POWERS JURY DISAGREE

Ten for Acquittal in Fourth Trial of Gobel Murder Case.

Georgetown, Ky., Jan. 4.—After being out more than forty-eight hours the jury in the case of Caleb Powers, ex-Secretary of State, tried on a charge of complicity in the murder of Governor William Goebel, reported to-day that it was unable to agree upon a verdict, and it was discharged by Judge Morris. This was the fourth trial of Powers. In two of the former trials he was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment, and in the third trial he was convicted and sentenced to death, but in each case an appeal resulted in a new trial.

The jury in the trial ended to-day stood ten for acquittal and two for conviction. J. L. Price, the foreman, and J. W. Renaker, a juror from Harrison County, were for conviction. Renaker make a proposition to Price to vote for acquittal, but Price held out, although a sick man. Renaker thereupon said he would vote with Price.

The jurors were greatly wrought up, and there was much ill feeling among them. After the verdict was read in court two of the jurors shook Powers by the hand and actually cried.

After the disagreement was announced Judge Morris overruled a motion to release Powers on bail. He fixed July 6 as the date for the next trial. Ill health was the principal argument in the application for release.

Caleb Powers has been three times convicted of the murder of William Goebel, Governor-elect of Kentucky, who was shot dead eight years ago at the State Capitol. The first trial was in July, 1900, when the jury found him guilty after being out thirty minutes and fixed life imprisonment as the penalty. This verdict was reversed by the Court of Appeals. In October, 1902, he was tried the second time, again adjudged guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment. The case was carried to the United States Supreme Court, which decided that it was without jurisdiction and relegated the case to the state courts. But another trial was obtained on the contention that the case had been presented to partisan juries and a fair trial not secured in accordance with the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. The third trial, in August, 1903, resulted in another conviction, followed by sentence of death by hanging, but the verdict was reversed on appeal.

CONFESSES MURDER.

Man Who Shot Newark Tenement House Inspector Arrested.

Antonio Bernardo, of No. 396 1st street, Jersey City, confessed to the Newark police last night that he shot and killed George A. Fischer, a tenement house inspector, at his home, No. 110 Congress street, Newark, early New Year's morning. Fischer was killed in a window of his home when he gave an alarm to attract the police to two burglars who were atempting to force an entrance into the grocery store of William Feindt, of Lafayette and Congress streets, adjoining the home of the Fischers.

Bernardo and Antonio Parrei, of No. 143 Jefferson street, Newark, were arrested by John McConnell, a plain clothes officer, and turned over to Detective Sergeants Tuite and Horter, of Newark, who succeeded after several hours in getting the confession from Bernardo. The prisoners were separated and Parrei was put through the "third degree," which prompted him to say that his companion had admitted having killed Fischer. The police said that had the two men maintained the reticence which marked their first few hours in custody the killing of Fischer would have been placed on the long list of mysterious murders. The police were without a clew to the slaying of Fischer excepting a statement made by Frank Fennessey, a night watchman, who said he saw two young men running from the scene of the murder at about the time of the shooting.

McConnell was told that Bernardo and Parrei were wanted in connection with the shooting of a Brooklyn policeman and he arrested them. Contradictory stories led the detective to charge them with the Fischer killing. After making his confession Bernardo was taken to the scene of the shooting and later viewed his victim. He identified Fischer as "the bald headed man" he had fired at.

SMALLPOX HITS THE RAILWAY MAIL.

Three Clerks on New York-Pittsburg Run Now in Hospital.

Smallpox, or what the doctors of Harrisburg, Penn., declare to be that ailment, has left its mark in the last half month on the railway mail service operating between New York and Pittsburg. A dispatch received from the Pennsylvania capital on Friday announced that William S. Lenhart, who is employed on the run between New York and Pittsburg, had followed his comrades, Messrs. Faley and Bushey, to the Sanitary Hospital in Harrisburg. The physicians' diagnosis was that Lenhart, like his predecessors, was suffering from smallpox.

At the offices of the railway mail service in this city it was said yesterday that neither Lenhart, Faley nor Bushey was seriously ill. In fact, the attacks are so light that the physicians in the Sanitary Hospital had difficulty in differentiating the symptoms from those of the plebeian chicken pox. As all of the trio live in Harrisburg, and within a few blocks of one another, it was considered entirely likely that the source of contagion might be looked for in that city, instead of placing the blame on New York. Nevertheless, in order to render the remainder of the four hundred employes in the New York-Pittsburg service as safe as possible from the disease, the terminals of the mail cars in this district, as well as the cars themselves, have been subjected to a thorough fumigation.

ASKS RESIGNATION OF EAGLESON.

President Dissatisfied with Work of Surveyor General of Idaho.

Washington, Jan. 4.—President Roosevelt has requested the resignation of E. G. Eagleson, Surveyor General of Idaho. This announcement was made at the White House to-day by Senator Heyburn, who said there was general dissatisfaction with Mr. Eagleson's administration of his office and that complaint had been made by the Interior Department. He intimated that there would be a general cleaning out of the employes of the office of the Surveyor General at Boise. Mr. Eagleson's successor has not been selected.

THE FIGURE.

How Too Much Fat May Be Safely Reduced at Home.

"Oh, that this too, too solid flesh would melt!" cry the ladies nowadays as they try to squirm into a princess frock. How much would the too generously proportioned dame not give up for four inches less in the waistline as she compares herself with the more fortunate one hundred and twenty-five pound sister. Various devices are suggested to arrest the flesh producing tendency and keep the figure trim, including exercising, walking and dieting, as well as numerous patented remedies, but there are objections to all of these. Exercising is hard work and takes up precious time; dieting is distasteful and a real punishment, and most of the patent remedies are dangerous to health.

The very best thing for the overfat, whether male or female, is a simple home receipt: ½ oz. Marmola, ½ oz. Fluid Extract Cascara Aromatic, 2½ oz. Syrup Simplex, which can be obtained of any druggist, at small cost. This should be taken a teaspoonful at a time after meals and at bedtime, and results will be both speedy and certain. This is a harmless mixture that cannot bring on any stomach troubles nor cause the dried-up, wrinkled appearance of those who starve or take "patent reducers" to get thin. On the contrary, although it often takes the fat off at the rate of a pound a day, it is really very beneficial to the system, cleansing the blood and causing the complexion to become fair and beautiful. The cost of the three ingredients is a mere bagatelle, and one may, if they prefer, get them separately and mix them together at home.

CRITICISM FOR RIPLEY.

Bonaparte Denounces Attack on Judge in Rebating Case.

Washington, Jan. 4.—A sweeping denial of the charges by officers and counsel, and more particularly by President Ripley, of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad against the government and the court in connection with the fining of that road $330,000 for granting rebates is contained in a letter to President Roosevelt, made public to-day by Attorney General Bonaparte. The charges are denounced as unfounded and unjustifiable. In so far as Mr. Ripley's statements affecting the trial judge are concerned, it is stated they "constitute unwarrantable reflections upon a judicial officer respecting the discharge of his duties."

Mr. Ripley's statement is quoted at length. In it he alleges that the Santa Fe investigation was "a general inquisition," and that the proceedings were "frivolous and vexatious, and originated in ill will toward the company." The Attorney General concludes his letter as follows:

It has been the consistent policy of the department to discourage and, so far as possible, prevent newspaper controversies between its subordinates and those whose enmity they might incur through the faithful discharge of their public duties, and its course in this instance has been in accordance with this policy. But I feel it my duty, in closing this report, to say that the charges made by the officers and counsel of this corporation against the United States Attorney in connection with the matters in the present report appear to have been unfounded and unjustifiable, and the comments and suggestions contained in Mr. Ripley's letter regarding the judge who tried and sentenced his corporation constitute unwarrantable reflections upon a judicial officer respecting the discharge of his duties as such which are wholly indefensible, both in form and substance, and deserve the condemnation of all citizens solicitous to protect the dignity and independence of our court.

RIPLEY DEFENDS HIS STATEMENTS.

Thinks the Public Will Not Agree with Attorney General Bonaparte.

Santa Barbara, Cal., Jan. 4.—After reading the last paragraph of Attorney General Bonaparte's letter, E. P. Ripley, president of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, to-night made the following statement:

Not having seen the full text of the alleged letter of Mr. Bonaparte, I cannot now reply to it in detail. It seemed to me that a very great injustice has been done the company of which I am the representative head. I was asked by the press and many of our stockholders for the facts. I gave a correct history of the case, and I endeavored not to be disrespectful to the court of the District Attorney. I do not understand that the Secretary disputes my statement of fact, and I feel quite confident that those who read it will not generally agree with his conclusions.

SETH BULLOCK DODGES.

One Walk with the President Was Enough for Him.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Jan. 4.—Seth Bullock, first Sheriff of Deadwood, famous man with his revolver, old-time friend of the President, and at present United States Marshal for South Dakota, showed the white feather to-day. It is said it was the first instance on record that he failed to toe the scratch when he was called upon to "make good," and if the news ever got out into the neck of woods where he has held undisputed sway for almost a generation there was no telling what the boys would do to him. He will stand a fair chance of being called a "molly-coddle," and, like as not, will have to indulge in a few shooting engagements to win back his reputation for "sand."

"Here's where I duck, where I evaporate and fade plumb away," cried Seth at 3:30 this afternoon in the office building of the White House. The tall, square-shouldered form of the frontiersman just then began to "fade away" in the direction of the front door.

"What's the matter, captain?" some one asked the marshal.

"Matter? Matter by the carload!" exclaimed Seth, as he grabbed the door and prepared to make his exit complete. "The President's going walking and I don't want to be along. When I was down here last year I went on one walk with the 'Big Chief,' and I have never felt just right since. We started out along in the middle of the afternoon and hiked out for the tall timber in the northwestern part of the district. The further we went the faster went the 'Big Chief's' lope, and by the time we had reached a gulch that they called Rock Creek, he was going faster'n any jack rabbit you ever scared up. I was all het up with perspiration and my wind was going fast, when we got to where he decided to turn and take the back trail. 'Colonel,' I said in my pleadin'est tone of voice, 'I see some lights over there that must be either Baltimore or Philadelphia. Don't you think we'd better stop in and see what they've got in the chuck basket?' Do you think he stopped? Well, not so you could see it with the naked eye. He just come back to Washington city at a two-forty clip, jumping over stones and logs and creeks and stray cows in the fields, and when we finally reached the White House I was all in. Excuse me. Please tell the President that I just had a severe attack of grip or of indigestion, and won't be able to go for a walk, if he should happen to ask about me."

Ten minutes after Bullock disappeared from the vicinity of the White House the President started out for his walk in the rain, accompanied by his Secret Service guards. He called for Senator Lodge at the latter's home. It was after dark before they returned, wet to the skin and covered with mud, from their long jaunt in the suburbs.

AT WORK ON FINANCIAL BILL.

Senator Aldrich Returns to Washington and Begins to Collect Material.

Washington, Jan. 4.—Senator Aldrich, chairman of the Committee on Finance, returned to this city today and began to gather facts to be utilized in the preparation of a financial bill, which probably will be completed by the middle of the month. He says that he has not yet formulated a bill and he pronounces incorrect most of the statements that have been printed purporting to represent the character of the measure which he, together with other Republican Senators, will bring to the attention of the Finance Committee and the Senate. The committee will hold a meeting next Tuesday, but its proceedings will be devoted largely to a general exchange of views as to the character of the measure to be introduced. The figures called for by the resolution adopted by the Senate before the holidays have not yet been received, and the committee is not disposed to proceed without the facts which it is believed this resolution will develop.

While Mr. Aldrich refuses to make any statement concerning the character of the bill which he has in mind, his friends say that his leaning is toward the issue of additional currency by the national banks with the best possible security.

HEARING ON TREATY ON WIRELESS.

John W. Griggs to Represent Marconi Before Senate Committee.

Washington, Jan. 4.—A meeting of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has been called for next Wednesday to consider the treaty on wireless telegraphy recently transmitted to the Senate by the President. John W. Griggs, ex-Attorney General, and now the attorney for Marconi, will be heard in opposition to the treaty.

The article of the treaty which provides that wireless messages shall be exchanged between ships and coastal stations and between ships themselves, regardless of the particular system adopted by ships and wireless stations, is not regarded favorably by Marconi, as his attorney will set forth. It is understood that the statement of Admiral H. N. Manney, a member of the United States delegation attending the Berlin wireless conference, regarding the disputed article has been obtained by the committee.

WOMAN HURT IN GYMNASIUM.

A wooden horse used in the gymnasium of the Young Women's Caristian Association, at No. 193 South 9th street, Brooklyn, hurled Miss Addie Ostrander, of No. 227 South 5th street, against one of the stanchions in the place yesterday, causing injuries to her spine which the doctors say may prove fatal. The young woman lost her hold on the exerciser and was thrown so violently that it was at first believed she had been killed. Miss Ostrander was removed to her home.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

New Generals To Be Appointed This Year.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, January 4.

FUNSTON MAY BE PROMOTED.—The President will have an opportunity to appoint one major general and four brigadiers, one of whom will be chief of engineers. Vacancies will be caused by the retirement of high ranking officers under operation of law. The first retirement will be that of Brigadier General J. M. K. Davis, now in command of the Department of the Gulf, on January 31. The next retirement among general officers will be that of Major General A. W. Greely, formerly chief signal officer and now in command of the Department of Dakota, on March 27. This will leave a vacancy in the grade of major general and permit the promotion of a brigadier general, with a consequent vacancy in that grade. The other brigadier to retire will be General Charles B. Hall, on August 29, now in command of the post-graduate school at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, one of the most important billets in the military establishment. Brigadier General Alexander Mackenzie, chief of engineers, will retire on May 25. The principal phase of interest to army officers in connection with these retirements is that there is one chance in 1908 of the advancement of Brigadier General Frederick Funston, now the senior officer of his grade.

FORT ONTARIO VALUELESS.—The War Department is in receipt of an estimate for the restoration of old Fort Ontario, New York, considerable attention having been given to the project. The general staff has taken up the question, and it has been decided that, as the work has no military importance or value, there is no necessity for carrying it on. The fort will, therefore, be left as it now is, and eventually abandoned.

ARMY'S NEED OF OFFICERS.—It has been decided to hold the graduation of the first class at the Military Academy on February 21. The date has been selected by the superintendent of the Military Academy under instructions from Washington. For the first time in many years there will be a graduation at West Point in advance of the annual examination, which is held in June. The demand for army officers, however, has led to this action. The graduation of the first class at West Point and the commissioning of its members will be followed by further examinations of enlisted men from the army and civilian candidates who are designated for competitive determination of qualifications for appointment as second lieutenants.

ORDERS ISSUED.—The following orders have been issued:

ARMY.

Major GEORGE F. DOWNEY, paymaster, from Army of Cuban Pacification to Washington as assistant to Paymaster General.

Lieutenant Colonel CHARLES G. WOODWARD, coast artillery corps, to Washington, temporary duty in office of inspector general.

Major ADELBERT CRONKHITE, coast artillery corps, from Department of the Gulf to Governor's Island.

First Lieutenant GUY B. G. HANNA, coast artillery corps, from 90th Company to unassigned list; report to commanding officer, artillery district of Mobile, for staff duty.

First Lieutenant ARTHUR N. PICKEL, 15th Cavalry, to Governor's Island for examination for retirement.

First Lieutenant CLARENCE N. JONES, 3d Field Artillery, and ROBERT J. ARNOLD, 1st Field Artillery, to Fort Riley for examination for promotion.

Second Lieutenants HENRY L. HARRIS, Jr., 6th Field Artillery; EDWIN E. PRITCHETT, 1st Field Artillery, and ROY R. STAVER, 1st Field Artillery, to Fort Riley for examination for promotion.

NAVY.

Rear Admiral A. ROSS, retired, continue as commandant naval training station, Great Lakes.

Captain H. G. O. COLBY, detached recruiting station, Boston, January 27; home and wait orders.

Captain H. WINSLOW, to charge recruiting station, Boston, January 27.

MOVEMENTS OF WARSHIPS.—The following movements of vessels have been reported to the Navy Department:

ARRIVED.

Jan. 2.—The Justin, at San Francisco.
Jan. 3.—The Saturn and the Preble, at San Francisco.

SAILED.

Jan. 2.—The Justin, from Mare Island for San Francisco.
Jan. 3.—The Saturn and the Preble, from Mare Island for San Francisco; the California, from Magdalena Bay for San Diego; the Hopkins, the Hull, the Stewart, the Whipple, the Lawrence and the Truxtun, from Para for Pernambuco.

SURGEON IN COMMAND.

Stokes Formally Assigned to Hospital Ship Relief.

Washington, Jan. 4.—Acting under directions from the President, Secretary Metcalf to-day signed the orders assigning Surgeon Charles F. Stokes to the command of the hospital ship Relief, which is being fitted out at the Mare Island Navy Yard with a full hospital equipment for special duty with the battleship fleet. Surgeon Stokes, it is expected, will start for the coast next week. The Secretary said that accommodations will be afforded on the vessel for about two hundred and fifty sick persons. Other medical officers will be assigned to the vessel as assistants to Surgeon Stokes. Arrangements are to be made for obtaining a merchant crew and master.

The Secretary was asked about the reports that adequate funds for fitting out the ship as intended were not available, and replied that the department would not cross that bridge until it was reached.

Secretary Metcalf declined again to-day to say anything about the controversy over the command of the Relief which resulted in the resignation of Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson as chief of the bureau of navigation.

Admiral Brownson was at the Navy Department to-day to see Secretary Metcalf, but declined to state the nature of his business. He is going to South Carolina on a hunting expedition of ten days or to weeks.

TESTS FOR MOUNTED SERVICE.

Washington, Jan. 4.—At the instance of President Roosevelt the regulations of the War Department governing the examination and appointment of civilians to be second lieutenants in the army have been amended so as to prescribe that all such applicants shall be examined carefully as to their fitness for mounted service, taking into consideration "only the degree of proficiency shown by them in riding and horsemanship and their size, when so great as to indicate present or future unsuitability for mounted service." Like the cadets at the Military Academy, these applicants are to be classified by name in three groups as determined by the result of the examination—first, those considered specially qualified for mounted service; second, those considered qualified; third, those considered not qualified.

TO FIGHT NEGRO SOLDIER'S SUIT.

Washington, Jan. 4.—At the request of Attorney General Bonaparte, who has been served with papers from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, in the case of Reid, one of the negro members of Company C, 25th Infantry, who is suing for his pay after being mustered out, Secretary Taft has directed the judge advocate general of the army to co-operate in the defence of the suit with one of the special attorneys of the Department of Justice. In view of the novel form of the action in this case, it is expected that the government will make a determined effort to have it thrown out of court on a demurrer based on the contention that the Court of Claims is the only tribunal competent to deal with the suit.

CROSSED CONTINENT TO WED OFFICER.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Detroit, Jan. 4.—Miss Adelaide Bainbridge, of New York, was married to Lieutenant Oscar Westover, of Bay City, Mich., at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, on December 21. He could not obtain a furlough, so the bride crossed the continent to him.

MILITARY WEDDING AT BOSTON.

Boston, Jan. 4.—Second Lieutenant Clark Porter Chandler, 15th Cavalry, U. S. A., and Miss Shirley Penn Walker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Julian Walker, of Boston, were married to-night at the Episcopal Church of the Messiah. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John McGaw Foster, the rector, in the presence of a large company of friends, many being present from all parts of New England, from Albany and other Eastern cities and from the West. The church was decorated with American flags and flowers of cavalry yellow.

The bride was given in marriage by her father and was attended by her sister, Miss Anne Minot Walker, as maid of honor. The bridegroom wore the full dress uniform of his rank, bearing sidearms, and was supported by his best man and comrade in arms, Lieutenant Ellwood S. Hand, of the 15th Cavalry.

Lieutenant Chandler is a son of Mr. and Mrs. William Dwight Chandler, of Concord, N. H., and a grandson of William E. Chandler, former United States Senator.

MISS ANNIE CATRON.

CATARRH MADE LIFE A BURDEN TO ME

MISS ANNIE CATRON, 927 Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio, writes:

"As I have found Peruna a blessing for a severe case of catarrh of the head and throat which I suffered from for a number of years, I am only too pleased to give it my personal endorsement.

"Catarrh, such as I suffered from, made life a burden to me, my **breath was offensive, stomach bad, and my head stopped up** so that I was usually troubled with a headache, and although I tried many so-called remedies, nothing gave me permanent relief. I was rather discouraged with all medicines when Peruna was suggested to me.

"However, I did buy a bottle, and before that was finished there was a marked change in my condition. Much encouraged I kept on until I was **completely cured** in a month's time, and I find that my general health is also excellent."

People who prefer solid medicines should try Peruna tablets. Each tablet represents one average dose of Peruna.

Man-a-lin the Ideal Laxative.

Ask Your Druggist for Free Peruna Almanac for 1908.

GRABBED GOLD IN BANK.

Two Men Charged with Taking Coin Dropped by Depositor.

An attempt to rob Lester W. Hough, of No. 205 West 111th street, in the Greenwich Bank, at Broadway and 18th street, yesterday resulted in the arrest of Charles Crain and James Smith, both said to be expert bank sneak thieves. They were in the bank when Mr. Hough drew out several hundred dollars, and in counting the money he dropped some gold pieces. Crain and Smith, it is charged, picked up the money, but the cries of one of the cashiers drew the attention of the bank officials, including John Grout, who followed the men until he caught Crain, who answers to the description of "Cruise" Comiskey in the Rogues' Gallery. Members of the traffic squad caught Smith, who is also known by an alias.

When the attempted robbery occurred the bank was crowded. At Police Headquarters one of the men admitted that he had an alias, but he refused to be photographed for the Rogues' Gallery. Several policemen held him while his picture was taken. The prisoners were locked up, charged with robbery. Smith had $110 and Crain had $112 when arrested.

GROWING INFLUX OF JAPANESE.

Unexplained Arrival of Three Hundred Causes Alarm in Vancouver.

Portland, Ore., Jan. 4.—A dispatch from Vancouver, B. C., says that the unexplained arrival of three hundred Japanese yesterday and the prospect of an influx of twelve hundred within the next month from Honolulu are the features of the Oriental situation there. The three hundred Japanese came from the coast logging camps and some even from the American side of the boundary line. There is the usual crop of rumors that they came in view of possible trouble, and officers of the Asiatic Exclusion League are much alarmed.

It was announced yesterday that at least one thousand Japanese would come from Hawaii in the next three weeks. One steamer already chartered will leave Honolulu with one hundred and fifty next week. Vessels are now being chartered to carry others. All the steerage accommodations on the steamers of the Canadian-Australian Line have been taken six months ahead of the Honolulu Japanese. There is room in the steerage of these vessels for only fifty.

PART OF NEW TERMINAL IN USE.

Some Time Before Extended Bridge Platform Will Be Ready, However.

The new extension to the outgoing platform for trains at the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn Bridge was partly opened yesterday afternoon, though it will be some time before the full length of the new tracks and new platform will be used for trains. Fifty feet of the old platform on the extreme western end of the structure has been cut off to permit of installing new switches and crossovers.

When the improvements are completed six car elevated trains will cross the bridge in rush hours. Local passengers will cross the bridge on special trolleys when a loop at the Brooklyn end is finished.

PANAMA QUESTION UP TO MR. STRAUS.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

New Orleans, Jan. 4.—With the release from custody to-day of Mrs. Dora Davis and Mrs. Mamie Routh, recently ordered deported to Panama, Federal Judge Boarman passed up to Secretary Straus of the Department of Commerce and Labor the immigration tangle involving the question of whether the isthmus is foreign soil.

CITY NEWS IN BRIEF.

Announcement was made yesterday that the annual German Charity Ball will be held at the Waldorf on January 23. The grand march will be led by C. G. Hupfel, the president of the ball committee, and Mrs. Edward C. Schaefer. The ball of the Bachelor Circle of the German Liederkranz will be held on Thursday at the Liederkranz clubhouse, No. 111 East 58th street.

Giuseppi Seminare, of No. 182 Chrystie street, was held in $5,000 bail by Magistrate Harris in the Tombs court yesterday, on the charge of detectives, who suspect him of having robbed William Knapp, paymaster of the Worthern-Aldrich Bleacheries at Delawanna, N. J., of $7,000 six weeks ago. He will be examined on Monday.

Michael Connors and John Dunn, who, the police say, are professional pickpockets and "till tappers," were arraigned before Magistrate Wahle in the Yorkville court yesterday, charged with having jumped the bail of $100 in which they were held on a charge of larceny in the Flushing avenue station, Brooklyn. They were remanded until to-day.

Eli Cohen, a salesman, who said he lived at No. 538 West 143d street, was arrested yesterday at No. 358 West 125th street by Detective McAvoy on a warrant issued by Justice John D. Whitlock, jr., of Hudson, this state, on a charge of perjury. The authorities at Hudson were informed of his arrest.

BEST & Co

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

No branch stores—no agents

Important Sale

Children's and Misses' Muslin & Cambric Underwear

The prices have been sharply reduced, and the values, in every instance, are unusual.

1000 Pairs of Drawers,
Trimmed with Neat Embroidery, in Knickerbocker Style,
1 to 6 years..... **25c. per pair**

2000 Pairs of Drawers,
Trimmed with Hemstitched Ruffle
1 to 8 years..... **29c. per pair**
9 to 18 years..... **39c. per pair**

Also Trimmed with Embroidery, 3 to 16 years,
49c., 55c. & 79c. per pair

Trimmed with Lace, 1 to 16 years,
65c., 69c. & 75c. per pair

Cambric Skirts,
Trimmed Prettily with Lace and Embroidery Ruffles; 1 to 16 yrs
59c., 65c., 69c., 85c., $1.05, $1.19, $1.29 and up

Cambric & Muslin Night Gowns
High and Low Neck Styles; 1 to 16 years
75c., 79c., 89c. & 98c.

60-62 West 23d Street

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

James B. Scott as an Expert in It—His Work at the Hague.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Jan. 4.—The authorship of a "casebook" on international law, in which he presented a strong argument in support of the proposition that international law was an actual legal system susceptible of being administered in courts of justice, prepared while he was professor of law at Columbia University, has led to singular preferment and advancement for one of the most promising young men in the Department of State. This is James B. Scott, solicitor for the department, who played so conspicuous a part in the recent Hague conference that he was singled out for special commendation by the Secretary of State in the congratulations which he extended to the American commissioners on their work in the conference.

Mr. Scott, who is a citizen of California, has long made a specialty of international law. Having been graduated from Harvard, he spent some years at the universities of Berlin, Heidelberg and Paris pursuing his favorite study, and incidentally he acquired a knowledge of French and German which has since proved invaluable. He later organized the Los Angeles Law School, now the law department of the University of Southern California. When the war with Spain broke out Mr. Scott enlisted in the 7th Regiment, and soon after being mustered out he was offered and accepted the deanship of the Law School of Columbia. It was while occupying this position that he published the argument on international law, which so entirely coincided with the views of Secretary Root that the latter immediately offered Mr. Scott the post of solicitor for the Department of State, made vacant by the resignation of the veteran Judge Penfield.

Secretary Root has long cherished the idea that when international law is reduced to an exact science, and international tribunals, which shall be governed by pure jurisprudence instead of by diplomatic considerations, can be established, the adjudication of all disputes between nations can be rendered at least as certain and as satisfactory as the adjudication of disputes between the citizens of a civilized nation are now. The discovery of a young man who had developed this theory for himself and who could and did support the proposition by intelligent digests of the judicial systems of the United States and of England, appealed to the Secretary with special force; and the excellent service which Mr. Scott has rendered both in the department and at The Hague has amply demonstrated the wisdom of the Secretary's choice.

As spokesman for Special Commissioner Choate Mr. Scott enjoyed special prominence in the recent Hague convention and was able to do much toward promoting that permanent international court of arbitration which Secretary Root regards as the only practical alternative to war. It will be recalled that the powers represented at the conference voted in favor of the principle of such a court, and it is the conviction of the American commissioners that such a court will be established through the direct negotiation of the powers, possibly even before there is another meeting at The Hague. When the subject was first broached the European and Latin-American nations were disposed to dissent because it was argued by the American commissioners that the court should be composed of judges. Investigation by the representatives of the United States revealed that this opposition was due to the fact that in many foreign countries the judiciary is so largely a part of the administrative branch of the government that the respect in which the judiciary is held in this country does not obtain. When, however, it was proposed that eminent jurists from the several countries be appointed members of the court, the antagonism almost entirely disappeared, and it is believed by some of the Americans that the patriotic pride in their eminent jurists will serve as a potent factor in impelling many European countries to adopt the proposition of the United States.

MASQUERADERS ATTACK WOMAN.

One, in Feminine Attire, Aims Pistol and Demands Name and Destination.

Impersonating a devoted couple out walking, two highwaymen, one attired in woman's apparel, held up Miss Elizabeth Woodward, employed by H. Elliott Coe, of North Pelham, at Eighth avenue and 4th street, Pelham, last night, and, after peering into her face for a moment, during which they held her by the throat, released her and fled. Miss Woodward ran to the home of Mr. Robinson near by and fainted. Mystery surrounds the attack, as no attempt was made to rob.

Miss Woodward is positive that one of her assailants was a man attired in woman's clothing. The other was masked, and Miss Woodward has given a good description of him to the police. Miss Woodward says that when she first noticed the highwaymen they were walking together in Eighth avenue, near 4th street. One wore a woman's tailormade suit. The other had on a dark overcoat and derby hat. As Miss Woodward neared the corner the man stepped aside to let her pass. As she did so the one in the tailormade suit grabbed her by the throat and, pointing a revolver at her, said, in a masculine voice:

"Who are you and where are you going?"

Miss Woodward attempted to scream, but the thug choked her. After looking at her closely the two men released their victim and fled.

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SAYS JUSTICE GREEN IS MISTAKEN

E. A. Cohen Insists He Received No Warning in Contempt Case.

Elias A. Cohen, a real estate dealer of the East Side, who was adjudged in contempt by Justice Green, of the City Court, and fined $250 because of a letter criticising the justice following a suit by the Empire Woodworking Company against him to recover $1,150 on a promissory note, said yesterday that he was called before the justice on Thursday and asked to read the letter he had had written to Justice Green. He was not warned, as the justice was quoted as having said, that it would place him in contempt of court. Mr. Cohen said of Justice Green:

"He asked me to read it aloud to him and at his own request I did so. When I had almost reached the end of the first page he stopped me and said that was sufficient. He asked me if they were still my sentiments, and I said they were. He did not ask me to retract them. He did not tell me that the reading of the letter to him would constitute even a technical contempt. He then said: 'You have read this letter aloud in the presence of this court, and I adjudge you guilty of criminal contempt.'"

GEORGE DIXON, ALCOHOLIC PATIENT

George Dixon, the former negro lightweight champion of the world, was admitted to the alcoholic ward in Bellevue Hospital just before midnight last night. Dixon gave his birthplace as Canada. Asked if he had any friends, he replied:

"When I wanted money John L. Sullivan was my best friend, but Michael A. Harrison, with whom I lived at No. 258 West 41st street, is my nearest friend now."

"What's your occupation?" he was asked.

"I'm down and out," replied the former fighter.

"The last time I saw you was a few months ago at the Long Acre Club," said Dr. Hooker.

"Well, I'm not anything too good now," said Dixon. "I'm not much good after my long fight—losing one—with John Barleycorn."

TROOPS TO REMAIN WATCHING UTES

Washington, Jan. 4.—At a conference held to-day in the office of the Secretary of the Interior it was determined to retain the troop of cavalry stationed at Thunder Butte station, South Dakota, until spring. The troops were sent there in order to maintain peace among the Utes. It is expected the Utes will go back to their reservation in Utah in the spring. At the conference it was stated that practically all the young men of the tribe have gone to work on the railroad being built near Rapid City, S. D., and that there is no warlike spirit among them.