THE PULL OF THE PANHANDLER

MENDICANCY OFFICER SAYS THAT IT'S A SCANDAL.

What Magistrates Are Forever Letting Yegg Men Loose—That Fake Tombs Chaplains and Missionaries Are in the Game—Court Officers Said to Be Involved.

James Forbes, chief mendicancy officer of the Charity Organization Society, made emphatic statements yesterday after he had read how James Brennan, a policeman of the Headquarters squad, who is detailed to look for professional beggars, was injured while trying to arrest a fake cripple at the Grand street station of the Third avenue elevated on Friday night.

"We have seven policemen detailed to help us in the work of suppressing professional mendicancy, for which we are responsible to the city," said Mr. Forbes. "Brennan may be laid up for weeks, and two others are laid off for similar reasons. These dangerous fake cripples are at large much through the fault of certain city Magistrates. This beggar who assaulted Brennan is a notorious fellow, known under the aliases of McDonald, Howard, Howell and Brown. He was arrested on May 20 as a beggar and committed for six months. He should not have been released until to-day. He got out on June 20, through a special discharge. He was arrested again on Aug. 8, and through the fault of Magistrate Breen served only three days in the workhouse.

"There are many other examples of the manner in which our efforts and the efforts of the police to rid the city of these criminals have gone for nothing because of the methods of the City Magistrates. On March 2, 1902, we arrested Frank Wells, known as Bridgeport Shorty, who had served time for larceny and burglary. He came here when he was 20 years old and became a professional beggar, recognizing the fact that that is the safest form of graft. He sat on the sidewalk with his arm and leg bandaged. Magistrate Pool committed him for six months. He was out on April 21 on a special discharge. Under the law a Magistrate must give a convicted beggar six months, but the prisoner may be released in a few weeks on this special discharge, the evil we complain of.

"These special discharges are granted on the request of probation officers, of politicians, of chaplains who hang around the Tombs and prostitute their cloth, of Tombs angels and the like.

"Wells was next arrested on June 25, 1902, when he was working with a young cripple at Houston street and the Bowery. Wells was acting as a lookout for the cripple and on a technicality he escaped conviction. The cripple died in the workhouse.

"The next time we got Wells was Nov. 10, 1903. He had bound up his arm and was panhandling on the East Side. He was sent away for six months, but some of his friends went to the pastor of St. Brigid's Roman Catholic Church and by false representations got the priest to make an appeal to Magistrate Hogan. Wells was released on a special discharge.

"On Sept. 30 of the same year Wells was again arrested while begging with a paroled prisoner from the Elmira reformatory in a store in Division street. His whole record was laid by us before Magistrate Breen, and the sentence was six months. Three days later Wells walked into this office and boasted to me that he had not served a day in prison. It was said that he was released through the assistance of a head keeper in one of the police courts. Wells made the further boast that he would secure the liberty of his partner, O'Reilly, and on Oct. 25 O'Reilly was released on a special discharge issued by Magistrate Breen.

"Then there was the case of the notorious yegg, Baldo Allen, who brought a lad known as the Yellow Kid from Richfield, Ill., painted a bug (imitation sore) on his arm, and sent him to beg. They were arrested, and we had a clear case on them. Magistrate Mayo put the case over time and again, until the manager of the store where the fellows were arrested became weary of the whole business. The finish was that Allen was discharged.

"I set out to learn the reason for the discharge and found that a man who said that he was a private officer or something of the kind for Recorder Goff had telephoned to Magistrate Mayo that the Recorder was interested in the case. Allen had appealed to Tom Lee of 9 Bowery, where the yeggs hang out, and Lee had told him that he would have somebody use Goff's name.

"Another interesting case was that of Edward Ashleigh, alias Marvin, known in the world of mendicancy as Pekin Eddie. He had as a partner the notorious Gracie Martin, whom he rigged out with a high heel and a suit of black and sent begging as a lame widow. I arrested him last May while he was feigning paralysis, and Magistrate Crane committed him for six months. I informed the Department of Corrections of Ashleigh's record so that there might be no mistake. Did he serve six months at hard labor? No, indeed. He got a graft job in the workhouse, ate at the keepers' table because he had the money to pay for it, got plenty to drink and escaped on Aug. 17.

"Bridgewater Blackie, who was committed on Aug. 16, for faking with his arm on Grand street, is still in the workhouse, but the keepers are continually bothering me over the telephone concerning efforts to get him out. Yet this Bridgewater Blackie has been arrested on suspicion of murder and was notoriously the pander of Harmonica Rosie, a woman yegg, who supported him when his own graft was bad.

"These criminals are not to be considered with the poor creatures who beg for a night's lodging and may really need it. They constitute a different, malignant class, with forces behind them that appear to be able to get them out of prison in spite of our efforts. We are trying to cope with the evil on a national scale, but how can we do it when it is possible for the criminal mendicants to get these special discharges? Not all of the probation officers connive at the release of the beggars. We can always depend upon cooperation from such men as Leigh of Barlow's court, Van Keuren of Cornell's, Kennedy of Moss's, Thomas of Whitman's and Stetter of Crane's. For the rest I can say nothing good. Some of them try to block us at every opportunity. They are supposed to make recommendations to the Magistrates in these cases and their word usually goes. Of course, they cannot swing men like Crane and Cornell improperly.

"The term for mendicants is too short as it is, and the forces we encounter make matters worse. The law should treat as felons the men who simulate paralysis, blindness and injury, those who beg disguised as soldiers and sailors, and the women who put on the garb of sisters in order to prey upon the charitable public. The making of these offences felonies seems to be the remedy, so long as some of the Magistrates can be easily reached by false tales and otherwise. The city ought to get rid of the fake-missionaries and chaplains that hang around the Tombs, getting the fake sailors and soldiers released at $50 a head and marrying girls to cadets who have assaulted them.

"The professional mendicants have no trouble in getting money to secure their liberty. They hang out in the same saloons—Tom Lee's at 9 Bowery, Dan O'Rourke's at 180 Park row and Owen Gallagher's at 100 Bowery—and spend all they make over the bar. When one of them gets into trouble the other beggars take up a collection for him or else the saloonkeeper goes to the front.

"In connection with the Ashleigh case I want to say that the Department of Correction is demoralized. Lantry is seldom there and most of the work is done by a clerk with a rubber stamp.

"I'd like to hear what Magistrate Breen has to say about my complaints," concluded Mr. Forbes.

TO FIGHT POWDER TRUST.

Litigation in California Expected to Result in Upbuilding a Rival.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19.—The suit begun here by the Dupont Powder Company of New Jersey, which is really the American powder trust, against the Peyton Chemical Company, praying that the affairs of the latter company be wound up, is noteworthy mainly because experts say it will hasten the formation of a strong company that will fight the trust. The complaint declares that the Peyton Chemical Company has been mismanaged, the culminating act of mismanagement being the recent assessment of $10 a share. As the Dupont company claims to own 9.13 of the stock it doesn't have to pay this assessment.

The head of the Chemical Company is William C. Peyton, who married a daughter of the late Eugene I. Dupont. He is regarded as one of the best powder men in the country When the California powder companies were absorbed by the trust the compact for a division of the territory ended. The Peyton company has reached out for new business and, it is asserted, has been successful. An assessment was levied because of the claim against the company by the California Powder Works for $40,000.

Stockholders of the Vigorite Powder Company, which also was absorbed by the trust, are dissatisfied with their treatment by the trust and George A. Moore, the former president of the Vigorite, declared to-day that he and friends had been forming an opposition to the trust and that this suit would hasten the organization of a new company.

"There is a large and profitable business in prospect, especially along the South American coast," said Mr. Moore, "and we shall reach out for it, paying no attention to the division of territory. The American Powder Trust is vulnerable, and I am in a position to institute successful proceedings against it for the violation of the anti-trust law when the time shall arrive."

ESTIMATES FOR THE NAVY.

An Increase Over Last Year's Appropriations of $25,455,151.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The estimates of the Navy Department for the fiscal year 1906 were made public to-day. The total estimates for the navy are $114,530,638.34, against $97,158,190.94 actually appropriated for the fiscal year 1905. The increase of estimates over last year's appropriations is therefore $25,455,151.40. The decrease in estimates as compared with the amounts appropriated for the same purposes last year is $8,082,704. The new items in the estimates amount to $6,452,234.40.

Under the head, "Increase of the Navy," the estimates are. Construction and machinery, $30,410,833; armor and armament, $14,000,000, and equipment, $845,000. The appropriations last year for increase of the Navy amounted to $31,826,860.

Among the new items asked for by Secretary Morton are these: Machinery for new sighting shop, Ordnance Bureau, $150,000; boilers for same, $50,000; reserve torpedoes and appliances, $150,000; wireless telegraphy installations, $150,000; dry dock at Boston Navy Yard, $100,000; quay walls, approach to dry dock and grading and paving and machinery, Charleston Navy Yard, $364,000; improvements, Key West naval station, $46,000; improvements, League Island Navy Yard, $208,000; Mare Island, $136,400; New York Navy Yard, $851,000, of which $750,000 is toward the improvement of the water front, to cost $1,500,000; Norfolk Navy Yard, $209,000; Olangapo naval station, $110,000; Pensacola Navy Yard, $246,500; Portsmouth Navy Yard, $530,000; Puget Sound Navy Yard, $179,000; naval station, San Juan, $416,000; Washington Navy Yard, $222,000; training station, Rhode Island, $135,000; improvements at naval magazine, Puget Sound, $60,000; naval hospital, Norfolk, $200,000; hospital, Pensacola, $50,000; equipping navy yards for construction of vessels, $200,000; improvement of steam engineering plant, Portsmouth, $100,000; same at Brooklyn, $50,000; provisions for 2,480 additional marines, $50,000; clothing for same, $130,000; military stores for same, $50,000; contingent for same, $60,000; officers' quarters for marine corps at League Island, $56,000; recitation rooms at Annapolis, $50,000; marine barracks at Mare Island, $200,000.

Parcels-Post Treaty With Belgium.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—A parcels post convention between the United States and Belgium was signed at the Post Office Department by Baron Monchour, the Belgian Minister here, and Postmaster General Wynne. The treaty will take effect on Feb. 1 next. It permits the transmission of parcels not more than 4½ pounds in weight or $50 in value. Similar arrangements have previously been made with Germany and Norway, and others with twenty or more South and Central American republics.

Former Surveyor-General Convicted of Land Frauds.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The conviction of former Surveyor-General Meldrum of Oregon on charges of forgery and altering applications for surveys in connection with the recently unearthed land frauds in that State was reported to Secretary Hitchcock to-day. He was also informed that Charles A. M. Schlierholz, formerly a special land agent in Oregon, had been indicted for complicity in the frauds.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The collier Hannibal has arrived at Lambert Point, the cruiser Brooklyn and gunboat Castine at Angra dos Reis, and the training ship Yankee at Boston.

The training ship Yankton has sailed from Newport for Boston, the torpedo boat Paul Jones from San Diego for Mare Island, and the collier Brutus from Cavite for Hong Kong.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—These army orders were issued to-day:

A board of officers to meet at Sandy Hook proving ground for examining Captains of the line for detail in the ordnance department. Detail for the board: Capts. Beverly W. Dunn, Charles B. Wheeler and Lawson M. Fuller, ordnance.

Contract Surgeon Frederick D. Branch, from Fort Ethan Allen to Fort Wood.

Contract Surgeon Robert P. Cook, from Fort Wood to his home, for annulment of contract.

Major Walter D. McCaw, surgeon, detailed as a member of the examining board, this city, vice Major Henry P. Birmingham, surgeon, relieved.

A general court-martial to meet at Fort Totten, with Major Frank S. Harlow, artillery, as president, and Second Lieut. Paul D. Bunker, artillery, as judge advocate.

These navy orders were issued:

Lieut. L. McNamee, to the Missouri.

Lieut. J. H. Tomb, from navy yard, League Island, to the Alabama.

Ensign J. J. Hannigan, from the Newport to the Hartford.

Ensign W. F. Bricker, to the Alabama as flag Lieutenant.

Midshipman H. R. Stark, from the Hartford to the Newport.

Assistant Surgeon M. E. Lando, to Naval Hospital, Mare Island.

Acting Assistant Surgeon C. K. Winn, to naval hospital, Norfolk.

DAMES FACE THE DAUGHTERS.

AND EACH SET DEMANDS CUSTODY OF JUMEL MANSION.

Daughters "Oh!" at Senator Grady When He Says There Are Descendants to Washington Among the Dames—Pallas's Judgment of Paris Reserved.

The Daughters of the American Revolution came early and got the front seats and the Colonial Dames had to take the Park benches at the rear of Park Commissioner Pallas's office in the Arsenal when the Commissioner began yesterday to hear argument about the custody of the Jumel mansion. The Legislature left it to him to say which society shall have it.

Commissioner Pallas came out of his private office with one stenographer and when he saw the assemblage of women he sent for an additional stenographer.

"I hope we can finish this in an hour," he said to the ladies.

Ex-Park Commissioner Smith E. Lane said he appeared in behalf of the Colonial Dames. The society was patriotic in feeling and educational in action and promoted the study of events in the early history of the nation.

"The statement has been made," he went on, "that this society does not represent the period of the American Revolution. These ladies are not only the descendants of colonial men, but also of men who fought in the Revolution. No more capable body exists in the city. They have the money to fit up the mansion and they have the relics and mementoes of early days. All other patriotic societies have copied us. We represent all that is best in society. Some of our members are the most distinguished women in the country."

M. P. Ferris of the Sons of the Revolution also spoke for the Dames.

"They tried to buy the property some time ago, but the price was put up too high for them," he said. "The members of that society are descendants of the most distinguished men who fought in the Revolution. The claim put out that these ladies are descendants only of Tories is not correct."

The Rev. Charles E. Bragler, chaplain of the Society of Colonial Wars, and Morton Grinnell of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, spoke for the Dames. So did Senator Thomas F. Grady.

"If there appears to be a contention here it is not chargeable to the Colonial Dames," began the Senator "The onus must be on the Daughters and not on the Dames. When the latter society took up this matter a very patriotic feeling suddenly seized upon the Daughters of the Revolution.

"American Revolution," corrected Mr. Lane.

"All right. American Revolution. I have passed through so many revolutions that I get them mixed, but the Daughters tried to get possession when they heard that the other society wished to take charge. I am not going to compare the membership of the two societies, as my acquatntance with the membes would not justify me. But the Colonial Dames are better able to care for the mansion than the Daughters. They boast of distinguished persons in their society. We, too, have distinguished members. We can go further and say that descendants of Washington himself are members of the society."

"Oh, did you ever!" came in a feminine voice to interrupt the Senator's speech.

"Well, well, well, That's a good one" exclaimed Walter S. Logan, a partisan of the Daughters, who sat well in front and not far from the speaker. Many of the Daughters laughed outright. Some of the Dames smiled, but the majority looked sad. There were exclamations of "Hear! Hear!" "Oh, my!" that aroused the Senator.

His eyes flashed as he drew himself up to his full height and his eye swept over the Daughters' bonnets.

"I will pass over without comment," he said, "the lack of intelligence and the bad manners of those persons who have given utterance to the 'oh's' and other remarks. I will say that if they will come to me when I am at leisure I will satisfy them in reference to what I have said."

"I for one would be glad of the enlightenment if it is true that Washington left any descendants," replied Mr. Logan. "Can you show us that Washington had any children?"

"I did not say that Gen. Washington had children. I spoke of the Washington family, and I quote Mrs. Bowdoin as authority for my statement, that descendants of Washington's family are in the society."

Mrs. William C. Story, secretary of the general committee of the D. A. R., opened for the other side by reading a letter asking that the Mansion he turned over to the Washington Headquarters Association, which is affiliated with the D. A. R. She began by addressing the commissioner as "Madam President," and the smile that ran around the room led her to apologize to Mr. Pallas.

N. Taylor Phillips, ex-deputy comptroller, said it was a legal question whether the city could give the property to any society. He was in favor of the city holding on to it. Let the different societies hold meetings there if they want to.

Assemblyman Newcomb said that a descendant of a Tory may be a member of the Colonial Dames. He thought the Revolutionary mansion should be turned over to a Revolutionary society.

"Rumor has it that there is extensive political backing behind the Colonial Dames in this matter," he went on. "I trust you, Mr. Commissioner, will not be swayed by the political pressure that is on the side of that society."

Mr. Logan then got up and said: "We have no attack to make on the Colonial Dames, because some of their ancestors were Tories. The mansion was a Tory house and the headquarters of the New York Tories when Washington took possession and drove the Tories out. We would be satisfied to have the city retain possession of it. Among the members of the Sons of the American Revolution are Theodore Roosevelt, Robert B. Roosevelt, Chauncey Depew, Elihu Root and some of the justices of the Supreme Court. You see, we have distinguished persons in our society. It would be a sore trial to us to see this Revolutionary relic turned over to a colonial society."

The Commissioner said he would consult the Corporation Counsel about the legal points raised and give his decision some time in the future.

The Rev. Chas. Wagner to Lecture in the White House.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The Rev. Charles Wagner of Paris, author of "The Simple Life," will give a private lecture at the White House next Tuesday evening, and Mrs. Roosevelt has invited some of her personal friends to hear it. President Roosevelt will introduce Mr. Wagner to the audience at the lecture to be given at the Lafayette Theatre on Tuesday afternoon under the patronage of prominent people in army, navy, scientific, church and social life.

Not Investigating Standard Oil.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The report that the Administration is engaged in a special investigation of the petroleum industry and of the Standard Oil Company was discredited to-day by persons in a position to know the facts. It was said that the Administration has not in immediate contemplation the prosecution of any trust or corporation. The Bureau of Corporations and the Department of Justice are still busy with the Beef Trust investigation, and it is probable that this will occupy their attention until some time after the convening of Congress next month.

KILLED WIDOW AND HIMSELF.

Widower Murders a Young Woman Who Wouldn't Marry Him—Suicide Follows.

WICHITA, Kan., Nov. 19.—Because she refused to marry him, John Bath, a widower, stabbed Mrs. Katie McColgan twenty times with a pocket knife, then cut his own throat, last evening at 6 o'clock. Both died later.

Mrs. McColgan was a pretty young widow. Both had lived in Wichita a long time and were well known. Bath wanted to marry her and had haunted her since the death of her husband, a year ago. She had refused his offers, and it became known to him that she was getting letters from others. Enraged at this, he called at her home and threatened to kill her if she married any one else. She reported the matter to the authorities a few days ago, and since that time a guard was with her almost constantly.

Yesterday afternoon Bath met Mrs. McColgan on the street and laughingly remarked that he would call to see her soon. She went to her room and in about half an hour Bath appeared and broke open the door, and without a word he began cutting her. He had cut her throat badly when a man heard the noise and ran in, just in time to see him cut his own throat.

Mrs. McColgan died in a few minutes, but Bath lived two hours. He wrote a note saying:

"She was false to me."

SHOT WIFE AND HIMSELF.

Jealous Husband Tries to Commit Murder and Suicide and Fails.

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 19.—Crazed by jealousy because he thought his wife cared more for another man than for him, Joseph Stein of this city made an unsuccessful attempt to-day to kill his wife and himself at Winton. He fired three shots from a revolver at his wife, two of which took effect, and one into his own head.

One of the bullets struck his wife in the head and the other entered the left side of the neck. She is in a critical condition. The bullet he fired at himself struck his skull and was deflected, making only a scalp wound.

MUST PAY P. R. R. MORE.

Second Award for Condemnation of Land in Chicago Increased.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—Nearly half a million dollars has been netted by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company by securing a new trial in the matter of condemnation of an 1,800 foot strip of its property along the river. A jury in Judge Clifford's court to-day declared the Sanitary district must pay $1,389,940 for the land it is proposed to excavate in the river widening plan it has adopted.

A year ago a jury in Judge Smith's court gave the railroad company $890,000 for the land, but the Judge held the amount insufficient and granted a new trial.

IS JOHN MITCHELL TO QUIT?

Belief That He Will Leave the Miners and Take a Place From Roosevelt.

TAMAQUA, Pa., Nov. 19.—Formal calls for the annual convention of the United Mine Workers, to be held in Indianapolis, beginning on Monday, Jan. 16, 1905, were read at the meetings of the various locals throughout the country this week. In the call special stress is laid on the fact that "no local union shall be entitled to representation in the national convention that is in arrears for dues or assessments for two months preceding the one in which the national convention is held."

There is considerable speculation among the miners as to whether John Mitchell will consent to a reelection as president. It is admitted that if he desires to continue in office no opposition will be raised against him. While Mr. Mitchell has talked little in public on the question, his friends express the belief that he is desirous of ending his active connection with trade unions. It is also asserted that he is not at all averse to entering political life, but does not care to do so while he is closely allied with organized labor.

From a source that is trustworthy it is learned that during the last three months President Roosevelt, who is a great friend and admirer of Mitchell, spoke to him regarding his appointment as Labor Commissioner or as the Secretary of the Bureau of Commerce and Labor, and that Mr. Mitchell then said that he would give the matter consideration after he had severed his connection with the United Mine Workers.

UNION SCALE CLOSES FACTORY.

Demand for Wage Increase Forces Old Time Orange Concern to Shut Down.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 19.—The Gill Forming Mill, one of the oldest hat factories in this part of the country, will close down on Monday and probably never resume. The factory was started more than thirty-two years ago by the late John Gill, who was once Mayor of Orange. Since his death it has been carried on by his estate.

The business has not been profitable of late. For many years it was the only forming mill in the Orange district, and from 3,000 to 10,000 hat bodies were turned out every day. Lately that number has fallen to about 60,000 a month. A year ago the scale of prices submitted by the United Hatters' Association of North America called for an increase of from 33 to 36 cents an hour. The demand was granted but a proportionate increase in the price of the product could not be successfully imposed. Some of the large manufacturers had installed forming machinery, and this was another blow.

The 36 cent scale of wages terminated on Nov. 1 and the hatters demanded a further increase of four cents an hour. The firm says that it is impossible to continue the business under this scale. The only alternative therefore was to close up the factory.

OPEN SHOP NOTICES UP.

Wilkesbarre Employers to Extend Their War on Union Labor.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Nov. 19.—Notices were posted at several shops in this city this morning saying:

"In pursuance of a resolution of the employers' association, Nov. 17, 1904, this is an open shop. No discrimination between independent and union labor."

This focuses the fight for the open shop started several weeks ago by the contractors employing carpenters locking them out, and now affects all building trades workers. It is expected to result in several strikes. Carpenters and plasterers have been out for some time and during the last few days the tinners, plumbers, metal workers and painters have refused to work on several buildings where non-union carpenters are employed.

The contractors say that they have men ready to fill the places of all union workers who quit work.

Strike May Close Summit Silk Mill.

SUMMIT, N. J., Nov. 19.—The strike of the silk weavers at the Summit Silk Company's works has assumed a serious phase and the factory may have to close down altogether. About 250 weavers are out for higher wages; but the warpers and twisters, who number about 600, will not participate in the strike, though they may be forced to suspend work because of the shut-down in the weaving department. To-day the company issued a statement that unless a sufficient number of the men in the weaving department show up at 7 o'clock Monday morning the mill will be closed indefinitely.

James R. Sovereign Dying.

WALLACE, Idaho, Nov. 19.—James R. Sovereign, master workman of the Knights of Labor when that organization was a power in labor circles, is dying at his home here of hemorrhage of the brain. He came here a few days ago to assume control of the Idaho State Tribune.

CAMMEYER

6th Ave., Cor. 20th St.

An Unanswerable Statement of Facts

Proving That OUR $3.00 "STANDARD" Shoe FOR WOMEN is the Best Shoe Sold at the Price.

We have demonstrated the superiority of the Patent Leathers and Kid shoes of this "Standard" Line over all others. And we now place before the public the merits of the **Imported French Calfskin.**

It is undisputed that French calf is the finest and the most expensive in the world. It has more life, wears longer and takes on a finer and more durable finish than any other. It is also more pliable, and is as soft, easy and comfortable as kid.

French calf is the ideal leather for an outdoor shoe. Our "Standard" Calfskin Shoes are made of this French leather, on stylish, up-to-date lasts, with Cuban heels and stout oak soles. Button and Lace.

In addition to the foregoing items of superiority, the **Hand-Sewed Welt** method of construction used in them places these "Standard" Shoes at the very pinnacle of shoe making and far beyond all competition.

These **Genuine French Calfskin** Shoes are sold everywhere else for $5.00.

OUR PRICE ONLY

$3.00

Catalogue Mailed Free on Application.

Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

The "Standard" Shoes Are Made in 60 Different Styles of Every Leather

Every size and width marked in plain figures, no deception possible. We are the only house that carries a stock large enough so that every shoe is plainly marked, and we use no deception with you or substitute sizes, as those dealers do who have small stocks and a code to manipulate their sizes to suit the occasion.

SUMMERFIELD STAYS IN JAIL.

WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS DISMISSED BY JUSTICE MAREAN.

One of the Confidence Man's Lawyers Arrested on a Charge of Larceny as He Left His Fretting Client in the Tombs—Bail for Larry to Be Fixed Monday.

Larry Summerfield has to stay in the Tombs until Monday, if not longer. He fretted over this yesterday. He has been on his way to jail several times, but in the past he has never failed to get out of the Tombs in a few hours. District Attorney Jerome hopes to keep him there this time.

From Brooklyn on Friday night came a story that Larry's counsel had got from Supreme Court Justice Marean a writ of habeas corpus directing the warden of the Tombs to produce Larry in Brooklyn yesterday morning. That was after Justice Davis in the Supreme Court, Criminal Branch, Manhattan, had announced that he would pass yesterday on District Attorney Jerome's application to have Larry held in $100,000 bail.

Mr. Jerome hustled over to Brooklyn to Justice Marean's court the first thing yesterday morning. He wanted to be on hand to oppose in person any fight that Larry's representatives might put up. Justice Marean told Mr. Jerome that he couldn't remember having issued any writ for Larry's benefit. Mr. Jerome came back to Manhattan. No notice of the writ to produce Larry was served on Warden Flynn of the Tombs or the District Attorney's office.

Mr. Jerome hadn't been long in his office when he was called to the telephone. Then a representative of the District Attorney's office in Brooklyn told him that the writ had been issued and had been dismissed by Justice Marean.

Justice Davis announced yesterday morning that he would not pass on the question of $100,000 bail until Monday morning and that in the meantime affidavits would have to be submitted by each side.

Lawyer Louis Spiegel had a talk with Larry yesterday morning on the probability of getting $100,000 bail for him should it be necessary. Spiegel says he is Larry's counsel. When he stepped outside of the Tombs he was arrested by Detective Flood of the District Attorney's office.

Spiegel was arraigned before Justice Wyatt in Special Sessions on a charge of grand larceny. Max Jorrisch, a builder, of 251 East 116th street, appeared as complainant. According to Jorrisch he gave to Spiegel July 1 last a diamond worth $150 on the understanding that if it was not sold before July 5 Spiegel was to return it. Jorrisch says he never got the diamond or any money, but learned that the diamond had been pawned in a Bowery shop for $110 on the day he gave it to Spiegel.

In demanding $2,000 bail for Spiegel Assistant District Attorney Miner said that there probably would be another complaint against Spiegel. The lawyer asked that $1,000 bail be fixed.

"Who is the bondsman?" asked Justice Wyatt.

"Big Tom Foley," was the announcement.

"I don't think $2,000 will make any difference to him," said Justice Wyatt.

BUFFALO CARS TIED UP.

Break in the Transmission Line Between the City and Niagara Falls.

BUFFALO, Nov. 19.—Every street car in Buffalo was at a standstill this morning from 5:45 to 7:45 o'clock, and it is estimated that upward of 50,000 persons were compelled to walk to their work. The interruption in the service was caused by a break in the transmission line somewhere between Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

Immediately upon receiving information of the break the company put into commission its steam power plant, but it was some time before that was in condition to furnish power and the service was limited because of a decreased quantity of power.

At 8:45 o'clock the company was receiving about 3,000 horse-power of electricity from Niagara Falls. This is about half of the regular supply of power received from that source, but the steam plant furnished enough additional power to give a fairly satisfactory service for the remainder of the morning.

Rats Start a Fire; Nineteen Houses Burned.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 19. Nineteen houses in the suburbs of Portsmouth, Va., were destroyed by fire to-day and thirty families are homeless as a result. The fire is supposed to have started from rats and matches in the home of a colored preacher.

ALL THE GOLD BARS TAKEN.

For Profitable Export of Coin a Further Advance in Sterling Is Required.

Lazard Frères engaged the remaining $1,500,000 of gold bars in the Assay Office yesterday for shipment to Paris on Tuesday. If the shipment is delayed until Thursday the banking house has arranged to take in addition the gold bars made up to that time.

This engagement, which brings the total of the movement up to $14,900,000, exhausts the supply of bars, and if further gold shipments are made they will have to be of coin, which, bankers say, requires an advance of ½ cent more in sterling to show a profit. The total shipments of the year have now reached $90,500,000, which is only some $10,000,000 below the high records of 1894 and 1895.

SEVEN TRIPS THROUGH SMOKE

Colored Elevator Man Sticks to His Post and Saves Thirty Lives.

Harry Alexander, 21 years old and colored, of 316 West Fifty-ninth street, saved a number of lives at the risk of his own in a fire in the five story brick factory building at 177 and 179 Grand street, opposite Centre Market, yesterday afternoon. The fire broke out during the noon hour on the second floor, occupied by the Standard Rubber Company, manfacturers of combs and small hard rubber and celluloid articles. Dense volumes of black, choking smoke poured out from the burning celluloid, and as soon as Deputy Chief Cruger arrived, knowing the flimsy character of the building, he sent in a second alarm. The fire spread to the upper floor and to the building at 181, next door, which was chopped up considerably by the firemen.

On the upper floors were twelve girls, shirt makers for Kislack and Albert, and on the floor below were twice that number of men, employed by Charles Weintraub, who calls himself a manufacturer of antique brasses and bronzes. The stairways were so filled with suffocating smoke that they could not be used, and Alexander, who was the elevator man, made seven trips in his car, the last one being extremely difficult and dangerous because he himself was becoming dazed.

The smoke was so thick the frightened girls and men could not see the car, and Alexander had to call to them when he reached their floors. On the last trip he himself could not see, and he bumped the top of the shaft. Being sure he had saved all in the building, he quit his car.

Alexander was also the first one in the building to see the smoke and warn the occupants. The damage to the building was about $5,000.

KEPT THE TRAILS OPEN 18 YEARS

A Veteran Guide Has Yearly Gone Over the Paths in Rockefeller's Preserve.

UTICA, Nov. 19.—Fred McNeil, a veteran guide of Tupper Lake, has for eighteen years carefully gone over the Rockefeller preserve in the Adirondacks and traversed the trails which were long used as public highways, but which have been shut up by the present owner of the lands. McNeil does this from an idea that in that manner the trails may be preserved as public paths, and it is said that he has secured evidence on his trips that may be produced in court should it ever be possible to take up the matter of closing the streams, lakes and public paths on that and other estates to the use of the public.

A few weeks ago, starting from Indian Rock, McNeil went to Buck Mountain Landing, thence to Log Pond, Wolf Pond, and back to the landing; thence to the head of the sixteen mile limit, on the St. Regis River; then to Black Pond, Bay Pond and Big Pond to Cranberry Pond; thence to Whitney Pond and other points in the so-called preserve.

WORK OF CHESTER CREST HOME.

Appeal for Funds for the Reclamation of ing the Intemperate.

An appeal for help has just been made by the directors of the New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men to enable them to carry on and enlarge the work of the institution, which is now situated in a new home at Chester Crest, Mount Vernon, where a plot of seven acres is cultivated by the inmates and where chickens also are raised. There is a chapel in the building which the inmates attend twice a day.

In the ten months of this year 350 men have been received and a much larger number is expected the ensuing year.

The president of the institution is the Rev. D. Stuart Dodge. William S. Edgar, 43 Cedar street, Manhattan, is treasurer.

DETROIT SOUTHERN RISE.

Stock That Remains on Deposit Participates in Reorganization Plan.

The Detroit Southern Railway stockholders' committee, which consists of F. J. Lisman, John E. Borne and D. G. Boissevain, made this statement yesterday:

Accompanying the recent rise in the market price of the stock, inquiries have been made of the committee as to whether the stock on deposit with the Colonial Trust Company under the agreement dated July 7, 1904, may be withdrawn. In answer to such inquiries the committee begs to state that while depositors desiring to do so are at liberty to withdraw their stock, a plan of reorganization is now being prepared by parties other than the undersigned, which it is expected will be announced within a few days, and that all depositors whose stock is then with the committee will be permitted to participate in the plan.

The inquiries of stockholders looking to the withdrawal of their deposited stock is understood in Wall Street to be due to the desire of the stockholders to take advantage of the rise in the prices of the stocks, which has been exceptional.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Railroad gross earnings in September increased $3,328,100, while expenses decreased $1,277,075—leaving a net gain of $4,605,175 according to the *Financial Chronicle*, which s the largest increase since August, 1903.

Bank exchanges in the United States last week amounted to $3,144,944,592, which is only 14½ per cent. below the record in May, 1901, and 2¼ per cent. below the second record week in the same month and year. The increase over a year ago is 52 per cent.

The Battery Park National Bank, of which E. A. de Lima is president, opens its doors for business on Monday at 24 State street with a capital of $200,000 and surplus of $100,000.

Chicago Union Traction interests in this city said yesterday that they had no knowledge of any plan on the part of a syndicate of traction interests to construct a $50,000,000 subway in Chicago as reported from that city.

Business Troubles.

Andrew J. Toomey, manager of the Toomey Bros. Company, flour and grain exporters at the Produce Exchange Building, has filed an individual petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities, $105,368. The principal creditors are Samuel T. Kerr of Philadelphia, $50,000 damages for breach of contract, and W. G. Adriance, Jr., of Philadelphia, $34,000 damages for breach of contract.

A creditors' petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Fless & Ridge Printing Company of 213 to 217 West Twenty-sixth street. In July last the company obtained a three years extension from creditors. The liabilities were then $65,924 and the nominal assets $133,934.

Schedules in bankruptcy of Hablo Bros., stock brokers of 6 Wall Street, show liabilities $588,975, of which $77,194 are to members of the New York Stock Exchange and secured by a seat on the exchange, and $300,781 are unsecured. The nominal assets are $243,897.

Schedules in bankruptcy of the Green Premium Stamp Company of Broadway and Twenty-third street show liabilities $20,508 and assets $4,232.

DAILY TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The cash statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Treasury shows:

	This day.	This month.	Fiscal year.
Receipts	$1,544,196	$29,712,117	$216,738,187
Expenditures	1,740,000	34,120,000	242,954,199
Deficit	$195,804	$4,406,883	$26,216,012

The receipts from customs to-day were $744,091; from internal revenue, $670,260; miscellaneous, $129,845. National bank notes received for redemption, $1,306,511.

The cash statement of the United States Treasurer for Nov. 19 shows:

RESERVE FUND.	
Gold coin	$1,500,000
TRUST FUND.	
Held against notes and certificates issued	$1,021,587,949
GENERAL FUND.	
Gold coin and bullion	$28,355,046
Gold certificates	35,503,190
Standard silver dollars	462,124
Silver certificates	4,486,725
Silver bullion	2,716,651
United States notes	5,320,231
National bank notes	11,425,746
Subsidiary silver and minor coin	10,742,019
Total	$119,012,002
In national banks	119,067,690
Awaiting reimbursement	516,858
Total	$239,528,610
Liabilities	94,911,999
Cash balance	$144,616,611

Imports of General Merchandise and Dry Goods.

Imports of general merchandise and dry goods, as reported at the Custom House, compare as follows with those of last week and of the corresponding week one year ago:

	This week.	Last week.	1903
Dry goods	$2,055,938	$2,409,452	$2,394,976
General mdse.	11,343,163	12,089,201	9,479,816
Totals	$13,399,101	$14,498,653	$11,865,792

From Jan. 1 to date they compare as follows with last year:

	1904.	1903.
Dry goods	$109,590,583	$119,356,079
General merchandise	436,894,542	417,808,212
Totals	$546,404,125	$537,164,291