MAY PROBE HIGHER UP.

JURY FIXING SCANDAL.

Influential Men Want Whole Question Thoroughly Investigated.

It began to look yesterday as if the investigation into the jury fixing scandal, in which employes of the New-York City Railway Company are alleged to have been mixed up for several years, might be carried in the direction of the men "higher up." More men of influence are becoming interested in the developments and are anxious to see the whole question of tampering with juries thoroughly probed.

Judge Seabury of the City Court has begun an investigation into the alleged confession of William H. Tillinghast that for several years he had been acting as a "fake" juror in the interests of the railway corporation and that he had been paid for these services. Tillinghast is said to have repeated his confession to Judge Seabury on Friday afternoon. Stanley S. Bagg, who is said to have acted as a "go-between" between the railway and Tillinghast, was subpœnaed to appear for examination before Judge Seabury yesterday. He did not appear, and a detective has been detailed to look for him. A number of subpœnas will be served on investigators, former investigators and lawyers in the employ of the railway to-morrow. Judge Seabury is understood to be looking for the lawyers who are said to have been responsible for the frauds perpetrated on the courts. A. Edward Woodruff is acting as counsel. With him is associated Henry M. Stevenson.

Although the arrest of Tillinghast on Friday was not on the charges that Mr. Woodruff and others have been trying to get the District Attorney to take up, yet it is believed to have been immediately due to the knowledge that Judge Seabury had started to investigate the man's career. He was followed from Judge Seabury's chambers to his home and arrested there. The charge against him is that he impersonated a man named Henderson, who had been summoned for jury duty, and got excused for two days by Judge O'Dwyer. It is a misdemeanor to deceive a judge to aid a juror to escape his duty. Tillinghast is said to have admitted the truth of the charge to Assistant District Attorney Lockwood, but yesterday, in the Centre-st. court, he waived examination and was held for trial under $500 bail.

In response to a suggestion from Howard Townsend, chairman of the grievance committee of the Bar Association, that some effort be made by that body to find out what the relations of a certain clerk in one of the parts of the city court were with Tillinghast at the time he was acting as a "fake" juror, Mr. Woodruff has declared that he does not believe "your efforts or mine should be directed against such small game, while those responsible for what the clerk you refer to did and also responsible for what their subordinates have done to pervert justice are left alone." He adds that the game the Bar Association has done any gunning for during the last twenty years has been small. Declaring that he objects to "star chamber" proceedings, he repeats his offer to give his facts in the jury fixing scandal before the entire association, if Mr. Quackenbush, counsel of the New-York City Railway Company, will promise to be present to give his side of the case.

Mr. Woodruff has sent a resolution to Albany providing for a joint legislative committee to inquire into "the truthfulness of the charges that have been made in respect to the existence of an organized system on the part of the street railway companies of New-York to corrupt the jury box and prevent the proper administration of justice."

Referring to the arrest of Tillinghast on the comparatively unimportant charge of having represented himself as another man in order to get the latter off from jury duty, Mr. Woodruff said yesterday:

"It looks like a cuttlefish making a great commotion in order to darken the situation and conceal somebody else who is getting away. Or, it may be an effort to get Tillinghast away where he cannot testify against others."

At least two actions have been begun to have judgments for the New-York City Railway Company in cases where Tillinghast acted as juror set aside. The plaintiffs, who allege that they were deprived of their rights on account of the connection of Tillinghast with the railway, will seek new trials. It is believed that a number of similar actions will be started.

The case of a tailor, who is said to have "repeated" as a juror much in the manner that Tillinghast did, is now under investigation. It is said that he received the patronage of many of the investigators of the company, but repeatedly swore in court that he knew no one connected with the road.

J. Noble Hayes, who was counsel for the Laws' Delay Commission, in a statement said yesterday he was in favor of a legislative investigation of "jury fixing" by railroad corporations, "if it is made broad enough to cover the whole field of accident litigation, which, as it is now conducted, is, in my judgment, one of the crying evils of the time." As to the Tillinghast confession he said: "What these revelations disclosed, if anything, is not an isolated instance of corruption, but a system of corruption which could not have been practsed without some high officials' knowledge of it, for the chief disbursing officer of this company, if it follows the practice of other street railroad companies in this respect, makes his disbursements to the investigating department upon itemized statements and vouchers furnished him."

Jury fixing and the manufacture of evidence, he says, are mere details of the thoroughly organized system of defence which street railroads have established.

FOR WORLD'S HIGHEST R. R. BRIDGE.

Will Cross Royal Gorge, 2,800 Feet Above Denver and Rio Grande Structure.

Denver, Feb. 24.—The highest railroad bridge in the world will be built across the top of the famous Royal Gorge, near Cañon City, Col. It will be 2,800 feet above the hanging bridge of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad—so high in the air that the roaring of the Arkansas River below will not be heard and the powerful stream will look like a thread of silver.

The structure will be erected in connection with the plans of a citizen of San José, Cal., to establish an interurban system of electric railways in Fremont County from Cañon City to Florence and the top of Royal Gorge. Construction will begin on March 1, and it is expected that the line to the top of the Royal Gorge will be in operation some time this summer.

TO INCREASE PREFERRED STOCK.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Company will be held on March 30 to authorize an increase in the preferred stock from $7,000,000 to $7,500,000, and to authorize an issue of $1,000,000 6 per cent fifty year collateral trust purchase money bonds, of which $400,000 will be placed on the market at once. A syndicate has agreed to take $400,000 of the bonds, less 2½ per cent commission, and $200,000 of the preferred stock. For $1,000 a stockholder will have the privilege of buying $1,000 in 6 per cent bonds and $500 in new preferred stock.

FOR SUNDAY DINERS OUT.

The Hotel Empire, Broadway and 63d-st.; Peverley's, Broadway and 76th-st.; the St. Denis Hotel, Broadway and 11th-st., and Shanley's restaurants, in Broadway and 6th-ave., offer tempting dishes for the diners out on Sunday. The Empire serves a table d'hote dinner from 5:30 to 8:30 p. m. to-day, as does also the St. Denis, with music and wine. Peverley's and Shanley's restaurants are always ready to entertain their guests with dainty dishes, music and wines.

WHO BEHEADED CHARLES I?

The mysterious masked man who beheaded Charles I remains our British analogue for the Man with the Iron Mask. Lilly, the lying astrologer, denounced Cornet Joyce at the Restoration, but Joyce on the fatal Thirtieth of January was not in favor with Cromwell. The parish register of Whitechapel records the burial in 1649 of Richard Brandon, the common hangman, and opposite the entry a contemporary hand wrote that "he cut off the head of Charles the First." Brandon himself asserted that "they made him do it for thirty pounds," with which he drank himself to death.—(Dundee Advertiser.

MAY CONTEST ELECTION.

Dr. Leys, Whom Mrs. Mackay Defeated, Contemplates Action.

If Dr. Peter D. Leys, of Roslyn, whom Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay defeated at the polls last August for school director, has his way the ballot box will be reopened.

"I have only feelings of regard for Mrs. Mackay," the doctor said yesterday, "but feel, however, that she was elected by foreign born persons who had not been naturalized. I do not mean that all who voted for her were such, but enough of such persons voted for her to elect her. The ballot box has never been opened. It may yet be. I have hesitated in taking action which seems my duty simply because the motive might be misconstrued."

Dr. Leys is a venerable army surgeon, who served on the school board for a quarter of a century. Mrs. Mackay, when acquainted with her opponent's charge, said: "I know nothing about it."

HIGGINS NOT AFTER SENATORSHIP.

Albany, Feb. 24.—"I have no ambition in that direction," said Governor Higgins to-day when asked concerning a publication that his election to the United States Senate is a part of a programme of reorganization of the Republican party in this State.

DIRECT NOMINATION SUCCEEDS.

Chicago, Feb. 24.—The new Illinois primary law, by which candidates for office are voted for by the people instead of being nominated in party caucuses, was tried in Chicago to-day for the first time, and proved a decided success. There were less trouble and fewer complaints than in previous primaries under the old system, only two inconsequential fights occurring during the day.

BLAST REBOUNDS FROM GRANITE.

Fireman Says Hard Stratum Caused Recent Terminal Upheaval.

The fireman stationed permanently at the excavation for the Pennsylvania Railroad terminal reported yesterday to George E. Murray, Superintendent of the Bureau of Combustibles, that the explosion Friday afternoon, which injured several persons, was not the fault of the contractors. The fireman, Edward I. Smith, says that the disastrous effects of the explosion were caused by the rock formation, and not by neglect of any precautions on the part of the blasters. When the dynamite exploded in the big hole, Broadway, 7th-ave., 33d-st. and 34th-st. were showered with splintered rock.

This explosion is the last of a long series, all of which were more or less dangerous to people living within several blocks. In addition to those which have become known to the public, many have occurred which never have become known publicly, the injured being rushed away. It is seldom that the result of any accident leaks out except when some of the general public is injured. The police, time and again, have been refused information when reports of accidents have been circulated.

According to the report made by Smith, the top layer of rock where the blast occurred is unusually soft for twenty feet. Beneath this is an extremely hard stratum of granite. The bores for the blasts were made in the softer rock. Thirty-one inch and a half sticks of dynamite, weighing twenty-seven pounds, were placed in five holes about twenty feet deep. The force of exploded dynamite is downward and outward, but the softer rock offered so much less resistance that almost the entire force developed by the dynamite explosions was exerted upward.

EMPTY BAGS EXPLODE ON SHIP.

Had Contained Saltpetre—Lifeboat Shattered and Men Hurled Across Deck.

Two men were hurled fifteen feet across the deck of the four masted steel ship Thistlebank, at Erie Basin yesterday, by the explosion of a deckload of empty bags which had contained saltpetre. The men were not seriously injured, but the fire which followed the explosion damaged the ship to the extent of about $800. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

The Thistlebank, in command of Captain Parry, brought a cargo of saltpetre to Savannah, Ga., from Iquique. After discharging the cargo the bags were packed in the hold. The ship arrived here February 12. The bags were removed from the hold yesterday to make room for cargo, and were piled on deck. Laths and small boards were put on top of the bags, and when the explosion came the wood soon caught fire. The fireboat, Seth Low, which was close by, quickly extinguished the flames.

The men knocked down by the explosion were Chief Officer Smedley and Third Officer Linquist. When picked up by the men who were on the pier, the officers were spattered from head to foot with a coating that resembled white paint. Linquist, who was standing within twenty feet of the bags, was badly burned about the head. Smedley said the only warning he had was a sizzling sound, which he noticed a few seconds before the explosion occurred. The ship was badly shaken by the concussion. The lifeboat, which hung over the bags on the port quarter, was blown to bits.

ANTI-BOND INJUNCTION VACATED.

Louis Seitz Loses Case Against Controller Metz.

Justice Burr, in the Supreme Court, yesterday handed down an order vacating the injunction recently obtained by Louis Seitz against Controller Metz in the case of the proposed $20,000,000 bond issue. Justice Burr says in his opinion that the plaintiff could not succeed in his action, and for that reason vacated the injunction.

After reviewing the case the opinion says:

Plaintiff brings this action to restrain the Controller from issuing and delivering such stock to the purchasers at the said sale on the ground that his act in doing so would be an illegal official act. To succeed in this action the plaintiff must establish one of two things—either that the act of the defendant is an illegal official act, in the sense that it is an act in violation of some statutory provision respecting the same, or that it is an act entirely unauthorized; or, failing in this, he must establish that the act complained of is fraudulent. So long as there is no evidence of bad faith or a corrupt or a fraudulent motive his action is not reviewable here.

NEW 5TH-AVE. STORE TO OPEN.

S. Rothschild & Co.'s Building, Eight Stories High, for Women's Clothing.

S. Rothschild & Co. will open their new building, at 5th-ave. and 36th-st., on Tuesday, with an exhibit of women's clothing. The establishment will be an advanced type of the specialized store devoted to women's outer apparel.

The building is eight stories high. It is to be occupied exclusively by Rothschild & Co. The company desires to have the public make a personal inspection of its spring costumes for all occasions, suits for street dress and calling; coats for street, evening and carriage wear, and waists and skirts, which will be on exhibition day and night.

RYAN HERE TO SETTLE UNION FIGHT.

Ironworkers' President Says Employers Can't Fill Places of Strikers.

President Ryan of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Ironworkers came to the city last evening to try and straighten out the fight between the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union and the Allied Iron Association. He said it was now for the other unions in the building trades to decide as to whether the housesmiths should work on the open shop basis.

"It is all nonsense to say that the employers can fill the places of the strikers," he said. "All the good men are in the union. This is a fight which concerns all organized labor. I was out West, and came here after getting a dispatch from a large contractor asking if the housesmiths' trouble could not be settled. The George A. Fuller Company has just settled with the housesmiths on one of its buildings in Chicago, where work was tied up for months."

A conciliation committee appointed at a conference of representatives of all the building trades unions held in Brevoort Hall on February 10, to try to get the old and new unions in line to support the housesmiths, will hold a meeting this week to report progress. It is intended, if this can be done, to make a demand on the employers about April 1 for recognition of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union, with the alternative of a sympathetic strike of all the other trades.

WHALING CITY DEAD.

A NEW NEW-BEDFORD.

Great Ships Lie Rotting, While Cotton Mills Bring Wealth.

New-Bedford, Mass., Feb. 24 (Special).—When the report came from the Arctic this winter that the ships of the whaling fleet, with a large number of New-Bedford officers and men on board, were nipped in the ice, an epidemic of sympathy for their relatives and friends here immediately started in the papers of neighboring cities. For two reasons the objects of this compassion strongly objected to it. The first is that few people here thought that the crews were in any extraordinary danger, and the second and greatest is that nearly all the papers persisted in referring to this as "the Whaling City," a name New-Bedford has been trying for years to live down.

It is not any lack of regard for the hardy sailors who made her name known on every sea that causes the city to take this attitude. It is rather that she is prouder of her leading place in the manufacture of cotton goods. Second only to Fall River in the number of spindles operated, and maintaining a steady growth of at least one new mill a year, her people claim recognition further than that accruing from a bygone industry.

Few cities in this country, the people say, have seen their one great occupation gradually die away almost to a standstill, remain in that state for a while, and then forge to the front in an altogether different sort of activity, in the score of years that it has taken this town to accomplish the feat. In these two decades her population has jumped from 33,000 to 75,000, a record equalled by no other city in Massachusetts.

Of the great fleet of four hundred whalers that sought the valuable oil and bone, only about twenty remain to-day. Two or three of these, with their massive planks and their trying out frames and vats, may be seen tied up at the wharves on a visit to the waterfront. But thousands of the inhabitants of the city have never seen one, and would not know what it was if they did. Most of them, however, do know how to weave or spin, work which may not be so poetical as whaling, but upon which the city now depends for her prosperity.

In many ways the industrial romance of New-Bedford is unusual. So gradual was the change from lance to loom, from steering oar to spindle, from barrel to bale, that it has been for comparatively a short time that the people of New-Bedford themselves have realized the extent of the transformation. Almost before they were aware of it, the waterfront was lined with mills, the smoke from whose fires drifted daily through the bare rigging of the few old hulks of whalers rotting at the docks.

For twenty years and more the youth of America have gained from their geographies the meagre information that New-Bedford, once the leading whaling port in the world, is now interested in cotton manufacturing, although she retains her whaling interests to a large extent. That, however, failed to give the impression of New-Bedford as it really is, and small wonder, therefore, that the New-Bedford man journeying from home was always asked about whaling and the experiences of whale ships sailing from his city. People were somewhat surprised that the smell of oil did not still cling to his garments, and if he, being one of the younger generation, should declare that he had never been on board a whaling vessel in his life, and had never seen a whaler come in from a voyage, laden with oil and bone, he was set down as little less than a liar.

In 1857 the whaling industry of New-Bedford had reached its highest point. At that time its fleet was worth more than $12,000,000, and required 10,000 seamen. Then came the Civil War and the discovery of mineral oils. The effect of the former might have been overcome had petroleum and its products remained in the background, but there could be no competition with the cheaper substitute for illuminating purposes, and the whale fishery received its death blow. The consequences of the war gave the falling industry another push on its downward path. In the 60's thirty whaling vessels were captured by the rebel cruisers. The ships and cargoes were burned, causing a loss to New-Bedford men of $1,500,000.

From that time on the activities of the city's capitalists took a different direction. Dwight Perry, a Fairhaven man, perhaps foreseeing something of the stupendous future of the cotton industry of America, appealed to the late Joseph Grinnell, of this city, for his aid and influence in starting a mill. Mr. Grinnell, who represented this district in Congress at the time, at first favored establishing the factory in the South. But as he considered the subject he became satisfied that this was not the better plan.

Meeting the pioneer manufacturer soon after their conversation, Mr. Grinnell asked: "Why not locate this mill in New-Bedford?" and then answered the question by insisting that it must be in New-Bedford if he was to aid it. Thus it happened that the Wamsutta mill was built in the city whose chief thought had been of fitting whale ships. But with the decision to build a cotton mill here the work was only begun. It was not easy to obtain subscriptions to the capital stock, though the total amount was only $160,000.

The original subscription list, short as it is, reveals something of the doubt with which the plan was regarded. Most of the subscriptions were for small amounts, evidently "to help the thing along," out of friendship for the projectors.

But the scheme went through, and the capital was increased from time to time, until now it is $7,000,000. It was the success of this enterprise that inspired the building of the other mills that followed it. To-day there are forty-two cotton mills, employing 20,000 operatives and capitalized at nearly $25,000,000, besides a number of other manufacturing concerns. All are prosperous at the present time, having been undisturbed by labor or other serious disturbances for several years, and New-Bedford feels that they give her a right to a later title than that of "the Whaling City."

NASSAU-ST. JEWELLER BANKRUPT.

Herman Gattle Fails for $197,041—Assets $132,829—Discharge Sought.

Herman Gattle, who formerly conducted a jewelry business at No. 65 Nassau-st., filed a schedule in bankruptcy yesterday showing an indebtedness of $197,041, with assets of $132,829. In 1903 Mr Gattle made a general assignment, and long litigation followed, which resulted in the assets being turned over to a receiver. These were sold and the creditors paid pro rata. A discharge in bankruptcy is now desired.

Among other things, the bankrupt states that jewelry which cost $88,064 was pawned by him for $30,335. The schedule states that Herman Levy, of No. 65 Nassau-st., during an illness of the bankrupt, got a great part of the stock, including three large diamond pendants given to Gattle on memorandum by Tannenbaum & Co., and valued at $50,000.

The principal creditors, according to the schedule, are L. Tannenbaum, Nassau-st. and Maiden Lane, $19,639; Importers and Traders' Bank, $20,232, secured by assigned notes of customers; Wallach & Schiele, No. 65 Nassau-st., $20,751, secured by assigned notes, and a second claim of $9,038, unsecured; Herman Levy, No. 65 Nassau-st., $10,092, secured by assigned notes; Mercantile National Bank, $7,418, secured by assigned notes; State Bank, $6,998, also secured by notes; Leo Goldsmith, No. 21 Maiden Lane, $6,197.

The bankrupt also schedules a considerable amount of personal indebtedness, including $130 to the Marlborough Hotel for board. Gattle also owes Frank Tyack, of Reading, Penn., as agent, on accommodation paper $5,000, and $6,665 to E. W. Dayton on similar notes.

PASTOR SCARES ITALIANS WITH GUN.

Laborers Annoyed Bronx Minister by Throwing Bricks Down Parsonage Chimney.

The Rev. George J. Ketner, pastor of the Church of the Reformation, at Jennings-st. and Wilkins-ave., The Bronx, adopted strenuous measures to stop a gang of Italians from dropping bricks on the roof of the parsonage yesterday. A five story tenement house is being built next door, and the laborers have thought it a good joke to annoy Mr. Ketner. They threw bricks down the chimney, which resulted in almost smothering Mrs. Ketner and an infant child. Bricks and pieces of mortar were hurled at the minister as he passed between the church and the house. To his gentle warnings the Italians only grinned.

Every man on the job now keeps away from Mr. Ketner's side of the premises. The pastor was a missionary in West Virginia, and learned to handle firearms. He keeps a pistol in the house for emergencies. Finding his warnings were of no avail he got the pistol and went after the laborers.

"I want you fellows to understand I am not to be imposed on any more. Don't throw any bricks my way again," he told them.

Mr. Ketner is well known in The Bronx. He helped build his own church by doing some of the carpenter work and gas fitting.

QUANAH PARKER AND THE INDIANS.

Chief Quanah Parker of the Comanches visited the office of "The Cache Register one day this week and delivered himself of the following: "The Indians are now citizens of the United States; have to pay taxes, just as the white man, and should settle down and go to work like their white brethren and tend their crops. Great many Indians borrow money; go to red store and lose it playing cards. I try to stop it. Some listen to me. Others go on and lose all. The Indians can now buy booze. Pretty bad! Pretty bad!" In response to numerous inquiries coming in concerning his health the old chief says: "Tell them I am good for fifty more years."—(Kansas City Journal.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

BREAKING ALL RECORDS.

Foreign Trade for the Year Likely to Exceed $3,000,000,000.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Feb. 24.—The foreign commerce of the United States in the first seven months of the current fiscal year amounted to $1,752,421,330, or an average of $250,000,000 a month in that period. Should it continue at this rate in the remainder of the year, the total foreign commerce for the fiscal year 1906 would exceed $3,000,000,000, a figure which has not been reached in any previous year in the history of our foreign trade. This increase, which is shown by figures just issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor through its bureau of statistics, occurs in both imports and exports, but more especially in exports.

In the seven months ending with January, imports have increased $70,000,000 over the corresponding months of the preceding fiscal year, and exports have increased $155,000,000. Imports in the seven months ending with January, 1906, were $695,764,566, against $625,914,513 in the corresponding months of last year, and exports were valued at $1,056,656,764, against $901,190,026 in the same months of last year. This gives a larger total of imports, and a much larger total of exports than in the same months of any preceding year. Imports, which had never touched $100,000,000 in a single month prior to 1905, except on one or two occasions as a result of prospective tariff changes, exceeded that sum in six of the twelve months ending with January; while exports exceeded $100,000,00 in each of the twelve months, and in December lacked but a few thousand dollars of touching the $200,000,000 line. The increase in importations occurs chiefly in manufacturers' materials and finished manufactures, while the increase in exportations occurs chiefly in agricultural products and manufactures.

A feature of especial interest in the export record is the marked increase which has developed in the last few months in the exportation of breadstuffs and provisions. The value of breadstuffs exported in January amounted to over $26,000,000, and in December to a like sum, which is a larger value of breadstuffs exported than in any month since August, 1901. This marked increase in the exportation of breadstuffs occurs in corn, wheat and wheat flour, wheat exports in the month of January being over 4,000,000 bushels, against 250,000 bushels in January of the preceding year; flour 1,250,000 barrels, against 500,000 in January, 1905, while corn exports increased from 16,000,000 bushels in January, 1905, to 27,000,000 in January of the present year.

January also shows a marked increase in the exportation of provisions, under which term are included meats and dairy products, the total for that month being $24,000,000, against $17,000,000 in January of last year. For the seven months ending with January provisions showed a total exportation of $134,000,000, against $108,000,000 for the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Cotton for January shows a marked decline as compared with January, 1905, the quantity being 335,000,000 pounds, against 419,000,000 in January of last year, though the value for January, 1906, is practically $39,000,000, against $30,500,000 in January, 1905, the export price of cotton in January of the present year having been 11.6 cents, as compared with 7.3 cents in January of the preceding year.

The total exports of breadstuffs in December, 1905, and January, 1906, were practically two and one-half times as great as in the corresponding months of the preceding fiscal year. Provisions also show a marked increase in exports in December, 1905, and January, 1906, the total for those two months being more than $40,000,000, against $27,000,000 in the corresponding months of the preceding fiscal year.

The increase in exports of breadstuffs and provisions is widely distributed, but seems to be especially marked in the exports to the United Kingdom. Details of the January exports by articles have not yet been announced by the bureau of statistics, but for the month of December there was an increase of a little more than $2,000,000 in the exports of corn to the United Kingdom, of a little more than $1,500,000 to Germany, about $500,000 to The Netherlands, and nearly $1,000,000 to other countries of Europe, as compared with December of the preceding year. In wheat the increase to the United Kingdom in December, 1905, compared with December, 1904, was more than $2,000,000; to France, more than $1,000,000, and to Germany a little more than $500,000. In wheat flour the increase to the United Kingdom was $2,000,000, to Germany about $100,000, and to other European countries less than $500,000. In meats the increase was also more strongly marked in the case of the United Kingdom than in that of any other country. Canned beef shows an increase to the United Kingdom of about $225,000 ,and to Germany about $1,000; salted or pickled beef to the United Kingdom an increase of about $20,000, and to Germany about $223,000; bacon to the United Kingdom an increase of about $628,000, and to Germany $170,000; pork to the United Kingdom, an increase of about $325,000, and to Germany, $37,000. In lard the increase to Germany is larger than to any other country, being, in December, 1905, $1,000,000 in excess of December, 1904, while the increase to all other parts of the world combined in that period was a little more than $1,000,000.

The increase in exports to the United Kingdom in December, 1905, as compared with December of the preceding year, was $24,000,000; to Germany, $6,000,000; to The Netherlands, $3,000,000; to Italy, $2,000,000; to Belgium, $2,500,000, and to France, $4,500,000.

ELECTRIC PLANT IN INDIA.

American to Equip Station to Develop the Cashmere Valley.

Americans will supply the equipment for a hydro-electric plant to furnish power for a railroad system and commercial enterprises in the Cashmere Valley, in Northern India. Ten million dollars will be expended. The plant will be situated on the Jhelum River, which is capable of developing 100,000 horsepower. A railway will be built the entire length of the valley—180 miles. The Jhelum River will be deepened to prevent annual floods. One hundred thousand acres of rice land wil be reclaimed, and various cities will be supplied with power.

The Cashmere Valley is full of factories, and here the famous Kashmir shawls are woven. Few outsiders have been allowed to enter the valley, which is over a mile above the sea level.

The government is independent under a Maharajah, whose annual tribute to the British government is one horse, twelve shawl goats and three pairs of Cashmere shawls.

In the powerhouses will be installed twelve 1,000-kilowatt generators, built by the General Electric Company, which will be connected with water turbines. The contract stipulates that no piece of machinery packed shall weigh more than four tons, for the reason that there is two hundred miles of road transportation, including a lift over a mountain 8,000 feet high. Bullock carts, the capacity of which is five tons, will transport the machinery. The first notable American project in electrical development in India was at Cauvery Falls, where a 12,000-horsepower plant was installed, to transmit power to the Mysore gold fields.

NERESHEIMER ESTATE SOLD.

The Neresheimer estate, on the shore of Little Neck Bay, at Bayside, has been purchased by Charles Meyer, a son of Cord Meyer, as a country home. Mr. Meyer bought thirty-three acres, with a frontage of nearly one thousand feet on the bay. The property is conveyed to his wife, Sarah Levitt Meyer, and the purchaser gives two mortgages, one, for $90,000, to Cord and Christian Meyer, and the other, for $45,000, to Annie C. Meyer. The estate is considered to be one of the most attractive on the north shore of Long Island, and so soon as alterations can be made to the house the new owners will occupy it.

MRS. CORTELYOU RECEIVES THIMBLE.

Hempstead, Long Island, Feb. 24.—Mrs. George B. Cortelyou, wife of the Postmaster General is to receive a gold thimble left her by her aunt, Mrs. Anna D. Hinds, who died on February 5, leaving an estate valued at about $5,000. Most of the estate goes to the brother and sister of the testator. Several other nieces and nephews of the dead woman were remembered in the will.

NEARLY LYNCHES INDIAN

Mob, Thinking Him Negro, Would Punish Marriage to White Girl.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Wilmington, Del., Feb. 24.—A mob of several thousand persons late to-night forced Cæsar A. Taylor, an Indian herb doctor, to flee from this city to save his life, saying he was a negro and should not have married a white woman. He was accompanied by his wife, seventeen years old, whom he married in Philadelphia last Tuesday. The pair went to Philadelphia on a Baltimore and Ohio railroad train.

The mob, which last night bombarded Taylor's home here, renewed the attack with vigor to-night. Chief of Police Black and a squad of policemen rescued him and were followed to the police station by the mob. The chief then told Taylor to leave the city or he would be killed. The express train leaving here at 11 o'clock was flagged several squares below the station and the couple went aboard. The mob was outwitted, most of its members going to the Pennsylvania railroad station.

A man named Henry C. Jones, who forced an entrance into Taylor's home, was arrested to-night, armed with a long piece of rope. It is believed that he intended to lynch Taylor. Jones was released.

TO FREE MRS. OSBORN.

Sheriff's Jury and Commissioners Declare Woman Sane.

Mrs. Penelope Deuel Osborn, who owns property valued at $200,000, was declared sane by a Sheriff's jury and three Supreme Court commissioners at White Plains yesterday. She has been in a sanatorium for five years. She will be discharged from the asylum just as soon as an order is signed by Justice Keogh confirming the findings of the commission. Mrs. Osborn obtained her freedom through the petition made by her husband, Victor M. Osborn, who had H. T. Slosson and Isaac W. Goodhue get a writ of habeas corpus for her production in court.

The jury was out only an hour. Thirteen of the fifteen pronounced her sane. Under the law only twelve jurors had to agree.

The People's Trust Company, of Brooklyn, has been in charge of Mrs. Osborn's estate. E. T. Hodgskin, of Brooklyn, appeared for the company and Sidney Lowell represented the committee of her estate and several cousins who fought to keep her in the asylum, saying that she was insane.

Not an expert was called. The defence relied entirely on the impression made by Mrs. Osborn before the jury while she was testifying, and it was mainly due to her good memory and the easy manner in which she answered questions that she was given her freedom. Opposing counsel called seven doctors, all of whom declared that Mrs. Osborn was unsound in mind.

When Mrs. Osborn was originally committed to the sanatorium it was said that she was in love with President McKinley, but when she was asked about this she replied:

"That is all foolishness. Why should I have been in love with McKinley?"

Dr. W. B. Pritchard, of Manhattan, testified that when he examined Mrs. Osborn on February 17 she told him she had been committed to the asylum to save her husband's life, as she feared he would be assassinated.

When Mrs. Osborn had been declared sane she said to her lawyers: "Thank God for that decision! I am glad to have my liberty once more."

LONG LOST VESSEL IN.

Steamer Tossed About Fifty-four Days Without Coal.

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 24.—The little Alaskan Dora, of the Northwestern Steamship Company's line, which has been missing for upward of fifty-four days and was given up for lost with all on board, limped into Port Angelus, Wash., yesterday, having gone two thousand miles out of her course, and after one of the most remarkable experiences on record in the Pacific Ocean. The Dora was blown out to sea in a fierce gale from the entrance to Cold Bay on New Year's eve, and had since been buffeted about in mid-ocean by storm, with no coal on board. She made port with sail. All on board were well and had plenty to eat.

BLACK HAND WARNS PHYSICIAN.

Italian Doctor Ordered to Deliver $5,000 Under Pain of Death.

Dr. Joseph Lepante, a well known Italian physician who has an office at No. 230 Grand-st., Manhattan, and lives at No. 2,421 83d-st., Bath Beach, received a letter signed "Black Hand," yesterday, in which he was ordered to give up $5,000 when the writer met him and said "Duty."

This is the third letter Dr. Lepante has received in five months, all three, apparently, being written by the same hand. "Duty" was to be the word of warning, and Dr. Lepante was to be killed instantly if he refused the sum named, and his family later. Dr. Lepante said last night that he had turned the letters over to Detective Petrosino. He says he has no fears. He has a wife and four children.

GATES LOSES $15,000 AT FARO; SMILES.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Memphis, Feb. 24.—Going from roulette tables in Hot Springs, Ark., John W. Gates tackled faro in the Arkansas Club rooms, and in less than eight minutes lost $15,000, recently. The average of his losses was more than $2,000 a minute, for he won a turn or two. No money was in sight at any time during the play, Mr. Gates's nod going with the dealer. At the wind-up he gave a check and walked out smiling.

FOR DIRECT SENATE ELECTIONS.

Des Moines, Iowa, Feb. 24.—After five hours' debate, more acrimonious and personal than any heard for years in the Iowa Legislature, the Senate adopted the Lewis resolution yesterday, authorizing Governor Cummins to call a convention of representatives of the several States of the Union in July to devise means to make amendment to the federal Constitution so that United States Senators may be elected by the people, instead of by the legislatures.

FISCHOFF SALE ENDS.

Seventy-two Paintings Bring $59,920 on Last Day.

For seventy-two pointings $59,920 was realized yesterday at the second and last night's sale in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria of pictures from the collection of Eugene Fischoff, of Paris. The total amount realized was $127,840. The sale, which was conducted by James P. Silo, was well attended, and the bidding was spirited.

The highest price was $11,550, paid by J. B. Wilson, agent, for "Marquise de Balleroy and Her Children," by F. H. Drouais. The first bid was $1,000. "On the River Stour," by Constable, was knocked down to the Blakeslee Galleries at $8,700; "Lady Cavendish," by Hoppner, to E. Gimpel at $4,000; "The Rescue," by Boucher, to D. V. Nicholson for $3,300, and "Mrs. Siddons," by Sir Thomas Lawrence, to H. D. Babcock for $2,550. Other sales follow:

A. F. Ullman, "Ideal Head," H. Rondel....825
J. McAuley, "Portrait of a Lady," George Henry Harlow....[illegible]
H. B. Smith, "An Ideal," Edouard Zier....[illegible]
G. W. Cane, "Portrait of Lady Middleton," Sir Godfrey Kneller....[illegible]
J. A. Cole, "Crab Fisher," G. Merle....[illegible]
Mrs. B. Motley, "The Seine at Vernon," Camille H. Delpy....[illegible]
J. S. Ulman, "Pack of Dogs," A. de Gesne....[illegible]
C. S. Phillips, "Catching Butterflies," H. Heilbuth....[illegible]
H. D. Babcock, "The Experts," A. Lesrel....[illegible]
H. D. Toplitz, "General Hoche's Soldiers," Charles Balay....[illegible]
T. Geritz, "The New Dress," Luis Jiminez....[illegible]
Dr. J. A. Cole, "Discretion Better Than Valor," Alfred Dedreux....[illegible]
V. Harris, "The Seine at Night," Fritz Thaulow....[illegible]
J. H. Charlton, "Dressing for the Masked Ball," R. de Madrazo....[illegible]
J. B. Mitchell, "The Shepherdess and Her Flock," Aimé Perret....1,150
E. R. Ladew, "A Parisian Beauty," A. Bellet....[illegible]
H. D. Babcock, "Lady Bennington," Sir William Beechey, R. A....[illegible]
A. W. Forbes, "La Pavane," Gustave Jacquet....[illegible]
J. A. Coles, "Sheep and Lamb," Constant Troyon....[illegible]
E. Thalmann, "Village Gossips," F. Wheatley....[illegible]
E. Gimpel, "The Betrothal," Alessandro Allori (called Bronzino)....[illegible]
H. D. Babcock, "Lady in White Dress," Richard Cosway, R. A....[illegible]
T. M. Raborg, "Mme. de Bonneval," Antoine Vestier....[illegible]
C. McAllister, "Comtesse de Beaumont," Pierre Mignard....[illegible]
D. V. Hutchinson, "Portrait of Two Young Ladies," Sir Peter Lely....[illegible]
J. M. Winkler, "A Titled Lady of Delft," Jan A. Van Ravesteyn....[illegible]
———, "Vicomtesse de Boisfort," Antoine Vestier....[illegible]
H. D. Toplitz, "A Parisian Beauty," Edouard Zier....[illegible]
D. V. Hutchinson, "Portrait of Lady Leigh," Paul Van Somer....[illegible]
D. V. Hutchinson, "Portrait of Sir Francis Leigh," Paul Van Somer....[illegible]
W. S. Peckham, "Portrait of Mrs. Fitzherbert," Richard Cosway, R. A....1,100
J. A. Cole, "Hebe and the Eagle of Jove," Henry Howard, R. A....775
T. M. Raborg, "Portrait of Mlle. de Lorge," Antoine Vestier....[illegible]
T. M. Raborg, "The Letter," Asensio Julia....[illegible]
E. O'Reilly, "Lord Heathfield of Gibraltar," Attr. Sir Joshua Reynolds, P. R. A....[illegible]
Major Shee, "Earl of Dorset," Sir Peter Lely....[illegible]
C. Pfizer, "Sweethearts," Jean Louis Demarne....[illegible]
W. P. Eno, "The Young Princess," Paulus Moreelse....[illegible]

TRY TO LYNCH MURDERER.

Crowd Offers Violence to Italian Who Killed Man.

Washington, Penn., Feb. 24.—Roland McCloud, a well known young man of this city, was shot and instantly killed to-night by Santo Paurero, an Italian, who narrowly escaped being lynched by an enraged crowd which gathered following the murder. The killing resulted from alleged insulting remarks which young men are said to have addressed to the Italian, who was escorting his two sisters through the Washington Fair Grounds. The Italian suddenly turned, and fired five shots into the crowd, hitting McCloud twice, one bullet passing through the heart and causing instant death. A rush was made for Paurero, but Justice of the Peace George H. Charlton and Patrolman Ross Leonard held the mob at bay until the arrival of a squad of policemen. Paurero was then hurried to the jail and locked up.

C. W. CHAPIN'S MOTOR CAR ATTACHED.

New-Yorker Sued for $5,000 for Accident in Honolulu.

Honolulu, Feb. 24.—The automobile of C. W. Chapin, of New-York, was attached to-day in a suit brought by W. C. Weedon, of Honolulu, for $5,000 personal damages. Mr. Weedon says that while he was riding in Kapiolani Park, on February 7, Mr. Chapin's machine, driven by Mrs. Chapin, struck him, inflicting serious injuries. The attachment was immediately released, a bond being given by New-York bankers.

Chester W. Chapin lives at Lebanon Lake, N. Y. He is president and a director of the Central New-England Railway Company, at No. 1 Broadway. Mr. Chapin is a member of the Metropolitan and the New-York Athletic clubs, the New-York Yacht Club, the Seawanhaka Yacht Club, the Corinthian Yacht Club, of Philadelphia, the Larchmont Yacht Club, and the Suburban Riding and Driving Club.

SUICIDE'S GOLDEN SPOIL FOUND.

Workman Unearths $20,000 in Old House—Stolen Years Ago.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Pittsburg, Feb. 24.—While razing an old frame house in Larimer-ave. this afternoon an Italian workman unearthed a worm-eaten cigar box, in which was found $20,000 in gold coin and bank notes.

Years ago the house had been occupied by J. H. Nolan, cashier for a lumber company. Fifteen years ago a shortage of $20,000 was found in his accounts, and he committed suicide in the house which is being razed. It is believed that he hid the money, and then, seized with melancholy, killed himself without revealing its hiding place. The lumber company will try to obtain possession of it.

"THE CHURCH BUILDER" SERIOUSLY ILL.

Paterson, N. J., Feb. 24 (Special).—Dean McNulty, known as "the church builder," and famous for his crusades against saloonkeepers who do business on Sundays, is dangerously ill with pneumonia at St. John's rectory. He has been confined to his room for three days, and, owing to his advanced age, it is feared that he cannot survive the attack.

LABOR MEN APPEAL TO PRESIDENT.

Chicago, Feb. 24.—Labor men in Chicago yesterday appealed to President Roosevelt to veto the Urgent Deficiency bill passed by Congress, which abolishes the eight hour work day on the Panama Canal. The names of President John Fitzpatrick and Secretary E. N. Nockels of the Chicago Federation of Labor were signed to a telegram sent to Washington.

OFFERINGS AT THE STORES.

FOR FULLER DETAILS CONSULT THE ADVERTISEMENTS IN TO-DAY'S ISSUE.

R. H. MACY & CO., Broadway and 6th-ave., will hold a special clearance sale this week of dress fabrics, display and sale of 50,000 yards of spring silks of various colors, laces, women's waists, china and glassware. For Tuesday they announce a special sale of various silks, semi-made robes, art embroidery, art wares of marbles, bronzes, clocks, etc., various rugs, carpets and agate nickel-steel ware.

HEARN, West 14th-st., calls attention to a special clearance, to last three days, of new silks, dress goods, embroideries, millinery, wash fabrics, decorative fabrics, laces and ribbons and suits and waists, blankets and various rugs.

BONWIT, TELLER & CO., West 23d-st., announce a special sale this week of tailored suits for women and misses, gowns, separate coats, waists and coats. There will also be on sale mulls, laces, embroidered linens and coat suits. They also call attention to their spring covert jackets and black broadcloth coats.

SIMPSON-CRAWFORD COMPANY, 6th-ave. and 18th-st., announce for to-morrow a special display and sale of women's spring suits, English top-coats, silk and cotton wash fabrics and an annual February sale of hosiery.

HACKETT, CARHART & CO., Broadway and 13th-st., make a special offer this week of suits for women and misses, and a special sale of tourist coats.

STERN BROTHERS, West 23d-st., begin to-morrow with a special sale of tailor made walking suits, colored dress fabrics, women's underwear, cotton dress goods, laces, misses' and girls' apparel and boys' and young men's clothing.

SIEGEL-COOPER COMPANY, 6th-ave., between 18th and 19th sts., have prepared a special sale for this week of dress materials of spring fabrics.

LORD & TAYLOR, Broadway and 20th-st., 5th-ave. and 19th-st., announce a special sale this week of broadcloth suits and white Japanese silk waists.

ARNHEIM, Broadway and 9th-st., will have on exhibition this week one hundred styles of worsteds in silver grays; they also offer a special sale of suits.

B. ALTMAN & CO., 19th-st. and 6th-ave., are prepared to submit estimates and designs for the fitting of summer cottages, such as hangings, drapery and upholstery materials. They also call attention to a sale this week of millinery, needlework, engraved and cut glassware, and women's blouses. On Tuesday there will be a special sale of various blouses and colored silk fabrics.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Broadway and 19th-st., are to have a special sale this week of drygoods, carpets and upholstery, various silks, gowns, jackets and wash dress materials.

BEST & CO., West 23d-st., call attention to an exhibition and sale this week of infants' wear of dresses and coats and numerous other things for baby's comfort.

A. D. MATTHEWS' SONS, Brooklyn, offer a special sale this week of furniture, linoleum, carpets and linen suitings.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS, Brooklyn, lay stress on a special sale this week of waists and silk and wool eoliennes.