New-York Tribune.

Vol. LXV....No. 21,650. To-day, increasing cloudiness. To-morrow, rain and colder; westerly winds. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1906.—SIXTEEN PAGES.— Copyright, 1906, by The Tribune Association. PRICE THREE CENTS.

MR. FISH QUITS MUTUAL

TO LEAD POLICYHOLDERS.

Will Make Hard Fight to Remain Head of Illinois Central.

Stuyvesant Fish sent in his resignation yesterday as a trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and will head a policyholders' committee to fight the present management of the company and force a reorganization. At the same time there were further developments in the Illinois Central affair, showing how closely interwoven were the two quarrels and indicating the preparations Mr. Fish was making for a desperate struggle to retain his place at the head of the railroad system.

Other resignations are expected to follow Mr. Fish's.

Mr. Fish's letter of resignation was short, and merely informed Mr. Peabody that the action was to take effect at once, and that the letter was sent because there would not be another meeting of the board this month. A copy of the letter was sent to each member of the board. When Mr. Peabody was asked in regard to Mr. Fish's resignation he said:

"He has not resigned to my knowledge. He never told me that he was going to."

"Is any effort being made to induce Mr. Fish to reconsider his resignation from the Truesdale committee?" Mr. Peabody was asked.

"Not by me," he replied with emphasis.

When Mr. Fish resigned from the Mutual board he signified his willingness to lead a fight against the present management of the company, as he has many times been asked to do. For several months he has been receiving letters from well known policyholders of the Mutual all over the country, urging him to become the chairman of a committee. It is understood that this is not the committee of governors to whom Thomas W. Lawson turned over his proxies, but it is probable that there will be a union of the two. Mr. Untermyer, who has been asked to become counsel to the governors' committee, is to be the counsel for the Fish committee. Mr. Untermyer was asked yesterday whether he had accepted a retainer for the governors' committee, to which he replied that he had not yet consented to act, and would not accept the retainer unless the personnel of the committee was satisfactory to him. This was understood to mean that Mr. Lawson's connection with the committee would have to be completely severed.

The situation in this respect has been much simplified by the recommendations of the Armstrong committee, which, if adopted, would leave the committee free to collect its proxies without being under any obligation to Mr. Lawson. It is probable that these proxies will be returned to the makers, who will be asked to make them out anew to the Fish committee. It is understood that the Fish committee has already begun to ask for proxies, and Mr. Fish has also begun thus early to seek proxies from the Illinois Central stockholders, that he may control the next annual meeting of that company. Not only in the insurance affair, but in the Illinois Central fight also, he has found he has friends all over the country who are backing him up and offering their aid. He has chosen Samuel Untermyer and ex-Judge D. Cady Herrick for his counsel in this fight. Mr. Untermyer will thus be one of his managers in both the insurance and the railroad fight, while Judge Herrick was one of the counsel for the Truesdale committee while Mr. Fish was a member of that body.

REPRISALS UNDER WAY.

It was reported in Wall Street yesterday that reprisals for his resignation from the Truesdale committee began immediately after Mr. Fish's letter was received in the Mutual offices. Mr. Fish's letter went to Mr. Peabody, as president of the Mutual, at 4:15 o'clock, and Mr. Peabody, who is a director of the Illinois Central and the representative of the Astor holdings, the way the story was told yesterday, was in the offices of the Illinois Central at 5:45 o'clock with a demand, in his own handwriting, for an accounting by Mr. Fish of all his financial transactions with the Illinois Central since he became president of the road. Mr. Fish, it is understood, defied Mr. Peabody to do his worst in his attempt to oust him from the Illinois Central.

Mr. Peabody denied last night that he had ever made such demand on Mr. Fish.

Mr. Peabody was asked yesterday to comment on the Illinois Central situation, but replied that he could not talk about the railroad's affairs in the Mutual Life building. "If you ever see me in the Illinois Central offices," he added, "I shall be very glad to talk to you there on this subject."

Mr. Peabody denied a report of a conference said to have taken place in his office, at which Mr. Ryan, Mr. Harriman and Mr. Rogers made plans to throw Mr. Fish out. He said that he had only a bowing acquaintance with Mr. Ryan, and that Mr. Harriman had never been in the Mutual building, so far as he knew. Mr. Peabody said that Mr. Ryan had little to do with the Mutual, and that there was no close alliance between the Mutual and the Morton Trust Company.

There was a report yesterday that H. H. Rogers, another factor in this conference, and one of those said to be allied against Mr. Fish, was a very sick man, and had been under the care of two physicians for some time. It was said that he had broken down under the nervous strain of the last year, and especially since Attorney General Hadley of Missouri examined him in the Standard Oil case. At Mr. Rogers's house last night it was said that he was in the best of health, and that he was at his office yesterday, as usual.

INSURANCE HOLDINGS BIG FACTOR.

The stock in the Illinois Central held by the Mutual and the Equitable is an important factor in the fight for control of that road. It has been supposed that it would be voted for the Harriman interests and against Mr. Fish, but the recommendations of the Armstrong committee make it possible that it may be thrown on the market, in which case Mr. Fish might be able to add it to his holdings. It was said yesterday, however, that probably, if the Armstrong committee's recommendations were adopted, the Illinois Central stock would be disposed of to Mr. Harriman and his associates without the opportunity being allowed for outsiders to get hold of it.

The question of where the stock in the Illinois Central and other roads held by the various insurance companies would go in case the recommendations of the Armstrong committee became law was one of much interest in the financial district yesterday. In the case of the Illinois Central the destination is plain, but with some of the other roads it is different, and the sale of the stock held by the big insurance companies might mean the changing of the control of the roads. For this reason it is not believed that forcing the sale of the stock will cause a decrease in values. On the contrary, it is thought that there may be precipitated some interesting contests for control in which stock values will be marked up.

An advance in the price of bonds which are available for insurance investment is also looked for, as there will be a great demand for such securities. In fact, there is a question in some

Continued on second page.

PACKER SAVES BULLION.

Mining Man's Wife Sees Fight in Mexico—Two Killed.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 23.—According to "The Herald," which this afternoon prints a graphic story of the affair, a hold-up of a Dolores Mine pack train in the mountains of Northern Mexico last Saturday was unequalled in the history of this section. Billy Smith, chief of the packers, though wounded and weak from loss of blood, deserted by most of his men, after the faithful ones had been killed, battled alone with three bandits, who were intrenched behind a breastwork, and came off victorious, saving the money and reaching the next town in safety.

Mrs. Beatriz de Quentana, wife of a well known mining man, was with Smith, accompanied by her infant daughter and a servant. She was in the thick of the fight, and the servant was wounded. They managed to escape to a cave and remained hidden for twenty-four hours without food or water. She tore up her garments to bandage the wounded man and watched over him all that time.

The bandits were Americans. They built fortifications on the wall of a canyon and as the little party filed through below them opened fire, killing two men and wounding another so that he died, wounding Smith and putting the escort to flight with the exception of Francisco Torres, who remained and met his death fighting.

Smith's horse took fright when his master was wounded and ran away, and Smith, though wounded seriously in the abdomen, turned about and rode back into the jaws of death to rescue the money. He cut out the pack mule in a hailstorm of bullets, then cut the pack from the mule, got it onto his horse and fled to Temosaschic, one of the bandits following him for several miles.

Colonel Joaquin Chavez, commanding at San Isidro, dispatched a detail of Rurales to the scene, as the information brought to Ortiz was too vague for immediate action. Messengers were sent to Guerrero and Dolores for medical assistance. The posse was joined by a force under command of Enrique Chavez and the trail of the robbers was taken up and followed to Tejolocachic, where it was lost. The State authorities had in the mean time been advised of the occurrence and steps were taken to watch the railroad points whereby escape from the country could be effected.

The direction of the trail seems to indicate that the bandits are making for the Texan border, and there is reasonable hope that they will be found by the trailers. From the savage manner in which the attack was made, a desperate battle is expected if the bandits are cornered. The trailers are picked men, whose bravery has been tried in many encounters with the Apaches and renegades which formerly infested that section.

DYNAMITE HURTS THREE.

Shovel Hits Neglected Charge in Pennsylvania Tunnel.

Three men were injured last night in the Pennsylvania tunnel excavation at 33d-st and 8th-ave. by the unexpected explosion of dynamite. The men were at work on one of the steam shovels removing rock. The heavy shovel struck an unexploded stick of dynamite that had been left in the bore.

The men hurt were Frederick Holmes, of No. 432 West 32d-st.; Valentine Silig, of No. 439 9th-ave., and Dominick Pasqualo, of No. 439 9th-ave. Holmes received contusions of the left leg and abrasions of the face; Silig contusions of the back and left eye, and Pasquale, contusions of the left eye and leg.

The accident was similar to several others in the last three months.

GOV. BLANCHARD TO AVERT LYNCHING

Goes to Shreveport to See That Negro Murderer Has Legal Trial.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

New-Orleans, Feb. 23.—Governor N. C. Blanchard left New-Orleans to-night for Shreveport, where he will exert all his influence to prevent the lynching of Charles Coleman, the negro who murdered Margaret Lear, a white schoolgirl. The excitement in Shreveport is at fever heat, and two additional companies of militia were ordered to that place to-day.

The negro has already been indicted by a special grand jury, and the plan is to have a special term of court to try him to-morrow. The Governor has been asked to remain in Shreveport until the negro is hanged, which will probably be on Monday, as the trial is not likely to take more than an hour, and the Governor can sign the death warrant immediately.

WITT REPLIES TO SECRETARY SHAW.

Cleveland City Clerk Asks if Secretary Backed Contractor for Federal Building.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Cleveland, Feb. 23.—City Clerk Peter Witt to-day sent to Secretary Shaw of the Treasury Department a reply to the latter's letter demanding the name of the person who told Witt that the Secretary attempted to make money out of the selection of material for the federal building here. Witt's letter in part says:

You say the statement is false. I hope this is true. You say you did not know that John R. Walsh was to furnish sandstone. That is not the question. The question is, Were you at the time of the letting of the contract the financial backer of John R. Walsh? You give as your reason for choosing sandstone the fact that the Central Labor Union wanted it. The Chamber of Commerce, composed of men who share your political and social views, wanted granite.

"JOHN THE ORANGE MAN" HERE.

Harvard Mascot Holds Reception in Lobby of the Breslin—Shubert Signs Him.

"John the Orange Man," the famous Harvard character and mascot, reached this city last night in charge of Samuel Weller, one of the Shubert managers. John is to make his stage debut in "Brown of Harvard" at the Princess Theatre on Monday night. He was escorted to the South Station in Boston by a delegation of undergraduates, and at the Grand Central in New-York he was met by a dozen members of the Harvard Club of this city.

"Hello, frinds," said John, grinning in his accustomed manner. John had procured a new suit of clothes for the occasion, and, though little of the local color had been removed, he looked very perky and pleased as a child. He was taken to the Breslin, where one of the best suites was engaged for him. He had dinner in his rooms, but after dinner he came down to the lobby, where a group of college men, in evening dress, gathered eagerly around him. Most of the other people in the lobby looked on in some amazement, for John is naturally not the universally known figure here that he is in Boston. Later he went to a rehearsal at the Princess Theatre.

John Lovett is somewhere between seventy-five and one hundred years old. Nobody knows the date of his birth, which occurred in Ireland. Once in a great while he can be persuaded to sing songs in Gaelic, but as a rule he sticks to his queer English. He has sold fruit at Harvard for many college generations. He knew President Roosevelt and many other famous men, and his own bewhiskered face and little, doubled up figure are familiar to every graduate at Cambridge for the last thirty years.

Read Stuyvesant Fish's article in the March "Arena." 25 cents at newsstands.—(Adv.

ORDER FOR 80-CENT GAS.

HIGGINS WANTS LAW, TOO.

State Board Acts for Manhattan—Brooklyn and Bronx Considered.

STEPS IN THE CHEAP GAS FIGHT.

Grout inquiry results sent to legislature—January, 1905.

City plant lighting Brooklyn Bridge—February, 1905.

Legislative gas inquiry committee formed—March, 1905.

Legislative commission sessions from April 1 to April 29, 1905.

State Gas Commission created—April, 1905.

Legislative inquiry committee recommends 75-cent gas—April, 1905.

Stevens 80-cent gas bill introduced—May, 1905.

Mayor McClellan signs 75-cent gas bill—May, 1905.

McClellan's 75-cent and Stevens's 80-cent bills defeated in legislature—May, 1905.

Senator Page asks for inquiry by State board—August 13, 1905.

State board inquiry from September, 1905, to February, 1906.

State board recommends 80-cent gas to legislature and Page-Agnew bill calls for passage of 80-cent bill—February, 1906.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Albany, Feb. 23.—Eighty-cent gas for Manhattan was decreed to-day, not by the legislature, but by an order of the State Gas Commission, to take effect May 1, 1906. The board's deliberations over the question of cheaper gas resulted in the issuing of orders against the Consolidated, New-Amsterdam, Standard and Mutual Gas companies, all of which serve Manhattan. The situation in The Bronx will be treated in orders to be issued forthwith. The conditions in Brooklyn are being investigated.

Now that the much discussed question of what price the commission would fix has been settled, the next move in the gas war depends on the gas companies themselves. If they contest the action of the commission Governor Higgins's predictions will be fulfilled and there will be no excuse for the further delay of the 80-cent bills by the legislature. If, on the other hand, they remain quiet for a time the opposition to the 80-cent bills will have fresh ammunition for the campaign in the commission's action. The plea of the opponents to legislative action was voiced by Assemblyman Merritt while he was urging the passage of the Agnew bill. He spoke of the views of the Stevens committee in urging the creation of the commission to regulate lighting questions and conditions.

"When we passed the bill for the formation of the committee," said he, "we hoped that it would do away with all such questions of special legislation as this bill brings up."

Most of the members of the Senate Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations, where the Page 80-cent bill reposes, will give their cordial assent. The commission having ordered, why should there be a special bill, they will ask. They do not care to take up the question of the legality of the commission's decrees.

THE GOVERNOR GIVES HIS VIEWS.

Governor Higgins said to-night that the commission's recommendations were not wholly unexpected to him. While they were pleasing, and he had no doubt as to the validity of the order and the legality of the commission's existence, he reiterated his desire that there be passed an 80-cent bill to make assurance doubly sure. The commission had consulted him regarding the figures on which it based its report, said the Governor.

"On the figures, it appeared that the company would make about 8 per cent," said he. "That appeared to be a fair return for the money invested. I do not regard this order or the 80-cent price as confiscatory. The sales, it is fair to assume, will be increased, which in a way will lessen the cost of production, and when the Astoria plant is completed the company will be able to produce gas at much less cost.

"I have no doubt as to the legal authority of the commission to make this order," went on the Governor, in answer to a question. "The companies, of course, may test it in the courts, and that's a question which may have to be settled if the legislature does not pass the 80-cent gas bill. My opinion on that subject has not changed in the least from what I wrote in my message. I still think it is advisable to pass the measure to make this price absolutely certain."

THE COMMISSION'S ORDER.

The order recites that, the commission having considered the complaints of Edward C. Keys and a hundred other consumers of the Consolidated company's gas, and R. H. and M. McGurrin and others, and having held hearings, investigations and examinations of the methods and plants, it is

Ordered, That on and after May 1, 1906, the maximum price for gas which shall be charged by the Consolidated Gas Company of New-York in the Borough of Manhattan, city of New-York, State of New-York, be and is hereby affixed at 80 cents a thousand cubic feet; and it is further

Ordered, That the gas furnished, sold and delivered by the Consolidated Gas Company of New-York shall have an illuminating power of not less than twenty-two sperm candles of six to a pound burning at the rate of 120 grains of spermaceti an hour, tested at a distance of not less than one mile from the distributing holder by a burner consuming five cubic feet of gas an hour, as is now provided by law; and it is further

Ordered, That the gas furnished, sold and delivered by the Consolidated Gas Company of New-York shall not contain in each one hundred cubic feet of such gas more than five grains of ammonia, nor more than twenty grains of sulphur, nor more than a trace of sulphuretted hydrogen.

As the gas supplied to all customers of the Consolidated Gas Company is delivered through the same service mains as gas supplied to the city of New-York, and as the pressure of gas so supplied is fixed by law at not less than one inch nor more than two and a half inches in any service main in said city at any distance from the place of manufacture, said law fixes the pressure of gas at which all customers and consumers of the company must be furnished in said city.

COST OF GAS, 60.75 CENTS A THOUSAND.

In announcing its decision, the commission says, referring to the Consolidated Gas Company:

The cost of manufacturing and distributing the gas sold to consumers amounts to $7,920,077 46, or 60.75 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, not including fixed charges of the company amounting to $936,883 24. This cost per 1,000 cubic feet includes not only the actual repairs and replacements for the year ended October 31, 1905, but an additional sum sufficient to bring the expenditures for repairs and replacements to the average expenditure by the company for twenty years for these items.

The value of the property of the Consolidated Gas Company actually employed in the manufacture and distribution of gas on October 31, 1905, did not exceed the sum of $30,000,000.

In allowing a fair return upon the value of the property actually employed in the gas making business, account has been taken of the nature and hazard of the business and of the return allowed on similar investments.

The commission thinks that 8 per cent is a reasonable return upon the actual value of the property owned by the company and used in the manufacture and distribution of gas. It will be remembered that this return is not based upon the capitalization of the company, but upon the actual capital engaged in the manufacture and distribution of gas.

It was strenuously urged before the commission on behalf of the company that the commission

Continued on third page.

WON'T LAUD PRESIDENT

DEMOCRATIC CLUB SPLIT.

Members Refuse to Indorse Policies of Mr. Roosevelt.

A serious split is threatened in the Democratic Club over a proposition of the committee which was appointed some time ago to "nationalize" the club to praise President Roosevelt for his position on the Railroad Rate bill.

At the club last night it was said that when the report of the sub-committee came up at the next monthly meeting of the club there would be a stormy debate, and that the committee's report might be amended so as to leave out anything and everything commendatory of a Republican President.

Last fall President John Fox appointed a committee to take into consideration the proposition to widen the scope of the Democratic Club so as to make it a recognized force in the Democracy of the nation. The idea was enthusiastically indorsed by the members generally. The committee has had the idea under consideration for nearly six months.

This week the committee got together, adopted its report, and, after having it printed, sent it to the members of the club, with a notice that the report would come up for adoption at the next regular meeting of the club.

Ex-Congressman Perry Belmont was the first to take exception to the language of the report. He wrote a letter to President Fox, it is said, protesting against several complimentary references to President Roosevelt's policy in regard to three or four of the great questions pending in Congress.

Particular umbrage was taken to a paragraph which extolled President Roosevelt's stand on the regulation of rates on railroads. The report stated in about so many words that the President should be supported by all good Democrats, as his attitude was in harmony with Democratic principles and common honesty. His ideas with reference to a revision of some of the tariff schedules were also commended.

Mr. Belmont at once began to communicate his views on the matter to members of the club, with the result that last night there had been worked up a decided opposition to the adoption of the report in its present shape.

It is understood that Charles F. Murphy, William P. Mitchell, Edmund Cahill, ex-Mayor Van Wyck, John F. Carroll, and Lewis Nixon have lined up in opposition to the adoption of any report eulogistic of President Roosevelt.

The argument of the opponents of the report is that commendation of a Republican President is entirely uncalled for in a report designed to nationalize the club. It is urged that President Roosevelt is a pronounced partisan, has no particular use for the Democratic Club, and that he never has hesitated to criticise bitterly Democratic Presidents on matters of Democratic policy. Why, then, the Belmont men ask, should a Democratic club go to the extent of praising an executive who is likely to be fighting Democracy in the next national campaign?

The framers of the report assert that it is all right to praise President Roosevelt for doing things which harmonize with Democratic principles and policies. They allege that when President Roosevelt took his position with reference to railway rates and for governmental supervision of the same, he indorsed a Democratic principle. The framers of the report say that it is right and proper to praise an act of this kind if due credit is given to the Democratic origin of the idea.

MARSHALL HOME LOOTED.

Jewelry Valued at $3,000 Taken In Absence of Lawyer and Family.

The home of Louis Marshall, the well known lawyer, at No. 47 East 72d-st., was entered by burglars some time between Wednesday and yesterday. This became known late last night, through detectives of the East 67th-st. station. Jewelry valued at about $3,000 was stolen. The house was ransacked from top to bottom, and valuable silver plate was found tied up ready for removal, but the burglars had evidently been frightened and had left it.

Mr. Marshall and his wife went away Wednesday, taking their servants with them. They returned last night. It was only a short time after that Mrs. Marshall told the police of the burglary. The thieves had entered by an iron gate in the areaway at the basement.

STARVE ON ISLAND.

Fishermen's Families Rescued When Nearly Dead.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Portland, Me., Feb. 23.—After two weeks of terrible suffering from starvation, from the effects of which at least one will die, fifteen persons, composing the families of Albert Markum and William Seavey, two fishermen, living on a rocky island in Casco Bay, were supplied last night with provisions just in the nick of time.

During the winter these poor persons live on fish and lobsters. Two weeks ago Seavey's boat went adrift, and three days later Markum's was destroyed in a storm. Thus deprived of their means of obtaining sustenance, and unable to signal aid, the male members of the family, although terribly weakened by hardships, managed to construct a raft on which, after several failures, they reached Malaga Island, a base of supplies three miles away. A three-year-old son of Markum's is dying.

ICEFLOES IN PATHS OF STEAMERS.

Incoming Vessels Report Large Bergs Off the Grand Banks.

St. John's, N. F., Feb. 23.—Incoming ships bring reports of large ice bergs and floes off the Grand Banks. The bergs and floes are supposed to be the advance guard of the Arctic ice pack, which is unusually late in reaching these waters this season, owing to the mild winter and the absence of northerly winds. It is probable that henceforth ocean steamers will be seriously inconvenienced by the presence of the masses of ice in the steamship lanes.

MILITIA MAY INSTALL APPOINTEE.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Denver, Feb. 23.—Governor McDonald yesterday removed the chairman of the Board of Commissioners because of his persistent warfare on the county judge of Adams County, and appointed a Denver man in his place. Sheriff Higgins with armed deputies at once placed the courthouse under guard, and refused the new officer admission, on the ground that he is not a resident of the county. The Governor will send militia, if necessary, to install his appointee in office.

J. D. ROCKEFELLER FOUND AGAIN.

Battle Creek has found John D. Rockefeller. A dispatch was received from The Tribune's correspondent in that city last night saying that the Standard Oil president was positively undergoing treatment at a sanatorium there. The officials of the sanaterium refused to confirm or deny the report that he was there.

FARMERS CALL STRIKE.

Will Not Market Produce at Less than Fixed Rates After March 1.

Indianapolis, Feb. 23.—A strike of the 200,000 farmers composing the American Society of Equity, an organization with headquarters in Indianapolis, has been called for March 1, was announced to-day. Every one who responds to this call will agree to withhold from marketing any agricultural products excepting at prices that are up to the level that has been decreed as equitable by the officers of this organization.

The word is passing through all the wheat growing States, and the response that is returned is said to be causing considerable concern on the part of the market men and speculators. The society says that the producer ought to get at least $1 a bushel for wheat, no matter what may be the size of the crop. The call for the strike sets forth a minimum selling price on all farm products.

DEWEY NEEDS REPAIRS.

Drydock Expected to Remain Two Weeks at Las Palmas.

Las Palmas, Canary Islands, Feb. 23.—The United States drydock Dewey has just been signalled off this port.

The Dewey reports having encountered heavy weather near the island of Bermuda, resulting in strains. It is the intention that the drydock shall remain here for a fortnight for overhauling and repairs.

BANKS GAVE GRATUITIES.

County Treasurer Got About $20,000 for Depositing Public Funds.

Cincinnati, Feb. 23.—R. J. Hynicka, County Treasurer, has received about $20,000 in gratuities from various banks for the deposit of public funds, according to his testimony this afternoon before the commission appointed by the State Senate to investigate the public offices of Cincinnati and Hamilton County.

The three Democratic members of the commission, Senators Drake, Espy and Schmidt, were assisted by Philip Roettinger, an attorney, the two Republicans who had been named to serve with them having resigned. Before the testimony of Hynicka was given several bankers had testified to the payment of gratuities to various persons connected with the county treasurer's office, such payments being in return for the deposit of public funds. Hynicka testified in part:

The county treasurer's office has no account of gratuities, but Mr. Schott, the cashier, has from time to time handed me gratuities in cash. The favored banks have sent donations, or whatever you might call it, to the county treasurer's office in recognition of our accommodation, and I have received the money. I never ask a bank or any person for such gratuity. Mr. Schott alone knew the banks this money came from. I kept no account of these amounts, and deposited them in my private acount. I do not know on what basis the amounts were calculated. Mr. Schott handed me in this term about $15,000 or $20,000. I have no knowledge of any one else receiving any money.

Mr. Hynicka promised to produce his private account books in court to-morrow.

SHAREHOLDERS LOSE ALL.

Only $921,585 Left from J. Whitaker Wright's Failure.

London, Feb. 23.—The report of the official liquidator of the J. Whitaker Wright Companies contains some startling figures. The assets, which it was estimated would produce $14,505,100, brought $2,575,970. To realize this cost over $1,500,000. The unsecured creditors, whose claims aggregated $12,958,375, received $921,585. There was nothing to return to the shareholders.

The failure of J. Whitaker Wright in December, 1900, brought ruin to thirteen firms and thirty members of the London Stock Exchange, and swept away the fortunes of probably thousands of persons, the crash involving also the reputations of many men high in British political and social circles. Startling as was the failure of Wright, it paled before the climax of his suicide by poison within an hour after his conviction on the charge of "fraud of a director" and his condemnation to seven years' penal servitude.

SKILLMAN CHILD FOUND.

Kidnapped Girl Whose Mother Appealed to Mrs. Roosevelt Recovered.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Indianapolis, Feb. 23.—Pauline Skillman, the child who was kidnapped by her father last November and in whose behalf Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt appealed to Mayor Bookwalter, was found to-day in San Francisco, and detectives started to-night to bring the father and child back to this city.

The Skillmans were divorced a year ago, and the father received the privilege of seeing the child once each week. He called one day in November, took the child and immediately disappeared. Mrs. Skillman wrote a letter to Mrs. Roosevelt, asking aid in finding her daughter, and the wife of the President sent the letter to Mayor Bookwalter. Public spirited citizens subscribed liberally to a fund and Pinkerton detectives were employed. Mrs. Skillman has written to Mrs. Roosevelt thanking her for her interest in the child, and the Mayor has telegraphed the news of its recovery.

TO MARRY MISS BUSCH.

Lieutenant Scharrer Gets License—Ceremony Will Occur Thursday.

Los Angeles, Feb. 23.—A marriage license was issued yesterday to Lieutenant Edward Scharrer and Miss Wilhelmina Busch, daughter of Adolphus Busch, the St. Louis brewer. The county offices were closed in honor of Washington's Birthday, but Lieutenant Scharrer looked up the chief deputy county clerk, G. S. Barson, jr., and got the license. The lieutenant gave his age as twenty-eight and that of Miss Busch as twenty-two.

Mr. Busch and his family are now staying at their winter home in Pasadena, where the couple will be married next Thursday.

WORKMEN'S PENSION BILL PASSED

French Deputies Almost Unanimous in Favor of Socialist Measure.

Paris, Feb. 23.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day almost unanimously passed the long debated bill providing for workingmen's pensions. The law provides that the employer, employe and government each contribute to a fund from which the workingman may be pensioned after he is sixty-five years old. This is the chief Socialist measure, and has been opposed on the grounds that it would involve the government in heavy expenditures.

HEPBURN BILL STANDS

TILLMAN IN CHARGE OF IT

Committee Orders Report Without Amendment, Reserving Rights.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Feb. 23.—**Resolved, That the Interstate Commerce Committee report favorably House Bill No. 12,987 as it passed the House of Representatives, it being understood that members of the committee shall have the right to vote as they choose on amendments or offer amendments in the Senate on consideration of the bill.**

This was the resolution adopted to-day by the Senate Committee on Inter-Commerce, by which the Hepburn bill was reported to the Senate by actual vote of 6 to 5. Two Senators, Messrs. Cullom and Carmack, were absent, but their votes being recorded by courtesy, made it 8 to 5.

The action of the committee to-day creates a situation in the Senate which will be one of the most remarkable, legislatively and politically, in the annals of that body. By a vote of 5 to 3 Senator Tillman was directed to deliver the report on the bill. Thus the spectacle will be presented of an administration measure, favored by a Republican President and a Republican Attorney General, adopted by a Republican House, brought into the Senate by a Democrat, and the one Democrat in that body most antagonistic to the President of the United States and to the Republican party.

To-day's vote in the committee, the Democrats declare, took the bill out of the hands of the Republican majority in the committee, and virtually handed it over to the minority. Senator Tillman, who on the floor of the Senate recently said that he was dissatisfied with the Hepburn bill, and that a freight train could be driven through it, will now be in charge of the measure on the floor of the Senate. The bill itself may even be called, when enacted, the Tillman-Hepburn law.

CHANCES FOR "COURT REVIEW."

The Republicans of the Senate who favor the proposed "court review" amendment are much gratified at the action of the committee in reporting the bill subject to the right of amendment in the Senate, and with the specific reservation that the favorable report does not preclude amendment, nor commit the majority Republicans on the committee to unqualified support of the House bill.

The statement was made after the committee adjourned that Senators Elkins, Aldrich, Kean and Crane, who, with Senator Foraker, voted against the report, would favor the bill with the addition of a "court review" amendment. It is said by the pro-amendment Senators that the tactical position of the bill, from their point of view, is entirely favorable, as many Democratic Senators desire to vote for a "court review" amendment. The bill will come into the Senate unhampered by any partisan declaration and not hedged around by party lines. Therefore, they insist, Democratic Senators who believe in the principle of "court review" will feel free to vote for their convictions.

It goes without saying that the fight for "court review" will be waged with great vigor and earnestness by the pro-amendment Senators. It is known that if the "court review" clause should be defeated, several leading Republican members will vote against the measure on its final passage. Once the bill is before the Senate the old fight over the phraseology of the "court review" amendment, which has been waged in committee, will be renewed. Shadings of opinions as to this phraseology are so finely drawn as to presage great difficulty in finding ground on which a majority of the Senate can stand.

When the committee assembled this morning to begin voting on amendments it was found that the Democrats were inclined to report the bill to the Senate without amendment and carry the contest on the "court review" clause to the floor of the Senate. The knowledge that two if not three Democrats were in favor of "court review" led to the conclusion that this action was favored to relieve those Democrats of the embarrassment of seeming to vote with the Republicans against their colleagues.

FIGHT IN THE COMMITTEE.

The crisis came when Senator Dolliver read a telegram from Senator Cullom requesting that he be recorded against all amendments which did not receive unanimous vote in committee and in favor of the Hepburn bill without amendment. The first amendment proposed to be voted on brought up the question of whether Senator Cullom's instructions covered that amendment.

Senator Dolliver said that if the instructions did not apply to that amendment, he knew one proposition they did cover, and that was a motion to report the Hepburn bill without amendment. This he accordingly made. Senator Foraker demurred to this course; he suggested that it was due to the dignity of the Senate not to bring in a bill and say: "Here is the bill the House has sent over, and your committee do not know whether it should pass or should not, so they leave it to the Senate to decide."

A recess was taken for an hour, in which the Democrats conferred among themselves, and the five pro-amendment Republicans went into conference also. Immediately on reassembling it was discovered that the Democrats were united against all amendments and were supported by Senators Dolliver and Clapp, Republicans, with the proxies of Senators Cullom and Carmack. Efforts were made to vote on one or two amendments, but the solid phalanx of Democrats, backed by the two Republicans, barred the way.

It was then that Chairman Elkins declared that there was no use in consuming time, in trying to perfect the bill and suggested that a vote might as well be taken on reporting the unamended bill to the Senate. This was eminently satisfactory to the Democrats and Senators Dolliver and Clapp. The motion to report favorably was amended at the suggestion of Senator Aldrich to reserve the right of all Senators to offer amendments when the bill should come up in the Senate.

The reporting resolution as thus framed was adopted by the affirmative votes of Messrs. Dolliver, Clapp, Tillman, McLaurin, Foster and Newlands, with Senators Carmack and Cullom recorded by proxy. The negative votes were cast by Messrs. Elkins, Aldrich, Foraker, Kean and Crane.

TILLMAN PUT IN CHARGE.

The next step was to decide what Senator should report the bill. Senator Aldrich suggested the chairman of the committee should do it.

"No!" emphatically protested Senator Tillman in his characteristic manner. "A Senator friendly to the bill should report it."

"Why, certainly," assented Senator Aldrich. "I willingly move to substitute the Senator from South Carolina."

A vote was taken on this proposition, and Senators Aldrich, Kean, Foraker, Crane and McLaurin voted in favor of Senator Tillman

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