THE MAYOR'S ICE ANSWER.

DENIES THE "WORLD'S" CHARGES AND THE PAPER HAS BACKED OUT.

Refused to Furnish Evidence to Back Up Its Allegations and Left Its Counsel Helpless—Attorney-General Compelled to Declare the Case Not Strong Enough for Removal Proceedings—Fuss About a Telegram.

Mayor Van Wyck's answer to the charges made against him in the matter of the Ice Trust by the *New York World*, together with Attorney-General Davies's report on them to Gov. Roosevelt, were printed yesterday. The Mayor's answer is a detailed and a general denial of all of the charges, and is not an attack on any one, as was expected. The Attorney-General's opinion is that the Mayor was guilty to an extent, but that it would be impossible to establish a case strong enough to remove him. The most interesting matter in the documents is in a postscript to the Attorney-General's report, in which it is developed that the *World*, after leading its counsel, J. Noble Hayes and Wheeler H. Peckham, up to the cannon's mouth, deserted them and washed its hands of the case, leaving the counsel in a ridiculous position, from which they had to extricate themselves as best they could. The *World*, after making the charges, refused to provide evidence to support the charges it had made and left its counsel helpless.

The *World* also prints what purports to be a copy of a telegram sent by Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee to Gov. Roosevelt, urging him not to make the Mayor's answer public. Here is the alleged telegram:

"*To Theodore Roosevelt, Governor of New York, Cripple Creek, Colorado:*

"Wire Attorney-General Davies to be sure not to give out to the reporters the Van Wyck answer at this time. It must be held until after the election is over. This would imperil our chances and get us into a useless wrangle. I have also wired Davies.

"SEPT. 26, 1900. B. B. ODELL."

When seen at Oyster Bay yesterday Gov. Roosevelt gave out this statement in regard to Mr. Odell's alleged telegram:

"I have nothing whatever to say to this particular story. Every State leader of prominence and most of the national leaders of prominence at one time or another spoke to and advised me about the Ice Trust case, and I doubt if there was any possible cause of action which some one at some time did not recommend. I listened to all the advice, gave due weight to it, and then took my own course of action. Ten days before the election I announced publicly, through the Associated Press and THE SUN that I was entirely willing Mayor Van Wyck should make public his answer, but that, as far as I was concerned, I would follow the usual course and make public the answer together with any statement by the Attorney-General that was pertinent and necessary when I announced my decision."

Governor-elect Odell came down from Newburgh last evening and was asked whether he had sent the telegram which was printed in the *World* of yesterday morning. The Governor-elect smiled.

"I know only one man named B. B. Odell in this State," he said. "He is my father. I asked him this morning if he had sent the telegram. He said that he had not. I do not remember having sent any such telegram, nor does my secretary remember that such a telegram was sent. I don't think the matter is worthy of any consideration. I would have done anything not discreditable however, that I thought would redound to the advantage of McKinley and Roosevelt."

Attention was called last evening to the fact that the alleged telegram which was printed yesterday morning was dated Sept. 26, the day previous to the date on which Mayor Van Wyck completed his answer to the Ice Trust charges.

The charges against the Mayor were based on the revelations of oppression made last May when the American Ice Company advanced the price of ice 100 per cent. At that time several actions were begun for the purpose of prohibiting the company from continuing business, and in one of them the Mayor was subpœnaed as a witness. The charges were based largely on the Mayor's testimony in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn before Justice Gaynor, in which the Mayor's interest in the company was gone into completely. The charges were filed with the Governor in July. Then an amendment to the original charges was filed, and when they were finally complete, they were served on Mayor Van Wyck while he was spending a part of his vacation in Saratoga. His answer to them was due on Sept. 1, but through his counsel he applied for and received two extensions of time of fifteen days each, so that his answer was not due until Oct. 30. The document was completed and sworn to on Sept. 27, and was sent to Albany by a special messenger on the same day.

The charges may be summed up as follows: That the Mayor accepted $500,000 worth of stock in the American Ice Company, paying for the same with a note for $50,000 and two notes each for $75,000, and that in so doing he violated his oath of office, because the company was interested in city contracts; that while holding this stock, which had been virtually given to him, he, as Mayor, permitted dock privileges to be granted to the company which debarred its competitors from doing business on an equal footing with the company; that in sanctioning these exclusive grants he sanctioned the increase in the price of ice; and that all of this was done by the Mayor in violation of sections 122, 1,533 and 1,534 of the Charter, by which officials of the city government are forbidden to be interested in a corporation whose interests may be affected by their official acts. On these grounds his removal from office was asked, the charges being made by two reporters of the *World*, on information and belief. The formal complaint consisted in part of the Mayor's testimony before Justice Gaynor.

The Mayor in his answer makes a specific denial of each and every charge, and closes with a general denial of all the allegations. He says that on April 11, 1899, he bought 5,000 shares of stock in the American Ice Company of its President, C. W. Morse, for $250,000, which he says was a fair market price, paying for the stock $50,000 and three notes, one for $50,000, and two for $75,000 each. The stock was issued to him and transferred by him to Mr. Morse as collateral security for the notes, and later the collateral and notes were transferred to certain banks, the notes being renewed from time to time, the Mayor paying the interest on them. The Mayor says that he finally paid the notes in full out of the proceeds of the stock. The Mayor says that previous to his purchase of American Ice Company stock for a long time he had been a stockholder in the Knickerbocker Ice Company of Maine, holding stock which he bought for $40,000, and which he exchanged share for share for American Ice Company stock in May, 1898. Then the Mayor says:

"My entire holdings of the ice stock have been sold in the open market on the New York Stock Exchange in various lots for $281,214.25 I paid for the stock $255,500."

When he was served with Justice Gaynor's order in the latter part of May he owned 5,500 shares of the stock. At that time he says his attention was for the first time called to the fact that the American Ice Company had contracts with the city to supply ice and owned stock in the Consolidated Ice Company, which had leases of docks from the city. Until then, he says, he had no knowledge, thought or suspicion that the American Ice Company or the Knickerbocker Ice Company of Maine ever did or ever would have any contract or other relation with the city or that the Consolidated Ice Company had any leases from the city.

"When advised of the facts I began to sell my stock and continued from time to time to sell the same until June 28, 1900, when the last lot was sold," says the Mayor. "From the proceeds of the sales of the stock there came to me $200,000 given by me upon the purchase of the 5,000 shares of the American Ice Company stock, were paid in full, with interest at 6 per cent."

The last of the stock was sold on June 28, the Mayor says. He declares that he was absolutely ignorant of the contracts existing between the company and the city, and that as soon as he learned of these contracts he began to sell his stock, although he says he was legally entitled to continue to hold it. He says that if he acquired any indirect interest in the American Ice Company's contracts it was not illegal under Section 1531 of the charter, because it devolved upon him by law and was not knowingly acquired. The Mayor says:

"My holding the stock could not be turned into a crime by the act of other persons over whom I had no control and of whose acts I was ignorant."

The Mayor then says that if he violated the law, Mayor Strong, Mayor Grace, Mayor McGuire of Syracuse, Comptroller Coler, and all other Mayors, he believes, have been lawbreakers during their terms of office.

On the charges of special privileges to the American Ice Company in leases of docks and land under water the Mayor says that the Knickerbocker Ice Company's grants were made previous to his taking office and were simply continued by the present board. He says that the Consolidated Ice Company had certain privileges previous to Jan. 1, 1898, from which it was ousted by the present board. He says there were no new grants to the monopoly and that all of the grants were continued without his knowledge, and that he never influenced the dock board in any way. He says that a monopoly of ice dock privileges is impossible in this city because of the competition among private waterfront owners. Here is his general denial with which the reply closes:

My answer is that each and every one of the charges is and are absolutely and unqualifiedly false. I never was in any way or manner cognizant of or concerned in or connected with any transaction by means of which the Consolidated Ice Company obtained control of or interest in any other companies named in the charges. * * * The charges are not sufficient either in law or in fact to warrant Executive action and should be dismissed at this point without any further proceedings. In addition to this, they are made wholly upon information and belief and are fully met and disproved by this answer and the papers annexed with the testimony taken before Justice Gaynor.

Attorney-General Davies's report to Gov. Roosevelt was sent to the Governor at Chicago under date of Oct. 4. He begins by saying that the charges were wholly on information and belief, that J. Webb Hayes and Wheeler H. Peckham, named as counsel in the original charges, notified him on Sept. 29 that they had not been retained to procure evidence or present it to support the charges, and there was at that time no responsible party with whom to join issue or confer in regard to the charges. Then Mr. Davies says:

"The Mayor by his answer admits that during his incumbency of the office he has been the owner of shares of stock in the American Ice Company. He also admits that during the period in which he was the owner of such stock the American Ice Company had contracts with the city for the sale of ice at various departments of the city and for the leasing of docks belonging to the city. In view of the fact that the ownership of stock in the corporation is interested within the meaning of that word, as employed in section 1,533 of the Greater New York Charter in a contract between the corporation and the city, I base this opinion upon the authority of the Commonwealth vs. DeCamp, 177 Pa. State Reports, p. 112, and the case of Foster vs. The City of Cape May, 58 Atl. Rep., p. 1,059, where it was decided by the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania and by the Supreme Court of the State of New Jersey that a stockholder of a private corporation was interested in a contract between the corporation and the city.

Mr. Davies says he thought these opinions, in the absence of a decision in this State, would control, but he points out that ex-Judge Dillon holds to the contrary. Then the Attorney-General says that the Mayor's answer is, with a single exception, explicit and satisfactory, he says:

"The exception to which I refer is the admission contained in the answer that the Mayor bought the stock in question from the President of the American Ice Company and gave him promissory notes for $200,000 in payment of the greater part of the same. Certain inferences may, perhaps, be legitimately drawn from this transaction, but standing alone it is not sufficient evidence of a criminal intent."

The Attorney-General says that the Mayor should not be put on trial unless the charges can be proved, and advises the Governor to require the petitioners to place in his hands evidence sufficient to prove the charges before he proceeds further in the case. Mr. Davies says:

"It is of the utmost importance that no further proceedings should be taken in this matter unless you are satisfied that the charges can be sustained. The Mayor of the greatest city in America should not be humiliated by being placed upon trial upon charges which are groundless or which cannot be proved. Under ordinary circumstances, and in view of the fact that the charges are made upon information and belief, and that Mr. Hayes and Mr. Peckham appear to have practically withdrawn from the case and considering the great expense both to the Mayor and the State involved in such a trial, I believe that before a commissioner is appointed, or any further proceedings taken in this matter, you should require the petitioners to place you in possession of evidence which, standing alone and undisputed, would justify the removal of the Mayor."

Mr. Davies advised the Governor not to make the Mayor's answer public until he returned to the State, for the reason that while Governor he could act upon it from New York, he could not act and Lieut.-Gov. Woodruff was disinclined to take any responsibility in the matter.

In a postscript to his report Mr. Davies informed the Governor that J. Noble Hayes called on him on Oct. 2 and showed a letter from the *World* in which that paper notified his counsel that it would decline to proceed with the prosecution of the case, alleging as its reason that the money had failed to prosecute the canal frauds. Mr. Davies said that Mr. Hayes seemed to be much disturbed over the predicament of Mr. Peckham and himself and that he "seemed disinclined to admit the full force of the ridiculous position." As a matter of fact the *World* "dumped" Mr. Hayes and Mr. Peckham.

Mr. Hayes told a SUN reporter yesterday that neither he nor Mr. Peckham had had any business relations with the *World* since Sept. 1, when they were informed by letter that it was not the *World's* intention to prosecute the charges should a commissioner to investigate them be appointed. Neither he nor Mr. Peckham had given out for publication the Mayor's answer, Mr. Hayes said, but he didn't know who if a Republican campaign document had been headed the Attorney-General hadn't published it before as it would have helped the Republican campaign by showing how deeply the Mayor was involved. As to the present situation Mr. Hayes thought that the former was left in the lurch as it were, first by counsel's retirement from the case through the *World's* decision not to prosecute and by his own legal advisers advising against it.

Mr. Hayes was with the Attorney-General at all in regard to what the answer of the Mayor contains," said Mr. Hayes. "He has not even attached any importance to the main charge, which is that the Mayor was part of the monopoly existing here last summer in violation of the Anti-Monopoly law."

LABOR ACT UNCONSTITUTIONAL?

Prof. Collin Says Law Limiting Street Car Men's Hours of Work Wont Stand.

Argument was heard by Judge Hurd in the County Court in Brooklyn yesterday on the demurrer of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company to an indictment charging it with misdemeanor for requiring more than ten hours' labor to be performed within twelve consecutive hours by employees. The indictment was found by the Grand Jury in July, 1899, upon the testimony of Joseph B. Cooper, who was a conductor of the Fifth avenue line.

Prof. Collin, of the law firm of Sheehan & Collin, contended that the Penal Code did not make it a crime for a railroad company to permit or allow a man to work more than ten hours in twelve. He held that this section of the Penal Code was unconstitutional and for that reason the demurrer should be sustained. The unconstitutionality of the law, he said, was due to the fact that it could not be extended to all employees of a road.

District Attorney Clee submitted that the law could not be extended to cover office boys and others in the employ of the company, but held that the law was intended to reach employees who do the work of danger. Briefs are to be submitted. Decision was reserved.

Strike of Telegraph and Telephone Men in Galveston.

GALVESTON, Nov. 9—Out of sympathy with their striking fellow employees in Houston, San Antonio and Waco, the linemen, inside men and cable men of the Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone Company here walked out this morning. The demand is for the following scale: Foremen, $3.50; assistant foremen, $3; linemen and inside men, $2.50; cable men, $2 per day. This has put a stop to the transaction of the telephone business here. Manager Spalding says the service is crippled to a degree which has been paid here, with the exception of inside men, who have been here averaging $2.25 per day and who now demand $3.00. The "belle" girls still remain at their posts.

Automobile Workers Out to Form a Union.

A movement is in progress to form a union of automobile workers in this city, to be affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. A meeting is to be called up in a few days to make preliminary arrangements. There are already automobile workers' unions in one or two Western cities.

Coopers Declare Against Strikes.

The Coopers' International Union has declared itself in favor of arbitration instead of strikes in all labor disputes. The international body has proceeded to settle disputes by arbitration wherever possible. This is in all of the local bodies in the national union to similar action.

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GREAT BUYING OF STOCKS.

BIGGEST BULL DAY IN HISTORY OF STOCK EXCHANGE.

The Transactions Amounted to More Than a Million and a Half of Shares Yesterday—Indications Which Point to a Continuation of the Marvellous Rush to Buy.

For the third day this week the transactions on the Stock Exchange exceeded the million share mark yesterday. And it was the biggest sort of a bull market all day. There was tremendous realizing of profits because of the great advance in prices since election day, but all the sales were easily absorbed by a demand for stocks that has not been equalled since the boom which started with the Spanish war and culminated in the spring of 1899. Orders to buy securities were coming to Wall Street yesterday from all sections of the country. Prices closed at or near the top, the advances ranging all the way from fractions to five points. The feeling of relief and of unmixed joy over the result of the election on the part of men with money has found fullest expression in the securities markets. Realization of the fact that investments in securities could now be made without the fear of financial repudiation has caused the great rush to buy. Enormous cash purchases have been made and the securities have been taken away from Wall Street to be locked up in safe deposit vaults or other safe receptacles. This, of course, applies largely to the best class of securities of an investment character, but it has been this buying that has formed the backbone of the big bull movement which has followed election day. In addition there have been speculative purchases on a tremendous scale in the industrial group of stocks, which is made up of the so-called trusts.

Sales of stocks on the Stock Exchange yesterday aggregated 1,602,918 shares, on Thursday, 1,[illegible] and on Wednesday 1,362,820 shares. Yesterday's enormous total, to which might be added dealings in $4,000,000 (par value) of bonds, represents the second bull day in the history of the exchange and is next to the record day, which was a year ago, namely, Dec. 18, 1899, the day of the panic attending the failure of the Produce Exchange Trust Company and heavy liquidation because of the war. When the sales aggregated 1,701,400 shares.

The brokerage houses were taxed to the utmost yesterday to handle the business presented and lights were twinkling in all the big offices far into the night while the forces of clerks were put to work upon the accounts and getting ready to handle another big batch of business to-day. The rush of the public to buy securities far exceeded the expectations of the majority of the brokers, and the extent to which the inability on the part of the professional traders to realize the radical change in conditions resulting from Bryan's defeat has caused them to drop large sums of money since Tuesday in the endeavor to bring about a reaction in prices upon which they could cover their short sales with profit. Each time they have been forced to retreat precipitately from their false position and cover their sales at a loss. Though such tradesmen have sought to run when they saw the market against them losses of fifteen or twenty thousand dollars in an hour or two have not been uncommon among them in the past three days.

The upward movement in the market has naturally been assisted so far as possible by manipulation on the part of bullish pools in various stocks. Absorbing interest has been taken in Wall Street in the exact position of the London short interest, which reaches records this market, especially in view of the fact that since election day London's sales of various stocks in the local market are estimated to have been in excess of 300,000 shares, the question is whether the bulk of these sales represents long or short stock. That there has been a good deal of long stock sold is indicated by an advance in sterling exchange and it is also known that there has been an increase in the temporary loan of money in the market for account of arbitrage houses. All the brokers who make a specialty of arbitrage transactions between the London and New York Stock markets have been heavy borrowers of exchange in this market yesterday to remit about the proceeds of stock sales. But, in view of the tremendous selling by foreign houses, the fact that exchange rates, although they have advanced decidedly, have not gone up close to the gold exporting point leads to the belief among some foreign bankers that there has also been some very heavy selling for short account. Monday is the first making up day for the next London settlement which is scheduled for the 15th inst. If the London position should then be disclosed. If the London operators should prove enormously to be short of the "Yankees" the situation would be very interesting to Wall Street as the English would have to buy the stocks to cover their short contracts.

The money market situation also has an important bearing upon the stock market, and the showing to be made by to-day's weekly statement is looked for with keen interest and will be watched for with great interest by Wall Street men. Since election day money market conditions have been very favorable to an enlarged speculation in stocks. Money, both on call and for time, has been easy, and call money, which ran up to 25 per cent. the day before election day, was quoted yesterday at 3@4 per cent. with 2½ per cent. the ruling rate. Besides the general tendency to release lendable funds from the vaults, a large amount of gold received from Europe and from the Pacific Coast. The banks have also gained cash from the interior of the country. At the same time the increased speculation in securities has caused a corresponding increase in the volume of loans and deposits, necessitating larger cash reserves. The opinion was expressed by a prominent stock broker yesterday that with money continuing easy and with the trade favorably situated as it has since the election it was hard to see anything but a prolonged bull market, with such reactions as must inevitably occur from time to time.

An immediate inflation of the enormous increase in Wall Street business is the higher quotation for seats on the Stock Exchange. Standard Oil stock in the curb market participated in the general strength yesterday, establishing a new high record by selling at $660 a share, an advance of 30 points for the day.

Big Oil Strike in West Virginia.

WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 9—The Turner Oil Company yesterday struck a gusher near the great Copley oil well in Lewis county. The well is 800 feet east of the Copley. In an hour after the drill entered the sand the flow filled a 250-barrel tank.

This morning the well was keeping up the production with prospects of increasing as the drill goes deeper. Oil land values have increased 500 per cent. and prices are wild in anticipation of an extension of the belt.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The flagship Chicago has arrived at Montevideo, the torpedo boat McKee at Newport and the gunboat Scorpion at Key West.

The cruiser Ranger has sailed from Mare Island for San Francisco, the cruiser Topeka from Gibraltar for Villefranche and the collier Pompeii from Philadelphia for Lambert's Point, Va.

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SALARIES OF POSTAL CLERKS.

Bill for the Reclassification of Clerks in First and Second Class Offices.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—The forthcoming annual report of First Assistant Postmaster-General Johnson will contain the draft of a bill for the reclassification of the postal clerks. The bill has been prepared by George W. Beavers, Superintendent of Salaries and Allowances, and is accompanied by an explanation of its effect and the additional expense entailed should it be put in operation. For many years the postal clerks have been fighting for reclassification, but as yet they have been unsuccessful. The bill provides for the promotion of the clerks upon satisfactory evidence of their competency until the maximum for their grade is reached. Clerks in the first-class offices are divided by the bill into nine classes, as follows:

Class 1, auditors at New York and Chicago, salary $3,000 each; class 2, superintendents of delivery, mail, registry and money order, five classes, from $1,400 to $2,700; class 3, cashiers, six classes, from $1,600 to $2,600 per annum; class 4, assistant cashiers, superintendents, bookkeepers, finance clerks, &c., four classes, from $1,200 to $1,800, except at New York, where the salary of the first and second assistant superintendents of registry and of money order shall be fixed at $2,400 and $1,800 respectively; class 5, superintendents of stations, eight classes, from $1,000 to $2,500 per annum; class 6, clerks in charge of stations and substations, nine classes, from $900 to $900 per annum; class 7, assorters, directory clerks, general delivery clerks, &c., four classes, from $600 to $900 per annum; class 8, despatchers, distributors, mailing clerks, money order clerks, printers, registry clerks, and stamp clerks, eight classes, from $600 to $1,200, except at post offices where the gross receipts exceed $600,000 per annum, where clerks with exceptional responsibilities may receive $1,400; class 9, carpenters, firemen, laborers, &c., four classes, from $400 to $700 per annum.

At second class offices the clerks are to be divided as follows: Class 1, clerks in charge of stations and sub-stations, as in first-class offices; class 2, assorters, general delivery clerks, &c., $500 to $700; class 3, despatchers, distributors, &c., six classes, from $500 to $1,000; class 4, janitors, laborers, &c., from $300 to $600.

FRANK W. FUNK HANGED.

He Insisted on Wearing Patent Leather Shoes—Made a Hard Fight for His Life.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Frank W. Funk, the convicted murderer of William H. Brooks, was hanged here to-day, after making a hard fight for his life. Funk murdered Brooks in the spring of 1898 and got away with over $2,000. He covered up the evidences of his guilt so effectually that had it not been for his sudden departure from the city he might never have been suspected. Owing to his intimacy with members of the Brooks family just before the crime was committed and his sudden departure from town within an hour of the commission of the crime, suspicion fell on him. He travelled all over the country before he was caught, and after being brought to trial and convicted, carried his case to the highest courts and maintained his innocence until the last.

Funk's lawyers and his spiritual adviser have several times visited the President to obtain executive clemency, without success. Last night Father Maguire, Funk's confessor, went to the White House to obtain a stay of sentence. He was unsuccessful, and when he told Funk so the convicted murderer gave up hope and prepared to die on the scaffold courageously. Two of the last things he insisted upon were his innocence and that he be supplied with a pair of patent leather shoes. He said that patent leather shoes were none too good to die in and that they would be his last pair. They were supplied by the jailer.

WAR TAXES TO BE REDUCED.

Chairman Sereno E. Payne Has a Conference With the President on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Representative Sereno E. Payne of New York, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, had a brief conference with the President this morning before the Cabinet meeting in regard to the proposition to amend the War Revenue law at the coming session of Congress. No attempt was made to discuss the plan in detail, but the President's views on the subject will be obtained in due time. Mr. Payne declined after leaving the White House to go into details for publication, but announced that a meeting of a sub-committee of the House Ways and Means Committee would be held in Washington on Nov. 20 to consider changes in the revenue law. It is believed that the present expenditures of the Government will not permit a repeal of all the war taxes, but some of them will undoubtedly be abolished and others may be reduced. It is expected that the meetings of the Ways and Means Committee will continue at frequent intervals from Nov. 20 until the opening of Congress, so that the proposed amendments may be ready to lay before the House early in the session.

RUSSIA NOT NEGOTIATING A LOAN.

The Imperial Ministry of Finance Denies Rumors Circulated in the Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The following statement from the Russian Minister of Finance has been made public by Mr. Routkowski, financial secretary of the Russian Embassy in Washington:

"In view of the rumors which begin to circulate again in the foreign press about the suggested negotiations by the Imperial Russian Government of a loan, the Ministry of Finance considers it necessary to declare once more that the Imperial Russian Government is neither contemplating nor disposed to negotiate loans of any kind, the ordinary revenues and the free cash reserve of the treasury being more than sufficient to meet all expenses, not only ordinary, but also the extraordinary necessitated by the events in the Far East. All the rumors concerning the Russian loan are circulated probably by interests which at the same time and without success have made offers to the Ministry of Finance."

Mr. Routkowski also denies the report that Russia would spend $20,000,000 for battleships to be built in the United States.

COST OF THE NAVY IN 1900.

Paymaster-General Kenny Expended $80,000,000 and Has a Balance of $49,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Rear Admiral A. S. Kenny, Paymaster-General of the navy, submits a statement in his annual report showing that during the last fiscal year he has handled the enormous sum of $129,240,050 and has a balance on hand of $49,135,059. In the work of building new naval vessels he expended $10,656,155, and for repair work, $3,953,071. The cost of maintaining ships in commission during the year was $11,715,641. Admiral Kenny asks that Congress be requested to provide that naval officers serving ashore in the new insular possessions of the United States receive sea pay.

The Election in Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The Secretary of State has received a despatch from Gov. Allen of Porto Rico announcing that the election in that island passed off with entire quiet and order. Fifty-eight thousand votes were cast, nearly all Republican. The Federals withdrew at the last moment and cast very few votes. Council of this city, and in 1842 was commissioned a Brigadier-General. Public charities received much of his attention and for years he was a member of the Prison Association and of the association for improving the condition of the poor. He was the originator of the DeMilt Dispensary, and for twenty-five years its President. He also cooperated in organizing the Northeastern and Northwestern dispensaries and was an organizer and incorporating trustee of Roosevelt Hospital. He was one of the organizers of the New York Yale Alumni Association, also of the Bar Association and the Yale Law School Alumni Association. He was a member of the American Geographical Society, a life member of the New York State Agricultural Society, a corresponding member of the Wisconsin Historical Society, and belonged to the New York Mercantile Library Association and the New England Society. Mr. Mather married Ellen D. Goodrich of Hartford who died in 1871. His second wife was Charlotte Foster, an Englishwoman who died in 1884. Six daughters survive him.

Major Enoch George Adams of Berwick, Me., is dead. He was a descendant of Hamelin Plantagenet, uncle of Richard, the Lion Hearted, and of the Rev. John Adams, uncle of President John Adams. Major Adams was born in Bow, N. H., and after graduating from Yale University, spent several years teaching in the public schools of his native State. He joined a New Hampshire regiment at the outbreak of the Civil War and distinguished himself in a number of battles. In 1861, his regiment was transferred to Fort Rice, Dakota Territory, and from May 10 until Sept. 1, 1862, he commanded that fort. During that period Major Adams met and vanquished the famous Sitting Bull and 10,000 warriors, killing with his own hands two of the most noted chiefs of the Minnesota massacre—Red Dog and Big Thunder. He was brevetted Major on the 13th of March, 1865, and was mustered out of service in Leavenworth, Kan., Nov. 27, 1865. In 1880, Major Adams started the *Columbian*, a weekly paper in Maine.

George T. Lovell, a well-known resident of Mount Vernon, and for several years Civil Service Commissioner of the city, died there yesterday in his sixty-seventh year. His grandfather was Benjamin Hallett, a sea captain, who established the first Baptist church in the United States in Boston. For years Mr. Lovell was a ship chandler in Boston. In the Civil War he established a line of small schooners to carry settlers' supplies from Boston to Port Royal. Mr. Lovell is survived by five children.

The death was announced yesterday at Trenton of Mrs. Frances Dear Ashmore, aged 91 years. She was the granddaughter of Col. David Chambers of the Revolutionary period. She was the last survivor of a chorus which welcomed Lafayette to Trenton when he visited this country. Twenty-four young women represented the States of the Union, and Mrs. Ashmore represented the State of Maine. She had occupied the same pew in the First Presbyterian Church for sixty years.

WILL OF ABRAHAM WOLFF.

BANKER LEFT LEGACIES TO MANY CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Estimated Value of His Estate Is $20,000,000—His Two Daughters Get the Bulk of the Property—Nephews and Nieces and Employees Are Substantially Remembered.

The will of Abraham Wolff of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. of New York was admitted to probate here to-day by the Surrogate of Morris county. It disposes of an estate whose estimate value is $20,000,000. It is dated Aug. 14, 1899, and witnessed by Herbert Parsons, E. Victor Frothingham and H. J. G. Merritt of New York city. Solomon Loeb, Jacob H. Schiff, Louis A. Heinsheimer, Lewis S. Wolff, Otto H. Kahn, Henri P. Wertheim and Felix M. Warburg are named as executors. Messrs. Kahn and Wertheim are his sons-in-law, and they are the only ones to qualify. The following charitable bequests are made:

To the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society of New York, $5,000; to the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews of the city of New York, $5,000; to Mount Sinai Hospital, $1,000; to the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, $1,000; to the Society for Preventing Cruelty to Children, $1,000; to the Colored Orphan Asylum, $1,000; to the Hebrew Technical Institute of New York city, $2,500; to the Educational Alliance of New York, $3,000; to the German Hospital of New York, $1,000; to the Hebrew Infant Asylum, $1,000; to the Children's Aid Society, $1,000; to the Five Points Home of Industry, $1,000; to the Jewish Female Guardian Society, $1,000; to the New York Cancer Hospital, $5,000; to the United Hebrew Charities of New York city, $10,000, and the further sum equal to that paid his estate at his decease by Lebanon Lodge of the Independent Order B'Nai Brith; to the Edenkohen Hospital in Germany, $2,500; to the Cypress Hills Cemetery Association, $2,500; to the Hebrew Cemetery at Worms in Germany, $1,500.

To each of the daughters of his nephew, Philip Frank, to each of his nieces, Fanny Elson, Fannie Phillips, Rosa Keller, Clara Rauch, Flora Wolff, Nellie Morris, Nannette Jacobs and Celia Loeb and to his nephew Louis Meyer Mr. Wolff leaves $5,000; to his niece Ritchel Kaufman, $5,000; to Louis Elson and his nephew Louis Keller, each $15,000; to each clerk in the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. at his decease who shall have been there ten years, $1,000; $500 to each one there less than ten and over five; $250 to each there less than five and more than three years; $150 to each there less than three years.

The sum of $4,000 is left in trust to Flora Wolff, $5,000 in trust for life to Martha Stemam, $4,000 in trust to Nellie Morris, $20,000 in trust to Louis Meyer, $20,000 in trust to Alfred E. Frank, $60,000 in trust to Rosa Keller, $50,000 in trust to Fanny Elson and $50,000 in trust to Babette Meyer. To his nephew Stanly L. Wolff, son of Lewis S. Wolff, is left $10,000; Dorothy Sybil Wolff, daughter of Louis L. Wolff, gets $10,000 at 21 years of age. To his sister-in-law, Dorothea Wolff, the testator leaves $10,000.

The residue of the estate is to be divided equally between his daughters, Mrs. Otto Kahn and Mrs. Henri P. Wertheim.

GEN. MACARTHUR WILL REMAIN.

Official Denial of a Report That He, Bates and Grant Would Be Recalled.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—With the indorsement at the polls of the Administration's policy in the Philippines a number of stories have come into circulation as to the Government's plans for the future in the Far East. One of these is that Major-Gen. MacArthur is to be recalled on account of dissatisfaction with his course and that Major-Gen. Chaffee will succeed him. It is reported also that Major-Gen. Bates and Brig.-Gen. Frederick Dent Grant are to be called home because they have not done well.

Adjutant-General Corbin denied these stories in the most emphatic way to-day and authorized the use of his name in the denial. He said that Gen. MacArthur would remain in command of the American forces in the Philippines and that Gen. Chaffee would stay in China. There was no intention, he said, of recalling Gens. Bates and Grant.

OUR TWO NEW ISLANDS.

The Treaty for the Cession of Cagayan and Sibutu Was Signed in Washington Nov. 7.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The convention for the cession to the United States by Spain of the islands of Cagayan Sulu and Sibutu, adjacent to the Philippines group, was signed in Washington on Nov. 7 by Secretary Hay for the United States, and the Duke d'Arcos, the Spanish Minister, for Spain. The price named to be paid by the United States to Spain was $100,000. The arrangements for the transfer of the islands were made some time ago and the fact was printed at the time. Every effort was made here to keep secret the signing of the treaty on Wednesday, and regret is expressed that the news was made public in Madrid. This Government deemed it necessary to purchase the islands in order to prevent any foreign nation from getting them. Sibutu is magnificently situated for a naval base in operations against the Philippines.

RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATION.

House Committee Will Probably Reduce Its Figures from $57,000,000 to $20,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The House Committee on Rivers and Harbors will meet in Washington ten days before Congress converes to consider the river and harbor appropriation to be made at the coming session. It was the intention of this committee to recommend a total appropriation of $57,000,000 for river and harbor improvements next year but it may be stated on good authority that this figure will be reduced to $20,000,000. By the time the commission meets many Representatives who are particularly interested in the appropriation will be in Washington and it is expected that there will be a scramble to keep the appropriation for the various districts interested up to as a large a figure as possible.

Lieut. Hourigan's Court-Martial.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The record of the proceeding and findings in the case of Lieut. Patrick W. Hourigan, U. S. N., tried at Lisbon last month on the charge of drunkenness has been received at the Navy Department. The department declines to make public the action of the court, but from the fact that permission has been given Lieut. Hourigan's counsel, Major Charles H. Lauchheimer of the Marine Corps, to examine the record of the court and submit argument, it is inferred that a verdict of guilty was returned. Within a year Lieut. Hourigan was convicted of drunkenness and sentenced to a loss of five numbers in his grade. A second conviction probably means dismissal.

Secretary Root Sails for Havana To-day.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Secretary Root left Washington this afternoon at 4 o'clock for New York, whence he will sail for Havana to-morrow on a Ward Line steamer, accompanied by his son. From Havana Mr. Root will go across Cuba and join a yachting party on the other side of the island. He will be absent several weeks. The trip is taken for the benefit of Mr. Root's health.

Gas Economy
vs.
Restaurant Economy.
Perhaps you take many dinners at restaurants to avoid the bother of cooking dinners on that back number range of yours.
If you had a Gas Range (rent less than a cent a day) you would find the absence of bother conducive to much economy.
Think it over.
Ranges and heaters on exhibition at all offices of
Consolidated Gas Co.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Promotes the growth of the hair and gives it the lustre and silkiness of youth. When the hair is gray or faded it BRINGS BACK THE YOUTHFUL COLOR. It prevents Dandruff and hair falling and keeps the scalp clean and healthy.

OBITUARY.

Gen. Frederick Elsworth Mather died yesterday of a complication of diseases at his home, 213 East Eighteenth street. He was born in Windsor, Conn., on May 23, 1809. He was a lineal descendant of the Rev. Richard Mather, a nonconformist who fled from England and settled in Boston in 1635. Richard Mather was the father of the Rev. Dr. Increase Mather and grandfather of the Rev. Dr. Cotton Mather. In 1824 Frederick Elsworth Mather was admitted to the second term of Yale's sophomore class, completing the course in 1828. At the time of his death he was the sole survivor of the fourteen charter members of the society popularly known as the Skull and Bones. Mr. Mather came to New York in 1835 and entered the office of a Wall street law firm as clerk. He was commissioned counselor of law in 1837 and attorney at law the following year. He served as member of Assembly in 1845. In 1854 he was elected to the Common Council of this city and served until 1857. In 1857 he accepted a commission in the 264th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., and in 1842 was commissioned a Brigadier-General. Public charities received much of his attention and for years he was a member of the Prison Association and of the association for improving the condition of the poor. He was the originator of the DeMilt Dispensary, and for twenty-five years its President. He also cooperated in organizing the Northeastern and Northwestern dispensaries and was an organizer and incorporating trustee of Roosevelt Hospital. He was one of the organizers of the New York Yale Alumni Association, also of the Bar Association and the Yale Law School Alumni Association. He was a member of the American Geographical Society, a life member of the New York State Agricultural Society, a corresponding member of the Wisconsin Historical Society, and belonged to the New York Mercantile Library Association and the New England Society. Mr. Mather married Ellen D. Goodrich of Hartford who died in 1871. His second wife was Charlotte Foster, an Englishwoman who died in 1884. Six daughters survive him.

Major Enoch George Adams of Berwick, Me., is dead. He was a descendant of Ham