New-York Tribune.

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Vol. LXV....No. 21,651. To-day, showers. To-morrow, fair; southwesterly winds. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1906. —5 PARTS.SIXTY PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MORE MUTUAL MEN OUT

C. VANDERBILT RESIGNS.

Mr. Fish Refuses Big Offer for Illinois Central Stock.

In addition to the resignation of Effingham B. Morris as a trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, which was announced yesterday, following that of Stuyvesant Fish, the resignations of three more of the trustees are now in the hands of President Peabody. One of these is Cornelius Vanderbilt. Soon after Mr. Fish resigned as a member of the Truesdale committee he received letters from four of the trustees expressing sympathy with his position and offering to act in concert with him. Mr. Morris has followed Mr. Fish out of the company, and Mr. Vanderbilt's resignation will soon be announced. Mr. Vanderbilt is one of the men who have been asked to become members of the Truesdale committee and have refused. In giving his reasons for his resignation Mr. Morris has confined himself to the statement that because of absence from the city he was unable to keep in touch with the affairs of the company and take an active part in its direction. It is known, however, that Mr. Morris is in close touch with Mr. Fish and has been in thorough sympathy with him in the course he has taken. Mr. Fish knew of Mr. Morris's intention of resigning before the latter's letter was sent to the company.

MR. MORRIS'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Morris gives a striking illustration of how the affairs of the Mutual were managed when he says, in speaking of his resignation:

To show how impossible it is for any one living at a distance to know really much about such a company as the Mutual, until the names were brought out in the investigation I did not even know of the existence of Mr. Thebaud, Mr. Raymond, Mr. Fields or Mr. Hamilton. Their names were never mentioned at any board meeting, and I never heard of them or their relations to the company.

The whole trouble in the self-investigation of the Mutual and the situation that has been exposed by the resignation of Mr. Fish and the attack on him through the Illinois Central was precipitated, it is learned, through his refusal to sign a report of the Truesdale committee whitewashing the trustees of the Mutual. This report was prepared before the request was sent to Mr. Cromwell, when he was acting president of the company, for detailed information in regard to the financial relations of the trustees with the company. Mr. Fish was asked to sign the report, and he replied, in effect:

This committee is not a whitewashing committee. It was appointed to investigate and discover if there had been any wrongdoing. While I am convinced that the trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company are honorable men, and I am perfectly willing to sign a paper saying that I think so, I would like to have them first sign a paper saying that they have not been guilty of any of these things in regard to which wholesale charges have been publicly made.

It was after this that the letter was sent to Mr. Cromwell asking him to get statements from the trustees in regard to their financial dealings with the Mutual. This letter was signed by Mr. Truesdale and Mr. Auchincloss as well as Mr. Fish. Subsequently Mr. Peabody, who had become president of the company, refused to furnish the information, and suggested that the committee apply directly to the individual trustees. When this reply was received from Mr. Peabody, Mr. Fish, at the meeting of the Truesdale committee held on February 15, introduced a resolution saying that in compliance with the suggestion made in Mr. Peabody's letter the letter be sent to the individual trustees.

The minutes of the meeting of the Truesdale committee of February 15 last then continue:

The above resolution having been entertained and a vote being had, Mr. Fish voted "Aye," Mr. Truesdale and Mr. Auchincloss voted "No."

Mr. Auchincloss gave as the reason for his vote that he had no objection to sending such a letter when, and if it could be made specific as to any of the trustees, naming him, but was unwilling to send it out to the board as a whole.

Mr. Truesdale objects to the action contemplated by the proposed resolution, as he believes that the inquiries contained in the requisition can and should be more direct and specific, both as to the individuals to whom same should be sent and as to the information requested.

He further believes that this committee, in sending out a "dragnet" inquiry, which in form and substance was prepared for and used by another company, the conditions of which were essentially different, is not conducting its inquiry in manner provided for, nor for the purpose contemplated by the resolutions appointing and empowering it, nor as the committee in the full performance of its duty should do.

The minutes of this meeting are signed by "W. H. Truesdale, chairman"; "John W. Auchincloss" and "Stuyvesant Fish."

MR. FISH THREATENED.

At the meeting of the committee on February 15 Mr. Truesdale and Mr. Auchincloss merely recorded their votes against the resolution. The statement of the reasons for their votes was an afterthought, and was inserted in the minutes later on their written request. The minutes of a subsequent meeting show that on that occasion the minutes of the meeting of February 15 were reread, with the reasons for the votes inserted, and were then adopted as the minutes of the meeting of February 15. These amended minutes were sent to Mr. Fish, with a request that he sign them as a member of the committee, and he did so.

The whitewashing report is still in the hands of the Truesdale committee, waiting until some one shall have been found to take Mr. Fish's place and join Mr. Truesdale and Mr. Auchincloss in signing it. When Mr. Fish refused to sign it and give the trustees a clean bill of health, without a statement from them that they had not joined in any practices charged, the Illinois Central situation was used as a lever to compel him to fall into line. He was threatened with being ousted from the place he has held for many years as head of the Illinois Central system, and coupled with this was an offer to buy him off. The alternative was given to him to submit quietly to the inevitable, to permit the whitewashing report to go through without clamor or disturbance, and step down and out, with millions added to his fortune by the purchase of his Illinois Central holdings at a price far above their market value, or to be thrown out forcibly if he persisted in standing out in the Mutual affair.

Mr. Fish replied that he could not sell his Illinois Central holdings and get out, for that would be selling out the public, nor could he stay and hold his peace, for that would be practising deception on the public by giving his consent to a course of action which he did not believe to be right. He said that he would stay and fight and that they were welcome to throw him out if they could, but he would give them a mighty hard tussle first.

It is reported from Morristown that Richard A. McCurdy and Louis A. Thebaud, his son-in-law, have everything in readiness to start on their European trip next week. All the great store of silverware, including the valuable heirlooms of the McCurdy family and valuable bric-a-brac, was placed in the vaults of the Morristown Trust Company yesterday. The houses of both have been stripped of everything valuable and left in the hands of caretakers until occupants can be found for them. Neither Mr. McCurdy nor Mr. Thebaud, it is said, has any intention of awaiting in this country the out-

Continued on second page.

ARIZONA, CALIFORNIA & MEXICO.

The Sunset Route via Washington. Thence Southern Railway, A. & W., P. W. of Ala., L. & N., Sunset Annex Pullman Drawing-room, Sleeping Car. Leave New York Daily at 4:25 p. m. New York Offices, 271 & 1,185 B'way.—Advt.

FLORIDA—PINEHURST—CAMDEN.

Seaboard Air Line, shortest route. Seaboard Florida Limited, handsomest and quickest train. Office 1,185 Broadway.—Advt.

BIG THEFT CHARGED.

CONFIDENTIAL MAN GONE.

Portuondo Tobacco People Say Cashier Took $40,000.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Philadelphia, Feb. 24.—The police of this city are searching for José Maestre, cashier of the Juan F. Portuondo Cigar Manufacturing Company, at No. 1,110 to 1,116 Samson-st., who, they say, disappeared with $40,000 of the firm's money raised on forged checks, about ten days ago. General Nunez, Governor of Havana Province, senior member of the firm, in response to an urgent cable dispatch from Mr. Portuondo, arrived here from Havana a few days ago to assist, if possible, in the recovery of the money. He left New-York to-day for Cuba by way of Florida. No trace, however, has been found of the embezzling cashier.

Both the police and Mr. Portuondo are reticent about the details of the $40,000 theft.

Maestre, who is said to be about thirty-five years old and unmarried, had been in the employ of the Portuondo company for several years and was a steady man without any known bad habits. He is of Cuban parentage. He had the absolute confidence of his employers.

Although General Nunez's mission here was solely in connection with the alleged robbery, it was barren of any results so far as the recovery of the $40,000 or the apprehension of the missing cashier is concerned.

Mr. Portuondo will go to New-York Monday to engage a private detective agency to aid in the search of the missing maestre. The Juan F. Portuondo Cigar Manufacturing Company, besides having one of the largest factories of its kind in Philadelphia, is also a large importer of leaf tobacco from Cuba.

General Emilio Nunez formerly lived in this city, and during the revolution in Cuba, from 1895 to 1898, was connected with the junta. He managed the fitting of filibustering expeditions, and as a result of his patriotic activity was arrested by the federal authorities for violating the neutrality laws.

During the Presidential campaign in Cuba last fall General Nunez was mentioned as a possible candidate for the Presidency.

POISONED BY FLOWERS.

Rear Admiral Clark's Wife Infected While in Cuba.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Fort Monroe, Va., Feb. 24.—The United States army transport Sumner, with the Santiago Battlefield Commission and a large party of army and navy officers on board, landed here this morning, disembarking the Washington contingent. The cruise will end on landing at New-York early to-morrow morning.

Mrs. Charles E. Clark, wife of Rear Admiral Clark, who was severely poisoned by picking Cuban flowers while inspecting Morro Castle, at the entrance of Santiago Harbor, was removed to the Hotel Chamberlain, where she will remain until fully recovered. Colonel Webb C. Hayes, of New-York, who was also poisoned by the dangerous flower, and Captain P. C. Fanntheroy, the transport's surgeon, who was infected by the poison while attending the others, have entirely recovered.

Not satisfied with unveiling half a dozen battle monuments to those who had fallen in Cuba, the party had a last unveiling off Diamond Shoals Lightship yesterday afternoon. It was an imitation fronze tablet to Admirals Clark and Higginson, a tribute from the army for the consolation given during the several periods of general seasickness. Mrs. A. L. Mills, wife of the superintendent at West Point, unveiled this tablet, which was mounted on the hurricane deck, and there was an appropriate concert by the artillery band which accompanied the expedition.

The officers all speak most enthusiastically of their reception at Santiago and Havana. Most of them had not been in Cuba since the American troops evacuated, and were surprised at the strides which the Cubans had made toward self-government.

TELLS OF BIG FRAUDS.

Fraternal Orders Bad as Companies, Says Assemblyman Salomon.

Assemblyman Jacob E. Salomon of the 33d Assembly District, a member of the Assembly Insurance Committee, who has introduced a resolution in Albany for the investigation of fraternal orders in this State, said yesterday that he was actuated by the knowledge that the officers of two orders had been unfaithful to their trust. He said:

I am a member of one of these. In the one instance the board of directors of a fraternal order embezzled $250,000, and in the other an officer, it was discovered, had been guilty of peculations amounting to nearly $50,000.

Neither order would make public these thefts because of the bad effect it would have on them. The first did not occur in this State, but the other happened right in this city. I am not at liberty at this time to make known the names of these fraternal orders. If my resolution is adopted by the legislature, and I think it will be, then they will be made public.

To cover up the theft of the $50,000 referred to by Assemblyman Salomon, the order attempted to make up the amount by assessing the members. The plan was abandoned, however, when the Assemblyman threatened, as a member, to bring legal proceedings.

Mr. Salomon said regarding his resolution:

I have received many letters since my resolution was introduced from members of fraternal orders, who express their anxiety over the solvency of their orders and saying that they hope an investigation will be held.

There are thousands of men in this State who are paying money into orders which are not entirely solvent who can afford it much less than persons who are paying large premiums on policies in life insurance companies.

An investigation would disclose a startling condition of affairs existing in these organizations, no less sensational than those brought out by the inquiry into insurance company methods.

JUDGE HARGIS INDICTED.

Breathitt County Grand Jury Holds Four Other Feudists.

Jackson, Ky., Feb. 24.—The Breathitt County Grand Jury returned indictments to-day against County Judge James Hargis, Edward Callahan, B. F. French, John Smith and John Abner, charging murder and accessory to the same, in the death of James B. Marcum here two years ago.

State Senator Alexander Hargis was exonerated by the jury. Judge Hargis and Callahan are named as the principals and Smith and Abner as accessories before the fact. Marcum was killed in the feudal troubles. He was shot down at the court house door.

DEWEY'S COMMUNION WINES

Comply with the Pure Food Laws. H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 138 Fulton St., New York.—Advt.

FLORIDA, CUBA & NASSAU.

Southern's Palm Limited the best to Florida. Daily, except Sunday, 12:55 p. m. Two other fast trains daily. Through Sleeping and Dining Car service on all trains. New York Offices, 271 and 1,185 B'way.—Advt.

MR. AND MRS. W. K. VANDERBILT, JR.
Who were attacked by a mob at Pontedera, Italy.

VANDERBILTS MOBBED.

MOTOR CAR HITS A BOY.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K., Jr., Attacked at Pontedera, Italy.

Florence, Feb. 24.—The detention of Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, jr., at Pontedera yesterday was due to a much more serious incident than was indicated in the first dispatches. It now appears that Mr. Vanderbilt and his chauffeur were mobbed, that the former drew a revolver and that both Mr. Vanderbilt and the chauffeur were arrested and taken to the police station. Mrs. Vanderbilt was escorted to the best hotel in the place.

Mr. Vanderbilt's automobile, it appears, was not going at excessive speed, but when turning a sharp street corner in Pontedera it ran down a child, a boy about five years old, and injured him about the head. The boy's face was covered with blood. The automobile, which was stopped as soon as its occupants noticed the accident, was surrounded by a crowd of excited people, who berated its occupants. In the excitement the report spread that the child was dead, and the townspeople became so enraged that they attacked the chauffeur. Matters reached a critical stage, and Mr. Vanderbilt, believing that the lives of the party were in danger, drew a revolver. Before he could use the weapon several men jumped into the automobile, disarmed Mr. Vanderbilt and kicked and cuffed him.

By this time the police had become aware that something unusual was happening, and a party of gendarmes hurried to the scene to protect the automobilists. Owing to the fury of the people the officers took the Vanderbilt party into a neighboring shop for safety. There they were immediately besieged by the crowd, the most violent of the people urging their companions to take summary vengeance on the travellers. The shop was owned by a relative of the injured boy, which did not tend to calm the feelings of the mob.

An officer of gendarmes with reinforcements arrived on the scene, and after the townspeople were somewhat calmed succeeded in rescuing the travellers, who were taken to the police station, a crowd of shouting people following them. The leaders protested vigorously against the alleged carelessness of the automobilists, and said that it was time to put a stop to such incidents, involving loss of life, which were constantly becoming more frequent.

Mr. Vanderbilt and the chauffeur were detained at the police station, under arrest, and Mrs. Vanderbilt, to whom every attention possible was shown, was escorted to the best hotel in Pontedera.

This morning doctors visited Adolfo Butini, the boy who was injured by the automobile. Grave complications, it was said, might arise.

Through the American consular authorities Mr. Vanderbilt obtained a lawyer, who applied for his client's provisional release. This is always granted in similar cases, but can be refused when the offender is a foreigner or when it is suspected that he may flee from justice. If the child does not die or is not permanently disabled the punishment may be imprisonment for three months and a fine of $200, in addition to a fine for carrying a revolver without permission. It is believed that, considering the extenuating circumstances, Mr. Vanderbilt may be sentenced to pay a fine.

The father of the injured child, when asked if he wished to bring suit against Mr. Vanderbilt, not only refused to do so, but also declined to accept the indemnity due him under the law. Thereupon the judge granted Mr. Vanderbilt provisional liberty, and, accompanied by Mrs. Vanderbilt, he left for Pisa. Before departing Mr. Vanderbilt gave $40 to the local hospital.

Pontedera is a town of about 13,000 inhabitants, about fourteen miles from Pisa, at the confluence of the Era and Arno, where a road through the beautiful valley of the Era to Volterra diverges.

INJURIES NOT SERIOUS.

Mr. Vanderbilt Sends Reassuring Telegram to Paris.

[Special by French Cable to The New-York Tribune.]
(Copyright, 1906, by The Tribune Association.)

Paris, Feb. 24.—W. K. Vanderbilt, jr., and his wife left Monte Carlo on Tuesday in their 38-horsepower Mercedes. A telegram received in Paris from Mr. Vanderbilt this evening, dated Pontedera, says that his injuries from the crowd are not at all serious. C. I. B.

W. K. Vanderbilt, jr., was one of America's pioneer automobilists as far as the use of the modern high-powered self-propelled vehicle is concerner. Being of a mechanical turn of mind, he readily took to the gasolene car, the complicated mechanism of which had no terrors for him. Perhaps his greatest renown as a automobilist came to him from the ownership and use of the machine nicknamed the White Ghost. This was a Mercedes car, painted white, and at the time of its purchase was one of the highest powered cars on the market.

Mr. Vanderbilt has always been a general favorite with automobilists, and he has merited their esteem by his unfailing good nature and modesty. Many tales have been related of him, how he has worked over his own cars until he looked more like the mechanic of the establishment than that individual himself. Though he was noted for fast driving, he has the name of being one of the most skilful and careful drivers in the world.

In racing his name is as widely known abroad as

Continued on second page.

CALIFORNIA TOURS.

The Southern Railway offers its second High Class Tour via Washington-Sunset Route to and through California and return, leaving Washington March 8, including two days at New-Orleans, one day at San Antonio, one day El Paso for Juarez, Old Mexico, principal points in California, Salt Lake, Colorado, covering 29 days, under personal escort. Cost, including expenses, $365; $285; $220; according to tour selected. Offices 1—271—349—1185 Broadway.—Advt.

TWO CARS LEAP BANKS

THREE DIE, MANY HURT.

Accidents on Same Line Within a Short Time and Distance.

Pittsburg, Feb. 24.—Thirty-two persons were injured, three fatally, this evening in two separate streetcar wrecks on the Milvale and Etna division of the Pittsburg Railways Company.

The first accident occurred near Bennett, Penn., a few miles above this city. An electric car carrying thirty passengers jumped the track and went over a 45-foot embankment, painfully injuring a majority of the passengers.

The second accident occurred on the same division, just a mile below the scene of the first accident and only twenty minutes later. There were seventeen passengers on the second car, which also left the tracks, going over a 15-foot embankment, badly cutting and bruising the occupants.

Nearly all the passengers on both cars were hurt. Thirty-two are known to have sustained severe injuries, while three are expected to die. No cause can be assigned for the two wrecks, unless the frost, coming out of the ground as a result of the warm weather, affected the roadbed, causing the rails to spread.

COUNT HUNTS ELOPERS.

Attorney-Nobleman Marries Countess, Makes Will—Dodges Duellist.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

New-Haven, Conn., Feb. 24.—Threatened with instant death on sight by Count de Caverly, of St. Cloud, France, because he ran away with the Countess de Caverly, Charles L. Gerth, an attorney of this city, fled to Philadelphia to-night, leaving behind him a will in case he should die at the hands of the Frenchman.

According to the police Gerth is really Baron von Ponickau, heir to a German estate, and was a horsecar conductor in Newark when he met the Countess de Caverly a year ago. The two were married at the Bellevue-Stratford, in Philadelphia, last Tuesday afternoon, according to reports, although the countess is conducting a divorce suit against her husband in the New-Jersey courts. They came to this city and stayed at the Hotel Davenport with Mr. Gerth's mother.

To-day Gerth received a letter from New-York from Count de Caverly, who had come over on hearing of his wife's infatuation. The letter read:

I am in New-Haven, on the trail of you and my wife. Beware! I will kill you on sight!

On receipt of this letter Gerth informed the police and asked permission to carry a revolver until he could leave town. He bought and loaded a revolver, and then went to his room at the hotel and made his will. Then he wrote a letter to the German Foreign Office, with a note to the hotel clerk instructing him to forward the letter if he was suddenly killed. Then he took the Washington express for Philadelphia, where the Countess de Caverly is said to be staying.

The police are still looking for the count, who is said to be a noted French duellist, but late tonight had not located him.

During the Franco-German War, according to Gerth's law partners, his family displeased the throne by the attitude they took, and after peace had been declared the family estates were taken out of the direct line of descent and given to a cousin, it being ordered that they should not revert to the direct line of descent for two generations. The title and family estates are now held by an aged relative, after whose death, it is said, they will revert to Gerth as the direct heir.

JAIL FOR E. F. SHEPARD.

French Ministry Affirms Sentence in Motor Car Case.

Paris, Feb. 24.—The Ministry of Justice has acted adversely on the application of the American authorities for executive clemency in the case of Elliott F. Shepard, of New-York, grandson of the late W. H. Vanderbilt. Mr. Shepard was sentenced on October 26 to three months' imprisonment and $120 fine and to pay $4,000 damages to the parents of Madeline Marduel, who was killed by Mr. Shepard's automobile at St. Ouen on April 24 last. The fine and indemnity were paid, but the application sought to waive the imprisonment. Further efforts in this direction will be made, but the French government's action is considered final.

A. M. Archer, American agent for the Hotchkiss automobile, for which Mr. Shepard acted as salesman, told a Tribune reporter that Mr. Shepard was not in Cuba, as was reported, but should now be in Paris, where he has a fine home.

"He sailed on the Savoie for France last week," Mr. Archer said, "and should now be in Paris." The Savoie docked at Havre on Washington's Birthday. It is likely, then, that Mr. Shepard was acquainted with the finding of the Ministry shortly after the official announcement was made. Mr. Archer does not regard the matter seriously; in fact, he is of the opinion that Mr. Shepard will not serve a day of the sentence imposed.

"The French law is different from American law," he said. "Mr. Shepard will remain in Paris and be prepared to answer when he is summoned. The affair may drag on until another Ministry comes in. Then it may be dropped altogether, or can be taken up if the new Ministry so desires."

Mr. Shepard was a conspicuous figure at the recent automobile show at the 69th Regiment Armory.

FAST SERVICE TO MEXICO.

The New York Central Lines have a fast service to Mexico via St. Louis, which shortens the time between New York and the City of Mexico several hours. See New York Central ticket agents for particulars.—Advt.

ATTEMPT TO DYNAMITE.

THREE STRIKERS HELD.

Woman Frustrates Alleged Plot to Wreck Post & McCord Building.

A squad of nine detective sergeants from Police Headquarters late last night frustrated what they declare was a plot to dynamite a building being constructed by Post & McCord at Nos. 304 and 306 East 23d-st. Three ironworkers, two of whom are said to be walking delegates of the Structural Ironworkers' Union, were locked up on suspicion, the detectives alleging that they were about to set off twenty pounds of dynamite when they were caught. One of the men put up a desperate fight with a blackjack, but was cowed by a levelled revolver.

Late yesterday afternoon Inspector McLaughlin received a letter from a Mrs. Betts, of No. 894 2d-ave., informing him that the ironworkers who, some months ago, struck on the Post & McCord buildings, were planning to dynamite the 23d-st. building, which was badly damaged by a dynamite explosion six or seven weeks ago. Inspector McLaughlin immediately assigned Detective Sergeant Dunn and nine men from the Central Office, with instructions to follow three men, who, Mrs. Betts declared, would meet at 23d-st. and 3d-ave., preparatory to visiting the building and setting off the dynamite.

The detectives were scattered along 3d-ave. from 22d to 24th st., and shortly before 9 o'clock witnessed the meeting of the three iron workers, one of whom came out of a house at No. 405 East 24th-st., carrying a satchel, and at 3d-ave. and 23d-st., the appointed place, was joined by two others. The three men proceeded to 23d-st., walking slowly to the ferry. In a sand pile midway between the ferryhouse and the recreation pier they buried the satchel, after taking from it a package.

One of the men, Thomas Wier, of No. 405 East 24th-st., who had charge of the dynamite walked to 2d-ave. and then retraced his steps, followed by the other two, until he came to the Post & McCord building. There he took his stand, loitering on the sidewalk and acting as if he were waiting for somebody.

Another of the ironworkers, Charles Moran, of No. 62 Nelson-st., Jersey City, entered the tenement house at No. 394 2d-ave., the yard of which faces on the rear of the Post & McCord building. The third man, John Guthrie, of No. 316 7th-st., Jersey City, walked boldly into the new building, the detectives allege, to see that the coast was clear and that nobody was in sight.

The nine detectives, who wore disguises, some having made up as ironworkers and others as laborers, watched every move of the three men. Detective Sergeant Dunn had instructions from Inspector McLaughlin to get the men "with the goods on," but not to let the plans be carried too far.

When Guthrie emerged from the building after his inspection he spoke a few hurried words to Wier, who gave him the package and he reentered the building. Moran, who was on watch in the yard of No. 394 2d-ave., was about to give the signal that everything was all right when two detectives pounced upon him. He tried to shout a warning to his companions and drew a blackjack from his pocket. For several minutes a lively fight was in progress, until one of the detectives drew his revolver and threatened to kill him if he didn't submit.

Almost simultaneously Moran and Wier were grabbed by the detectives. They started to put up a battle, but were subdued in short order and the handcuffs were placed on their wrists. All three were finally landed in cells in Police Headquarters.

The package, containing twenty pounds of dynamite, with a long fuse attached, was found on Guthrie. The police sent the explosive to the Bureau of Combustibles at Fire Headquarters.

Investigation at the sand pile where the satchel was buried revealed another package of dynamite, about fifteen pounds in weight, and also with a fuse attached. This also was sent to the bureau.

OPERATORS MAKE OFFER.

Proposition To Bituminous Miners To Restore Scale of 1904.

Pittsburg, Feb. 24.—"The Pittsburg Dispatch" will say to-morrow that the coal operators of the bituminous fields have presented a proposition to the miners restoring the scale of 1903-'04. This will be an increase of 5.55 per cent. The operators also request a modification of the demands for an advance of 12½ per cent and ask that the new contract be for two or three years. If the United Mine Workers accept the compromise proposition over one hundred and fifty thousand coal diggers in the four competitive States, including Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana, and about one hundred thousand union men in the Southwestern States will receive an advance in wages.

President John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, was apprised of the turn of affairs in New-York to-day, and he immediately flashed back the pleasant news to his personal friends in Pittsburg.

The national executive board will hold a meeting early in March at Indianapolis, when the members will be formally told of the changed attitude of the operators. A convention of miners or the submitting of the subject to a referendum vote will follow.

It would cost the United Mine Workers approximately $200,000 to hold another convention, and the referendum system will likely be utilized to settle the matter.

SUPPOSED HEIR LOST.

Comes to Get Fortune Left by Woman He Helped.

According to information received by the police yesterday, Frederick Clifford Dorway, a Canadian who came here a month ago to get a bequest of $150,000, left to him in gratitude by a woman he had once assisted, has disappeared.

The romance opened in the winter of 1893, near a little town on the Ontario and Western Railway. Frederick Clifford Dorway was a telegraph operator and station agent. At the time of a wreck near his station he found an old woman only partly dressed and wrapped his coat around her. The old woman said: "My name is Mrs. James, of New-York, and some day you will hear of me."

Shortly afterward Dorway was promoted and finally became division superintendent. Last Christmas he got a letter from a Kansas lawyer stating that Mrs. James had died and left $150,000 to him.

On January 20 Dorway started for the legacy. He told his wife to address letters to him at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. On January 26 a man answering his description called at the hotel for letters. On the following day two letters came for him, but they were never called for.

The Surrogate's Court has no knowledge of "Mrs. James" or Dorway.

SPEER'S WINES, PASSAIC, N. J.

Oldest and finest in America. Free delivery in New York and Brooklyn. Write for price list.—Advt.

NO RATE BILL DELAY.

SO OPPOSITION SAYS.

Plan to Put Hepburn Measure Ahead—Senator Tillman's Views.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Feb. 24.—Republican Senators who are opposed to the Hepburn bill in its present form declared to-day with emphasis that their opposition to it would not lead to efforts to delay the perfecting of the measure and the vote in the Senate. They will use the right to offer amendments, which was reserved in committee yesterday, but will not carry discussion of those amendments to an unreasonable length.

They will meet in conference Monday morning to map out a course of action contemplating taking up the bill at an early date. It will be made the unfinished business of the Senate if that course is practicable, so that as soon as Senators have prepared their arguments on the various amendments which they have in mind, whatever business may then be pending will be laid aside and the actual consideration of the bill begun.

It is deemed altogether improbable that the Democrats will be able to reach an agreement among themselves to shut off all efforts at amendment in the Senate. It is true that some Democratic politicians in the Senate take the ground that it would be good party politics to rush this bill through in the form in which it came from the House. But this argument does not appeal to several other Democrats, who contend that the legislation is of such importance as to place it beyond the pale of mere partisan effort.

Moreover, several Democrats have amendments which they are very anxious to have incorporated in the bill. Prominent among them is Senator Tillman, who is in charge of the measure from now on. Senator Tillman is deeply interested in an amendment to prohibit the coal roads from owning or controlling coal mines. His interest in this proposition was manifested in the resolution which he recently put through the Senate calling for investigation of the coal carrying railroads by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

SENTIMENT FOR AMENDMENT.

It was said this afternoon on the authority of such Republicans as Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, and Senator Elkins, of West Virginia, that there would be no serious opposition to Senator Tillman's amendment. It is realized by these Senators that the sentiment in both Senate and House is overwhelmingly in favor of the prohibition contemplated. Both Senator Aldrich and Senator Elkins have expressed themselves as in favor of it. It will probably be two or three weeks before the real contest over the rate bill comes on in the Senate. It seems assured now that there will necessarily be a long debate over the measure, although not in the nature of filibustering.

House and Senate leaders were convinced this afternoon that the proposed early adjournment of Congress is rendered unlikely by the situation in the Senate. Speaker Cannon had hoped that Congress would get away by May 15, but it seems to be doubtful whether the rate bill can be put through in time to afford opportunity for consideration of other contested measures and adjournment so early.

"Of course," said Senator Tillman to-day, in commenting on the bill, "the first thing to do is to discover and incorporate in the bill the amendments necessary to perfect it. There was no opportunity in the House of Representatives to amend the bill, and there are two very essential amendments needed to make the law at all adequate. One is the strongest possible prohibition of the ownership and control by public carriers of the articles to be shipped over their lines to the exclusion of private owners. In other words, the railroads have a tendency to deal in some of the commodities that it was supposed they would handle only in the capacity of shippers. This applies principally to the coal business. They should also be required to make connections with spur lines or contributory lines and supply them with cars, and not block them.

"CAN TRUST COMMISSION."

"The question of adding to the provision now in the bill for a judicial review of the findings of the Interstate Commerce Commission," continued Mr. Tillman, "should be approached very cautiously. In the first place, a decision of the commission has the same standing as an act of Congress. No court would undertake to nullify an act of Congress pending an appeal unless it should take a high handed course. I can see no reason why a decision of the commission should be set aside pending an appeal in the courts. Any proposition to set aside such a decision pending action by the courts will receive the strongest opposition I can give it, for one. No one seeks, and certainly I do not, to deny the railroads the right to appeal to the courts. If a rate is established that threatens the confiscation of their property of course they will have a right to go into the courts for protection.

"But, for one, I am not inclined to accord to the members of the Interstate Commerce Commission any less patriotism or good judgment than is accorded to the judges on the bench. They, in both instances, are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and I think one can be trusted as well as the other. I do not fear that this commission is going to establish rates that will be confiscatory, and I think we will be able to trust the commission."

"Your relation toward this legislation will probably lead to frequent conferences with the President," was suggested.

The Senator meditated a moment and replied:

"The President's views are well understood. He has expressed himself very fully in his message and in interviews. The newspapers have not spared any opportunity to announce what they suppose have been his views on this subject. Therefore, there is no further need for anybody to get his views, and he has been very free to communicate his views to Congress whenever he has seen fit to do so."

"Do you take the view that this railroad legislation is a Democratic measure, now that it has been reported by a majority of Democrats on the committee and by a Democratic Senator?"

"It is a non-partisan measure," replied Senator Tillman. "It is neither Republican nor Democratic, but it can no longer be called a Republican measure."

PRESIDENT NOT CAST DOWN.

The selection of Senator Tillman as rate bill manager in the Senate did not create the consternation at the White House that some of the President's critics believed would result. The President received a large number of Congressional callers to-day, and one and all reported on emerging from his office that he was in excellent spirits. Among those who called to consult with the President regarding rate legislation were Senators Clapp and Dolliver, Speaker

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