POLICEMAN SLAYS HIS WIFE.

DRINK-CRAZED, HE TRIES FIRST TO MURDER HER MOTHER.

Ennis Shoots Both After Breaking Into House—He Had Long Nursed Grudge Against Mother, Whom He Accused of Breaking Up His Home—Arrested.

Policeman William H. Ennis of the Adams street station, Brooklyn, killed his wife and shot his mother-in-law early yesterday morning. He was drunk. Ennis was a moody, revengeful man and was notorious for cultivating an ugly temper when he was drinking. He had long nursed a grudge against his mother-in-law. He believed that she was to blame for Mrs. Ennis's unwillingness to live with him.

Ennis went on "sick leave" on Sunday evening. If a police surgeon had visited Ennis (there is no record that one did) and had made a proper report, there might not have been any murder.

But there was another chance for good discipline to save Ennis from his crime. On Monday afternoon Ennis was arrested at Forty-second street and First avenue, Manhattan, by Policeman O'Donnell of the East Thirty-fifth street station for making a drunken disturbance. He said that he was a policeman and could do as he pleased. At the station the sergeant at the desk turned the drink-crazed policeman loose.

Ennis's home was in Canarsie. It was as nice a home as a policeman could honestly have. He was married to Mary Gorman nearly two years ago. He had been a policeman nine years. His wife's brother was a policeman. Until last fall his relations with his wife were not such as to cause scandal among the neighbors, but for the last six months the story of their disagreements has been common property.

Last October, soon after the quarrels between the two had begun, their first child, a boy, was born. The Ennises lived within a few blocks of Mrs. Ennis's mother, Mrs. Gorman. Ennis objected violently to Mrs. Gorman's visits in the house. He insisted that she put extravagant ideas into his wife's head, such as that a servant ought to be hired when Mrs. Ennis was busied with the cares of motherhood.

Matters finally came to a state such that Ennis told his wife she must keep her mother out of the house. Instead she went to live with her mother.

Recently Mrs. Ennis accused her husband of having driven her from home and with having failed to support her properly and had him brought before Justice Marean in the Supreme Court. Ennis boiled over in his usual way in the court room when Justice Marean told him that he must pay his wife $10 a week.

"I'll rot in jail before I will pay a cent of it!" declared the policeman.

"You will certainly go to jail if you put yourself in contempt of this court by not paying this allowance," said the Justice. "You must support your wife."

He went out of court making wild protests of his undying love for his wife and of his everlasting hatred for her mother. Day before yesterday he heard that a deputy sheriff had received an execution against him on his wife's account, and that the house and furniture in it were to be attached.

He went from saloon to saloon in East New York making vague threats against the deputy sheriff, and threats that were not at all vague against his mother-in-law. He asked one or two strangers to tell his wife that she better get out from her mother's roof right away.

Late on Monday evening he telephoned to Howard Reed, a saloonkeeper at Rockaway and Liberty avenues, to ask if Reed would cash a check for $250 and take $50 of the amount "to hide him if he got in trouble." Reed told the policeman that there was not that amount of money on hand. Ennis later cashed a check for $240, apparently the same one, at a Canarsie saloon.

Early yesterday morning the motormen of several successive Canarsie cars were hailed by Ennis. He was so drunk then that they ignored his signals. It was nearly 7 o'clock when he appeared at his mother-in-law's house at Avenue E and Rockaway avenue. He burst into the house by breaking down the door with his shoulder.

He strode up the stairs and into the room of his mother-in-law. Everybody in the house had been waked by the noise he had made breaking in. Gorman, the policeman, was away on duty. The women were too frightened to get up to see what the trouble was. When Ennis entered Mrs. Gorman's room he thrust a revolver at her breast and fired it.

"That's your finish!" he shouted.

He walked out into the hall and met his wife, who had heard the shot and heard her mother scream.

"Get back in there!" he commanded, pointing the revolver at her, "get back into the room or I will kill you, too. I've fixed her," he added, jerking his head backward toward Mrs. Gorman's room. Two half-sisters of Mrs. Ennis were at the door of their bedroom. They did not dare come out.

Mrs. Ennis walked backward into her own room, moaning softly all the time and begging for her life. Ennis followed her and pointed to a chair.

"Sit there," he said. She sank back into the chair. She saw then that there was murder in his face, and that her end had come, for she began screaming at the top of her voice.

"Don't kill me without a priest!" she cried. "For God's sake let me have a priest. Oh, Billy, think of the baby! You wouldn't—"

The sound of Ennis's second shot cut off her prayers. Ennis ran from the house, knocking aside his wife's sisters, who had run out into the hall.

A few minutes later, Mrs. Gorman, who had fainted when she was shot, but who had not been wounded in a vital spot, came running out of the house screaming murder. She was in her nightdress. The front of it was spattered with blood and her feet were bare. She ran from house to house, screaming until the neighbors were aroused. They took her back to the house and sent for the police and for an ambulance from St. Mary's Hospital.

Then the chase for Ennis began. Policeman [illegible], who had worked with Ennis, went to the Palace Hotel in East New York. He learned that a man of Ennis's description had taken a room there but a few minutes before and had left word that if any one asked for a man of his appearance the hotel people were to say that no such man had been seen there.

[illegible] went up to the room and called to Ennis, telling him to come out and give himself up. Ennis at once surrendered.

He was taken before Magistrate Watson. He pleaded guilty of the murder of his wife, but the plea was not accepted and a plea of not guilty was entered for him. He had previously been identified by his mother-in-law at the hospital. She became hysterical when Ennis was taken to her bedside and Ennis also became excited and stared her angrily while he was being dragged away. He said that she had told lies about him to his wife and had made all the trouble between them.

The police gave out this letter, which had been written and mailed on Monday night to a priest in Canarsie who had tried to smooth over the troubles between the policeman and his wife:

[illegible] William Ennis.

[illegible] Held for Insulting Roosevelt.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 14.—Lieut. John Starke, charged with sending an insulting letter to President Roosevelt, waived examination before a United States Commissioner to-day, and his case was sent to the Grand Jury. It was said that the President personally did not desire him to be prosecuted.

FINDS FOR PERCY GRAY LAW.

It Does Not Contravene Federal Constitution, Says Judge Lacombe.

In the People vs. Bennett, in which an attempt was made to test the constitutionality of the Percy Gray Racing law, Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court has decided that no case is made out for the Federal courts. He remands the case to the State court.

Charles R. Bennett was employed in The Allen's poolroom and was arrested and indicted, and before the time came for his trial application was made before Judge Lacombe to have the indictment tried in the Federal courts. John R. Dos Passos was engaged to argue the petition, and Assistant District Attorney Le Barbier opposed it on behalf of District Attorney Philbin. The American Jockey Club was represented by Joseph S. Auerbach as counsel.

Mr. Dos Passos contended that the law was contrary to the Federal Constitution, in that it attempted to discriminate against a "class" of persons who wager in poolrooms in favor of another "class" who make wagers on racecourses; that what was permitted under the law in one place was forbidden and made a crime in another, and that this is a violation of the rights granted under the Fourteenth Amendment and other parts of the Constitution and a denial by the State of equal protection.

Judge Lacombe says that no authority is shown which forbids a State from making a certain act a crime in one place and not in another; that the law in question does not prevent any one, whosoever he may be, from wagering at a racecourse on the result of a race, and that it does forbid every one from making or taking such a bet in a poolroom or in any place but a racecourse, and that there is no discrimination between persons or classes of persons. For these reasons, the opinion concludes, the defendant has failed to make out a case which would warrant the removal of the trial to the Federal courts.

It is understood that an appeal will be taken.

All of the poolroom cases resulting from Justice Jerome's raids have been hanging fire in General Sessions, awaiting the outcome of the action in the Bennett case. They will now go to trial unless further stayed by the Federal court. Among them is the first case of the crusade, that of Ridge Levien's poolroom at 20 Dey street, where Holahan was caught.

HOW THE OAKES JURY STOOD.

Col. Bacon Says the Majority Was Always for the Husband.

Concerning the recent suit in which Mr. Francis J. Oakes asked for an absolute divorce from his wife, charging her with infidelity, Col. Alexander S. Bacon, counsel for Mr. Oakes, said yesterday that the published reports as to how the jury stood at the time of the agreement were erroneous and that these reports, combined with a published statement from Mrs. Oakes, were calculated to do injury not only to the jurymen but to Mr. Oakes.

"It has been repeatedly printed," said Col. Bacon, "that the jury at the time of the disagreement stood 10 to 2 in favor of Mrs. Oakes. The jury never at any time during their deliberations stood 10 to 2. On the first ballot the jury stood 8 to 4 in favor of Mr. Oakes. This ballot was soon changed to one of 11 to 1 against Mrs. Oakes, and so it stood to the end.

"I obtained all this information from a majority of the jury who came in person to see me after the trial for the express purpose of correcting the erroneous reports that have been in circulation since the case was finished."

FAVORS WEST STREET VIADUCT.

Merchants' Association Sends a Letter Containing Its Views to Mayor Low.

At the annual meeting of the Merchants' Association yesterday, vacancies in the Board of Directors were filled by the election of George Frederick Vietor, Herbert L. Satterlee, William E. Curtis, Henry R. Towne and W. A. Marble.

The association sent a letter to Mayor Low on the franchise for a belt line railroad in West street. The association favors such a franchise, but thinks its final disposal should be controlled by the city and not by the Legislature, although subject to limitations imposed by the latter. The association is of opinion, too, that the conditions of construction should be prescribed by the city, and a limited franchise conveying only temporary right of use and not proprietary rights, should then be granted to the highest bidder.

SAYS MOTHER ROBBED HER

Of $1,600 She Got Out of Breach of Promise Suit—Court Wouldn't Help Her.

Marguerite Carrougher of 146 Cambridge place had her mother, Mrs. Isabelle Carrougher, before Magistrate Devoy in the Myrtle avenue court in Brooklyn yesterday on a charge of grand larceny. She accused her mother of taking $1,600 which she had received in the settlement of a breach of promise suit, out of her trunk and of refusing to return it.

Mrs. Carrougher admitted taking the money, but contended that it belonged to both of them, each having brought the suit. Magistrate Devoy dismissed the complaint, holding that the controversy should be settled by a civil suit. He also dismissed a charge of assault which Miss Carrougher made against her aunt, Anna Maria White.

Mayor Low to Review the Twenty-third.

Mayor Low has accepted the invitation of Gen. Alfred C. Barnes, commanding the Twenty-third Regiment, to review it at the Bedford avenue armory in Brooklyn on Saturday evening, Feb. 8.

Gold Medal

At Pan-American Exposition.

Unlike Any Other!

The full flavor, the delicious quality, the absolute *purity* of Lowney's Breakfast Cocoa distinguish it from all others.

No "treatment" with alkalies no adulteration with flour, starch or ground cocoa shells; nothing but the nutritive and digestible product of the choicest cocoa beans.

Ask Your Dealer for It.

Will 680 Go Into 12?

Yes. 680 men went into our **$12.00 Suits,** *reduced from $18 & $20.*

Easy problem to solve.

How long will it take 830 to go into 12? Well, we think you had better come early. Every size still remains. $20 suits plainly in evidence. We have added Black and Blue Cheviots. Also many Fancy Cheviots that sold for $20.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores:	841 Cor. 13th St.	420 Cor. Canal St.	265 Near Chambers St.

JAR IN THE DURYEA FAMILY.

MRS. CHESTER B. SUES, ALLEGING WICKED CRUELTY.

Measles, Is the Translation of Cruelty by Counsel for the Defendant—The Defendant Is Gen. Hiram Duryea's Son—Says It Is a Case of Mother-in-Law.

In moving for counsel fee and alimony in behalf of Nina Lane Smith Duryea in a suit for separation against Chester B. Duryea before Justice Dugro in the Supreme Court yesterday, Francis L. Wellman, her counsel, said he desired to submit the case without argument, owing to the social standing of the parties and a desire to avoid publicity. The defendant is a son of Gen. Hiram Duryea of the National Starch Company, is interested in the company and resides at 34 Gramercy Park. He is a graduate of Columbia, class of '93.

Mr. Wellman said that the action was brought because of alleged acts of personal violence committed by the defendant. There is one child of the marriage, he said, and Mr. Duryea, being a man of large wealth should, until the case is tried, be required to make liberal provision for the maintenance of his wife. A large counsel fee should also be granted, he said, because it would be necessary to make extensive preparations for the trial. Some of the evidence would have to be taken in India.

A representative of the law firm of Man & Man, appearing for Mr. Duryea, objected to an entire submission of the motion. He spoke of a letter, which he said was submitted in behalf of Mrs. Duryea, and purported to have been written by the father of the defendant to Mrs. Duryea, threatening serious consequences if Mrs. Duryea persisted in the suit and so exposed the family to scandal. Counsel said that the letter was written without the consent of the son, and said further:

"We did not control the father of this defendant, but as the plaintiff has deemed it her duty to call this matter to the attention of the Court we wish to say something about it. On that very day she sent a letter to her sister-in-law, and that letter speaks very loudly. She wrote:

"'Last spring you told me you did not believe what I told you of 'Tate's (said to be Duryea's pet name) treatment of me. You can read the inclosed affidavit sworn to as to the truth of my statements. There are other affidavits of the same serious nature which Mr. Wellman retains for the present. This matter will be read in court next Monday, and those affidavits will not be pleasant reading on Tuesday morning of next week in the papers.'"

This letter went on to say that Mrs. Duryea had been compelled to take the present proceeding against her husband because of his efforts to starve her and her child into continuing under the life set forth in the affidavits. The husband was described as tyrannical and obstinate. The letter closed by saying that the sister-in-law of Mrs. Duryea and other members of the family of her husband had been well "humbugged."

"The case is one of too much mother-in-law, said Duryea's counsel. If the mother-in-law were removed from the household the parties would again live happily together. Mrs. Duryea would see the error of her ways and would become what she ought to have been and would have been under other circumstances. His affidavits, he said, completely and absolutely disproved the charges against Mr. Duryea and there was no ground for the present suit. He continued:

"She swears to a matter of gross cruelty in that at a fancy dress ball he spoke to her wickedly and cruelly, so that she was so broken down that she returned to her home, went to her bedroom and was confined there for seven weeks. Our affidavits will show that she attended this ball against the advice of her husband as she was ill at the time, and that she was then ill of the measles and threatened with pleurisy and pneumonia. This it was that confined her to bed. We don't care to go into these matters now, but ask the attention of the Court to them in justice to this husband, who I am convinced has been cruelly wronged."

Lawyer Wellman said that Mr. Duryea had presented no affidavit bringing in the mother-in-law and counsel must have spoken of the matter because it is popular for husbands to blame family differences on the mother-in-law.

Justice Dugro gave counsel time to present further affidavits and reserved decision.

DR. W. A. PIERREPONT'S WILL.

Brooklyn Hospital Gets $8,000—Bulk of Estate to Two Brothers.

The will of Dr. William Augustus Pierrepont of Brooklyn was filed yesterday. No schedule of assets accompanied it, but it is understood that the estate is a very large one. Dr. Pierrepont was unmarried and died on Jan. 6, a few days after the death of his mother. All the real estate is left to Henry E. Pierrepont and John J. Pierrepont, brothers of the testator, and they are named as executors. Trinkets, jewelry and curios are distributed among friends.

The Brooklyn Hospital receives $[illegible] for the endowment of a bed to be known as the "Dr. Pierrepont bed." Dr. Pierrepont thus disposes of his Fraternity watch:

[illegible]

Frits R. [illegible] receives $[illegible] in appreciation of [illegible] the testator and Frank [illegible] gets $[illegible] "in recognition of the faithful service to the family of my father." The Egyptian clock and ornaments from the office are given to the Alpha Chapter of the Delta Psi Fraternity of Columbia University.

HEBREW ASYLUM QUARANTINED.

Four Scarlet Fever Cases Among the Orphans—Patients in Hospital.

The Hebrew Orphan Asylum at 136th street and Amsterdam avenue has been under quarantine since Jan. 6, when one of the boys in the primary department became ill of scarlet fever. The boy was sent to the hospital and the other inmates got a holiday from school.

Three more cases have since developed but Supt. Adler said last night that he expected these would be the last. There are nearly nine hundred children in the asylum.

RAN AWAY TO BE AN ACTRESS.

Stage-Struck Girl From Pittsburg Sent Home, but Says She'll Try Again.

Jean Kirk Barr, the fifteen-year-old daughter of Dr. John A. Barr of 401 Chartives avenue, Pittsburg, Pa., is in the custody of the Children's society and will so remain until her father arrives here to take her home. In the meantime she is probably pondering the vanity of human affairs and especially of the dreams of stage-struck girls who think that they can run straight from their parental home to a triumphal career behind the footlights.

It was the same old story. Jean ran away from home on Jan. 6, taking with her $100 and a still younger friend, fourteen-year-old Mildred Miller. Arrived here, the girls separated. Mildred had sense enough to go to an aunt in Harlem. Jean took a room in the Hotel Jefferson in East Fifteenth street and laid siege to the world she meant to conquer. Each morning and afternoon she made the rounds of the theatrical agencies. The evenings she spent at the theatres. The agents looked at her, shook their heads and a few of them asked her outright if she had run away from home. When she admitted it they shook their heads and said she ought not to have done it, but they were too busy to tell the police.

Last Friday in coming out of a vaudeville house she dropped all the money she had left. After that she spent three days in her room at the hotel, crying and wondering if the first steps of all actresses had been so hard as hers.

Her family in the meantime was working up every possible clue to find the missing girl. The New York police had been notified, but the little birds only know when Jean would have been found had it not been for the return of Proprietor Chatfield of the Jefferson Hotel on Monday. He was away when Jean went to his hotel. No sooner had he set eyes on her than he suspected the truth and began to question her. She told him that she was Dora Herford, 19 years old, of Boston. He looked at the pile of schoolbooks she had brought with her from Pittsburg, which were lying on a table in her room, and he doubted. Then he notified Police Headquarters.

Much telegraphing between here and Pittsburg followed. The end of it was that Detective Sergeant Barlow took Jean before Magistrate Olmsted in the Jefferson Market police court. Jean said yesterday that the pleasures of stage life may be an illusion, but she is going on the stage just the same.

CLERK BEATS THE CITY AGAIN.

Thrice Reinstated After Dismissal, With Full Pay and Costs.

William H. Kastor obtained yesterday from Justice Scott of the Supreme Court a writ of mandamus directing that he be reinstated in the civil service in a post similar to that of chief clerk of the old Department of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies, salary, $3,000. He had been thrice ejected from this post by the late Commissioner Henry S. Kearny, and this is his third reinstatement under orders of the court. The city has had to pay him salary and costs.

Kastor was appointed on June 17, 1899. Five days later he was dismissed without charges. The Court of Appeals reinstated him on Oct. 23, 1900, with full pay. On Jan. 21, 1901, he was notified that his place was abolished, and away he went again to the courts. He was reinstated with pay on May 24, 1901. On Aug. 13, 1901, he was dropped again on a statement that he was not wanted and that his probationary period of six months then expired.

In ordering the third reinstatement Justice Scott says that ten days more than six months had expired before his discharge. The Court says the discharge in such a case must be on the day of the end of the six months.

ADAMS TREASURE NOT FOUND.

Detectives Search Policy Raid Loot Once More in Vain.

So persistent have Al Adams, the Policy King, and his lawyer, Jimmy Ridgway, been in asserting that the men who raided Adams's office in West Thirty-fourth street several weeks ago took $71,000 in cash, diamonds and bonds from his desk that District Attorney Jerome yesterday ordered all of the stuff taken in the raid removed from his own private office to that of Assistant District Attorney Lord and looked over again. This is about the third time that the stuff has been searched for treasure. None was found yesterday although two experienced detectives helped in the search. The Adams "evidence" is in two trunks, five boxes, three baskets and several valises.

BORINGS FOR BIG TUNNEL.

Engineers in Long Island City Do Some Preliminary Work.

Engineers did some preliminary work in Long Island City yesterday for the construction of the Long Island Railroad tunnel under the East River, Manhattan Island and the North River. The scene of operations was track No. 4 in the Long Island Railroad yard back of the company's big depot in Long Island City. Measurements were taken and [illegible] from the depot to [illegible] ascertain at what depth water would be struck. The engineers spent several hours examining the nature of the land on which the tracks are built and making measurements. The work was in charge of the firm of [illegible] & [illegible].

ASTHMA

CURED TO STAY CURED

[illegible]

FREE.

[illegible] The P. Harold Hayes Asthmatic Institute, Buffalo, N. Y. [illegible]

FOR SWINDLING MANY BANKS.

ARREST OF THREE OF A CHECK-RAISING GANG OF CROOKS.

Mr. Farrell's Imitations of Signatures Seem to Have Passed Current With Much Success—Complaints Show That They Have Been Good for About $10,000.

Three men whom the New York police and the Pinkertons have been after for many months were arraigned in the Tombs police court yesterday, and in their arrest was revealed a concatenation of swindles by means of raised and forged checks.

The men are James Farrell, Alfred Senior and Frank Reed, and they were remanded in $1,500 for examination. The detectives had such a difficult job to land the swindlers that after they found out that Farrell was probably the head of the gang they arrested him in this city last August, and let him go again, just to reassure him.

The methods of the swindlers according to the detectives, were to make some small purchase in a cigar or liquor or cutlery store, tendering a large bill in payment and asking that the change or a part of it be given in form of a check which the purchaser said he wished to send to some relative. This check was then raised or a check was forged with the genuine check as a pattern and, sometimes by forged indorsements, also, it was then cashed. According to the story one man buys the check, another does the raising or forging, and a third visits the banks, with a stiff order from the head of the gang to hurry away if the teller goes toward a telephone before paying.

Last Friday, according to Assistant Superintendent Dougherty of the Pinkerton agency, the men who were watching one of the suspects followed him into the Garfield National Bank, where, by using the name of a depositor, he obtained a pocket checkbook. On Saturday morning, this same man was followed into the Seventh National Bank, where he presented a check for $83.50, drawn on the Garfield National Bank to the order of James Fields, signed Edward A. Wilcox, indorsed James Fields, and bearing what subsequently proved to be the forged indorsement of Charles L. Raser, a cigar dealer of 12 Broadway. He was arrested, and the investigation showed that some member of this band of forgers had obtained a check for a small amount from Raser for a pattern of his signature.

The arrested man said he was Frank Reed. In his room was found the Garfield Bank checkbook, a blotter with the name Edward A. Wilcox on it and an automatic numbering machine and dater. On Reed's confession Farrell and Senior were arrested.

Under the name of Fred Wilson, Reed on Dec. 20, last, called at a cutlery house in Broadway, purchased a penknife and asked for a check for $3.50 to send to a relative. This check, which was drawn on the Seventh National Bank, was presented by Senior at the bank on Dec. 23, the date changed from Dec. 20 to Dec. 23, the name of the payee unaltered but the amount changed from $3.50 to $389 and bearing the forged indorsement of the maker. The money was paid to Senior and turned over by him to Farrell.

Farrell is an old crook. He raised the check, the police say. Among the New York city banks the gang has operated on are the Manufacturers', Brooklyn, $2,113; Hamilton National $462; Fifth avenue, $112; Garfield National, $548; Pacific, $487; Liberty National, $135. The forgeries complained of foot up about $10,000.

PERSONAL TAX ASSESSMENTS.

List of Some of the Largest—Mayor Low's Name Not on the List.

The swearing off of personal taxes began yesterday, but it is a little too early for the crowd. Most of the people who visited the Tax Offices yesterday were there in response to the notice sent out by Comptroller Grout last week, to delinquents assessed for personal tax, that accounts would be put into the hands of the City Marshal for collection after Jan. 15. About half of those who had received the notices have paid up. The remainder for the most part have no taxable personalty. Tammany put thousands of names of such persons on the personal tax roll to keep down the apparent tax rate.

Some of the largest personal assessments which appear on the books are as follows:

Huntington estate	$3,000,000
Frederick W. Vanderbilt	2,000,000
George W. Vanderbilt	2,000,000
Ottendorfer estate	1,500,000
Andrew Carnegie	1,000,000
Alice G. Vanderbilt	1,000,000
Reginald C. Vanderbilt	1,000,000
William K. Vanderbilt	1,000,000
John D. Rockefeller	1,000,000
Estate of Henry Hart	1,000,000
Darius O. Mills	1,000,000
Russell Sage	600,000
Marie Marshall	530,000
Alfred G. Vanderbilt	500,000
H. H. Rogers	500,000
W. C. Whitney	500,000
W. C. Schermerhorn	500,000
J. P. Morgan	400,000
Adrian Iselin	400,000
W. E. Iselin	400,000
William Rockefeller	300,000
Mary Lewis	300,000
J. J. Astor	300,000
Caroline W. Astor	250,000
Charles B. Rouss	250,000
R. Fulton Cutting	250,000
Emily T. Stone	200,000
O. H. P. Belmont	200,000
Elihu Root	200,000
H. C. Marquand	200,000
Joseph H. Choate	200,000
Edward Cooper	200,000
Matilda W. Bruce	180,000
Jacob H. Schiff	150,000
George S. Bowdoin	150,000
H. H. Rhoon	150,000
W. Colgate	150,000
Laura A. Palmer	150,000
George Taylor	150,000
Anna Woerishoffer	145,000
Ambrose K. Ely	145,000
Melissa P. Dodge	130,000
J. P. Alexander	175,000
George Ehret	128,000
Solomon Loeb	125,000
Henry Maillard, Jr.	120,000
Johnston Livingston	100,000
Cornelius Vanderbilt	100,000
Gertrude Whitney Vanderbilt	100,000

The following were the assessments of some of the leaders of Tammany Hall:

Richard Croker	10,000
John F. Carroll	[illegible]
Andrew Freedman	[illegible]
Timothy D. Sullivan	[illegible]
John Whalen	[illegible]
Randolph Guggenheimer	[illegible]
James J. Coogan	[illegible]
John B. Sexton	[illegible]
Thomas F. Gilroy	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

Ex-Chief Devery, Martin Engel, Isaac Fromme and William F. Grell have not been assessed on personalty. Jacob A. Cantor has been assessed at $[illegible] [illegible] at $[illegible]. Mayor Low's name does not appear on the list furnished to the reporters.

[illegible] Armory Bids All Too High.

The Armory Board rejected yesterday all bids received for the building of the new armory for the Sixty-ninth Regiment at Lexington avenue and Twenty-fifth street. The bids were all far in excess of the amount appropriated, of which about $[illegible] is left after paying architects' fees and preliminary expenses. The lowest bid was $[illegible] by Alfred Kagan. The further consideration of the matter was referred to a committee consisting of President Mare of the tax board, President Fornes of the Board of Aldermen and Brig.-Gen. Smith of the First Brigade.

Schley Addresses Negro Students.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 14.—Admiral and Mrs. Schley and their host and hostess, Gen. and Mrs. W. W. Gordon, visited the Georgia State Industrial College this afternoon. The Admiral made a short address to the colored students telling them of the bravery of a colored man on the Brooklyn off Santiago.

THE MERGENTHALER-HORTON BASKET MAKING MACHINE

Eighteen Thousand Baskets a Day The Capacity of a Single Machine.

In Painesville, Ohio, Alone, Thirty-Six Machines Already Working.

THE PUBLIC RAPIDLY BUYING STOCK AT THE PRESENT PRICE WHICH MUST SURELY ADVANCE.

For the past few days the offices of the Mergenthaler-Horton Basket Making Machine Company at 287 Broadway, New York, have been thronged with people eagerly availing themselves of the opportunities granted to the public of sharing in the profits of this wonderful invention. Everybody knows of the invention of the well-known Mergenthaler, by which he revolutionized the setting of the type in newspapers and books, whereby one man can sit down in just as simple a manner as running the typewriter, and set the type which before required the efforts of a dozen men.

This same Mergenthaler, for the last few years of his life, was diligently at work upon the machine to which our article relates, for the making of baskets. The last patent was issued to the estate of Ottmar Mergenthaler December 31st, 1901. We all know, or at least most have a faint idea, of the number of baskets required in the selling and shipment of berries and peaches and all other kinds of fruit and vegetables. It is also well known that these baskets are seldom used over again, which shows that the demand for new baskets is constant. Mergenthaler, in giving this machine to the world, outdid his efforts in the type-setting machine.

The people who succeeded in getting stock in the Mergenthaler Type-setting Machine have been, and are now, reaping the harvest which is the inevitable result of foresight. A chance is now offered to the public to purchase stock in the Basket Making Machine. It is placed on the market at the extremely low price of twenty-five cents per share, (par value $1.00), but from the rapidity with which it is being taken it cannot stay long at this price, and those who avail themselves of this opportunity now will find that their money invested is increasing from day to day. The past year's demand for Fruit Baskets amounted to over TWO BILLION BASKETS, worth at wholesale over ELEVEN MILLION DOLLARS. The Basket Making Machine is no experiment. It is turning out baskets by the million where the machines are already working.

About one thousand machines are needed to make baskets sufficient FOR THE PRESENT DEMAND.

These 1,000 machines will reduce the cost of labor over TWO MILLION DOLLARS each year, which amounts to TWENTY PER CENT. INCOME on the par value of the Company's capital stock.

To this may properly be added the natural profits of the business, making a total of net income which will surely push the MARKET VALUE of the stock to more than TWICE ITS PAR VALUE.

Those who now subscribe to the working and development capital at the low price of this first offering will not only be certain to get great returns in dividends, but will surely make large profits as their holdings increase in value.

When it is understood that fully two billion new baskets are required every year, the stupendous task of getting this immense number of baskets together by hand labor becomes evident.

Of course it has always been a foregone conclusion that some day a basket-making machine would be made which would work automatically, but, up to a few years ago, nothing practical had been done, and basket men everywhere pronounced the idea of an automatic basket machine impracticable.

But in 1894 patent claims were allowed at Washington. With this machine as the groundwork, the efforts toward perfection were constant, as the records of patents granted show, and when the final completing touches were added by Ottmar Mergenthaler, the renowned inventor of the Linotype machine for type composition, the work was absolutely complete. Meanwhile, machines were set up and put in practical operation at two or three points in the country, and the most gratifying results obtained, so that to-day the basket-making industry of this country stands ready for the quick introduction of the machines from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the perfected machines need only manufacture and management to become famous the world over as money earners and developers of the business.

Machines are now made for the construction of all kinds and sizes of fruit baskets for grapes, oranges, peaches, berries, and for farm produce, protected absolutely by basic patent rights, with every attachment and improvement covered by specifications allowed, and on record for the examination of all whom it may concern.

Following is a list of the patents on these machines, with their numbers, and all who wish to examine them may do so by sending to the Patent Office at Washington or by calling at the office of the company, 287 Broadway, New York.

530,645, November 27th, 1894.
578,876, March 16th, 1897.
587,734, August 10th, 1897.
635,374, October 24th, 1899.
635,723, October 24th, 1899.
635,724, October 24th, 1899.
635,725, October 24th, 1899.
635,726, October 24th, 1899.
666,755, January 29th, 1901.
680,149, August 6th, 1901.
680,726, August 24th, 1901.
690,322, December 31st, 1901.

One thing should be borne in mind regarding the Mergenthaler-Horton Basket Machines, and that is that these machines are *not merely* the best, they are the *only* automatic fruit basket machines ever constructed or patented. There is absolutely no way by which any other machine can be made without infringement upon the patent rights, and any attempt to so infringe would be stopped by the United States courts at once with a permanent injunction.

The United States Patent Office paid a most unusual tribute to the wonderful ingenuity of these machines by asking that the first one manufactured be placed in the National Museum at Washington.

It must not be overlooked that the patents on the Mergenthaler-Horton basket-making machines are *fundamental* patents showing an absolute originality of thought and mechanical effect. This is most unusual and occurs so rarely at the Patent Office that when one of the machines was set up in Washington to exhibit its work to the public, the Patent Commissioners themselves came night after night to watch its extraordinarily clever and ingenious work.

The report of the eminent patent lawyers, Baldwin, Davidson & Wight, of Washington, D. C., upon these machines, of which the following is an extract, is most conclusive.

"Our conclusions, therefore, are:

"1. That the patents are valid;

"2. That the machines are not *improved* machines, but *radically new* machines;

"3. That these machines are covered by *broad and comprehensive primary or pioneer patents affording the largest protection.*

"4. That the patents cannot be evaded except by machines which so far reduce the speed of manufacture as would render them unimportant and not materially affecting your monopoly.

"We congratulate you on the success of your machines and on the result of our investigation as to the standing of your patents.

"BALDWIN, DAVIDSON & WIGHT."

Being equipped, therefore, to absolutely control the manufacture of Fruit Baskets, the company present the general figures of the present demand for baskets and other memoranda of interest to all who contemplate investing in the stock of the Mergenthaler-Horton Basket Machine Company.

There are needed every year to move our great berry crops over *one and one-half billion quart berry baskets.*

For our grapes, peaches, oranges and truck there are required over *one-half billion* baskets of various sizes.

The saving of cost of manufacture by these machines, as against hand labor, is over 50 cents per thousand on berry baskets and over $2.50 per thousand on grape, peach, and truck baskets.

Thus it will be seen that from the one item of saving of labor alone there will accrue to the Company three-quarters of a million dollars on the manufacture of berry baskets, and one and one-quarter millions on the manufacture of grape, peach, and truck baskets, making a total of two millions saved each year in making baskets to supply the present demand.

To this should be added the profits now realized by the manufacturers of hand labor baskets, carefully and conservatively computed to be $1,587,500 per year.

There should also be added to these figures the great economy resulting from conducting the basket business on the scale here set forth. These economies not only result from capable, energetic, and thorough management added to perfect equipment, but also, and very materially, from the control of lumber stock.

There never has been an industry under more complete control than the Mergenthaler-Horton Basket Machine Company will have of the basket business of this country and Canada, and those who join in perfecting the equipment will share in all increase of values as the plans of the Company are developed and the profits realized.

It is figured that carrying out the present plans of the Company, including payment for all patent rights, requisite new machines and equipment, together with the acquirement of the assets of the original company procuring the patents, also providing working capital, will not necessitate the sale of more than one-half the capital stock of the Company.

This will leave five millions of stock in the treasury of the Company for future needs.

Only such portion of the present allotment offered for sale will be sold at 25 cents per share (par value $1.00) as is sufficient for the initial steps requiring prompt action. The price will then be rapidly advanced to par.

The all-important fact to all those contemplating investment in this company is that every share is a rising share. All checks or other remittances should be made payable to the order of Charles E. Barlow, Treasurer.

STEALS OVERCOATS.

Negro Thief Caught Wearing Three and Carrying Away Charity Clothing.

John M. Buckholz, a lawyer, of 317 West Eighty-sixth street, met a negro coming out of his house with a bundle yesterday afternoon as he was going in. Mr. Buckholz chased him to Eighty-second street and West End avenue, where he was caught by two detectives.

At the station he said he was Ned Roberts of Twenty-first street and Third avenue. He wore three of Mr. Buckholz's overcoats and the bundle he had contained clothing which Mrs. Buckholz had been about to send to a charitable institution.

The negro had a New York's card in his pocket from Evert Jansen Wendell, who is interested in charitable work. Mr. Wendell told the police that he met the negro in the House of Refuge and knew him as "Lawrence Aldridge."

A number of houses on the West Side have been robbed of overcoats and clothing recently. Capt. Rose thinks that in Roberts he has the thief. Only a few days ago John F. Baum, one of [illegible] street, lost three overcoats. Two of the coats were found in a Ninth avenue pawnshop. Capt. Rose sent for the pawnbroker last night and he identified the negro as the man who had pawned them.

DISMISSED FROM WEST POINT.

Twenty-three Cadets Found to Be Deficient in Their Studies.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 14.—The following cadets were to-day dismissed from the Military Academy, having been found deficient in their studies at the quarterly examination just ended, the first seven being members of the third class, which entered in 1900, and the remainder are from the fourth class, which entered last year: John J. Murphy of New York; Johnt. French of Kansas, James McGould, at large; Boyd A. Hill of Illinois, George W. West of Tennessee, Donald C. Kimball of New Hampshire, Terry B. Magnee of Wyoming, Leonard S. Arnold of Arkansas, Ralph M. Cole of New York, Edward S. Curtis of Missouri, George F. Fox of Pennsylvania, Lloyd B. Freudenthal of Wyoming, Rexford B. Gade, [illegible] of Michigan, Herbert J. Hollerer of Pennsylvania, Wallace A. Howard of Michigan, William [illegible] Keller of Kentucky, Raymond S. Lanigan of New York, Robert J. McGarry of New York, Thomas F. Mulvey, Jr. of New York, [illegible] of North Carolina, Louis F. Schmidt of New York, Thomas A. [illegible] of Nebraska and Howell C. [illegible] of Michigan.

Their dismissal creates a vacancy in their respective districts from which they were appointed.

The Voice of Health

Calls the invalid to Carlsbad. The **Carlsbad Sprudel Salt** is nature's own specific for diseases of the stomach and liver, for Anaemia with Constipation, Chronic Catarrh of the Stomach, Liver Complaint, Bile or Jaundice.

The indigestion of obese and gouty or rheumatic persons is usually cured by

Carlsbad Sprudel Salt

while the melancholia and heavy feeling from dyspepsia is soon relieved.

The **Carlsbad Sprudel Salt** is obtained by evaporation from the waters of the Springs at Carlsbad and contains the same remarkable curative properties that have made the place famous for centuries.

Be sure you get the genuine imported article; the neck of every bottle bears the signature of the Eisner & Mendelson Co., Agents, New York.