out. A committee was appointed, consisting of John William Newcomb and Edward C. Parish, who were to raise the \$20,000 and to liquidate the indebtedness and establish a sinking fund. Circulars were sent out to nearly every part of the world to persons tied by a feeling of sentiment and duty to the old burying place, asking for contributions to preserve the old landmark.

Another meeting is announced for next Monday, when the committee will make its report. By that time it is hoped that the entire \$20,000 necessary to save the cemetery will have been received.

The cemetery was established in 1831, and is now in the centre of the block bounded by 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th streets. The appraised value of the land is \$90,000. Among the oldest and foremost families whose members are buried there are Zabarskie, Hegeman, Ego, Lord, Depew, Auchincloss, Wagstaff, Scribner and Biddle.

SPECIAL TRAIN FROM ATLANTIC CITY. Washington's Birthday, February 22, via Pennsylvania Railroad, leaves Atlantic City at 5:30 p. m. For car and dining car and coaches—Advt.