of New Jersey and whose were the brains behind the scheme. Mr. Tilford thought the plan must have been contrived by the accountants in the employ of the twenty subsidiary corporations. He could not be brought to admit outright that the distribution of dividends in the years from 1892 to 1899 had been practically the same as under the old trust agreement of 1882-'92.

CONTROL OF TEXAS COMPANIES.

When Mr. Kellogg switched his queries to the present control of Standard Oil over companies in Texas, Mr. Tilford became noticeably irritated. The government's attorney did bring out that H. C. Folger is employed in the manufacturing department of the Standard of New Jersey and that C. N. Payne is connected with the corporation's pipe line companies. Both of these men have offices at No. 26 Broadway, and, as C. M. Pratt said on Tuesday, they are identified in the public mind with the control of the Corsicana Refining Company, which does business in Texas. Mr. Tilford could not remember that this company had ever been discussed at a meeting of the board of directors of the New Jersey corporation, but he admitted that he understood that the new Waters-Pierce Oil Company had been formed to get around the Texas laws.

"Do you not know," asked Mr. Kellogg, "that the State of Texas would not allow any company controlled by the Standard of New Jersey to do business within its borders?"

"I have heard doubts expressed on the subject," came the sharp rejoinder of the witness.

"Isn't that the reason why the Corsicana Refining Company is in the hands of H. C. Folger and C. N. Payne?" asked Mr. Kellogg.

Mr Tilford looked blank and added that he did not know. Mr. Tilford did know President Bayne of the Seaboard National Bank and had heard of the Security Oil Company of Texas, but his testimony did not give further enlightenment to Mr. Kellogg as to the connection between the bank president, the Texas Oil Company and the Standard of New Jersey.

Mr. Kellogg said after the hearing yesterday that he considered that the government had gone forward in proving that there had been no material change in control or methods of the twenty subsidiary corporations of the original trust during the regime of the liquidating trustees.

The books and records, about which the Standard Oil witnesses seemed to know so little, have been found, according to Mr. Kellogg. Several expert accountants are now going over them, and the length of the hearing here will depend largely on what is found in them. It will probably be another fortnight before all the witnesses desired in this jurisdiction are queried as to what they know about Standard Oil affairs and transactions during the last twenty-five years.

ORIGINAL AGREEMENT UP TO-DAY.

Mr. Kellogg will endeavor to introduce at to-day's session the original trust agreement, made on January 2, 1882, which is entered in the government's bill of complaint. By the agreement all the stockholders of fourteen leading companies in the oil business and part of the stockholders in twenty-six other corporations were joined with another class of partners, including some forty individuals or trustees, in an agreement to pool interests to get control of the oil industry and to suppress competition in it.

It was provided in the agreement that the interests of the subscribing shareholders in the various companies should be turned over to Standard Oil companies to be formed in the states of Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. In return for these shares, stocks, etc., certificates were to be prepared by the nine trustees showing the interest of each beneficiary in the trust. These were to be of the par value of $100 and to be known as Standard Oil trust certificates. Practically complete supervision over the business and financial management of the combination was assigned to the trustees. The first board consisted of John D. Rockefeller, William Rockefeller, Oliver H. Payne, John D. Archbold, J. A. Bostwick, Henry M. Flagler, W. G. Warden, Charles Pratt and Benjamin Brewster.

The signers of the agreement, who turned over all their interests in the forty or more companies which made the nucleus of the original trust were Benjamin Brewster, John D. Archbold, J. A. Bostwick, Charles Pratt, Henry H. Rogers, H. A. Pratt, C. M. Pratt, D. M. Harkness, trustee; D. M. Harkness, T. C. Bushnell, W. C. Andrews, Charles F. G. Hays, William T. Wardwell, William H. Macy, estate Josiah Macy, jr., William H. Macy, jr., executor; William H. Macy, jr., A. M. McGregor, J. N. Camden, Julia H. York, by B. H. Y.; O. H. Payne, George F. Chester, trustee; M. B. Keith, trustee; H. M. Flagler, John D. Rockefeller, William Rockefeller, J. J. Vandegrift, Mrs. H. M. Flagler, by H. M. Flagler; A. J. Pouch, O. B. Jennings, W. O. Thompson, S. V. Harkness, John Huntington, Lida K. Arter, H. M. Hanna, George W. Chapin, H. M. Hanna, attorney in fact; Louise C. Wheaton, by H. M. Flagler; O. H. Payne, trustee; Charles Lockhart, Joseph L. Warden, Henry L. Davis, W. G. Warden, Warden, Frew & Co., D. Bushnell, H. A. Hutchins, and George H. Vilas, trustee.

"JACK" SIMPKINS IN ALASKA.

Companion of Harry Orchard Disappears When Recognized in Juneau.

Seattle, Sept. 19.—"Jack" Simpkins, who was desired as a witnes for the prosecution in the recent trial of William D. Haywood, and for whose arrest a reward was offered by the State of Idaho, was recognized by several persons on the streets of Juneau, Alaska, a few nights ago. He disappeared as soon as he heard that he had been recognized.

Simpkins had been a companion of Harry Orchard, who was the leading witness for the prosecution against Haywood. It is said that he was in Caldwell at the time of the explosion of the bomb that killed former Governor Steunenburg.

OPERATION FOR DOROTHY RUSSELL.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Cincinnati, Sept. 19.—Miss Dorothy Russell, daughter of Lillian Russell, who came here with the "White Hen" company, is seriously ill at her hotel and will be taken to a hospital to-morrow to be operated on for peritonitis. The physicians thing that under favorable circumstances she may be able to leave the hospital in a week.

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HUGHES GREETS 15,000

SPEAKS AT DRYDEN FAIR.

Against Shiftlessness in Conducting Government of State.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Cortland, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Fifteen thousand persons, the largest crowd which ever attended the town fair at Dryden, greeted Governor Hughes to-day. Many windows and trees were adorned with portraits of the Chief Executive. He was whirled in and out of Dryden in a big automobile. Many leading Republicans of Ithaca came over with a brass band on a special train to hear him speak. His progress to the fair grounds was accompanied by two brass bands, and a young man in red and blue cowboy costume rode on horseback. One of the most interesting parts of the Governor's address was this ejaculation:

"Would that every officeholder might be taken up on a high place and see this state of New York and its people and look into their lives, that he might appreciate the great responsibility for which almighty God will hold him accountable."

The Governor pleaded not only for an honest administration of public trusts, but an intelligent administration of them. Officeholders, he declared, should have the special knowledge as well as the moral character properly to perform their duties.

After spending last night at Binghamton the Governor and his party came to this city, where they were met by Congressman John W. Dwight.

The Governor was entertained at luncheon at the home of Mr. Dwight. An informal reception followed the luncheon. At the Dryden fair Governor Hughes said, in part:

But, my friends, the equal interest which you have in common with me at this particular moment is this—that the government of the State of New York shall be run for the benefit of the people, without any one using the state's power for his own advantage. We are a great industrial state, and we are also a great agricultural state. We have great opportunities in commerce, but I have found on the farms and in the factories and in the offices and in the banks and in the railroad offices and in every branch of the business of the state the same alert American citizens. And I tell you, make no mistake about it, that as long as we have that sort of spirit which animates every American boy when he goes out to make his way in the world, whether for the purpose of working on a farm or working in a shop or working in an office, we need have no fear of the country. It is the best there is in the world.

All that boy wants is a chance to show what he can do. All that boy wants is to get advantages of education in his line to know how things have been done before, to know how mistakes have been made and how successes have been obtained. He needs that instruction which will bolster up his self-respect and make him realize that only honest success counts, and that only honest success is permanent. He needs that outlook which will make him realize what a man with a free opportunity can accomplish in this country. When he comes into contact with the administration of government, he wants to see everything so run that there are no hurdles in his way and that the path of his dishonest competitor is not made easy at his expense. That is American citizenship.

TECHNICAL TRAINING NEEDED.

We have learned that nothing can be accomplished in a haphazard way. We have learned in industrial pursuits that we must have skilful or technical training so that a man will know what is worth while. We must also learn that the business of government is not to be conducted in a haphazard way; that men are not to be put in office simply for the purpose of drawing their salaries or being agreeable to their friends—so that they can grant a special favor and then put up a bluff at the next election. We are to learn that the business of government and the business of states demands the best service that the state can procure in order that the work shall be well and faithfully done, just as well and faithfully done as it is done in a bank or in a factory, or upon the farm, and that the most careful attention must be given to little things, the little things of life which spell perfection when they are done in a proper manner. It means the absence of shiftlessness. It means making everything count for the state. My friends, this state and the United States are the interest of every citizen, and we want that feeling throughout the community which will make every man act upon his honor and be glad to give the best to the state and to put every man in a position of disgrace who would dare, against the interests of the community, to try to serve his own pocketbook or his own interests. There are certain duties attached to each office, and those duties demand honest and proper work. What the people ask is that they shall be done. In connection with all our industries and with all our efforts to promote agriculture, and in connection with our state institutions and our educational institutions upon which millions and billions are expended each year, we must have absolute devotion to the interests of the people.

MUCH HONESTY IN THE STATE.

My friends, we have a great deal more honesty in this state than you have any idea of. I have found hundreds of men who have devoted their best efforts in that direction. Mistakes may be made from inefficiency, but we must endeavor to avoid such errors. The people can do nothing to raise the standard of efficiency, except as they have confidence that their officials can realize the ideals that are set before them. The best thing that can be done for any boy or man is to make him believe in himself—in what he can do and what he can achieve. A state that does not believe in itself, that does not trust its citizenship, that does not think there is more good than bad in its people, that does not realize that democratic institutions are founded on confidence in human nature—that state cannot succeed.

You may be thankful for the efforts of the state grange; you may be thankful for what your representatives have done for the agricultural interests in the Legislature. It was due to the state grange that we have made such progress in the settlement of our highway problem; but much remains to be done. We do not want good roads until we have roads that will be kept good and the money appropriated for them economically laid out. We want all of our highway legislation as efficient as it can be and our plans the best that can be devised and our administration just as carefully conducted as possible. But in this great improvement we should not waste a dollar of the people's money.

You have no idea how improvement in every line of state effort is extending. It is expert work all along the line. We are not content with anything short of efficiency in this state. There are a lot of able men in the state. There are a lot of men against whom you can make no charges of misconduct, but we want something better than them holding public office. We want honest men and we want men who know enough to do things. We want men who know enough to stand against every sort of evil pressure. We want no man who cannot be assured of standing firm against political appeals and against the appeal of friendship and against the appeal of corporate influence. We want men who will aim to be upright and honest, and we shall insist that no man shall talk to us in a heated manner merely for the purpose of creating agitation, but that every question shall be decided upon its merits and every department of government administered according to the intent of the law. Then we shall have what our fathers intended, and every man shall have what his honesty and character and industry entitle him to receive.

The party stopped while on the way to Dryden for a few moments at Freeville, where the Governor visited the George Junior Republic. The two hundred boys and girls of the republic, with William R. George and his corps of teachers, gave Mr. Hughes a cordial welcome. He spoke briefly, saying, in part:

"What is a republic but a place where a fellow gets what he deserves, stands on his merits and has what every man has a right to, a fair show? Nothing goes so far to make men and women what they ought to be as hard work, hard physical work and hard mental work."

TALKS TO CORTLAND STUDENTS.

Returning late this afternoon from the Dryden fair, Governor Hughes was greeted at the station here with enthusiastic cheers by a large crowd, composed of the students of the State Normal School and Cortland public schools. To these boys and girls, after being introduced by Mr. Cheney, the principal of the Normal School, the Governor said, among other things:

Nowhere in the world has a boy or girl such a chance as in America. Here you learn what to do and how to do it, and you have a square opportunity to show what is in you. When I was in school it seemed to me that there were so many people in the world that there was no chance for another one. But I learned that there is a chance for every one. And it should be as in clean football—no foul play and every fellow according to his merits.

My wildest dreams in those days never included the faintest idea that I would ever be Governor. To you I say that what you have to do as your path opens before is to do the next thing. By and by you will find that a place is ready for you. Let the future take care of itself; put in your best licks on the thing that is to be done next.

Every American citizen ought to feel in imagination every hour of his life that the American flag is floating over him, and do what he can to make this the most blessed country the sun ever shone on.

The future is for you; you will know a better New York, a better United States, than your fathers have known. Take your part in life, and stand for what you believe is right, even if you have to stand against the world.

The Governor returned to Albany by way of Syracuse.

GAGGED AND ROBBED HER

Man Fells Woman with Sandbag and Loots Her Home.

The Bronx detective bureau was unsuccessful in its search yesterday for the man who sandbagged, bound and gagged Mrs. Estelle Hughes, of No. 489 East 162d street, wife of Joseph Hughes, a clerk at Borough Hall, on Wednesday night, and robbed their flat of several hundred dollars' worth of goods. Mr. Hughes lives within a block and a half of the Morrisania police station and within one hundred and fifty feet of the Bronx detective bureau.

Mrs. Hughes went to open her door in response to a knock, about 7 o'clock, and found there a man who inquired for Mr. Thorne, who has been a boarder at the Hughes flat for some time. Mrs. Hughes said that she did not think that he was in, but started to his room to see. As she turned she heard a door slam behind her and then was hit over the head with what she believed was a sandbag. Before losing consciousness she heard a man's voice say:

"Don't put that over her head! For God's sake, don't! She is about to croak already."

Mrs. Hughes was then carried into her bedroom, where a sheet was taken from the bed, with which she was securely bound in a rocking chair. Her assailants then rifled the house of about $400 worth of silver, jewelry and clothing.

Mr. Hughes came home a little later and at once informed the police and sent his younger brother, Thomas, for a physician, who revived Mrs. Hughes. On the way to the physician's office the younger Hughes saw two suspicious looking men carrying a bundle, but was unable to tell where they went. As soon as the matter was reported at the detective bureau every available man was put on the case, and assistance was sent from Headquarters. Mrs. Hughes is at her home in a serious condition.

Thorne, the boarder, who had not been at his lodgings for several days, was found and arrested. He was held in $2,000 bail.

RECEIVER LIVES HIGH.

Says at Casey Machine Co. Hearing He Pays $25 for Meals.

A hearing connected with a receivership, the various suits and litigations of which have covered a period of seventeen years, came up again before Gabriel L. H. Hess, a referee appointed by Justice Vernon M. Davis to take evidence in the effort that Fernniah Davis is making to have Henry D. Leslie, ancillary receiver for the Casey Machine and Supply Company, render an account in New York. The company was forced into bankruptcy in 1890 when, according to Mr. Casey, it was still solvent.

Mr. Casey placed in evidence yesterday an affidavit in which it was stated that in order to obtain the appointment of a receiver a number of persons, among whom was the present receiver, had included in the lists of liabilities, which amounted to $106,510 99, $100,000 worth of capital stock.

Of the other bills Casey said that a rent item was included when no rent was due, and that Thomas G. Patterson had been secured for $2,150 and the Brooklyn Needle Works for $1,438, while all the other bills had been paid. Yet, the affidavit continues, the receiver swore in Rochester that none of the creditors had been paid. The assets of the firm were placed at $40,196 89 at the time.

Mr. Casey was able to get the matter before the courts again through an appeal that he made to Governor Hughes several months ago. The Governor detailed Charles Firestone to look after Mr. Casey's interests. The company was incorporated in New Jersey, and in response to the demands of Mr. Casey accountings have been made there but not in New York, where most of the business of the company was done.

Leslie had been ordered to present yesterday an accounting setting forth the receipts and expenditures of his receivership from 1895, when he made the last accounting, to date. Instead, he presented an accounting of his business previous to 1895, and this was promptly objected to as not the proper statement.

Mr. Brown, attorney for Leslie, testified that since 1893 Leslie had become indebted to him for $5,000 and that only $800 of this had been paid. Leslie testified that he had filed the vouchers of his receivership in New Jersey, and that since 1895 he had received no money from the receivership.

George P. Breckenridge, a lawyer representing Mrs. M. J. Erhard Engelking, who is holder by inheritance of some of the stock of the Casey company, asked Leslie regarding some of the items mentioned in the account. He succeeded in bringing out the fact that $1 66 had been charged up as the expense to Jersey City, while the fare from Mr. Leslie's home to Jersey City is 38 cents. Mr. Leslie said that the other expenses might have been meals, and that he was in the habit of paying from $1 to $25 for a meal.

After saying this he admitted that prior to his appointment as receiver he was an employe of the Casey company at $20 a week. The next hearing will take place on October 2.

BOY THIEF GETS BACK OLD PLACE.

Steals $5,000 to Buy Home for Sweetheart, Returns It and Is Pardoned.

Chicago, Sept. 19.—William F. Havens, an eighteen-year -old messenger, who ran away to North Dakota with $5,000 belonging to a Chicago packing company to make a home for his seventeen-year--old sweetheart, was declared in Judge Barnes's court to-day to be honest, despite his act, and will not be prosecuted. Instead, he will be given his old position with the packing company.

Havens disappeared last May, two weeks after entering the firm's employ, with checks and cash entrusted to him to deposit in a bank. Shortly afterward Lillian Ahearn, to whom Havens had been paying attention, was traced to Flesher, N. D., where the boy had bought a farm, horses, cattle, chickens and lumber for a home.

Before being brought back to Chicago Havens assisted the packers' representatives to sell what he had bought. The latter were impressed with his cleverness in forcing a bargain by which the firm obtained the return of practically the entire amount stolen and asked that the charge against Havens be dismissed. The girl was sent to a convent.

AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY FINED.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newcastle, Ky., Sept. 19.—The American Tobacco Company, of New York, was fined $2,700 by a jury in the Henry County Circuit Court here to-day on a charge of alleged conspiracy to regulate and control the price of tobacco. The proceedings were in the nature of a petition, instead of an indictment. It was charged that the company entered into an agreement with the Continental Tobacco Company and other corporations to control the price of tobacco. The company will appeal the case.

"SAFELY REPUBLICAN."

Oklahoma and Indian Territory Election Returns Misleading.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Sept. 19.—"Oklahoma and Indian Territory are safely Republican in spite of the returns showing the Democrats to have carried the proposed state. There is no possibility of the admission of Oklahoma under the present constitution, and the matter simply goes back to its old status."

Such is the opinion expressed by Judge J. R. Thomas, of Muskegee, for ten years a Delegate to Congress from Indian Territory. He is thoroughly in touch with the status of the two commonwealths, though he says he is now out of politics and engaged in the practice of law.

"The explanation for the course the recent election took," he continued, "is to be found in the apathy on the part of Republicans in the contest over the adoption of the constitution. They felt a delicacy in voting against that constitution in the face of the fact that it meant that the territories would be kept out of the Union for a year or two longer. They simply stayed away from the polls and let the matter drift. They failed to enthuse over the election of officers whom they felt would never be seated in the absence of a possibility of the national government approving the constitution.

"There is no thought of immediate admission in my mind. The constitution is absolutely objectionable, and in the face of the fact that its adoption would, if the returns of the recent election are taken seriously, mean that the Democrats would get eight electoral votes above what they have without the new state. I see no reason why the administration should let it in.

"Indian Territory is cited as the Democratic stronghold, yet I am satisfied that it is safely Republican, and I served on that ticket for ten years in Congress. When a favorable constitution is framed and the state is finally admitted, the Republicans will make an entirely different showing. We regret the postponement of statehood, but hope to put forward a more favorable constitution when we are allowed to frame another."

NO CHANGE IN OKLAHOMA.

Latest Returns from Tuesday's Election Confirm Earlier Statements.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Sept. 19.—Further returns from Tuesday's election confirm the first report of the adoption of the constitution, ratification of the prohibition article of the constitution, election of the full Democratic state ticket, an overwhelming Democratic majority in the Legislature and election of four Democrats and one Republican to Congress.

The state canvassing board, under the election ordinance drawn by the constitutional convention, must begin canvassing the returns on October 8. The enabling act requires that Chief Justice Burford of Oklahoma, Chief Justice Clayton of Indian Territory and Territorial Secretary Filson of Oklahoma, shall canvass the returns on the constitution and state-wide prohibition, and that the two judges and Governor Frantz shall certify the results to President Roosevelt, together with a copy of the constitution and all ordinances.

No time limit is set within which these must be sent to President Roosevelt, but they probably will not reach him before November 15, especially if the contention of Frederick Elkins, Assistant Attorney General, is correct, that a longhand copy of the constitution must be prepared by the board. The President has twenty days after receiving the constitution in which to pass upon it.

Territorial Governor Frank Frantz, defeated Republican candidate for Governor of the new state, will leave Oklahoma next week to meet President Roosevelt and accompany him down the Mississippi River from Keokuk, Iowa. He was a Rough Rider and is a close personal friend of the President.

Robert L. Owens, who will, in accordance with the June primary nomination, be elected United States Senator, is a Cherokee Indian, founder of the First National Bank of Muskogee, and is reputed to be a millionaire. He is a warm friend of William J. Bryan, and in his speeches during the recent campaign took an advanced stand in favor of revision of the tariff, public ownership of monopolies and government regulation of corporations.

MACK SAYS BARTLETTS ARE WANTED.

Democrats in Western End of State Would Like to See Them Named.

Norman E. Mack, of Buffalo, Democratic National Committeeman, says Democrats generally in the western end of the state want the two Bartletts nominated by the Democratic State Committee this fall.

"The gentlemen have served creditably on the Court of Appeals bench," said Mr. Mack, "and I do not see why they should not be returned there. Justice Willard Bartlett has been a Democrat all his life, and his brother, Franklin Bartlett, has been at Democratic state conventions many times. I think the people are more and more disposed to forget political considerations in nominating candidates for the Court of Appeals. I think that Judge Parker's utterance on the subject, published in today's papers, will have a good deal of weight around the state."

It was said last night that Charles F. Murphy was in favor of nominating Willard Bartlett for the Court of Appeals, despite the fact that Senator McCarren would derive the greater part of the credit for it. Franklin Bartlett, the judge's brother, is a member of the Tammany law committee. Judge Bartlett is on the most cordial terms with nearly all of the Tammany justices, many of whom go to him to talk over knotty legal points.

SWINDLED BY OLD RACE GAME.

Causes Arrest of Man He Says Gave Him Tip on Toronto Track.

Gustav Benisch, of No. 840 Jamaica avenue, Brooklyn, was relieved of $5,000 yesterday afternoon by what he says was a fraudulent wire scheme. Benisch met a man who said he was James McCormick, of the Gilsey House. McCormick told him, he says, that he was a former telegraph operator, and that he was now engaged in betting on the races, having, through his old connections with the telegraph company, a sure thing tipping system.

He spoke of Colonel Jack, a "sure thing" in the third at Toronto. Benisch says McCormick asked him how much money he had, and was told $200.

"That's not enough. Go and get a bunch; this is the chance of a lifetime," said McCormick, according to Benisch. Benisch says he went to his brother, and together they got $5,000. With McCormick he went to a house at No. 256 West 34th street, where McCormick assured him they could make a bet.

Benisch found there what appeared to him to be a regular poolroom, and after a few more words with McCormick he went to the window of the cashier's office and handed in his $5,000, to be placed on Colonel Jack.

While waiting for the race to be run he found his companion had disappeared, and soon after found himself alone in the house. He rushed to the street, and at Seventh avenue and 23d street he saw McCormick. He got a bicycle patrolman to arrest him. McCormick was locked up on a charge of grand larceny. None of the money was found on him.

AID FOR PARENTS OF CZOLGOSZ.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Cleveland, Sept. 19.—City aid was given to-day to the aged and poverty stricken parents of Leon Czolgosz, assassin of President William McKinley. The father, eighty-three years old, and his wife, seventy-five years old, were sent a package of food worth in money $1. That package will be repeated every two weeks, an outlay of $26 in the year.

In the winter two tons of coal will be supplied them to heat their little two-room apartment, for which they must find $4 a mogth rental.

KIDNAPPERS ALL DOOMED

Ransomed Six-Year-Old Boy to Lead Police to Their Lair.

The police believe that through the return of six-year-old Nicolo Tomaso, living at No. 15 East Houston street, who was kidnapped more than a month ago, they may be able to discover a den of kidnappers where other boys and girls are being held for ransom. The father of the boy asserts that he did not pay anything for his son's return, but the police scout this statement, knowing that, although a bootblack, he has several thousand dollars and owns property in Brooklyn. The boy was found by the police on Wednesday night, sitting on the steps of the public school at No. 328 5th street.

At his home the boy told of an Italian who gave him a penny for a stick of candy and then invited him to go for a ride on a car. When the boy refused the man picked him up and carried him aboard a car. They had a long ride, crossing the Williamsburg Bridge, before they reached a house where he was taken inside.

The boy did not leave the house from August 19 until Wednesday. He says that he was kept a prisoner by two men and two women, all Italians, and that there were another boy and two little girls at the place. He says that the other boy cried most of the time and wanted to go home. The prisoners were fed well on macaroni and steak, but were compelled to keep their shoes on all the time. The police believe that this was for the purpose of making a hurried flight in case it should be necessary.

The boy says that his captors threatened to cut his tongue out when he cried, and that they were always talking of "cops." After a week the men left the place. Wednesday night after the boy had gone to bed he was aroused and told that he was going to take a trip. While he was asleep he was carried to the steps of the school where he was found.

Ten days ago the mother of the boy offered a public reward of $500 for the return of the child.

BRACKETT BEGINS PROBE.

Represents the State Before the Broome County Grand Jury.

Binghamton, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Ex-Senator Edgar T. Brackett, who was appointed by the Governor to investigate the charge of a criminal action in connection with the conduct of the District Attorney's office brought by the newspaper representing his political opponents, and W. W. Farley, of this city, named to represent the Attorney General of the state in the investigation, presented their appointments to Justice Henry B. Coman at the opening of the Supreme Court to-day. Following this the September grand jury was directed by Justice Coman to proceed without loss of time to investigate the charge.

Justice Coman said it was of the utmost importance in the administration of justice that the charge be speedily and thoroughly inquired into in order that the District Attorney, if his innocence was established, might be vindicated before the people. Justice Coman also directed that it was the duty of the grand jury, in case the District Attorney was found innocent, to determine if the parties making the charge against him were not guilty of a criminal offence in committing criminal libel. The justice impressed on the jury that the matters were serious ones, and they were urged to be careful. It was said the jury had power to summon any witness and call for any books or papers wanted.

WINS SUIT AGAINST D. & H.

Ætna Insurance Company Recovers Money Saved by Refunding Bonds.

The Ætna Insurance Company won its case against the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad and the Delaware & Hudson Company yesterday. The suit was to recover rentals and the interest that had been saved by the refunding of bonds of the Albany & Susquehanna road to the Delaware & Hudson Company. The insurance company is a stockholder of the Albany & Susquehanna road. The road's property was leased in 1870 by the Delaware & Hudson Company.

In 1881 it was decided to refund the bonds of the Albany & Susquehanna road as a portion of them were issued at seven per cent at the time of the lease and were made illegal by a recently enacted law of New York. The complaint contended that the stockholders of the Susquehanna road were entitled to whatever sum had been saved by refunding the bonds and $23,896 as rentals. The defendants insisted that there was no sum due the plaintiffs for rentals, and that the money that had been saved by refunding the bonds the Delaware & Hudson Company was entitled to under the terms of the lease.

In his decision Judge Holt suggested that a referee be appointed to decide what is the amount of the bond refund that the plaintiff is entitled to, as the computations of this sum range from $900,000 to $1,286,000. It is probable that the plaintiff will ask for a referee to decide this point in the near future. It is also certain that the defendants will appeal the case to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

HAS WIFE ARRESTED AS DRUNKARD.

Magistrate Discharges Woman—Says Appearance Belies Husband's Charge.

Mrs. Catharine Goodhue, wife of Frederick Goodhue, a civil engineer, who lives at No. 37 Bradhurst avenue and has an office at No. 30 Broad street, was arrested at her home at the instance of her husband yesterday morning and was arraigned before Magistrate Kernochan in the Jefferson Market court, charged with being an habitual drunkard.

In his testimony before Magistrate Kernochan Goodhue said that he and his wife were married ten years ago. For eight years, he said, she was a model wife. Two years ago Mrs. Goodhue began drinking. It became a habit, and she got drunk twice in every month, he said.

Dr. Thomas G. Davis, of the J. Hood Wright Hospital, testified that on last Tuesday he took Mrs. Goodhue to the hospital, upon the declaration of her husband that she was suffering from alcoholism, but the doctor thought she had only hysteria.

"Was your wife ever publicly arrested for intoxication?" the magistrate asked Goodhue.

"No, sir."

"She is discharged, then; that's all."

Mrs. Goodhue appeared in court well dressed and apparently in good health. Miss Smith, the probation officer, called the magisthate,s attention to the fact that she did not have the appearance of a woman who was given to drinking.

The magistrate said her appearance belied the husband's statements.

EDWARD J. REARDON MARRIED.

Edward J. Reardon, chief of District Attorney Jerome's staff of detectives, was married last night to Irene Veronica De Vaney at the old St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Mott street. The church was filled with friends of the bridegroom, among them being several well known persons of the old 7th Ward, where Mr. Reardon spent most of his life.

District Attorney Jerome was among those present and was the first to wish the couple happiness. Following the marriage ceremony, a supper was given at the Café Boulevard. Mr. Reardon has never forsaken the district of his former days and says that he will still live there, close to the residence of District Attorney Jerome.

Among those present at the ceremony were Magistrate Corrigan, Magistrate Kernochan, William King, president of the Merchants' Association; "Little Tim" Sullivan, Superintendent of Elections Leary, "Big Tom" Foley, Police Captain McDermott, Lieutenant Wasserman, Coroner Acritelli, Sergeant William Koch, Sergeant William Brannigan and Samuel Leibovitz. More than fifty telegrams of congratulations were received.

The East Wind waved a final good-bye yesterday to Summer hats and suits.

Our men friends blew in for—

Derbies in Fall shapes, $3, $4 and $6.

Soft hats in Fall shades, $3.50 to $8.

Suits in Fall fabrics, $18 to $42.

Overcoats in Fall weights, $18 to $40.

Our boy friends blew in less, because their sizes are less, but went out just as comfortably fixed.

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We also know of worthy homes which suffer by losing earnings of children who must now give up vacation work for study.

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Three pairs of stockings	$ .50
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WON'T CLOSE HOSPITAL.

County Medical Society Not to Act Against Chinese Institution.

The County Medical Society is not trying to close up the Chinese hospital at No. 105 Park street, and according to the emphatic explanation of John S. Cooper, of counsel for the society, the wealthy Chinese are being encouraged in building up an institution to care for their unfortunates. Mr. Kit Fu Shah, Chinese Consul for this port, has been issuing certificates to Chinese physicians to indicate that they were permitted to practise. As soon as Mr. Shah was informed that he had no right to give out such credentials under the law of this state he departed last night for Washington to confer with the Chinese Minister.

Mr. Cooper in discussing the hospital said last night:

"I think the sudden publicity that has been given this institution is due to the activity of a Settlement worker. I do not wish to mention her name, but I may say that I have known for three months of the existence of this hospital. It is a charitable institution, and its purpose is most praiseworthy. The Chinese Merchants' Association has already subscribed $25,000, as I understand, for the renovating of the place and putting it into first class condition. I have called at the hospital several times and found that the men in charge were willing to give me every facility for inspecting it. You must understand that these physicians are registered in China and are looked up to by their countrymen as able practitioners."

A Tribune reporter went to the hospital in Park street last night and found three invalids there, together with a husky nurse. They said that their "boss" was Lee Yu, at No. 34 Pell street. Mr. Lee, a plump, good natured Chinaman, explained that he was one of a committee of the Chinese Merchants' Association, and that they were trying to improve the hospital.

"When our consul comes back from Washington," said Mr. Lee, "we will clean up the hospital. We have two white Christian doctors now. The Chinese doctors look out for the feeding of the patients. This hospital is a charity, and we have no trouble with your medical association. We are just looking after our own sick and poor countrymen."

EIGHT-HOUR LAW HELD INVALID.

Decision by Missouri Circuit Court Against New State Statute.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Harrisonville, Mo., Sept. 19.—The Circuit Court of Cass County rendered a decision to-day holding to be invalid the eight-hour law recently passed by the legislature. It held that it was class legislation and clearly unconstitutional. The decision was handed down on a complaint filed by a telegraph operator working for the Missouri Pacific Railroad at Warrensburg that he had been compelled to work more than the prescribed eight hours.

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