Barney had not committed suicide, but that his death was due to an accidental discharge of the revolver.

Mr. Nichols said that Mr. Barney had left a will leaving all his estate to his wife.

WHERE THE SHOOTING OCCURRED.

Mr. Barney was in his bedroom on the second floor of the house when he fired the shot. This room looks out on Thirty-eighth street and is at the rear of the house, on a level with a summer garden which Mr. Barney had built on the roof of a one story extension. Mr. Barney had not been seen by any members of the family since about 10 o'clock on the night before, when he retired. The family say that he was naturally a late riser. He had been at his office in the Empire Building on Wednesday and was apparently no more depressed when he retired than he had been at other times since the Knickerbocker suspension.

Mrs. Barney, who is a sister of the late William C. Whitney, had risen early and after breakfast had gone to her room on the second floor of the house. This room is just across the hall from Mr. Barney's and looks out on Park avenue. With Mrs. Barney was Mrs. Susan Abbott Meade, the widow of Edward Spencer Meade, who had arrived from Europe on Wednesday and was a guest in the Barney home.

Ashbel H. Barney, one of Mr. Barney's sons, was in the dining room on the ground floor. These were the only other persons in the house with the exception of the servants.

According to the story which Mrs. Barney and Mrs. Meade told the Coroner they were chatting together when the report of the revolver sounded. Up to that time they had heard no sound from Mr. Barney's room. Both ran toward the door of Mr. Barney's bedroom across the hall. Mrs. Meade got there first. The door was closed but unlocked. Mrs. Meade said that Mr. Barney was lying on the floor near the bed, dressed in his pajamas. The revolver was lying on the floor near him. Mrs. Meade in her fright turned and called to Mrs. Barney, who was just hurrying across the hall.

Mrs. Barney said that she knelt down and took her husband's head in her lap. At that time she didn't know certainly that he was shot. Mrs. Barney thought that when she got the first sight of her husband he was still standing, but that he fell as she was entering the room. Apparently Mr. Barney had tried to rise after Mrs. Meade had first seen him.

HER HUSBAND CONSCIOUS.

Mrs. Barney said that her husband was conscious, but in great pain, and she did not try to ask him any questions. Ashbel Barney also heard the report of the revolver and when he reached the bedroom found his mother and Mrs. Meade bending over the wounded man.

The son told the Coroner that he hurried to the telephone and called up George A. Dixon of 15 West Forty-ninth street, who had been the Barney family physican for twenty years. Then he returned to the bedroom and aried to make his father comfortable, warning him not to move. His suffering became so intense that the son, assisted by the servants and his mother, lifted the wounded man up onto the bed before the doctor arrived.

Up to the time that Dr. Dixon arrived Mr. Barney, so members of his family said, had made no statement, although he was conscious most of the time. Dr. Dixon reached the Barney house about fifteen minutes after he had received the telephone call. On his way he met Dr. Lewis Stimson of 277 Lexington avenue and asked him to come also. As soon as he arrived Dr. Dixon also telephoned for Dr. Joseph A. Blake of 601 Madison avenue.

NO STATEMENT, DR. DIXON SAYS.

Coroner Harburger said after he had questioned the members of the family and the doctors that Dr. Dixon had said that Mr. Barney had spoken to him. The doctor, so the Coroner said, was alone in the room with the wounded man, and Mr. Barney said:

"Doctor, this was an accident."

Dr. Dixon denied positively last night that Mr. Barney had made any statement to him. The doctor said that when he arrived Mr. Barney was semi-conscious and that an anæsthetic was administered at once. Mr. Barney never regained consciousness.

The operation began about 12:30 o'clock and the doctors were practically satisfied that nothing could be done to save Mr. Barney's life. The bullet, which was of .38 calibre, had torn the intestines and then had gone lengthwise through the left lung, embedding itself finally in the left shoulder a little back of the collarbone. Mr. Barney died from the shock and internal hemorrhages. He was under the influence of ether when he died.

HIS LAWYERS SENT FOR.

Mr. Barney's lawyers, Arthur H. Masten and George L. Nichols, of the firm of Masten & Nichols, were summoned to the house soon after the shot had been fired. They are thoroughly familiar with Mr. Barney's affairs and had been working for some time in an effort to put him soundly on his feet again. Mr. Earney was still conscious when the lawyers reached his bedside.

Coroner Harburger said that Mr. Masten had asked Mr. Barney if anybody else was in the room when the shot was fired and he had replied that he was alone. Neither of the lawyers attempted to question him further.

It was about 3:15 o'clock when the case was reported by Dr. Blake to the Coroner's office. Mr. Barney died about 2:30. The doctor called up on the telephone. The case was reported by him not as of sudden death but as a suicide. Coroner Harburger arrived at the house before 4 o'clock and remained until nearly 6. Dr. O'Hanlon located the bullet and removed it. Assistant District Attorney Manley remained in the house while the Coroner was doing the questioning.

DR. O'HANLON CALLS IT ACCIDENTAL.

The Coroner after he had finished his examination asked Dr. O'Hanlon for his opinion of the case.

"In the twelve years of my experience in Coroners' cases," said Dr. O'Hanlon, "I have never seen a case in which the bullet was aimed below the chest line. The wound in this case was out of the area for wounds made with suicidal intent."

Coroner Harburger replied that when all the circumstances were considered he was inclined to regard it as a case of suicide.

"Well, you asked me for my unbiassed professional opinion on the case and I gave it to you," said Dr. O'Hanlon. Then he added: "Apparently we differ."

"I thank you," replied the Coroner, "but I beg to say that I differ from you."

Later Dr. O'Hanlon said that it was inconceivable that a man of Mr. Barney's stature could have shot himself as he did with the intent to kill. It was apparent from the course of the bullet that Mr. Barney had shot himself while he was standing.

The presence of a revolver in Mr. Barney's room was explained by Mrs. Barney in the fact that the family had been accustomed to keep at least one loaded revolver on each floor of the house for protection. She pointed out to the Coroner a loaded revolver which was, she said, always kept where it was then lying in the parlor. Mr. Barney had had the revolver in his bedroom for years, and besides that there were one or two guns in the bedroom.

Assistant District Attorney Manley said: "I think it was an accident. Of course, at this time, when so much has happened in Mr. Barney's life, it is natural to suspect suicide, but he was shot in a way that suicides never shoot. I should say, after hearing the statements of the family and the doctors, and particularly of Dr. O'Hanlon, that it was not a case of suicide."

Dr. Dixon said last night that he was confident that Mr. Barney's death was due to an accident and not to any suicidal intent.

"Mr. Barney," said he, "if he had intended to commit suicide would have shot himself either in the head or in the heart."

SENT BUSINESS MESSAGE TO HIS OFFICE.

That Mr. Barney had intended to return to his office yesterday when he quit business late on Wednesday afternoon was evident from the instructions which he had left with his clerks to have certain details of his business ready for his attention in the morning. One of these clerks said yesterday that Mr. Barney had telephoned to the office in regard to business before 10 o'clock in the morning yesterday, but the members of the family who were in the house with him said they knew nothing of his having talked over the telephone, although it would have been possible for him to have done this without attracting attention.

That others besides Coroner Harburger heard that a statement had been made by Mr. Barney to Dr. Dixon was apparent from the report which Policeman Schaub of the East Thirty-fifth street station got soon after the case had been reported to the Coroner's office. Policeman Schaub reported that he had been told that Mr. Barney had made a statement to Dr. Dixon saying that the wound was self-inflicted.

The news of Mr. Barney's death spread quickly and Thirty-eighth street near Park avenue was soon filled with a crowd. The crowd attracted so much attention that members of the family finally telephoned to Police Headquarters and asked to have it dispersed. Friends and former business associates of Mr. Barney began to call at the house soon after the news had been published, and all the evening they continued to visit the house and express their condolences.

KNICKERBOCKER FAILURE CRUSHED HIM.

Mr. Barney's friends, in commenting on the state of mind he was in, say that he had changed entirely since the Knickerbocker closed its doors. He appeared, they say, like a man who had lost ambition, and some of his friends had been so much impressed with his condition that they had gone to his family and asked them if there wasn't some way of cheering him up.

Mr. Barney, his friends said, was a man who was poorly equipped to stand adversity. He had never met with ill fortune before. Having inherited money from his father, he had been successful in one venture after another. He was especially successful with the Knickerbocker. Taking it when it was a company of but little importance he had built it up until its deposits were the second largest of any trust company in the city.

Mr. Barney had been harassed also by letters which he had received from depositors in the Knickerbocker. Some idea of the distress which these letters undoubtedly caused him may be gained from the experience which Charles D. Barney, a broker, has undergone since the Knickerbocker suspended. Mr. Barney, who is related in no way to the former president of the Knickerbocker, withdrew all the advertisements of his firm from the newspapers because he was receiving letter after letter from Knickerbocker depositors who wrote under the impression that he had been the president of the company. Many of these letters were from the small depositors, some of them from the lower East Side. What, asked Mr. Barney's friends, must have been the effect of these letters on his mind?

EFFECT ON THE KNICKERBOCKER.

A statement by the receivers of the Knickerbocker Trust Company was made yesterday afternoon as follows:

"The attention of the receivers of the Knickerbocker Trust Company being called to the death of the late president of the company, Charles T. Barney, they stated that they had nearly finished taking over from the banking department the securities and investments of the company. The comparison with the books had not been completed, but the books appeared to be in good order and there was no evidence as yet discovered indicating that any fraud or embezzlement had occurred. The securities appeared to be all intact. Many of the assets are of such character that it is impossible to realize upon them at present or in the near future. The difficulties so far as known are mainly in the character of the investments and the collateral as proper banking assets, and not such as would arise from any fraud.

"The death of Mr. Barney will undoubtedly make the work of the receivers more difficult, as they will not have the benefit of his thorough knowledge of the securities in the company and the financial situation of the parties interested in such securities."

JULIEN T. DAVIES'S VIEW.

Julien T. Davies, counsel for the directors' rehabilitation committee of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, said yesterday that, regretted as Mr. Barney's death was, he believed that it would not interfere with the reorganization of the company.

"I learned yesterday," said Mr. Davies, "that Mr. Barney had told a friend that he was not worried about the Knickerbocker company but was disturbed much about his own private business. Those in a position to know say that with his assistance everything could have been arranged and he could have been left with a considerable sum of money.

"So far as the Knickerbocker company is concerned the Bourne committee is daily more encouraged and more hopeful. The committee is working hard and has progressed far enough to learn that the new appraisal of assets will make a better showing than did the original appraisal. There is every reason to expect that appraisal will be more favorable in the future on account of the certain appreciation of the company's assets.

"The committee in no way depended on Mr. Barney for information regarding the company's affairs. His death, therefore, while deeply regretted, will in no way interfere with the work of the committee. All of Mr. Barney's transactions with the Knickerbocker company were amply secured. He was a borrower, but not to an unusual or excessive extent."

JEROME NOT OFFICIALLY INTERESTED.

District Attorney Jerome said: "No charges in any shape, manner or form, indirectly or directly, concerning Mr. Barney were in this office."

Samuel Untermyer, counsel for a depositors' committee of the Knickerbocker, when apprised of the death of Mr. Barney, said:

"So far as the investigation of the committee has gone nothing whatever irregular has been discovered in Mr. Barney's dealings with the trust company.

"He was the largest loser through this misfortune and his death is very sad and regrettable."

WHERE MR. BARNEY WAS NEEDED.

Herbert F. Satterlee, counsel for a committee of depositors of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, said: "The investigation of the committee into the affairs of the trust company and through other avenues does not indicate the slightest evidence of wrongdoing on the part of Mr. Barney or any other persons.

Asked regarding the reorganization of the company and the effect that Mr. Barney's death would have upon it, Mr. Satterlee said: "Not one thing is missing and the officers of the company say that all things are correct. The death of Mr. Barney will affect the reorganization in this way: My committee and the receivers looked upon Mr. Barney as the one man from whom they could get details of the transactions of the company as to loans and other particulars. Mr. Eldridge, the vice-president, has been away all summer and Mr. Barney has been in charge. His death may operate to hold up the reorganization. The committee had not called upon Mr. Barney nor had he come forward to volunteer information. The committee did not wish to disturb him at the time."

INQUEST NEXT WEEK.

Coroner Harburger said last night that he would hold an inquest next week and would summon as witnesses all who were in the house, including the doctors and the lawyers.

## MR. BARNEY'S CAREER.

**Known as a Shrewd Real Estate Dealer and as a Banker.**

Charles Tracy Barney was the son of A. H. Barney, who was once the president of the United States Express Company and a prosperous merchant and business man in Cleveland. The son was born in that city on January 27, 1850. His father had him educated in private schools, after which he went to Williams College, from which he was graduated in 1872. He then came to this city and through the influence of his father engaged in the banking business. Two years later he married Miss Lilly Whitney, sister of the late William C. Whitney.

This association with the Whitney family led to further business opportunities, particularly to real estate development and speculation, and in a few years Mr. Barney became known as one of the most successful and expert real estate operators in New York. This business brought him into constant business relations with large financial interests and he soon associated the business of banking with that of real estate speculation. Although he had become prominent as a banker, it was as a real estate man that he was best known.

Before the Knickerbocker Trust Company crash came Mr. Barney was a director in no less than thirty-eight business enterprises largely financial in character. Some of them were land development companies purely and others were mortgage holding companies, trust companies and one or two were mining companies. He was president of these: Knickerbocker Trust Company, Knickerbocker Safe Deposit Company and New York Loan and Improvement Company. He was vice-president of these: Century Realty Company, New York Mortgage and Security Company and Title Insurance Company. In all the other concerns he was simply a director. He resigned eight months ago as a director of the Hudson Mortgage Company because he said he could not find time to attend the meetings of the directorate. Mr. Barney was also president of the New Theatre, a corporation

MR. BARNEY'S BIGGEST DEALS.

Mr. Barney first attracted attention as a real estate operator on a large scale by his deals on the West Side of New York. Then he went into trading on a larger scale in Washington Heights, and it was there that he made the greatest part of his fortune, which was estimated last summer to be from $8,000,000 to $9,000,000. In 1890 he formed the New York Loan and Improvement Company, which still has a corporate existence but has practically gone out of business. Extensive tracts of land were purchased in the Washington Heights neighborhood and sold to small speculators and builders. Mr. Barney retained about one-fourth of his individual holdings. Of late years he had made building loans to builders and the purchasers of pieces of this property. Some of the builders, it is said, have been unable to secure permanent loans on their holdings, which has led to some of the complications with which Mr. Barney was beset.

While times were good and money plenty Mr. Barney made large profits out of his building loans. At the time of his death it is said he had about ninety parcels of real estate, which remained on his hands from his purchases in the Washington Heights neighborhood.

IN NEW JERSEY AND CUBA.

Mr. Barney had recently gone into real estate development in Nutley, N. J., on a large scale, an enterprise in which his confidential secretary, James H. Hay, was interested and in whose name many of Mr. Barney's properties were registered. Through the Knickerbocker Trust Company he was also promoting land in Cuba. One of these ventures was the Santa Cecilia Sugar Company, which owned a sugar plantation of 8,666 acres two miles from Guantanamo. Another Cuban concern was the Cuba Hardwood Company, owning timber tracts of 46,000 acres in Santiago province. A third Cuban enterprise was the Northeastern Cuba Railroad, which was to tap the sugar and hardwood interests in which he was interested.

Another large outside enterprise which Mr. Barney was promoting and in which he had involved the Knickerbocker Trust Company to a large extent was the McCall's Ferry Dam Company of Pennsylvania. It is a $10,000,000 corporation organized to build a dam across the Susquehanna River and to furnish electric power to Baltimore and other cities. Philadelphia interests were associated with him in this enterprise. The securities of the company are not marketable at present, but the enterprise is said to be of good prospects.

A DEAL THAT FAILED.

One of Mr. Barney's real estate speculations which did not succeed had to do with the proposed new Brunswick Hotel at Fifth avenue, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, the site of the old Brunswick Hotel. Several years ago Mr. Barney promoted the Brunswick Construction Company to build a twenty story hotel at a cost of $4,750,000. There was to be a bond issue of $7,500,000, to be guaranteed by the Brunswick Hotel Company, capitalized at $3,000,000, and there was to be a chain of Brunswick hotels throughout the country. Twelve and one-half lots were sold to the construction company for $2,750,000. Gustave Baumann of the Holland House was to be president of the hotel company. After the plans were drawn Mr. Baumann was displeased with them and declined to have anything to do with the enterprise. It was also said that the entire common and preferred stock of the hotel company was subscribed for by a man who only a year before had become bankrupt.

The hotel scheme was halted at once and the property lay idle until the Brunswick Sites Company took it up and erected the present ten story office building there. The Brunswick Sites Company undertook to collect $500,000 worth of subscriptions for the hotel company's stock and this led to a suit brought through the Knickerbocker Trust Company's registrar. The suit was resisted and an investigation committee was appointed to look into Mr. Barney's connection with the entire hotel fiasco.

HIS WORK FOR THE KNICKERBOCKER.

Mr. Barney had been vice-president of the Knickerbocker Trust Company for several years when he became president in 1896 at the death of the president, the late Robert Maclay. He was energetic and at once the Knickerbocker began to feel the results of his administration. In ten years he increased the deposits from $10,000,000 to $64,000,000. He increased the interest, commission and all profits from $535,000 a year to $2,340,000. He increased the surplus and undivided profits from $851,000 to $5,504,000 last year. In 1897 $60,000 in dividends was paid. Last year the sum was $6,000,000 in round numbers. When he became president the stock of the Knickerbocker was selling for $250 a share. Just before it suspended the price was quoted at $1,200 a share.

Several years ago Mr. Barney became associated with Charles W. Morse in the American Ice Company and he also became a director in the Morse banks, the National of North America and the New Amsterdam. This association, with the fact that Mr. Barney had overextended his many enterprises, led to the downfall of the Knickerbocker Trust Company. The stock of the American Ice Company, which sold at par last January, dropped to about $10 a share in the recent panic. As soon as the Morse banks went down attention was centred on the Knickerbocker.

One of the directors of the Knickerbocker had spent the summer in Europe and had heard that Mr. Barney was too heavily interested with Morse. He taxed Mr. Barney with the matter and the latter admitted that he had a loan of more than $300,000 from the National of North America and one of $80,000 from the New Amsterdam. A demand was made that Mr. Barney should take up these loans. He said that he was not in a position financially to do so. This revelation caused alarm among the directors and also became known to the officers of the National Bank of Commerce, which cleared for the Knickerbocker, and that bank announced that it would no longer clear for the Knickerbocker. This led to a demand upon Mr. Barney by the directors that he resign as president of the Knickerbocker, which he did on October 21. A. Foster Higgins was chosen as his successor. The next day the Knickerbocker closed its doors, after paying out $8,000,000 to depositors.

STILL WORTH $2,250,000.

Mr. Barney continued to visit his down town office, 71 Broadway, where he was a special partner of the firm of Rogers & Gould. He devoted most of his time to trying to learn his exact financial condition and had accountants put on his books. It was said yesterday by his counsel that the result of the examination showed that he was still worth about $2,250,000, but that these assets were mostly of the slow kind. When the Knickerbocker failed Mr. Barney owed it between $400,000 and $500,000. He at once mortgaged his house to meet these loans and those in the Morse banks.

Rogers & Gould, the brokerage firm in which Mr. Barney was a special parnter, made loans aggregating, it is said, $700,000 or $800,000 from the Knickerbocker. These loans are all secured by Stock Exchange collateral. Of the $16,000,000 of loans on underwritings made by the Knickerbocker only about $1,500,000, it is said, were to companies in which Mr. Barney was personally interested.

Mr. Barney was the largest stockholder in the Knickerbocker Trust Company and unless the company is rehabilitated his estate will probably be the heaviest loser. It has been estimated that his losses in the Knickerbocker alone, if the company does not resume, will reach $2,000,000. He was also a large stockholder in the Trust Company of America. A man who knew the contents of Mr. Barney's will, drawn only a little more than a year ago, said that he estimated his wealth at that time at $8,000,000.

Mr. Barney headed the movement of the Park avenue residents in 1902 to try to compel the Rapid Transit Commissioners to change the modified plans of the subway tunnel under Park avenue from Thirty-fourth to Forty-second street. To make the curve at Forty-second street the Rapid Transit Commission moved the tunnel eastward about five feet. Nothing was known publicly about the matter.

The blasting of the tunnel shook up the houses on the east side of Park avenue and made some of them untenantable. A large number of householders asked heavy damages and injunction proceedings were begun to stop further construction of the tunnel. The matter went to the Appellate Division, which decided that the interests of all the people were paramount to those of the property owners along the route and that, although they were within their rights in seeking to enjoin the construction of a tunnel under their properties, they would have to get redress by making the city pay damages. This was done. Mr. Barney recovered a large sum. His was the only one of the awards which was not cut down by the courts.

Socially Mr. and Mrs. Barney had become very prominent in recent years. Mr. Barney was one of the leading movers in the New Theatre, a theatre which was practically to be endowed so as to be independent of daily receipts. It was to take the place of a so-called national theatre and its productions were to be undertaken solely for the purpose of art rather than of money. Mr. Barney became president of the concern, to which he was one of the largest subscribers. A plot of ground was purchased on Central Park West, just above Columbus Circle, plans were drawn and approved and construction work was started. This was given up recently, it was said, because of a decided change in the plans of the building. It was declared yesterday that Mr. Barney's difficulties had not embarrassed the enterprise and that the delay in finishing the theatre was due solely to the need of changing the plans.

A MEMBER OF MANY CLUBS.

Mr. Barney was a member of the University, Union, Metropolitan, Grolier, Century, Brook, City, Meadow Brook Hunt, Players, Lawyers, New York Yacht, Shinnecock Golf, Whist, Downtown, Riding and Westminster Kennel clubs and the St. Nicholas and Dunlap societies. He was also a director or member of various public institutions, among which were the Metropolitan Museum of Art, American Fine Arts and the American Museum of Natural History.

Mr. Barney entertained extensively, especially after he moved into his fine house at the corner of Park avenue and Thirty-eighth street four years ago. The house was one of the most palatial in the city. Stanford White, who was a friend of Mr. Barney, took charge of the furnishings. He supplied old Italian furniture and tapestries and brought bodily from Italy the ballroom taken from an old Italian palace. It was built into the Barney house and was the scene of many lavish entertainments. One of these balls was known as a sixteenth century fête, to which the guests came in old and brilliant costumes. There was great public curiosity about the ball, but Mr. Barney guarded the details from print. That was last winter. Later it was proposed to have his guests pose in a series of tableaux for a public charity at the Waldorf-Astoria. Mr. Barney did not like this feature and had the public entertainment given up. He gave a sum, said to be $10,000, to the charity concerned on the promise that the tableaux should not be presented.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney had four children. The two sons, Ashbel H. and James W., have been associated with their father in some of his business enterprises. One daughter married Courtlandt Dixon Barnes and the other Archibald Stevens Alexander. Mrs. Barney had returned recently from Europe, where she had spent some time with Mrs. Stanford White.

HIS WORK FOR THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn of Columbia University, head of the American Museum of Natural History, said last night that while the members of the executive board of the New York Zoological Society, of which Mr. Barney had been chairman for three years, had taken no formal action, several of them met informally last night and decided that some recognition should be made for the generous contributions of time and money given by Mr. Barney to the Zoological Park

"Mr. Barney had had much to do with the development of the buildings and the extension of the park generally," said Prof. Osborn. "He had kept one of the bird houses filled constantly and his name is associated with several of the larger animals. Last year he presented to the society the finest pair of elephant tusks known to add to the new collection of heads and horns. His colleagues in the city are deeply grieved; and believe that the many generous acts he has done for the city should receive recognition at this time."

## SARANAC HOTEL SOLD.

**Fetches $919,000 at Auction—Once Charles T. Barney's.**

The Hotel Saranac, formerly the Rossmore, was sold at public auction yesterday by the New Amsterdam National Bank for $919,000. The buyer, William Simpson, a retired grocer, signed the terms of sale as "an agent representing a party known to the seller." This gave rise to a rumor that the bank had bought the property in to protect its own interests. Frank W. Kingman, president of the New Amsterdam National Bank, would not discuss that rumor.

The bidding was started by William Rosenzweig at $600,000. Several other real estate operators and a representative of the Coe estate, which owns the Metropole, adjoining the Saranac, then took a hand, and some spirited competition ensued, in the course of which about sixty bids were made.

The terms made by the directors of the bank allow 70 per cent. of the purchase price over the present mortgage of $400,000 to remain on bond and mortgage for one year at 6 per cent.

The Hotel Saranac is an old seven story structure occupying the centre of the block bounded by Broadway, Seventh avenue, Forty-first and Forty-second streets. It fronts 92 feet on Broadway, 89 feet on Seventh avenue and its north and south lines are 99 feet and 124 feet respectively.

In 1901 the property was bought by Charles T. Barney for $700,000, title being taken in the name of John O. Baker, who acted as a dummy for Mr. Barney in many of the latter's real estate operations. In 1904 the hotel was transferred to the New Amsterdam National Bank, which at that time was anxious to obtain a site for a new home. Charles T. Barney and Charles W. Morse were directors in the bank at that time.

## JOHN R. WALSH WEEPS IN COURT.

**Buries Face in Handkerchief as Attorney Recounts His Early Struggles.**

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—John R. Walsh broke down and wept in court this afternoon while Attorney E. T. Ritsher, making the defence's opening statement, was describing the struggles of Walsh and of Walsh's father in Chicago's early days.

When Ritsher told how the elder Walsh died when John R. was only 11 years old, the banker buried his face in his handkerchief. Ritsher described how Walsh, left an orphan, studied at night and became a newsboy to support himself.

"John R. Walsh never made a dishonest dollar!" cried the attorney. "His business life was assassinated the day his banks were closed. Until then the Chicago National Bank was one of the financial bulwarks of Chicago and was known everywhere as a bank that never failed to have ample funds.

"Walsh was ambitious to do things; he did not wish to be a pawnbroker and lend his bank's money at interest, but thought a bank should try to create new industries, build new towns."

A serious blow to Walsh's defence was struck when Judge Anderson, on the demand of the prosecution, called a halt on Attorney Ritsher's assertion that Walsh in lending more than 10 per cent. of his bank's capital to one creditor had done no more than other national bankers generally did.

Ritsher asserted that violation of the law forbidding this practice had been general. In these days of huge deposits and enormous business enterprises, he declared it was impossible for a banker to handle his business rightly and obey that law. The fact that Walsh followed what Ritsher declared was a general custom was asserted to absolve him of criminal intent in violating the law.

Thomas J. Jackson, former cashier of the Chicago National Bank, was called as the first witness for the prosecution just before court adjourned until to-morrow.

## ATTACK ON GOV. POST.

**He's Coming Home From Porto Rico to Defend His Record.**

*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Nov. 14.—Gov. Post sailed to-day on the steamship Philadelphia for New York. It appears that charges have been made against him for the ostensible purpose of defeating his confirmation by the United States Senate.

His enemies are making capital out of a rebuke he administered to the school inspectors of the island, in which he disparagingly compared them with the missionaries here. This inferential aspersion of the latter has offended the church people, who are said to be participating in the fight against him.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has asked for details of the affair. What his interest in the matter can be is not understood.

## VREELAND BEFORE GRAND JURY

**Progress of the Inquiry Into "Paper Railroad" Purchase.**

Herbert H. Vreeland, who was president of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, was a witness yesterday before the Grand Jury in the investigation of the purchase of the franchise of the Wall and Cortlandt Street Ferries Railway from Anthony N. Brady for $965,000 by the Metropolitan Securities Company. Mr. Vreeland was before the Grand Jury for about an hour. He was examined by Mr. Jerome, who is said to have been satisfied with the progress he made in getting at the particulars of the purchase of the so-called paper railroad.

**Ambassador Bryce's Auto Wrecked.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The large touring car of the Right Hon. James Bryce, the British Ambassador, became unmanageable this afternoon while being tested in the suburbs near the Naval Observatory, went over a thirty foot cliff and was smashed to pieces. It had been undergoing repairs, and Mr. Bryce's chauffeur and an expert from the repair shop were trying it out when something went wrong. The expert jumped, but the chauffeur stuck to his machine and was found to be badly bruised when taken from the wreck.

**Ex-Gov. Odell Much Better.**

NEWBURGH, Nov. 14.—A statement from Dr. Charles Gleason, ex-Gov. B. B. Odell's physician, to-night is that he finds his patient much improved and expects that he will be able to get about in four or five weeks, barring unforeseen complications. Dr. Gleason said that every condition points to a speedy recovery.

**Blitz Freed on Larceny Charge.**

Henry Blitz, a banker of 7 Pine street, who was arrested on October 23 on the charge of stealing $10,000 from Oscar Ullmann, a former clerk, was honorably discharged in the Essex Market court yesterday when his case came up before Magistrate Finn. Ullmann's lawyer said he could not sustain the charge.

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Whiskey
Stands as the symbol of Purity in Whiskey

Tobey Handmade Furniture
*is submitted as the most elegant furniture made in America today. It is made in several woods—chiefly solid St. Jago mahogany—and in different finishes. We offer an harmonious accompaniment of decorative materials and objects, and a decorative service that has won high recognition.*
The Tobey Furniture Company
11 W. 32nd Street

## WAR ABSURD, SAYS DR. KNOX,

**As Any One May Know Who Understands the Japanese Temperament.**

Dr. George W Knox, formerly professor in the Imperial University of Japan and now a professor at the Union Theological Seminary, asserted last night in a lecture before the People's Institute that the thought of war with Japan was utterly ridiculous to any one who thoroughly understood the situation.

"To be able to answer intelligently the question 'Is war with Japan imminent?' it is necessary to understand the Japanese temperament," said Prof. Knox. "In Corea the Japanese concluded that war was necessary for their existence.

"Japanese bonds sell at 79 and 80. Japanese credit is low and any attempt to borrow would spell ruin. The cool headed, clear sighted, self-controlled statesmen who rule Japan irrespective of the mob and the newspapers will not fight unless something threatens the national existence or honor

"It seems to me that now is the time for the United States and Japan to set the example and form a treaty for arbitration for all possible disputes before a fixed tribunal."

Somebody asked if white men could make a living in America if the Japanese were not excluded, but Prof. Knox dodged the question by refusing to discuss industrial problems.

To the question "Do you approve of sending the fleet into the Pacific?" Dr. Knox replied:

"No. If it is meant as a demonstration it was unnecessary. I do not know if Mr. Roosevelt knew this. The reason why I disapprove is because of the light in which it must appear both to Europeans and the Japanese."

## WELCOME MRS. SAGE'S GIFT.

**Emma Willard Association Hears, What Will Be Done With It.**

The Rev. Charles T. Aked, D. D., was not well enough to go out yesterday afternoon, and the Rev. Henry MacCracken, LL.D. had to attend a borough meeting in The Bronx. Furthermore, Mrs. Russell Sage thought the journey from East Hampton was rather a long one. Consequently none of the three was able to be present at the seventeenth annual luncheon of the Emma Willard Association, which was held yesterday at the Hotel Manhattan.

The occasion was nevertheless by no means a gloomy one, because in addition to the menu there was Mrs. Sage's million dollar gift to the Emma Willard School to be rejoiced over and discussed.

William T. Gurley, president of the board of trustees of the school, gladdened the hearts of its alumnæ by telling all about the beautiful building site of thirty acres, two miles from the centre of Troy, which has been purchased.

This gift to her alma mater had, he added, afforded Mrs. Sage more pleasure than any of her other benefactions, and the trustees had made up their minds that it should be expended in the wisest possible manner.

"It won't all go for the buildings," he said. "Some of it will be put into an endowment fund."

Miss Abby Leach, professor of Greek at Vassar College, made a brief address on educational ideals, and somebody sang Mrs. Willard's "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep."

CUTICURA CURES BLOOD POISONING

Hand Cut With Lead Pipe—Arm Became Painful and Swollen—Sufferer Was in Despair, for Amputation Seemed Last Resort.

CURED IN A MONTH BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"A few years ago, while at work, I cut my hand with a piece of lead pipe and, as it was but a mere scratch, did not give it any attention. A few days after my arm began to pain me and became terribly swollen. I went to see a physician, who told me it was a case of blood poison, and if there were no signs of the inflammation leaving I should have to have my arm amputated. He treated me for a month or so, but did not help me. Another doctor told me it was inflammatory rheumatism, but his medicine seemed to do no good. I gave up all hope and was discouraged. At last a friend told me to try a good blood medicine. I used Cuticura Resolvent Pills for three weeks, when, to my surprise, the place where I had cut my hand began to fester and then broke out in a large sore. The swelling went down, and I applied the Cuticura Ointment and inside of a month my arm was entirely cured, and I owe my recovery to the Cuticura Remedies. I can never praise them enough, and I recommend them to all my friends. Ben. Jenkins, 148 Washburne Ave., Chicago, Ill., Dec. 23, 1906."

SKIN-TORTURED

Babies and Tired Mothers Find Comfort in Cuticura.

Sleep for skin-tortured babies and rest for tired mothers is found in a hot bath with Cuticura Soap and a gentle anointing with Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure. This treatment affords instant relief in the most distressing forms of itching, burning, scaly, and crusted humors, eczemas, rashes, inflammations, irritations, and chafings, of infancy and childhood, permits rest and sleep and points to a speedy cure when all else fails.

Cuticura Soap (25c.), Cuticura Ointment (50c.), and Cuticura Resolvent (50c.), (in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills 25c. per vial of 60). Sold throughout the world. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, Mass.

Mailed Free, Cuticura Book on Skin Diseases.

SALES BY AUCTION.

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343-345 Fourth Avenue, S. E. Cor. 25th St.
Daniel R. Kennedy, Auctioneer.
TO-DAY AT 10 A. M.,
Consolidated Sale No. 35 by auction of
The Provident Loan Society of New York.
Embracing dates of July 1st, 1905, to July 31, 1905, both inclusive.
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146 Eldridge Street.
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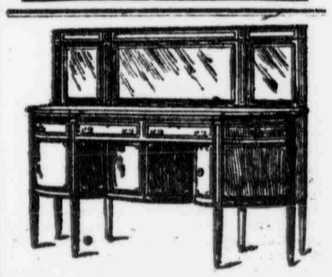
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## MARRIED.

BUTLER DUNCAN—KERNOCHAN.—On Thursday, November 14, at Grace Church Chantry, by the Rev. W. R. Huntington, D. D., rector of Grace Church, Eloise Stevenson Kernochan, daughter of the late V. K. Stevenson, Esq., to Alexander Butler Duncan.

## DIED.

ALLEN.—At Fort Bayard, New Mexico, Friday, November 8, 1907, at 6:10 A. M., George Wallbridge Allen, age 35 years, son of Gen. Charles J. Allen, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Allen.

BARNEY.—At his residence, 101 East 38th st., New York city, on Thursday, November 14, 1907, Charles Tracy Barney, in the 58th year of his age.
Funeral private.

CLARK.—November 12, 1907, Margaret L., widow of the late William E. Clark.
Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Joseph R. Guernsey, 125 East 57th st., Friday, November 15, at 11 o'clock.

GRIFFITH.—On November 13, 1907, at Hotel Walton, 70th st. and Columbus av., Margaret, widow of Thomas W. Griffith, in her 71st year.
Funeral private.

McNULTY.—On Wednesday, November 13, at her residence, 135 12th st., Long Island City, Jennie McNulty, wife of William T. McNulty, passed peacefully away after a short illness.
Funeral from St. Mary's Church Saturday morning, November 16, at 10 o'clock. Interment in Calvary Cemetery.

ROBINS.—On Wednesday, November 13, at her residence, 980 Madison av., Emma Davis, widow of Thomas Robins and daughter of the late Samuel Davis.
Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Holy Communion, 20th st. and 6th av., on Friday, November 15, at 2:30 P. M. Philadelphia papers please copy.

SHIEBLER.—On Wednesday, November 13, William F. Shiebler, husband of Lily Bates Shiebler, in his 66th year.
Funeral services at his late residence, 753 Greene av., Brooklyn, Friday, 8 P. M. Interment Saturday morning.

In Memoriam.

TRUMPER.—In loving remembrance of a kind and loving husband and father, Henry C. Trumper, who departed this life November 15, 1906.
Gone but not forgotten.

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