ARNOLD DALY EXPLAINS

DEBTS UP AT HEARING.

Will Have to Stop Work, Says Actor, if Annoyed.

Arnold Daly, actor and manager, appeared yesterday at the office of William Lesser, of Lesser Brothers, at No 199 Broadway, at a hearing of creditors objecting to Daly's delivery from bankruptcy. The hearing was assigned to the office some time ago by Judge Adams, in the United States court, when Daly asked that he be released from the toils of the bankruptcy court by discharge. Lesser is counsel for Frank Platzer, a scenic artist, who advances a claim of $175.

Daly says that if they will let him out of bankruptcy he will pay his debts; that he cannot now, as he is working on a salary; that he has lost money and that the play in which he is now appearing is not very successful financially. "If this annoyance does not cease I shall have to stop my work. How can I go on harassed as I am?" was one of the ways in which Daly stated his predicament to Lesser. "I have for the last few years been engaged in proving that my judgment as to what the public wants differs from its opinion."

It appeared that Daly now owed Senator Reynolds $3,300.

"How did that debt arise?" he was asked.

"I don't recall. The money was lent to me on a form of contract."

"You don't recall, or you don't want to recall?"

"I don't."

"Have you any memory, Mr. Daly?"

"My memory is not very good. All sorts of things that have to do with figures I turn over to the treasurer of whatever company I may be with. My work is staging, rehearsing and producing a play, and I do not bother with these details. These things are in the hands of the company's treasurer, you see."

"What, in your opinion, is the value of the scenery?" asked Mr. Lesser.

"What?" asked Mr. Daly, surprisedly.

"What is it worth?" pressed the lawyer.

"Pardon me for laughing," he said, "but that is very, very funny, you know; for if you really want a thing like scenery, you know, it's worth ever so much to you—$10,000, perhaps. But, you know, if you really have no use for it, you can't throw it away, for you may want it awfully at some time, and then you haven't it. And all the while it is costing you ever so much more in storage than it is worth, particularly if you never do wish it again; and you can't throw it into the street. It may have cost five or ten or fifteen thousand dollars. I don't know what?"

"Where is your contract?"

"Really, I don't know. I may have kept it for a while, but it is gone now."

"What point did you differ on?" he was asked regarding his trouble with Senator Reynolds.

"Really, I can't recall. I have had so many disagreements, don't you know, that I cannot remember

"Have you paid him any money in the last year?"

"No, I have been losing money for two years."

"How much?"

"I don't know."

"Doesn't an actor keep books?"

"I don't know about the others. I don't." Again Mr. Daly laughed aloud. Then he said to Lesser: "Pardon me, the thought that they should amuses me."

"Have you a bank account, Mr. Daly?"

"It really is quite a time since I had one. And, do you know, I think that it was a very great nuisance, indeed, that that bank, what was its name? closed its doors. Oh, yes, the Knickerbocker. It was so good there, one really had no bother. When the account was overdrawn, as I believe it was much of the time, some one would say: 'Mr. Daly, will you please send a check to the bank,' and that's all there was of it. I heard the bank was closed, and really I have not paid any attention since. It was such a good place, for I know nothing about money."

"I was getting on well," continued Mr. Daly, "and I went to Chicago and, do you know, that just because "Regeneration" kept on for six weeks, that we were rolling in wealth.

"They came out there with some sort of a paper or other, for the Shuberts, and under the laws of the State of Illinois, they can take that sort of action, they entered my room and levied. I believe you call it—I am perfectly uninformed, you know, as to legal affairs—upon my things. They wanted some such sum as $500."

"Were you playing in Chicago in June?"

"June! June! Why that's just like asking one 'Where were you that night?' June! When was June?"

"How about the stock of the Arnold Daly Company?"

"Um—that is valueless."

"The Shuberts formed that company," he said, "because they 'had a sense of humor,' and that it ceased business because it was continually asked, 'What did you do with that two cents you were given for a stamp?'"

"Have you any legal claim against the Shuberts?"

"That depends upon the temper of the judge. You see, I take the stand I am wrong in everything."

"You do?"

"Yes; it saves me annoyance."

"Did you ever sign notes?"

"I don't know."

"How about this claim for $6 on the part of the Knickerbocker?" asked the questioner.

"That's really not relevant, but I'll tell you if it's amusing. You see, it happened this way: One night George Ade, Henry Blossom and I started uptown, and we thought we would stop in at the Knickerbocker for a little cordial before going on. The cordial came, and then cigars, and then a check for $14.75. 'That,' I said, 'is a joke of Blossom's.' But, do you know, it was not, and that check came along in earnest. Then I got a pencil, and the best I could do for the hotel was, I think, something like $6. And then, when I could do no better for the hotel, I laid down $8.30 on the table, with 50 cents for the waiter, and we walked out. I had not expected to find Jesse James in real life. I believe Mr. Regan took it up; there were some letters exchanged, and I turned the letters over to some one, with instructions to carry on this very amusing correspondence. It was a very unjust charge. It seemed to me like robbery, in the beginning."

"What do you do with all your money?" asked the lawyer.

"What money?" said the actor, surprised.

"Why, the $1,000 a month nearly that you earned in Chicago and the $800 you get here. Why don't you pay some of your debts with it?"

Then Mr. Daly laughed.

"I support my mother," he said, "my brother, my wife and my daughter. My brother is very affectionate toward me. But his estimate of fraternal affection, it appears, is that I shall support him. And his grief is great when my circumstances compel him to work. When he has time, I believe, he is an electrician, or something like that. He is pressed for time, often."

The actor said that of his income $30 to $35 weekly went to his mother uptown and $100 to his wife.

"That left you $100 a week or so on tour, did it not? Where did you keep it?"

"Keep what?"

"The money."

"There was no money. I paid my hotel bill, and really had no use for a safety deposit vault for the rest As a matter of fact I am drawn ahead $5 to $50 a week."

A GOMPERS ADMISSION.

Hurried Blacklist Publication Before Injunction Became Effective.

Washington, Sept. 17.—That he hastened the publication of "The American Federationist" for last January so as to get it into circulation before the injunction decree of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia prohibiting the publication of the Bucks Stove and Range Company, of St. Louis, in the "We Don't Patronize" list of that periodical became effective, was admitted to-day by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor.

The admission was made in connection with the hearing before Examiner Harper, who is taking the testimony bearing on the contempt case against Mr. Gompers and Messrs. Morrison and Mitchell, of the federation, which grows out of the alleged violation of the injunction decree. It was shown that the order had been issued on December 18, 1907, and that between that date and December 23, when it became effective, the January issue of the organ of the federation had been got out and sent on its mission through the mails, a few days in advance of the ordinary time, and Mr. Gompers did not hesitate to say that his purpose had been to continue the Bucks company's name in its list for that issue. He would not say, however, that the action had been taken in defiance of the court.

The examiner held three sittings during the day, one each in the forenoon, afternoon and evening. Mr. Gompers was on the witness stand at all the meetings, and his examination was conducted by Daniel Davenport, in behalf of the Bucks company. The questions were all directed toward getting admissions from Mr. Gompers which would assist in establishing the theory of the prosecution that the utterances of the respondents had been in contempt of the court.

TWO M'INTYRE POLICIES LAPSED.

Estate Lost $106,000 Just Before Death of Bankrupt.

The subject of two lapsed insurance policies on the life of the late Thomas A. McIntyre was taken up yesterday at the continued inquiry before Peter B. Olney, referee in bankruptcy into the affairs of T. A. McIntyre & Co., the bankrupt brokerage firm. The policies were for $53,000 each. The premium became due after the failure of the concern, and, going unpaid, the insurance company lapsed them.

At the time it was understood that the receivers for T. A. McIntyre & Co. did not pay the premium because they had no legal authority to do so. McIntyre, who had been sick for some time, died subsequently.

It developed yesterday, through the statement of D. R. Cobb, of counsel for the receivers, that the latter had two physicians examine McIntyre, and they both reported that he had no organic disease, and was likely to live for the average period prescribed for his years.

Mr. Cobb told of four other policies payable upon the death of McIntyre at $2,000 a year for fifty years on each to the beneficiaries. Each policy had a cash surrender value of $53,000. For two of these the insurance companies will pay over $106,000 less $16,000 lent. I. L. Ernst, also of counsel for the receivers, said that the books of the McIntyre concern showed about $625,000 in debit balances. The receivers have in hand about $90,000, not including about $60,000 in banks.

GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS INCREASE.

Show Goodly Margin Over Amount for Half of September, 1907.

Washington, Sept. 17.—The government receipts paid into the Treasury since September 1 show a marked improvement, even exceeding the receipts for the corresponding period in September, 1907, which was some weeks before there were any indications of a money panic. For the seventeen days of the present month the receipts aggregate $28,943,101, of which $14,724,265 came from customs, $11,258,818 from internal revenue and $1,960,017 from other sources, a gain over the corresponding days in September, 1907, of $616,000.

The disbursements for the last seventeen days aggregate $28,730,000, as against $25,710,000 for the corresponding period in 1907.

CONGRESSMAN LANING ACQUITTED.

Result of Trial on Charge of Misapplying Funds of Trust Company.

Fremont, Ohio, Sept. 17.—The jury in the Laning case returned a verdict of not guilty this afternoon, after considering the case less than an hour. Congressman Laning cried like a child when he heard the jury's verdict, and thanked the jurors one by one. He will issue a statement within a few days, and will at once enter into his campaign for re-election to Congress from the 14th District.

Congressman Laning is interested in many business enterprises in Norwalk, his home. He was a director of the Ohio Trust Company, through which his various financial matters were negotiated, and president of the Laning Printing Company, the plant of which was recently burned. This company did much of the state printing.

The trial was held here upon the defendant's own motion, he declaring that he could not obtain a fair trial at home. Together with J. C. Gibbs, manager of the Ohio Trust Company, the Congressman was indicted on the charge of misapplying funds of the latter company and embezzling stock of the Norwalk Savings Bank Company. They were also accused of loaning funds to fictitious real estate companies, owned in part by officers of the bank and used as a "blind" to cover personal loans. The trial of Gibbs has not yet taken place.

CONFETTI SELLERS IN ANGRY MOOD.

The feature of the Mardi Gras festival at Coney Island yesterday was the storming of the building of the Lafayette Trust Company by nearly three hundred pedlers of confetti, demanding the return of the fees which they had paid for the privilege of selling confetti during the carnival. It appears that the pedlers were told they must purchase licenses at the rate of $5 each, but when the carnival was half over the pedlers woke up to the fact that about three hundred men had complied with this demand, while a horde of others were selling confetti without any licenses. The storming of the bank followed and the Mardi Gras committee was forced to give back the money which they had collected without legal authority.

CURB DEMANDS A REGISTER.

Notice has been issued by E. S. Mendels, the "dean of the New York curb market," that all companies the stock of which is traded in on the curb market must procure a register on or before October 1 next to have their stock quoted on the regular curb lists after that date. This rule will be imperative. California, Nevada and other Western stocks which have no register will be quoted as unregistered stocks only.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Transport Service Between New York and Manila Not Expected.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, September 17.

NEW YORK-MANILA LINE.—It is not expected there will be any further attempt to have the War Department establish a regular transport service between New York and Manila. Of course, occasionally transports will return from Manila by way of Suez, and it may be necessary to send a transport sometimes from New York by the same route, but this is bound to happen only rarely, and no policy will be adopted beyond that of meeting the emergency. On the last trip of the McClellan, which came from Manila by way of the Suez Canal, there were more than three hundred applications for passage on the ship. The difficulties of the officers engaged in adjusting these appeals may be imagined from the fact that the McClellan does not accommodate more than fifty passengers.

ORDERS ISSUED.—The following orders have been issued:

ARMY.

The following first lieutenants, medical reserve corps, from stations designated to Army Medical School, Washington, October 1: LEON C. GARCIA, Fort Riley; DANIEL W. HARMON, Fort Hancock; DANIEL PARKER CARD and SYLVESTER G. O'DAY, Fort Jay; LEO ROY DUNBAR, Fort Totten; WILLIAM H. SMITH, Fort Moultrie; ARNOLD D. TUTTLE, Fort Thomas; JAMES C. MAGEE, Fort Michie; WILLIAM R. DEAR, general hospital, Washington Barracks; EBEN C. HILL, Columbus Barracks; ARMIN MUELLER, Jefferson Barracks, and ROSIER BAILEY, Fort D. A. Russell.

First Lieutenant DOUGLAS M'CASKEY, from Troop F to Troop B, 4th Cavalry; First Lieutenant LEONARD W. PRUNTY, from Troop B to Troop F, 4th Cavalry.

Second Lieutenant JOHN G. WINTER, Jr., 6th Cavalry, from Fort Benjamin Harrison to office chief signal officer, Washington.

Contract Surgeon JOSEPH H. WHITELEY, from Fort De Soto; to home, for annulment of contract.

Leaves of absence: Colonel SMITH S. LEACH, corps of engineers, six months from October 1; Captain GEORGE H. SCOTT, medical corps, leave extended to October 31; First Lieutenant JOHN COCKE, 15th Cavalry, leave extended to October 15.

NAVY.

Captain W. P. POTTER, detached the Vermont; to command second division, first squadron, Atlantic fleet.

Lieutenant Commander M. L. MILLER, detailed inspector in charge 15th Lighthouse District, St. Louis, September 30, vice Commander J. J. KNAPP, to command the Wyoming.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. S. HOEN, detached 3d Lighthouse District, Tompkinsville; to naval hospital, New York.

Passed Assistant Surgeon H. A. MAY, detached Naval Hospital, Norfolk; to duty with lighthouse vessels en route to Pacific Coast.

Assistant Surgeon E. U. REED, detached navy yard, Mare Island; to training station, San Francisco.

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

ARRIVED.

Sept. 15—The Yorktown, at Valdez.
Sept. 16—The Alabama and the Maine, at Naples; the Prairie, at Newport.

OFFICERS TO BE COURT MARTIALLED.

Leavenworth, Kan., Sept. 17.—Four army officers are to be tried by the general court martial that is to convene at this post on September 29. These officers are Captain John W. Wilbreth, jr., and Captain Winfred B. Carr, of the 6th Artillery, and Captain James B. Lindsay and First Lieutenant William J. O'Loughlin, of the 13th Infantry. It is said that the charges against the three captains are negligence of duty in failing to make out descriptive lists and to properly comply with orders. Nothing definite can be learned as to the charge against Lieutenant O'Loughlin.

The court designed by General Morton to try these officers was announced to-day, and consists of three colonels, three lieutenant colonels, six majors and one senior captain.

Captains Wilbreth and Carr are stationed at Fort Riley and Captain Lindsay and First Lieutenant O'Loughlin at Fort Leavenworth. Lindsay is a graduate of West Point and O'Loughlin served in a New York volunteer regiment in the Spanish-American War, later joining the regular army as a private and being commissioned from the ranks.

GOVERNMENT AFTER LOGUE'S TORPEDO.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Boston, Sept. 17.—The Navy Department is negotiating with Charles A. Logue, of Charlestown, for the right to use a new torpedo that he has invented. This is a dirigible affair, and it is believed solves the controllable torpedo problem. Logue is a junior in Boston University, and has been working on it ever since the invention of the Marconi wireless system.

THE AMBROSE CHANNEL.

Chief of Engineers Opposes Premature Night Opening.

Washington, Sept. 17.—Vigorous appeals have been made to the President and to the War Department by Atlantic steamship lines for the opening to navigation at night of the Ambrose Channel in New York Harbor, but Chief of Engineers Marshall has advised the Secretary of War that any premature opening of the channel at night would increase the possibility of accidents and interfere with department plans. It is probable the requested permission will be accordingly deferred. General Marshall says in his letter:

If the work is permitted to proceed as at present, without interruption to the operations of the dredges during the night, it is hoped and expected that within the next four months one-half of the channel, or a width of approximately one thousand feet, will have been completed, and recommendations can then be made to Congress for a modification of the law, with a view to throwing open this part of the channel to all deep draft vessels. This will make available for all such vessels, at all times, both day and night, a channel one thousand feet wide and forty deep, which can be used with perfect safety, since it then can be properly marked and the confusing dredging lights and buoys can be removed.

Any premature opening of the partly completed channel to night navigation will seriously interfere with the plans of the department, will delay the opening of the 1,000-foot channel as proposed, will increase the cost of the work and will introduce possibilities of accidents that might entirely offset the excellent results in rapidity of execution and economy already secured.

NO RAILROAD DISCRIMINATION.

All Shippers Must Have the Same Transportation Treatment.

Richmond, Va., Sept. 17.—Declaring that a railroad must give all shippers the same transportation treatment, whether it owns all or only part of the cars it carries, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals to-day reversed the decision of the United States Circuit Court of Maryland in the suit of the Pitcairn Coal Company against the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, the Cumberland & Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Fairmont Coal Company and its allies, and thirty other coal companies.

The complainants allege that they were discriminated against in the distribution of coal cars by the defendants, especially the Baltimore & Ohio. The lower court decided in favor of the defendants. Judge Pritchard delivering to-day's opinion, held that the interstate commerce law "casts upon the carrier the plain duty of furnishing a fair and equitable distribution of car facilities, and this duty cannot be evaded by the carrier claiming that it is not the owner of a portion of the cars carried over its lines."

The court held that there was discrimination in favor of the Fairmont companies, and that the contention of these companies that their large contracts entitled them to such undue preference is untenable. The trial court, in dealing with the question of fuel cars of the Baltimore & Ohio and foreign fuel cars, held that they should not be charged against the percentage, but the appellate court declares "that the fuel cars of the carrier, its regular equipment of cars, the cars of other roads sent in for fuel and the private or individual cars of the mine operators should be placed absolutely on the same basis."

The case was remanded to the Maryland Circuit Court.

Baltimore, Sept. 17.—Inquiry at the Baltimore & Ohio building in regard to Judge Pritchard's decision in the coal car case elicited the information that the case will probably be appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. The decision directly affects practically every railroad in the country and it is probable that the legal departments of the companies will aid the Baltimore & Ohio in the preparation of its appeal in every way possible.

The Tribune at Saratoga

During the Republican Convention at Saratoga the *NET SALES* of *The Tribune* exceeded those of any other New York paper.

WHY?

Reliable News, Splendid Illustrations and Popular Faith in the

National Republican Newspaper

Are You Opinionated?

You ought to be.
Especially about flour.
Don't blame the Cook—
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GOLD MEDAL FLOUR

WASHBURN-CROSBY CO.

FOR SALE BY YOUR GROCER

A SAGAMORE RECEPTION

Continued from first page.

jectionable way. One can sometimes be a good fellow in a very objectionable way, but if you are a thoroughly good fellow, friendly, kindly, pleasant, joining with other people to make both of you have a good time, you are showing one phase of the qualities denoted by the word Gemutlichkeit.

LIKES SAENGERBUND IDEA.

I most earnestly hope that we shall see throughout this nation, not by any means only among the citizens of German parentage or extraction, but among all our citizens, in an ever increasing degree just such associations as the one which is here to-day.

I believe in work, and I believe that, while a man works he should not play at all; but I believe in play also, for the sake of the man, for the sake of the country, for the sake of the man's work; and it is a real contribution to American life to teach Americans how to enjoy what is ennobling and not debasing, how to get enjoyment out of associations such as this association of singers, who have come here this afternoon. And on behalf of my fellow townsmen, I want to thank you for coming over, and to say how glad we are to see you.

The President's townsmen cheered him, and the women showed their approval by clapping their hands. Then the President shook hands with each of the members of the Saengerbund and at their request posed in the centre of the group of singers while their pictures were taken. Following this was the general reception, during which the President and Mrs. Roosevelt shook hands with every one present.

"I wish you could see my babies," said one woman, as she shook the President's hand.

"I wish I could, too; why didn't you bring them along?" replied the President.

PRIEST HEADS DELEGATION.

Father York, of Huntington, L. I., was the leader of a delegation from his village. While the priest was being welcomed by the President the priest espied one of the women who had come with his party.

"Here, Mr. President, I want you to meet this lady," said the priest. "She is Mrs. Charles G. Reynolds, of Brooklyn, and the mother of seven fine, healthy children."

Mrs. Reynolds looked exceedingly young to be the mother of seven children and the President said as much. He motioned Mrs. Reynolds to come forward and then said to her: "I am impelled to say that you are a splendid specimen of American motherhood, and it is a pleasure to meet you, Mrs. Reynolds." Mrs. Reynolds's face flushed with pleasure.

The reception lasted until almost 5 o'clock. When it was over the President said that his only regret was that he had not seen enough of the children. It was unfortunate, he said, that they were kept in the background because of the large crowd. The natives of Oyster Bay, however, had no complaint to make; they voted it a perfect day.

FEDERAL AND COUNTY COURTS CLASH.

Question as to Which Shall Try Montgomery First Settled in Favor of Former.

Pittsburg, Sept. 17.—Judges Marshall Brown and James R. McFarlane sitting in the Criminal Court here to-day, decided that William Montgomery, former cashier of the closed Allegheny National Bank, charged with the embezzlement of $469,000 of the bank's funds, and indicted on two charges of forgery, could not be tried in the county courts on the forgery charges until the federal court had dealt with him. Montgomery is in jail in default of $160,000 bail. The peculations which wrecked the bank are said to amount to $1,250,000.

Judge Brown said the decision not to try Montgomery in the county court to-day was based on an opinion handed down by the United States Supreme Court, that when both the state and federal authorities had presented charges against any person that person should be first tried by the party having the prior claim or making the first commitment. In the case of Montgomery the federal authorities had the prior claim.

The decision was the result of a clash between the county and federal authorities. District Attorney Geehring of Allegheny County insisted that Montgomery be placed on trial to-day on the forgery charges. He was opposed by United States District Attorney John W. Dunkle, who said that Montgomery must be first tried in the United States Court.

Montgomery was taken from his cell this morning by two deputies, who started to bring him to the courtroom. When the party had reached the "Bridge of Sighs," separating the jail from the courthouse, Warden Lewis arrived on the scene and ordered that Montgomery be taken back to his cell, saying that there was no order for the removal of the prisoner.

FRANCISCAN SEMINARY DEDICATED.

Catskill, N. Y., Sept. 17.—In the presence of a large assemblage of Catholics the Franciscan seminary here was dedicated to-day, it being the feast of the stigmata of St. Francis, by Archbishop Falconio, Apostolic Delegate to the United States since 1902.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Petitions in bankruptcy were filed yesterday in the United States District Court as follows:

Involuntary, against Lindley Minard, drygoods, No. 300 Main street, Poughkeepsie, by Teft, Weller & Co., with a claim of $690 23; Leopold Hirsch, assigned claim of Berg Brothers, $48 67, and John W. Finucane, assigned claim of the R. & G. Corset Company, $6 28. Preferential payments and assignment are alleged. John A. Candel was appointed temporary receiver.

Voluntary, Max Kaufman, salesman, No. 1874 Third avenue; liabilities, $5,520 61, unsecured; assets, two suits of clothes, $30. Most of the debts were for merchandise and money lent, contracted when he was in the liquor business at No. 331 Washington street, Brooklyn.

Involuntary, against the Finlay Raw Sugar Company, of No. 93 Wall street, by M. Gelats & Co., of Havana, Cuba, with a claim of $4,629 16, alleged to be a balance due on loans. It is alleged that the sugar company committed an act of bankruptcy by making a general assignment on July 16 to the National Bank of Cuba, at No. 1 Wall street. It is asserted that the Finlay company has debts in excess of $25,000.

Voluntary, John T. Hepworth, a dentist, of Wappinger's Falls, N. Y.; liabilities, $6,019 06, largely for money borrowed and merchandise, with assets consisting of wearing apparel, $80, and office fixtures, $150.

Involuntary, against Goodman Schwartzman, trading as the Regal Dress Company, makers of shirtwaists and women's dresses at No. 24 West 4th street, by Asiel Putzel & Co., with a claim of $218 52; the Washington Pleating and Braiding Company, $46 32, and William Isaacs, $3,000. Insolvency and debts of more than $2,500 are alleged.

FIRE INJURES LIBRARY

Many Valuable Records and Books Ruined at Johns Hopkins.

Baltimore, Sept. 17.—Fire this evening broke out on the top floor of McCoy Hall, Druid Hill avenue and Eutaw street, in which is the library of Johns Hopkins University, and while confined to a small area did what the authorities of the university describe as inestimable damage. Even that portion of the loss which might be made good by money is said to be very heavy. The flames were confined to a room in which were stored records and files relating to scientific work and research at Johns Hopkins and elsewhere, and these appear to have been totally destroyed by the flames.

In an adjoining room were 25,000 unbound periodicals in various languages belonging to different departments of the university. These were, it is feared, utterly ruined by water. A very valuable collection of papyri and archæological specimens from Thebes and Memphis was destroyed, and great damage was done to a Roman and Hellenic collection brought to the university last year, and which included Roman jewels from Herculaneum. Books in other parts of the library were damaged by water and smoke, some thirty thousand volumes having suffered in this way. Defective electric wiring is believed to have started the fire.

MRS. HARRIET MONROE INDICTED.

Held Responsible by Grand Jury for Boyertown Theatre Fire, in Which 170 Perished.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Reading, Penn., Sept. 17.—The Berks County Grand Jury has found indictments for manslaughter against Mrs. Harriet E. Monroe, of Washington, growing out of the holocaust in the Boyertown Opera House last January. Mrs. Monroe was giving a show called "The Reformation" at the time, and it is alleged that a gas tank feeding a calcium light was defective, and, exploding, started the fire and panic, which cost 170 lives.

SPRINGFIELD NEGRO CONVICTED.

Murder He Committed Caused the Race Riots in That Illinois City.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 17.—The jury in the Joseph James murder case returned a verdict of guilty this evening and fixed the penalty at death.

James was unmoved by the verdict. There was no demonstration following the announcement of the finding of the jury.

James was tried on a charge of having murdered C. A. Ballard, this crime being largely responsible for the recent race riots in this city.

CROSS BILL BY W. J. LEMP, JR.

The Allegations the St. Louis Brewer Makes Against His Wife, Who Seeks Divorce.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

St. Louis, Sept. 17.—William J. Lemp, jr., the wealthy brewer, filed a cross bill to-day to the divorce suit of his wife, Lillian. He alleges she frequently stayed out late at night, refusing to explain her absence, and that when he said her conduct exposed her to public criticism she exclaimed: "To hell with the public."

In January, 1905, he charges, he found a letter by her to a man, and when he asked about him she expressed devoted love for the man and great antipathy for her husband. He charges she secretly violated an ante-nuptial agreement by having their son, William J. Lemp, baptized a Catholic. He alleges when he remonstrated against her loud dresses she told him to mind his own business.

MADE TWO GIRLS ATTEMPT SUICIDE

Otto Herbert, Arrested for Embezzlement in Philadelphia, Had Deceived Them.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Philadelphia, Sept. 17.—Another dejected young woman to-day tried to end her life in the office of Magistrate Gallagher as a result of the alleged deception of Otto Herbert, who had been arrested on a charge of embezzlement. When Herbert was arraigned last Tuesday Marie Desandt tried to end her life with acid because she then learned for the first time that the man had a wife. She was saved at a hospital. To-day Christiana Wenkel went to the magistrate's office to learn what had become of Herbert, and when informed tried to take a dose of acid. The magistrate knocked the bottle from her hand and was severely burned, but he saved the girl. She said Herbert had promised to wed her.

Next Sunday's TRIBUNE

Will Contain

Big Game in Africa

where President Roosevelt will hunt next year.

By EDGAR BEECHER BRONSON

Mr. Bronson has the good fortune to be travelling this year with the same caravan which will accompany President Roosevelt next year while he is hunting big game in British East Africa.

"Twisted Up About Westy"

A story that none of Sewell Ford's readers can afford to miss.

"A Point of Honor"

By ISABEL HOLMES

Is an interesting bit of fiction, with a great big moral in it for husbands and wives who, while not mismated, nevertheless have found the path of true love a thorny one.

"Sergeant Kinnaird"

The third instalment of this dramatic story

By W. A. FRASER

Turning Points

in successful careers.

By F. CHURCHILL WILLIAMS

The Rescue of Rover

By CLARA MORRIS

Why Cleanliness Prevents Disease

Delightfully told

By Dr. STEPHEN SMITH

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