posal made through the United States Legation is unanswered."

No answer to the Venezuelan proposal had been received up to noon to-day.

REVOLUTIONISTS TAKE TOWNS.

A Report That Castro Has Gone With His Troops to La Guayra.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

[From THE SUN Correspondent at Willemstad.]

WILLEMSTAD, CURAÇOA, Dec. 18.—Gen. Matos, the Venezuelan revolutionist, who arrived here a short time ago, says that the return to Caracas of Gen. Hernandez, "El Mocho," who was liberated from prison at Maracaibo by President Castro, means nothing.

Castro, according to Gen. Matos, thought that by liberating Gen. Hernandez he would be able to suppress the anarchy in Venezuela growing out of the revolution, depending on his clemency to Gen. Hernandez to aid him.

Proof that Castro still fears the revolutionists is afforded by the fact that he is still keeping in jail Gen. Guerra and many other important chiefs. Gen. Hernandez, Gen. Matos declares, is fooling Castro and will overturn his Government if possible.

The towns of El Chico and Turacas have been captured by the revolutionary forces and Coro is besieged by Gens. Riera, Penalver and Montilla. They have cut off the water supply of Coro and expect to capture the town soon.

These Generals have refused to join Castro and only receive orders from Gen. Matos.

The revolutionists consider Castro to be a stumbling block in the way of a settlement of the dispute with Germany and England.

Ex-President Andrade, who has arrived here from Colombia, refuses to join Castro. It is said here that the principal residents of Caracas advise the revolutionists to continue their efforts to overthrow Castro.

A report reached here to-day that President Castro, thinking that the revolutionary forces are again approaching Caracas, has retired with his troops to La Guayra, where he will establish headquarters, but there is nothing to confirm the report.

BRITISH CABINET MEETING.

It Is Said That Plan of Arbitration Received Favorable Consideration.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—Prime Minister Balfour presided over the Cabinet meeting which was held at the Foreign Office this afternoon. The meeting was called to consider the Venezuelan question.

It was reported afterward in the city that American arbitration would probably be accepted.

Mr. Henry White, the American Chargé d'Affaires, called at the Foreign Office this afternoon and had a conference with Premier Balfour as to the result of the Cabinet meeting. Subsequently Mr. White returned to the American Embassy and sent a long despatch to the State Department at Washington.

GERMANY'S INTENTIONS.

Correspondent Says There Is No Desire for Venezuelan Territory.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

CARACAS, Dec. 18.—A Berlin despatch to the *Colonia Gazette* says the excitement of a portion of the American press over the Venezuelan affair is not justified by the facts. The American Government knows well, says the despatch, that Germany does not dream of annexing any Venezuelan territory.

The latest report of a plan to take Margarita Island as a coaling station does not need denial. Germany expects that the naval operations will be sufficient for her purpose of compelling Venezuela to settle the German claims. She has absolutely no intention of waging a land war in Venezuela or of strengthening her naval forces. At the same time Germany refuses to be disturbed by the comments of the excited American journals.

BRITISH FIRMS ANXIOUS.

Ship Owners and Underwriters Inquire About State of War.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The leading shipping and insurance firms have informed the Government that the question as to whether or not a state of war—in the diplomatic sense—actually exists with Venezuela is of the greatest importance to them, as is the question of when such a state of war began.

The leading owners and underwriters say that only a firm belief that the present situation in Venezuela will be of short duration makes it tolerable.

FULL POWERS TO BOWEN.

May Asks Nations if Venezuela's Designation Is Acceptable.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The State Department received a telegram to-day from Herbert W. Bowen, the United States Minister at Caracas, giving the text of a formal communication from President Castro and the Venezuelan Minister of Foreign Affairs in which full powers to adjust the pending differences between Venezuela and the European allies are conferred on Mr. Bowen.

After a long conference with the President on the subject, Secretary Hay sent instructions to the United States Embassies at London, Berlin and Rome to communicate to the British, German and Italian Governments the fact of Mr. Bowen's designation as the Venezuelan representative and to request those Governments to state whether he will be acceptable to them in that capacity.

The Department will probably send similar instructions to the American diplomatic representatives in Spain, Holland and Belgium, and any other countries which may have claims against Venezuela.

This indicates that the settlement which Venezuela has intrusted to Mr. Bowen will embrace all pending claims of foreign nations against the South American republic.

DISTINCTIONS ON WITHDRAWAL.

If an explanation made at the State Department to-day respecting Mr. Bowen's status is correct, he must be regarded as an intermediary and not as a mediator or arbitrator. An intermediary was defined as a person who acts merely as the channel of communication between parties to a dispute without powers to attempt an adjustment through suggestion and argument.

So many statements were made to-day which did not, however, coincide with the truth, that it is impossible to give a correct definition of what Mr. Bowen's duties will be, should the European Powers decide to accept Castro's offer of settlement.

But there can be little doubt that whatever title the United States Government prefers to give to Mr. Bowen in this connection, he will be permitted to exercise the greatest freedom in his participation in the conferences with the representatives of the allies.

Questions asked at the State Department to-day as to whether Mr. Bowen had received from Venezuela full powers to act for that Government met with an emphatic authoritative denial. The reason of the Department for giving this false impression could not be ascertained.

BOWEN MUST AWAIT REPLIES.

Secretary Hay sent a telegram to Mr. Bowen, in which he was told that he might act as the intermediary of Venezuela if the European Governments concerned consented. Before specific authority to him to appear in this capacity can be transmitted to Caracas the State Department must receive affirmative responses to the communications sent to the Governments of Germany, England and Italy.

The news from Mr. Bowen of the action of the Venezuelan Government is regarded here as the most important that has been received since the beginning of the present imbroglio in South America. This Government earnestly hopes that the allies will consent to treat with Mr. Bowen, and should this hope be realized it will be practically certain, according to the belief here, that peace will be established between Castro and his foreign enemies.

VENEZUELA MAY GET LOAN.

Information has been received by the State Department that the fruitless efforts made some time ago by Venezuela to secure a loan from the Seligmans with which to pay her obligations to European countries have been renewed in London and New York. There is now a fair prospect that these efforts will be successful, although the President will not abandon the position he assumed when the proposal that the United States guarantee bonds to be issued by Venezuela as security for the money borrowed from the Seligmans was made to him by I. N. Seligman of New York.

It was then explained by the President to Mr. Seligman that under no circumstances could the United States Government guarantee the payment of debts contracted by a sovereign State. It is now understood, however, that the President is willing to assure the persons who may advance money to Venezuela with which to pay the German, English and other foreign claims that should Venezuela fail to meet the payments on the bonds, the United States Government will use its good offices to persuade Venezuela to pay.

This is not a formal guarantee, but the feeling in official circles here is that it will be effective in inducing the parties with whom Venezuela is now in negotiation on the subject to furnish the amount required.

Mr. De Margerie, Chargé d'Affaires of France in Washington, saw Secretary Hay twice to-day with reference to the Venezuelan situation. He informed Mr. Hay that his Government had served notice on England and Germany that if Venezuelan custom houses were seized the prior rights of France to a lien on the customs dues under a previous arrangement for this method of guaranteeing the payment of French claims must be respected. Mr. De Margerie said that assurances that France would be treated with consideration had been received from Berlin and London.

GERMANY DEMANDS APOLOGY.

Count Quadt, the Chargé d'Affaires of Germany, made an important communication to Secretary Hay this morning. He announced that a pecuniary settlement of the obligations of Venezuela to German subjects would not be accepted by his Government as a complete adjustment of the present situation. In addition to the money payment already demanded, Germany, he said, would insist also on an apology from the Venezuelan Government for the attack by a mob on the imperial legation in Caracas, where the wife of the Chargé d'Affaires, who had withdrawn from the capital, was lying ill. The action, Count Quadt explained, was regarded by Germany as an insult to her national honor and it could be atoned for only by a proper apology. Mr. Hay sent a telegram to Minister Bowen about Count Quadt's communication.

BRITISH CABINET'S ACTION.

Sir Michael Herbert, the British Ambassador, and Signor Mayor des Planches, the Italian Ambassador, also saw Mr. Hay to-day in regard to the Venezuelan situation. A long despatch was received from the United States Embassy in London, but its purport could not be learned. It was intimated that it contained assurances of England's desire to meet the wishes of the United States that the Venezuelan troubles should be adjusted as speedily as possible.

ITALY TO BE GUIDED BY ALLIES' ACTION.

The Italian Government is the only one of the three European Powers that has responded to the proposal of President Castro that the Venezuelan troubles be adjusted by arbitration. Italy says that she will be guided in this matter by the attitude of Germany and England.

A despatch giving that answer of the Italian Government was received at the State Department this afternoon from the American Embassy in Rome.

LATIN-AMERICA'S SUPPORT.

The diplomatic representatives of the Argentine Republic, Chili and Ecuador called at the State Department to-day to express the interest which their Governments feel in the Venezuelan situation, the evident purpose being to make it clear to this Government that Latin-America hopes the upholder of the Monroe Doctrine will endeavor to end the imbroglio without further bloodshed.

SESSION OF PARLIAMENT ENDS.

Brief Reference to Venezuela Made in King's Speech.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The session of Parliament which began on Jan. 16 ended to-day. It was one of the longest on record.

The King's speech in proroguing Parliament contains the following paragraph:

"I regret that the constant complaints which my Government found necessary to address to the Government of Venezuela in regard to unjustifiable and arbitrary acts against British subjects and property during the last two years have been persistently disregarded, and it has become necessary to take upon measures of redress.

The remainder of the speech records the conclusion of the treaty between England and Japan, the negotiation of the Anglo-Chinese commercial treaty and the signing of the Brussels sugar convention. The speech expresses the hope that the conference of the Colonial Premiers here and the visit of Secretary Chamberlain to South Africa will be of the utmost value. It also states that agreements have been made for the withdrawal of the international forces from Shanghai.

The speech concludes.

Lord Curzon, the Viceroy of India, is about to hold a great assembly at Delhi for the purpose of proclaiming my appreciation to the Imperial Crown of India. It gives me the highest satisfaction to reflect that this important ceremony is associated with a period of unusual commercial and financial prosperity.

WHERE DEWEY'S FLEET WILL GO.

Strongest Vessels to Be Near Venezuela During Holidays.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The Secretary of the Navy to-day approved the programme for the distribution of Admiral Dewey's naval force during the Christmas holidays.

It appears from despatches made public at the Navy Department that on Dec. 14 the Department received a despatch from Admiral Dewey which contained a Christmas itinerary proposed by him. This itinerary has been adopted entire, as is shown by the original of the despatch from Dewey, which the Department permitted to be inspected.

In accordance with the programme, the strongest portion of the fleet will go to Trinidad, while two cruisers and a gunboat will go to Curaçao. The Trinidad contingent will consist of four battleships and one despatch boat.

Admiral Dewey's telegram containing the programme of distribution is as follows:

Proposed itinerary of crowds Christmas holidays: Kearsarge, Alabama, Massachusetts, Iowa and Scorpion to Trinidad; Illinois, Indiana and Hist to St. Thomas; Dr. W. I. Texas to Point-a-Pitre, Guadeloupe; Chicago, Newark and Eagle to Curaçao; San Francisco, Albany and Wind to Maracaibo; P. R., Cincinnati, Atlanta, Prairie, Tiger and torpedo boats to San Juan; Cubano to Maracaibo and San Juan; Olympia, Nashville and Machias to St. Kitts; Dorsetshire to Antigua; Machias and Vixen to Porto Rico waters and vicinity, and Dolphin to Antigua and vicinity.

The approval of the programme was contained in the following telegram, dated Washington, Dec. 18:

Dewey, San Juan:

Carry out your proposed holiday itinerary. Merry Christmas. MOODY.

THE HOUSE ACTS.

Adopts a Resolution Calling for Correspondence on the Venezuela Dispute.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Immediately after the reading of the journal in the House to-day Mr. Hitt, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported favorably the resolution of Representative McCall of Massachusetts calling upon the Secretary of State to transmit to Congress copies of correspondence between the United States, Germany and England on the subject of the present Venezuelan dispute, with a recommendation that it pass and that the De Armond resolution be upon the table.

The resolution was adopted. It reads as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be directed, if not incompatible with the public interests, to inform the House of Representatives touching any understanding or agreement between the Governments of Great Britain and Germany on the one hand and the diplomatic officers of the United States on the other, or any assurances by the said Governments to the diplomatic officers of the United States as to the subsequent conduct of said governments against Venezuela, and particularly with reference to the occupation of the territory of Venezuela, and to transmit to the House of Representatives the correspondence, if any, upon the subject between the diplomatic officers of the United States and the said Governments or either of them.

Representative Shafroth (Dem., Col.) appeared before the Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day while it was considering the Venezuelan resolution and argued in support of his resolution, which authorizes the President to propose to England and Germany that they submit their claims to arbitration, and that the United States guarantee payment of the awards made.

The committee postponed action upon Mr. Shafroth's proposition until after the holidays.

4,000 in New Venezuelan Revolution.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 18.—A despatch from Curaçao says that the supporters of the new revolution in Venezuela number 4,000. Several skirmishes with President Castro's troops have occurred.

Warship to Protect Dutch Interests.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 18.—The warship De Ruyter has been ordered to proceed to Venezuela to protect Dutch interests.

10 to 1 to Bet on No War.

In Wall Street yesterday Frederick H. Brooks, who prior to the last election had offered more than $200,000 in election bets, offered to wager $10,000 to $1,000 that the United States will not be drawn into any war on account of the Venezuelan situation. Mr. Brooks said he was acting for a client.

WHITNEY AT SHARKEY'S TRIAL.

There to See the Court Room Pictures—Testimony Almost All In.

After the prosecution has called two witnesses in rebuttal to-day the taking of testimony in the trial of Thomas J. Sharkey for the killing of Banker Nicholas Fish on Sept. 15 last will be closed. It is expected that it will go to the jury by noon.

William C. Whitney was present yesterday morning at the trial. It was rumored that he was there to see the District Attorney and that his son, Harry Payne Whitney, was also there for the purpose. Mr. Jerome said that he did not see the Whitneys, and, so far as he knows, they did not try to see him. Mr. Whitney told a reporter that he was there to look at the three art panels, which are a feature of the court room.

A number of witnesses, including twelve-year-old Archie B. Anderson of 204 West Thirty-fourth street, testified to seeing Sharkey hit Fish outside of the saloon and to seeing Fish fall and strike his head on the stone steps.

After the prosecution's case closed Sharkey's lawyers asked the Judge to direct an acquittal. Justice Davy denied the motion.

"There's evidence enough here to show manslaughter in the second degree at least," he said, "unless it can be shown that the blow was struck in self-defence."

The defence thereupon changed its base and instead of denying the striking of Fish outside of the saloon tried to show that it was done in self-defence.

Sharkey himself testified that Fish had quarrelled with him, had called him an evil name and had struck him twice inside the saloon. Sharkey's testimony was to the effect that he had been very forbearing toward Fish because he was an old man and drunk and had endured several attempts by Fish to hit him. He said that he merely contented himself with warding off the blows.

Dr. O'Hanlon, a Coroner's physician, said that Fish at the time of his death was suffering from catarrh of the stomach and intestines, laceration of the brain, cellular disease of the heart, chronic gastritis, wasting of the lung tissues, fatty degeneration of the liver and heart, and other indications of hard drinking. The laceration of the brain, he said, was due to the fall.

ROSE HAS ACROMEGALY.

Inquiring Into Sanity of the Stage Manager Who Slew His Wife.

The special commission appointed by Justice Lambert to inquire into the sanity of Harry Rose, the stage manager, who killed his wife on Sept. 27 last, had a session yesterday in the District Attorney's library in the Criminal Courts Building at which Rose was a sworn attendant.

Dr. Robert S. Newton testified that Rose was suffering from "acromegaly," a chronic enlargement of the face and the extremities and as a result is not in a condition to advise counsel as to his defence. He has lost forty pounds since his arrest and sleeps little," said Dr. Newton.

"The disease that afflicts Rose," said Dr. Newton, "begins at the base of the brain and affects the fingers, toes and face.

Dr. Walter H. Conley said that Rose imagines that he possesses fabulous sums of money that he made in the stock market, and that his wife, and a man had conspired to rob him of. The hearing was adjourned for a week.

HAUGHEY CHARGES FILED.

Accused of Permitting Violations of the Excise Laws.

Charges against Police Captain William R. Haughey of the West Thirty-seventh street station were filed yesterday at Police Headquarters by Assistant District Attorney Morgan. They accuse Haughey of neglect of duty in not preventing the violation of the excise laws in his precinct on Sundays.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.—Adv.

RIDGELY TO THE BANKERS.

SUGGESTS A NEW PLAN FOR CURRENCY REFORM.

He Would Allow the Banks to Issue More Than the Par Value of Bonds Deposited, a Guarantee Fund Protecting—Dinner With Dr. Lorenz at R.

The bankers had their big annual dinner last night at the Waldorf-Astoria under the official name and style of Group VIII of the New York State Bankers' Association. They were as merry a lot of plutocrats as they always are at their annual festive gatherings. They listened to a number of speakers who addressed them on topics ranging from the "Elasticity of the Currency" to "Some Things Bankers Don't Know."

On the dais arranged at one side of the big ballroom was this array of bankers and their guests: Chairman of the group, J. Edward Simmons; Comptroller of the Currency William B. Ridgely, President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton, George F. Baker, James Stillman, Archbishop John M. Farley, the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, James T. Woodward, Richard Delafield, William Sherer, Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Joseph C. Hendrix, William A. Nash, Jacob H. Schiff, Superintendent of Banking Frederick D. Kilburn, E. M. Galloway, Stephen Baker, John S. Wise, City Chamberlain F. R. L. Gould, Frederick B. Schenck, Thomas L. James, Stephen M. Griswold, J. Sloat Fassett, R. L. Edwards and Morris K. Jesup.

Before the serving of coffee the galleries about the room filled up with the wives and sisters of the bankers. Their smiles and beautiful gowns added much to the brilliancy of the scene.

The health of the President of the United States was proposed by Mr. Simmons, and the outburst of patriotic fervor was immediate and sustained. The first speech was that of Comptroller Ridgely on "The Elasticity of the Currency." Mr. Ridgely's suggestions were warmly received.

The loudest applause greeted an assertion by him that he had no patience with those who met every suggestion for an improvement in our currency system with the objection that somebody would make money out of it. His conviction that silver coin and certificates should be made redeemable in gold also evoked great applause. Mr. Ridgely said in part:

Any complete and satisfactory solution of our present currency problems should include some plan for the retirement of the legal tenders. While I firmly believe the currency would be greatly improved by this retirement and especially that it would make a place for our people in every way, I do not agree with this extreme view. I believe the banking organization can be greatly improved by a few quite conservative changes which will add to its elasticity, or rather introduce some elasticity where there is now practically none. These changes are not new suggestions; they have been considered and discussed for several years.

The Committee on Finance and Currency of the New York Chamber of Commerce in its report recently submitted, is perhaps the most excellent example. The act of last session prohibits one of the retirement of more than $100,000 of national bank notes in any calendar month. This prohibition has not only prevented the contraction of the currency, but it has also prevented expansion when it is needed. Owing to the difficulty of retiring their notes, many banks refuse to increase their circulation when otherwise they would do so. The reason for this should be removed. If there is nothing else done in regard to the currency this should be done at once.

The prime requisite for an elastic currency is frequent redemption and freedom of retirement. To have proper and true elasticity, the currency must be necessarily an exchangeability. It is shown, by the experience of all countries and systems of currency that the main reliance for contraction should be redemption. It is more reliable than any but restriction or penalization.

To introduce our exchangeability into our bank currency we must wonder or later get away from bond security in some way, either do away with it altogether or require part bond security and allow a certain portion of each bank's circulation to be discovered by bonds the bond bank circulation is now currently redeemed in gold coin and based entirely upon an ample gold reserve held by the bank, especially if made additionally secure by a guarantee fund raised by a tax on the bank circulation.

I think the best plan which has been suggested for modifying our bank currency is to allow the banks to issue more than the par value of the bonds deposited. The first consideration should be to make these notes absolutely safe to the holder. No loss in our bank notes is justified, however advantageous it may be in other respects, which in any way impairs their safety.

The Government can safely guarantee or insure these notes if protected by a bonds level for a part of their value, and, in addition, by a guarantee fund to be raised by a tax or premium for insurance levied on the bank circulation.

These additional notes should be exactly the same in form and in all respects as the now issued. In fact, the change should be merely the increase of the permission so that a bank might issue one and one-half times the par value of the bonds deposited, the maximum amount of bonds remaining the same as now, equal to the capital stock of the bank.

The banks should be required to carry additional cash reserve against the uncovered portion of their notes. I do not like the expression of the idea of an emergency currency, for that we want is a complete, safe and elastic that it will prevent emergencies. Above all, this currency should be constantly changing, coming and going so that persons it would not be any confession of weakness or indication of an emergency on the part of the issuing bank. The last thing a banker wishes to acknowledge is that there is any emergency in his affairs, and the issue of bank bills which were regarded only as emergency notes would be apt to only hasten and aggravate an emergency which might otherwise never occur, or, if it did occur might be easily overcome.

It is going to be extremely difficult to get anything done in the way of currency legislation. To accomplish anything there must be united and strong effort. There should be no pride of opinion or authorship in these matters and no desire to have something now enacted and nothing else. The first requisite for a financial proposition, however, is the best. It is up to you to act. No other small number of men have as much at stake and as great responsibility in this matter as the members of the New York State Bankers' Association.

President Wilson of Princeton said he would love to talk on Mr. Ridgely's subject, because he knew nothing about it.

The great value of university life to men of business, Dr. Wilson said, was that it gave them broad ideals and gave them their bearings before they plunged into the thick of affairs.

"The function of the college," he said, "is to furnish light, not heat."

Dr. Wilson said that the modern college professor's whole effort is to deal dispassionately with concrete conditions. It is only by the utmost effort of a university national in its scope that the country will in time learn to know the rudiments of great affairs—such things, for instance, as understanding the Wall Street is not a den of ravening plunderers, but a main artery of prosperity, which must send its life current to every citizen.

Gen. Chaffee spoke on "Experiences with Banks and Bankers." He said that army folks did not have any very great use for banks or bankers—they hadn't enough money to take care of. Perhaps, he suggested, the financiers might think he could tell them something of the water cure (laughter). He told of an unhappy experience of his early life in banking when he tried to draw a check against a certificate of deposit and his check was protested with $2.45 charges. He also told of some unhappy experiences with Chinese banks which he and the late W. J. Chamberlin of THE SUN had during the Boxer troubles. They found that by drawing and redepositing $1,000 in a Chinese bank nine times they would lose their principal and owe the bank $900 besides.

Before Gen. Chaffee spoke, Dr. Adolf Lorenz was brought in and introduced to the bankers. They rose up and gave the tall, rather diffident old gentleman a cheering and a shouting that was tremendous. He bowed repeatedly, but took his seat beside Mr. Simmons without then responding to the calls for a speech.

Dr. R. S. MacArthur also spoke and then there were renewed calls for a speech from Prof. Lorenz. He refused several times to respond, but at last got up and said:

I need not assure you that I feel much embarrassed. I hope you will believe me if I assure you that I could not find time yesterday, to-day or the day before to prepare a speech to deliver on such an occasion.

The strongest impression I have got in your great and beautiful country is an impression of your great, magnificent charitable—your organized charities. They are beautiful and wonderful.

I have had many curious experiences in this visit. In Chicago there is a board of health. They required me to undergo an examination, although I think I know something of medicine at least in my own branch, orthopedic surgery. A few weeks later they made me a doctor of laws, though I know nothing of the law and fear I never shall. You are so kind to-night that I am afraid if I stay longer among you you will make a banker of me, and that, gentlemen, would not do at all. I thank you all very much.

COP ROLLS IN FOR TRIAL.

Admits He'd Had 25 Drinks—Able to Work, Says a Surgeon.

Patrolman William H. Dudley of the Delancey street station was one of the seventy-five culprits who appeared for trial before Capt. Piper at Police Headquarters yesterday. The charge was failure to patrol his post properly. Dudley took his place in front of the Deputy Commissioner with difficulty. At times he used a table to secure a momentary steadiness. Asked what he had to say in his own defense, he mumbled unintelligibly.

"Do you ever drink," demanded Capt. Piper abruptly.

Dudley smiled complacently. "Sure. It wouldn't be safe for me to deny it."

"How many have you had this morning?"

Dudley thought long. "Sixteen, I think," he said at last. Then he leaned over the table toward Capt. Piper and whispered confidentially:

"Let's say twenty-five to make sure."

"I shall recommend you for immediate dismissal," Capt. Piper retorted. The Deputy Commissioner then ordered a new charge to be entered against the defendant.

Sergt. Russell took Dudley to Inspector Clayton's office, where a police surgeon examined him.

"The man has been drinking, but is not unfit for police duty," was the surgeon's decision.

CASHIER GONE, ACCOUNTS SHORT.

He Seemed So Steady That His Employers Were Going to Promote Him.

Alexander M. Bartow, who until three weeks ago was the cashier of the Kerite Company of 203 Broadway, has been missing since that time and his accounts are short about $15,000. Bartow leaves behind him a wife and child, who are living in an apartment in East Forty-fifth street.

Bartow's shortage was made known in a peculiar way. William R. Bixby, the general manager of the wire company by which he was employed, told Bartow in November that his work had been so satisfactory he was to be promoted. Bartow didn't seem pleased. A few days later he disappeared. Then the shortage was discovered.

Bartow, it is charged, pocketed checks received in payment of bills, on which he would forge Mr. Bixby's indorsement. Then Bartow would deposit them to his own account in a Greenwich, Conn., bank. His stealings cover a period of three years. He is said to have been a high liver in this city. He spent his summers in Greenwich, Conn., where he was a member of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club. He owned the sloop yacht Sea Gull, which was presented to him by his father-in-law, Stanley B. Tyler of Greenwich, Conn.

The missing man is 33 years old. He is a son of John Bartow, vice-president of a railroad company.

THREE WIVES TO SUPPORT.

No Kick on No. 1 and No. 3, but No. 2 Has Married Again—Her Claim in Court.

Supreme Court Justice Maddox in Brooklyn yesterday heard argument on a motion to punish Charles F. Stoddard for contempt of court in failing to pay $900 back alimony to Nellie Stoddard, who secured a divorce from him in 1900. She was to get $6 a week. At the time Stoddard was earning $30 a week. Now he gets only $15.

Stoddard has been married three times, the complainant being his second wife. Counsel said he was helping to support his first wife, who lives in Chester, Pa., while he is living with his third wife, and that a now the complainant secured her divorce she had again married.

"Is that so?" said Justice Maddox. "The law is altogether too liberal in this matter of alimony. I am against asking a man to support another man's wife. I will adjourn this motion until Jan. 6. In the meantime let counsel talk the matter over."

NEW FERRY TO STATEN ISLAND.

Mass Meeting of the Islanders Wants Rogers to Have the Franchise.

A mass meeting of the business men of Stapleton and New Brighton was held last evening in the German Club rooms in Stapleton to discuss the ferry question. Benjamin Brown presided.

Two propositions were advanced. One was by the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company, which now operates the ferry. This was to build two new boats and to make three round trips daily from Clifton and no commutation rates.

The Rogers proposition was to build an entirely new fleet of boats, to run from Tompkinsville, and to give a three-cent fare.

The meeting adopted a resolution urging the city authorities to accept the Rogers proposition. The present franchise expires in 1904. A committee of one hundred was appointed to urge the authorities to act at once.

DANGEROUS, HIS WIFE SAYS.

Mrs. Nast Has Her Inventor Husband Sent to Bellevue.

Paul Nast, 41 years old, a chemist and inventor of 139 Woodycrest avenue, The Bronx, was committed to Bellevue Hospital yesterday from the Morrisania police court for examination as to his sanity, on the complaint of his wife. She told Magistrate Cornell that he was dangerous.

Gov. Odell Will Be Here Today.

ALBANY, Dec. 18.—Gov. Odell expects to reach New York city on the 5.30 o'clock train to-morrow afternoon. He will review the Ninth Regiment there to-morrow night. The Governor will be dined by the members of his military staff at the Union League Club Saturday night and will return to Albany Sunday.

No Decision in the Devery Case.

ALBANY, Dec. 18.—The Court of Appeals adjourned to-day until Jan. 5, without handing down a decision in the proceeding brought by William S. Devery to procure his reinstatement as Chief of the New York city police force.

THEODORE B. STARR
Diamond Merchant,
Jeweler and Silversmith,
MADISON SQUARE WEST
Between 26th and 27th Streets
Established 1842
15 years on John St. as Starr & Marcus
15 years at above.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
No connection with any other house in this line of business.

OFF TO KILL JERSEY SNAKES.

SUDDEN END TO THE TRIP OF THREE ARMED YOUNGSTERS.

One of Them Had Robbed His Mother, So They Bought Revolvers and Knives—Heard That Jersey Was Waiting for a St. Patrick to Rid Her of Reptiles.

Policeman Hawkins of the East 126th street station found three boys wearing campaign hats, red sweaters and rubber-soled shoes in the Third avenue elevated station at 125th street early yesterday morning. They seemed a little uncertain what they were there for, so he took them all to the police station. A search brought to light six pairs of buckskin gloves, two revolvers, five bowie knives and a lot of cartridges. One of the prisoners, Adolph Detterman, 15, of 133 Edgecomb avenue, had $170. The other boys were John Phelan, 15, of 2208 Eighth avenue, and his brother Edward, two years younger.

Boys, revolvers and all, were taken to the Children's Court yesterday.

It appeared that John Phelan and Detterman ran away from home on Tuesday. Detterman furnished the money, taking it from two pocketbooks that his mother had had under a mattress in her room. She came to court yesterday and told the Judge that her son had taken about $250.

"What did you boys intend to do?" asked Judge Mayer. "Go West and fight Indians?"

"Well," said Detterman, "John and I intended to go over to Jersey and kill snakes."

"Mosquitoes?" did you say," asked Judge Mayer.

"No, snakes," replied Detterman. "You see, an Italian told us that there were many big snakes in Jersey and that we could make a heap of money if we went there over and killed them."

"Well, Mr. Patrick," said Justice Mayer, "where did you expect to find snakes in winter, in the swamps?"

"We didn't rightly know," responded the lad. "We expected to find that out when we got there. We were going to-day."

"What have you been doing since Tuesday?"

"Eddie's pop chased him out to find John," said Detterman. "He found us but we wouldn't let him go home that night and went to a Harlem theatre and yesterday we couldn't lose him, so we took him to the place where we got our outfit and got him the same rig, except the revolvers. We went to the theatre again last night and spent most of the night riding on elevated trains. John didn't have anything to do with taking the money. I told him that I would get the money when we made our plans to hunt snakes in New Jersey. He thinks I had it saved up."

Justice Mayer let him and the younger Phelan boy go. He held the elder upon the statement of the Gerry officers that he had been arrested before and will decide his case on Monday, after he has seen his father.

When young Detterman went home with his mother his older brother Otto had a séance with him in the woodshed.

"He'll take his meals standing up for some time," said Mrs. Detterman last night. "And he won't have any more apples or delicatessen. I'll dress him in overalls so he won't want to go out, and in the spring I'll send him to Germany and let him be educated there."

Young Detterman's brother made an investigation yesterday of the younger lad's haunts on Washington Heights and under a big stone unearthed a cave and in it found a lot of Street literature.

"Adolph has such a sentimental imagination," said his mother. "He was out on Washington Heights the other day and he saw some dog catchers catching dogs and when he came home he told me that he had seen a cage as high as a house and a million dogs in it. But Otto, he's a marvellous good boy."

FOR WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

New Hampshire Voters to Pass Upon It—Anti-Trust Resolution Adopted.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 18.—The Constitutional Convention by a vote of 186 to 177 to-day refused to consider the vote whereby an amendment was adopted taking the word "male" from the Constitution and the same will be submitted to the people. This is known as the Woman's Suffrage amendment. Ex-Senator William E. Chandler was one of the leading supporters of the woman's suffrage movement.

By a roll call vote of 313 to 2 the convention adopted the following so-called anti-trust amendment of which the Hon. Edgar Aldrich, United States Justice for the District of New Hampshire and a delegate to the convention, is the author:

Free and fair competition in the trades and industries is an inherent and essential right to the people and should be protected against all monopolies and combinations which tend to hinder or destroy it. The size and functions of all corporations should be so limited and regulated as to prohibit dangerous capitalization, and provision should be made for the supervision and government thereof.

Therefore, all just power possessed by the state is hereby granted to the General Court to enact laws to prevent the operations within the State of all persons and associations and all trusts and corporations, foreign and domestic, and the officers thereof, who endeavor to raise the price of any article of consumption or to destroy free and fair competition in the trades and industries through combination, conspiracy, monopoly or any other unfair means to control and regulate the acts of all such persons, associations, corporations, trusts and officials thereof doing business within the State; to prevent fictitious capitalization, and to authorize civil and criminal proceedings in respect to all the wrongs herein declared against.

SANITARIAN FOR CANAL WORK.

Academy of Medicine Urges That One Be Put on the Isthmian Commission.

The New York Academy of Medicine passed a resolution last night expressing the opinion that the amplest powers should be given to the medical officers in charge of the sanitation of the Isthmian Canal and that the President should appoint a medical officer as a member of the commission which will be named to manage the affairs of the proposed canal.

The Academy urges this action on the ground that previous excavations for a canal have been attended by great mortality from malaria and yellow fever, and that recent discoveries have enabled medical officers to control these ravages greatly. A copy of the resolution will be sent to President Roosevelt.

These officers were elected: President, Andrew H. Smith, M. D.; vice-president, M. Allen Starr, M. D.; treasurer, Herman L. Collyer, M. D.; trustee, Arthur M. Jacobus, M. D.

JOHN ARBUCKLE LOSES.

Wanted $50,000 Damages for a Woolson Spice Company Circular.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 18.—Judge Wing has sustained a demurrer in the suit brought by John Arbuckle against the Woolson Spice Company in the United States Court. The action for damages was based upon a certain circular issued by the defendant company in which it is claimed through innuendo false impressions concerning plaintiff's goods were made current.

The Court held inference could not be regarded as a statement of fact, inasmuch as no names were used, only a general statement. The original suit asked for $50,000 damages in an action for libel.

Wife Beater Weeps at Sentence.

Judge Blair made an example of an habitual wife beater in the Quarter Sessions Court, Jersey City, yesterday by sentencing him to three years in the state prison. The prisoner, John Thompson, 40 years old, of Kearny, had been arrested eight times for assaulting his wife. He wept as a constable led him out of court.

BRITISH GENERAL'S LIFE SAVED.

Had Suffered for Years from Kidney Disease and Was Cured by Warner's Safe Cure.

NEW YORK, May 9, 1902.

GENTLEMEN—Many years ago I recommended your Safe Cure to my old friend, Gen. William Frost Nuttall, of the British Army, who was a great sufferer from kidney troubles after long service in India. He took my advice, and, after using your remedy, he was completely cured, and was a hale and hearty man when I saw him last, and must have been nearly eighty years of age. He has assured me again and again that he earnestly believed Warner's Safe Cure saved his life, and he swore by it.

I, myself, have used your remedy with the greatest benefit, as I was refused by the Equitable Insurance Co. years since for indications of Bright's Disease, but after taking your cure for some time I was able to obtain insurance. This speaks for itself. In my roving career I have been greatly benefited by using Warner's Safe Cure, not only in the torrid climates of Egypt and India, but also in the Arctic regions of Alaska. Your cure has served me well. Yours very faithfully,

G. P. ARMSTRONG.

TEST YOUR URINE. If there is a reddish sediment in your urine on standing 24 hours, or if it is cloudy, or if particles float about in it, your kidneys are diseased, and you should at once commence taking Warner's Safe Cure, the greatest known cure for rheumatism, swelling, Bright's Disease, gravel, uric acid poison, eczema, jaundice, gout, dropsy, and all diseases of the kidneys, bladder, liver and blood. It's dangerous to neglect your kidneys even one day.

A free trial bottle has often been sufficient to cure cases of kidney disease when the simple home test described above has been made in the earliest stages of the disease.

Warner's Safe Cure

is purely vegetable and contains no narcotic or harmful drugs. It is free from sediment and is pleasant to take. (Beware of so-called kidney cures full of sediment and of hard odor—they are harmful.) "Safe Cure" does not constipate. It kills the disease germs. Warner's Safe Cure has been prescribed and used by leading doctors for over 25 years, and is used in many prominent hospitals exclusively.

If you decide Warner's Safe Cure is what you need you can buy it at any drug store, two regular sizes, 50 cents and $1.00 a bottle.

WARNER'S SAFE PILLS move the bowels gently and act a speedy cure.

Refuse Substitutes and Imitations

There is none just as good as Warner's. Insist on the genuine, which always cures. Substitutes contain harmful drugs which injure the system.

SAMPLE BOTTLE FREE

To convince every sufferer from diseases of the kidneys, liver, bladder and blood that Warner's Safe Cure will cure them, a sample bottle will be sent absolutely free, postpaid. Also a sample box of Warner's Safe Pills and a valuable medical booklet which