ESCH FAVORS HEPBURN BILL.

TELLS PRESIDENT'S RELATION TO RATE QUESTION.

Says His Message Gave Energy to the Proposition and Vitalized Every One Who Had Anything to Do With It—No Discordant Note in Yesterday's Debate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—When the House of Representatives adjourned at 5:25 o'clock this afternoon, twenty-four hours had been spent in what the rules of that body describe as general debate on the railroad rate regulation bill. Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Ia.), in charge of the bill, said that requests had been made for about sixteen hours more time, but he hoped that, in accordance with the suggestion he made at the opening, general debate would be closed with adjournment Tuesday afternoon. Should that be the case it is more than probable that the bill will be passed Wednesday, as it is evident that efforts to amend it will be futile. All the speakers to-day favored the bill.

William R. Hearst of New York, who with William J. Bryan and David B. Hill was yesterday charged with responsibility for the agitation for rate control, occupied his seat on the floor to-day for the first time during the debate.

The first speaker to-day was Mr. Clayton (Dem., Ala.), who supported the pending bill. He said the bill was in accordance with the organic law of the land and was sustained by precedents, both national and State.

"I believe," Mr. Clayton said, "that every line, every word of this bill makes for the betterment of the great common people of our common country." [Applause.]

Mr. Henry (Dem., Tex.) referred to Mr. McCall's assertion that the pending bill tended to socialism and anarchy, attributing authorship of the principle of the bill to Mr. Bryan.

"If it be socialism and anarchy," he insisted, "it is nothing new in this country, and the people will follow Mr. Bryan's banner to victory, whether it be socialism and anarchy or not." [Applause.]

Mr. Esch (Rep., Wis.), one of the collaborators of last year's bill, favored the passage of the pending bill. The original legislation on the subject, the act of 1887, he said, resulted largely from and because of the disclosures of the Standard Oil investigation the previous year.

"The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Sibley) said that all paternalists, socialists and anarchists favored this sort of legislation. I would like to ask him what is more likely to produce paternalism, socialism anarchy, than the acts of the Standard Oil Company." [Applause.]

Of the President's relation to the matter Mr. Esch said: "The President is not a narrow factionist; his knowledge is not confined to any narrow ship on the Atlantic or to any small State. He is not 'cribbed, cabined and confined' in his ideas. He knows the United States; he knows every State in the Union, and he became conscious of the popular will and so he made that declaration in his message in 1904 [applause], and great good did the message do. It gave life to the whole purpose; it gave energy to the whole proposition. It vitalized every one who had anything to do with it, and the result came in the last Congress. So that the President is with the people in demand for this legislation, and this House is going to put, as far as it can, his recommendation in the form of a bill, and the President will sign this bill if it reaches him."

Mr. Esch pointed out, in reviewing the provisions of the bill, that express companies were to be included in the term "common carriers" and to be subject to the jurisdiction of the commission, which, in his opinion, was right and wise.

Messrs. Kennedy (Rep., Ohio) and Crumpacker (Rep., Ind.) were heard in support of the bill, the former insisting that railroads were properly subject to regulation because they were public agencies, not private property, and the latter expressing a doubt of the ability of Congress to delegate rate making power to a commission, but being willing that the bill should pass and the courts pass upon the question.

Mr. Hogg (Rep., Col.) supported the bill, but he criticised the provisions relating to the trial of the charges of unreasonable and discriminatory rates and bestowing upon the commission the power to name rates.

Mr. Gaines (Dem., Tenn.)—If rate making is a legislative function and Congress may not delegate it to a commission, how can it delegate it to the raiload corporations?

Mr. Hogg—They have it under the common law.

Mr. Gaines—But we charter them.

Mr. Hogg—Oh, yes, there are cases where the created is greater than the creator, and this is one.

GEN. GRANT TO BE PROMOTED.

On the Retirement of Gen. Sumner Feb. 6 He Will Be a Major-General.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Secretary of War announced to-day that Brig.-Gen. Frederick D. Grant, the senior brigadier of the army, will be advanced to the rank of Major-General upon the retirement on February 6 of Major-Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, who will on that date leave active service. Gen. Sumner is now in temporary command of the Pacific division. Gen. Grant commands the Department of the East, with headquarters at Governors Island. With his advanced rank he will doubtless be given command of one of the big divisions, but which one has not been announced.

Gen. Grant is the son of the late President Grant. He was graduated from the Military Academy at West Point in the class of 1871. He served in the army for ten years, reaching the grade of first lieutenant in the Fourth Cavalry, and then, in 1881, he resigned from the army. At the outbreak of the Spanish war he returned to the army as a Brigadier-General of Volunteers. He served in that capacity in the Philippines during the insurrection. In 1901 he was made a Brigadier-General of the Regular army. He commanded the Department of Texas for a long time and was then sent to New York as commander of the Department of the East.

It was announced also to-day that Major-Gen. A. W. Greely, who was advanced to that rank on the promotion of Gen. Bates to be Lieutenant-General and Chief of Staff, will be sent to command the Southwestern division, with headquarters at Oklahoma City. Gen. Greely has for years been Chief Signal Officer of the army. He will, however, remain at Oklahoma City for only a few months, and will then be sent to St. Louis to command the Northern division, succeeding Major-Gen. Corbin, who will retire next September. Gen. Corbin is now on his way from the Philippines to St. Louis. In April, on the retirement of Gen. Bates, Gen. Corbin will become Lieutenant-General of the army, but will continue serving at St. Louis in all probability until he retires next September.

Boards of Visitors to West Point and Annapolis.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The President to-day announced the following as the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy:

Alfred M. Scales of Greensboro, N. C.; Ex-Gov. Franklin Murphy of Newark, N. J.; Charles F. Brooker of Ansonia, Conn.; Brig.-Gen. C. A. Woodruff of San Francisco, Cal.; George P. Blow of La Salle, Ill.; Strathearn Hendrie of Detroit, Mich., and Frank J. Sprague of New York city.

The visitors to the West Point Military Academy were announced as follows:

Gen. Horace Porter of New York, Gen. Adna R. Chaffee of Ohio, Arthur W. Foster of California, Prof. A. A. Parsons of Alabama, Col. Ben. S. Johnson of Arkansas, Ex-Gov. Urban A. Woodbury of Vermont and Col. Charles F. Homer of New York.

IN HONOR OF THE SENATORS

Vice-President Fairbanks Entertains a Company of More Than One Thousand.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Vice-President and Mrs. Fairbanks gave a reception this evening in honor of the members of the Senate and their wives. The guests included the members of the Cabinet, the Supreme Court, the members of the House of Representatives and the press gallery and their wives, making a company of more than 1,000. Mrs. Fairbanks wore her inaugural ball gown and diamonds. Assisting in entertaining the guests were Mrs. Timmons, daughter of the Vice-President; Mrs. John W. Carey of Indianapolis, and Mrs. John L. Griffiths, wife of the Consul at Liverpool.

The President was accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt and two aides, Major Charles McCawley of the Marine Corps and Lieut. Philip H. Sheridan of the army, both resplendent in full dress uniforms. The presence of Mr. Roosevelt created something of a sensation among the guests at the Fairbanks home. After greeting his host and hostess, the President went among the company, greeting everybody. He exchanged pleasantries with Senator Bacon of Georgia, who is fighting his Santo Domingo treaty, and had a more extended and earnest conversation with Senator Clarke of Arkansas, one of the few Democrats expected to vote for the Santo Domingo treaty. Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt remained at the reception for half an hour, and appeared to enjoy themselves greatly.

In attending the reception to-night President Roosevelt broke a more or less hard and fast rule of official observance. Under the practice here the Chief Executive does not lend his presence to any formal social affairs except the regular Cabinet dinners in his honor, and at these the attendance is limited and the list of guests outside those in the Cabinet circle is submitted to him for approval before the invitations are sent.

Once Mr. Roosevelt, since he has been in the White House, attended a dinner at the British Embassy while his old chum, the late Sir Michael H. Herbert, was Ambassador, and he has occasionally dined privately with very close family friends, such as Senator Lodge, and has also appeared at banquets given in his honor by notable organizations composed of men only. But his attendance at a big reception was a novelty.

Mr. Roosevelt left the White House for the Fairbanks residence, on Farragut Square, after 10 o'clock, upon the conclusion of a White House dinner to members of the Eating Club, to which he belonged when a student at Harvard.

FOR CADETS AT WEST POINT.

The President Designates the Sons of Army Officers—One Indian Named.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The President has made the following designations for the appointment of cadets at large to the United States Military Academy for 1907:

Principals—George Leroy Brown, Jr., son of Col. George Leroy Brown, Twenty-sixth Infantry; Paul Knapp, an Indian youth; Charles Blair McGrath, son of the late Capt. Hugh J. McGrath, Fourth Cavalry; James Irwin Muir, son of Capt. Charles H. Muir, General Staff; Adrian Kenneth Polhemus, son of Major A. S. Polhemus, medical department, retired, and grandson of the late Gen. G. H. Weeks; Thomas Clarkson Thompson, Jr., son of T. C. Thompson, Chattanooga, Tenn.; James M. W. Neary, son of Sergt. John Neary, Ordnance Department, retired; Curtis Hoppin Nance, son of Capt. John T. Nance, Ninth Cavalry.

Alternates—Wilfried Mason Blunt, son of Capt. J. Y. Mason Blunt, U. S. A., retired, and great-grandson of Francis Scott Key; Charles L. Byrne, son of Col. Charles B. Byrne, medical department; Jamie Bell Cress, son of Capt. George O. Cress, Fourth Cavalry; Ogilvie French, son of Capt. William E. P. French, retired; Lawrence Babbitt Weeks, son of the late Lieut. Edwin B. Weeks, Fifth Infantry, and grandson of Brig.-Gen. Samuel Ovenshine, U. S. A., retired, also grandson of the late Gen. George H. Weeks; Eugene W. Crittenden, son of Major J. J. Crittenden, Twenty-second Infantry; Richard Yeatman, son of Lieut.-Col. Richard T. Yeatman, Twenty-seventh Infantry; Bethel Wood Simpson, son of Capt. W. L. Simpson, Quartermaster's Department, and Cyril Fuller, son of Capt. A. M. Fuller, Ninth Cavalry.

Such vacancies as may be created by the failure of principal candidates to meet the requirements for admission will be filled by the qualified alternates in the order of their respective standing, as determined by the entrance examination.

If Paul Knapp, the Indian appointed as one of the principals, passes his examination and goes through the academy, he will be the first Indian officer the army ever had.

REPRIMANDS YOUNG.

Secretary Bonaparte's Letter to the Commander of the Bennington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The letter of reprimand written by Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte to Commander Lucien Young, who was in command of the gunboat Bennington last July when the boilers of that vessel exploded at San Diego, Cal., causing the loss of sixty lives, has been made public. Commander Young was charged with "neglect of duty." The court-martial which tried him at Mare Island found him guilty of "remissness of duty" and sentenced him to be reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy.

The reprimand of the Secretary is not as mild as has been supposed. Mr. Bonaparte said:

"In your case, sir, there was greater reason why you should have been careful to comply in letter and spirit with every provision of the regulations, because your brilliant services in the past and you merited reputation for seamanship and gallantry would surely render failure on your part to do all that an officer should do the more subversive of true principles of discipline among younger members of your profession.

"A bad example on the part of one of your previous record is exceptionally injurious to the vital interests of the service, and it is therefore cause of profound regret to the Department that remissness in official duty on your part should have thus been judicially established."

Anti-Pass Bill Introduced.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Representative Randell (Dem., Tex.) to-day introduced an anti-pass bill. The measure prohibits railroads and steamship companies from issuing free transportation to Representatives in Congress and members of the Supreme Court of the United States. It also prohibits telegraph and telephone companies from issuing franks to such officials. The penalty for violation is fixed at $5,000 or imprisonment from six months to two years.

President Confirms Lieut. Buchanan's Dismissal From the Army.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—According to an announcement made at the War Department to-day, President Roosevelt has confirmed the sentence of dismissal in the case of First Lieut. Richard W. Buchanan, 23d Infantry, who was tried by court-martial in New York city. Lieut. Buchanan was found guilty of charges of violating his pledge to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors and of drunkenness on duty and was sentenced to be dismissed.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—These army orders were issued to-day:

Capt. Powell C. Fauntleroy, Assistant Surgeon, from Fort Porter to New York city as Surgeon of the transport Sumner.

Capts. Joun K. Cree, Delamere Skerrett, Archibald Campbell, Thomas B. Lamoreux, Henry H. Whitney, Louis R. Burgess, Bertram C. Gilbert, Benjamin M. Rochlert Thomas Q. Ashburn and Thomas E. Merrill, artillery, to Fort Totten school of submarine defence.

Contract Surgeon John F. Leeper, from the Philippines Division to Fort Duchesne, Utah, relieving Contract Surgeon Stephen M. Long, ordered to the Philippines.

Second Lieut. Frank R. Weeks, artillery, to Fort Monroe.

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Proper Shoes for Children.

The accurate fitting of children's feet is a specialized part of this business.

As all our shoes are specially made for us, we know how well they are built, the choice materials employed, and the unusual care taken with the style and finish. We can, therefore, give parents a guarantee of fit, comfort and service that means so much.

We offer a very complete assortment of children's shoes in many grades and leathers.

School Shoes, Street Shoes, House Shoes,
Dress Shoes, Dancing Pumps, Slippers,
Wet Weather Boots, Arctics, Rubbers.

Special Purpose Shoes

to correct bow-legs, weak ankles and "flat-foot."

60-62 West 23d Street.

CONSCIENCES AT WORK.

Eleven Contributions to the Fund, Aggregating $824.33, Received in January.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—January was a record breaker in "conscience fund" contributions, eleven having been received, aggregating $824.33. There have been single contributions of much larger amounts than this aggregate, but never before so many within a corresponding period. Last summer a man in Newark, N. J., sent $12,000 to the Secretary of the Treasury, which he said was a fourfold return of funds out of which he had defrauded the Government many years ago. The largest contribution ever received was $14,500. It came from a man out West.

Some of the entries for January in the United States Treasurer's "conscience fund" book are as follows:

January 9.—Received through the Commissioner of Pensions, from an employee of the Pension Bureau, check for $200.

January 19.—Received from an unknown source, from Philadelphia, draft for $162.40.

January 20.—Received from an unknown source at Senatobia, Miss., postal money orders for $100 and $2.05.

January 25.—Received from an unknown source, in an envelope postmarked New York city, check for $150.

Secretary Shaw received an envelope postmarked St. Louis containing $200. Inside was a small slip of paper on which was written:

"Due United States Treasury conscience fund. JOHN SMITH."

A remarkable illustration of how the consciences of some men dig at them for years was contained in a letter accompanying a contribution of $40. The money was forwarded by a missionary in Kansas, who wrote as follows:

To United States Secretary of the Treasury.

DEAR SIR: About thirty-six years ago a certain man bought a horse from some deserters at Fort Leavenworth. He knew that the horse was stolen from the Government. Immediately after he sold the horse for the same price he paid for it, which was $40. He has long regretted the transaction and thought he was obliged to make restitution to the Government. The only fault that I can see that he had was to buy the horse. Enclosed you will find draft to pay for the same.

Two persons, one in Union, S. C., and the other in Dayton, Ohio, each sent two two-cent postage stamps to the "conscience fund."

All of the money received for the "conscience fund" is turned into the Treasury under the head of miscellaneous receipts. Since the fund was first started, in the administration of President John Quincy Adams, nearly $300,000 has been received.

ESTIMATES OF COTTON GINNERS.

Congressman Sims Says a Conspiracy Exists to Circulate Misinformation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Representative Sims (Dem., Tenn.), author of the resolution directing the Director of the Census to transmit to the House the estimates of ginners of the number of bales of the cotton crop of 1905 remaining to be ginned on January 16, 1906, bitterly complained in the House of Representatives this afternoon of the manner in which the report had been treated by the newspapers.

He said that the publication of the fact that the estimates came from only 14,000 of the 28,000 ginners of which the Census Bureau has information was the worst case of misinformation he ever knew, and he asserted that a conspiracy existed to circulate misinformation on the subject. He insisted that it should have been shown that 12,000 ginners had reported that then had no more cotton to gin, if the exact facts and full truth were to be known.

Referring to Speaker Cannon's declaration that the information was demanded by speculators and he had washed his hands of it, Mr. Sims said:

"Of course, no one believes that he said anything of the kind, and we don't hold him responsible for it. The demand for publication came from ginners and producers, who were entitled to it."

Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.) asked if the price of cotton on the exchange yesterday had not varied 22 points on the bale, following the publication of the report, going up and down two or three times, bulls and bears alternately profiting.

Mr. Sims replied that he did not know. The price of cotton varied every day, he said, and yesterday's publication was not to be charged with unduly influencing prices.

Proposed Dredging of Jamaica Bay.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Representative Law of Brooklyn to-day introduced resolutions to authorize the Secretary of War to cause surveys and examinations to be made upon the channels in Jamaica and Canarsie bays, of Dead Horse Inlet, Garretson Creek and Mill Creek adjacent to Jamaica Bay and for dredging the channel from Canarsie Landing to Fresh Creek and Old Mill Creek.

ILLEGAL SALE OF LIQUOR.

Figures That Show There Are as Many "Blind Tigers" as Licensed Saloons.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Representative Bowie (Dem., Ala.) presented an array of figures before the Committee on Ways and Means to-day showing the illegal sale of liquor in different States and the number of "blind tigers" in operation in prohibition States and local option districts. The committee had under consideration two bills introduced by Mr. Bowie.

One of these requires the Federal authorities to furnish evidence regarding when and to whom they issue licenses when they are requested to do so by State or municipal authorities to aid in the criminal prosecutions under State statutes. The other bill prohibits the issuance by Federal authorities of special tax receipts to those persons who have not complied with the State or municipal license requirements. Such a law, Mr. Bowie argued, would have a strong tendency to abolish the illegal sale of liquor.

Mr. Bowie's figures showed that there are in Alabama 1,592 Federal licenses and only 763 State licenses and 829 blind tigers; Colorado, 322 Federal licenses, 2,600 State licenses and 620 blind tigers; Georgia, 1,896 Federal licenses, 930 State licenses and 966 blind tigers; Kentucky, 4,052 Federal licenses, 1,983 State licenses and 2,070 with no licenses; Louisiana, 4,558 Federal licenses, 1,752 State licenses and 2,800 blind tigers; Maine, 640 Federal licenses, no State licenses, accordingly 640 known blind tigers; Michigan, 8,860 Federal licenses, 5,554 State licenses and 3,306 blind tigers.

In the eight States cited Mr. Bowie showed that there are 11,370 blind tigers. He expressed the belief that complete reports would show that there are fully as many blind tigers throughout the country as there are legalized saloons, or that the Federal Government issued twice as many licenses as all the States combined.

Robert Crain of Baltimore, Md., counsel for the United States Brewers' Association, declared that his organization was heartily in sympathy with the war on the "blind tigers" of the South. Mr. Crain seconded the efforts of "our good friends, the Prohibitionists," as he expressed it, to kill "speakeasies" by requiring Collectors of Internal Revenue to certify to the State courts, when required, a copy of the national liquor tax certificate issued to any person against whom proceedings might be instituted for violation of a State liquor law.

"The 'blind tiger' of the Southern States is one of the things the brewers, and I speak for 95 per cent. of those in the United States, do not care to stand for," declared Mr. Crain with great emphasis. "We are always only too glad to serve the good people who seek enforcement of the liquor laws when they can show us a practical method. One of the faults of prohibition, however, is that it hugs the insane delusion that the body politic can be prevented from drinking in any form."

WANTED, A CONSUL FOR MANAGUA

One Has Received His Exequatur and His Successor Is Persona Non Grata.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Administration seems to be having trouble in filling the American Consularship to Managua, Nicaragua. One American Consul to Managua was forced to leave the country because he had incurred the displeasure of President Zelaya and now it is understood that Chester C. Mercury of Boston, the new appointee, who has been confirmed by the Senate, is also persona non grata. Chester E. Donaldson, the former Consul at Managua, became unpopular with the Nicaraguan Government on account of his activity in the case of the Albers brothers, who were cast into jail by the authorities. His exequatur was cancelled by the Government and another post was given him by the State Department.

Chester C. Mercury of Boston was selected to fill the vacancy. Mr. Mercury is an American, but he has lived in Nicaragua for many years. He married a Nicaraguan woman, the daughter of an ex-President, and therein, it is understood, lies his present unpopularity. The President of Nicaragua does not think that Mr. Mercury is fit for the American Consulate, and if he does not want him he does not have to receive him.

It has always been supposed that Mr. Mercury was most friendly with President Zelaya. When the President's son became engaged to a young woman in Washington some weeks ago he was spirited away from here and taken back to Nicaragua. Mr. Mercury helped the scheme along and, according to the reports of the affair at the time was an active participant in the kidnapping.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The cruiser Olympia has arrived at Norfolk, the collier Lebanon at Lambert Point, the tug Sioux at Boston, the gunboat Callao at Canton, the destroyer Perry at San Pedro and the destroyer Lawrence at San Juan.

The monitor Arkansas has sailed from Charleston on a cruise and the collier Leonidas from Culebra for Hampton Roads.

POLICEMAN FIRED FIRST.

Ironworker Climbing Out of Window With a Bundle Hit—Rescuers Arrested.

Edward Murray, an ironworker, who gave his address as 347 East Sixty-second street, was taken to Bellevue Hospital at 2 o'clock yesterday morning with a bullet wound in his hip. Policeman Perkins of the East Twenty-second street station fired a shot at the man when he resisted arrest.

The policeman saw Murray emerging from the broken window of Louis Brown's tailor shop, at 200 East Sixteenth, street with a bundle of clothing under his arm, and took him for a burglar. The man dropped the bundle and made a motion toward his hip pocket. The policeman thought he was going to pull a gun and decided to get in the first shot. The man whirled about and dropped to the sidewalk, but got up again and tried to fight with his fists. The policeman's nightstick subdued him.

Three other men came along and wanted to take the injured man away. With the assistance of another policeman Perkins arrested the three rescuers on suspicion that they were concerned in the burglary. They described themselves as Ernest Farm, 208 East Twenty-first street; Charles Ericson of 328 East Twenty-sixth street, and Henry Anderson of 229 East Eighty-fourth street. They were arraigned in the Yorkville police court, where Magistrate Wahle held them for examination.

A RULE FOR CITY SALARIES.

Mayor Agrees With Alderman Meyers That Increases Should Be Systematized.

Mayor McClellan is in favor of the plan recommended by Alderman Meyers at last Tuesday's meeting of the Board of Aldermen, providing that increases in salaries of city employees should be made only once a year, preferably when the budget is being made up. At present applications for more pay are made to every meeting of the Board of Estimate and Board of Aldermen.

Acting on the suggestion of the Mayor, the Board of Estimate has appointed Comptroller Metz and President McGowan of the Board of Aldermen a committee to consider the possibility of having fixed salary grades in the departments and to devise a scheme to put an end to the practice of promiscuous applications for increases.

Mr. McGowan said yesterday that he and the Comptroller would take hold of the problem next week.

"Something must be done to stop these everlasting demands for more pay," Mr. McGowan said. "I believe that there should be a minimum and maximum limit for all civil service employees, and that some such scheme should be put into operation as is followed by the School Board and the Police and Fire departments, which would provide for the advancing of salaries at a stated amount, according to length of service."

METZ HEARS FROM CITY BANK

In Answer to a Letter He Sent to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Comptroller Metz, who is still seeking to find if there is not some way of collecting taxes from the National City Bank on the old Custom House property, wrote to the Secretary of the Treasury asking for definite information as to whether or not the title had passed to the bank.

Apparently the fact that the Comptroller had written to the Treasury Department has come to the knowledge of the bank's officials. At any rate Mr. Metz has received from Frank A. Vanderlip, the vice-president of the bank, a letter stating that the title has not yet been vested in the bank.

Answering criticisms of the price at which the property was sold by the Government, Mr. Vanderlip pointed out that the place was bought in open competition and that the bid made by the National City Bank was $200,000 more than the next highest offer. He added that the bank could not acquire title to the property until it could take physical possession, for the reason that the national banking law prevented a bank from investing in real estate except for premises to be used for the business of the bank, and that anyway, even if the city could tax the property, the city would be no gainer, because the value would have to be deducted from the taxable capital of the bank.

McVay Collects Back Salary.

Justice Scott of the Supreme Court has decided in favor of George P. H. McVay in his suit against the city for one year's salary with interest and costs, amounting to $2,500. The plaintiff was a statistician in the old Bureau of Municipal Statistics, which was abolished in 1901. Samuel H. Ordway, counsel for McVay, asserted that he had been unlawfully removed by Dr. John T. Nagle, who was at the head of the defunct bureau. McVay was reinstated by mandamus in 1900, and it was to recover salary for the time he was out that he sued. He is now attached to the investigating division of the Department of Finance.

Le Boutillier Brothers

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR

At Remarkable Reductions.

A selected assortment of Women's Underwear, which comprises Chemises, Drawers, Gowns, Skirts and Corset Covers, in Muslin, Cambric and Nainsooks, trimmed with lace or embroidery.

NIGHT GOWNS AND CHEMISES, 75c. 98c. $1.50, $1.98, $2.98

CORSET COVERS AND DRAWERS, 50c. 75c. 98c. $1.25, $1.50

PETTICOATS, 98c. $1.50, $1.98, $2.98

LONG KIMONO GOWNS, German Flannels; Crepons and Lawns, $1.69, $1.98, $2.98

LAWN APRONS, with bib, in choice assortment, trimmed with embroidery, 39c. 50c.

SHIRT WAISTS.
in good quality Madras and Lawns, trimmed with lace . . $1.00
Also, in fine quality Madras and Lawns, strips of embroidery in front—collar and cuffs of embroidery . . . $1.50

FRENCH UNDERWEAR.

We are showing Chemises, Gowns, Drawers, Petticoats and Corset Covers at PRICES EXCEEDINGLY LOW.

The above combines an offering rarely equalled, because of the high character of the goods and the low prices quoted.

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Stamped on a Shoe means Standard of Merit
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Are the Artistic and finishing touch. They express the perfect taste of the wearer.

This year, when fashion demands so much of evening shoes, it is only possible for a lady to find among the infinite variety of our great and yet exclusive stock exactly what she desires.

Satin, Suede, Kid and Gold.

We originate slipper styles and create advance fashions which permit our customers to be individual in their slipper effects.

Prices Range from

$3.00 to $8.00

The color schemes of our hosiery are in complete accord with our slippers, permitting exquisite and dainty blending and contrast.

Carriage Boots, Price $3.50.

Misses' and Children's White, Pink, Red, Black Kid and Patent Leather Slippers.

TEACHERS MISS JANUARY PAY.

Express Messenger and the Checks Disappear—Checks Are Worthless.

School teachers of Long Island City—113 of them—are without their January pay and the detectives of Greater New York are looking for the express messenger who started across the East River three days ago with payrolls and checks amounting to $9,966.87, which were delivered to him at the office of the City Paymaster in Chambers street. The last any one heard of that messenger was at 10 o'clock on Thursday, when he telephoned to his employers, Boyd's City Dispatch Company, that all was well—messengers are supposed to call up on the telephone every hour to let the express company know where they are.

The teachers won't lose anything except their tempers for a new payroll is being made out and payment has been stopped on the checks that have disappeared.

Comptroller Herman A. Metz sent out yesterday a notice to tradesmen not to cash the checks bearing last week's date. Mr. Metz said last night that the new payrolls would be completed in two or three days, and that the teachers would get their money as soon thereafter as possible—at the latest by the middle of the week.

The local express company is heavily bonded to the city and has private detectives looking for its missing messenger.

Boyd's City Dispatch made this statement yesterday:

The facts relative to the non-delivery of the six payrolls in Long Island City are simply that they were given, as usual, to one of our messengers to be delivered and that messenger did not deliver payrolls or return to this office, and we have been unable to find any trace of either packages or messenger. It is possible that some accident happened to messenger or in some way he may have lost payrolls and in consequence is afraid to return. We have delivered the City Paymaster's checks regularly for over four years, and out of a total of over 30,000 deliveries of this character this is the first time a package has failed to reach its destination.

BOYD'S CITY DISPATCH.

Description of Messenger—About 21 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches in height, slim build, light reddish hair, black clothes, black bicycle cap; name, Thomas Whalen.

The amounts of the checks were: School 67, Glendale, $1,490.80; 68, Evergreen, $1,228.89; 71, East Williamsburg, $3,059.15; 74, Metropolitan, $773.30; 75, Metropolitan, $3,454.85.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

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References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people.

JOHN WHITLEY,
"Chimney Expert."

215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone 1613 Main.
This Advertisement appears Sundays and Mondays.

New Electric Road in Westchester County.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—The Hudson River and Eastern Traction Company of Ossining has been formed to operate an electric road nine miles long, from a connection with the New York Central railroad in Ossining, through Briar Cliff Manor, Pleasantville and Sherman Park. The company has a capital of $400,000. The directors are Ashley T. Cole, L. B. Grant, Arthur McCausland, Alexander Keogh, Peter C. Schutrum, Rudolph W. Yates, Joseph A. Byrne, Howard F. Keeler and George H. Sellers of New York city.

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