

there is any likelihood of the condition being lifted. It is a foregone conclusion, however, that the trustees have no such power and that the consultation will be a mere formality.

Some of the letters from the college presidents were illuminating. President Eliot of Harvard wrote: "I think it imprudent for any existing body of college trustees to attempt to foresee the conditions of any American college and of American society in general fifty years hence. A sweeping condemnation of all sports therefore seems to me unwarranted."

President Schurman of Cornell says: "I am convinced that our colleges and universities should be centres of unrestricted freedom."

President Judson of Chicago University: "It seems to me that a board of trustees could hardly bind their successors on a matter of this kind."

The president of Leland Stanford, Jr. University holds the same view and expresses it in about the same way. President Butler of Columbia was non-committal. "Nobody has offered to give us any money on the condition named," he said, "and I cannot cross that particular bridge until I come to it."

President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton writes as follows: "I have many things argued with myself about the peculiar question which Swarthmore has now to decide and have never come to any satisfactory conclusion. It is a most puzzling and singular question."

Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the University of California put the matter thus: "I regard it as particularly unworthy that a number of trustees should allow themselves to be purchased and paid for in a matter which involves an attempt to bind an institution of learning for all time."

President Faunce of Brown holds the view that if the gift should be accepted any conditions might be imposed thereafter by any person who had a little money to leave to a college.

President Tucker of Dartmouth says: "The most valuable endowment of any college is freedom."

In answer to the second question President Schurman of Cornell says that it might be worth while for some American college to accept a gift of \$1,000,000 even at the cost of the conditions imposed. He says that there is a field for a college not having intercollegiate sports, and that in the interests of higher education the experiment should be tried.

NEGRO RURAL SCHOOL FUND.

Association Formed to Administer the Anna T. James \$1,000,000 Trust.

ALBANY, Dec. 2.—To administer the \$1,000,000 trust created by Anna T. James to benefit the education of Negroes, a Board of Trustees has been organized.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—When the hearing of the Druce perjury case was resumed before Mr. Plowden in the Marylebone Police Court to-day, Robert Caldwell was placed on the witness stand again.

He denied that a tombstone in the cemetery at Londonderry, dedicated to "Caroline, daughter of Robert and Matilda Caldwell, who died June 18, 1867, aged 7 months," was a monument to his child, though his daughter Caroline died at that age.

He denied that a birth certificate of a female child born "Nov. 20, 1866, father Robert Caldwell, mother Matilda Caldwell, formerly Joyce," was the certificate of his child's birth. He suggested that his brother not only assumed his name, Robert, but also that his wife assumed a name corresponding to that of witness's wife. He declared that he was unable to fix the date of his child Caroline's death.

A photographer named Naylor testified that he photographed T. C. Druce four times in 1861 and 1862. Sometimes his face was hairless and sometimes he had whiskers and a mustache. Witness saw Druce in London in 1865. He lived in the neighborhood of the Duke's London home. He often saw the Duke's carriage stop outside the Baker Street Bazaar during the years 1861 and 1862.

A draper named Phillips, whose shop is on Baker street, knew Druce by sight and heard that he died in December, 1864, but was not surprised to see him on the street in 1865, as it was the general knowledge in Baker street that the Druce funeral was false.

QUARANTINE WORRIES CUBA.

Island Authorities Warn Yellow Fever Precautions in U. S. Ports Stopped.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. HAVANA, Dec. 2.—There is much surprise here over the continuation of the American quarantine against Cuba to prevent the introduction of yellow fever. It was originally ordered that the quarantine be raised on November 30, and its discontinuance has not been postponed beyond that date in years.

The yellow fever has practically disappeared in Cuba, and the Cuban Government and doctors say there is no reason for the continuance of the quarantine. Steamship agents and others, particularly those with business interests in the southern American States, are seeking to influence the authorities at Washington to have the restrictions removed.

CARL HAU'S LIFE SPARED.

Grand Duke of Baden Respects Man Who Killed His Mother-in-Law.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. KARLSRUHE, Dec. 2.—The Grand Duke of Baden has commuted to penal servitude for life the death sentence passed on July 23 upon Carl Hau, the Washington professor of international law, for the murder of Mrs. Molitor, his mother-in-law, at Baden on November 6 of last year.

He will serve his sentence at Bruchsal.

PORTUGAL'S INDEPENDENCE DAY.

237th Anniversary of Separation From Spain Peacefully Observed.

FOREIGN BUSINESS.

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RAID ON CHINESE PIRATES.

British Flotilla to Stop Outrages Near Hongkong Despite Native Pride.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. HONGKONG, Dec. 2.—Three British torpedo boats and four destroyers, fully equipped, will leave this port tomorrow morning for the West River, on an expedition for the suppression of piracy.

The resentment among the Chinese is intense. Recently Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur Moore, commander-in-chief of the British China station, visited the Viceroy and demanded indemnity for damage done to British commerce by the pirates.

The Admiral found that the Viceroy was in sympathy with the Chinese in resenting foreign interference with matters that were the concern of the Chinese Government and declined to consider the matter of British aid in suppressing the marauders.

The Admiral gave him until the end of the month (November) to reconsider his decision. The flotilla that is to sail to-morrow will protect the British commerce in the vicinity of Chinese sensibilities. An excited mass meeting was held in Canton the other day at which resolutions were passed demanding that the Chinese Government assert its sovereign rights.

THE LOUISIANA STARTS.

First of Evans's Battleships to Start From This Port for the Pacific Cruise.

The battleship Louisiana, first of the fleet of sixteen battleships which Rear Admiral Evans is to take around to the Pacific to sail from the Brooklyn navy yard, left yesterday morning for the Hampton Roads rendezvous at 7 o'clock.

The Louisiana is a sister ship of the Connecticut, which will be the flagship of the fleet, and is to have second place in the column. She sailed as far as Sandy Hook in charge of the veteran navy yard pilot Capt. Bell, who brought the battleship Minnesota up to the yard after leaving the Louisiana at the bar.

The Louisiana got an enthusiastic send-off. Shore lazees had expired the night before and farewells had also been said on Sunday. Relatives and friends of the crew were made welcome on Sunday and many tearful good-bys were said on board. When the Louisiana began to move the jacks on the other ships went up cheers. All down the harbor the ship was saluted by passing vessels. Passengers on ferryboats, particularly the Louisiana, were particularly hearty in their cheering.

The Louisiana carried full coal bunkers and her magazines were crowded with ammunition. Every warship sails on a long cruise with a full supply of ammunition and the Louisiana is no exception. The other vessels of the fleet would be simply following the established order of things by having every magazine filled. The Louisiana is to be ready to go to sea for several days. She had been dry-docked and all necessary repairs made. She went away in absolutely shipshape order.

Capt. Richard Wainwright, who fought the famous light Gloucester at Santiago, is in command. She carries a complement of 800 men.

The next ship to leave will be the Connecticut, Admiral Evans's flagship, which will sail on Wednesday. She will be followed quickly by the Rhode Island, Alabama, Virginia, Vermont, Ohio and Minnesota.

DESTROYER FLOTILLA AT SEA.

First Hundred Miles of Voyage to the Pacific Without Incident.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 2.—According to a wireless despatch received to-night the flotilla of torpedo boat destroyers which passed out of Cape Henry at 11:30 o'clock to-day, on its way to the Pacific, steamed the first 100 miles without incident.

The destroyers went to sea in the following formation, which is expected will be maintained until San Francisco has been reached: Whipple, flagship, Lieutenant-Commander Cone, commanding the division; Truxtun, Lawrence, Hull, Hopkins and Stewart.

JAPANESE IN CANADA.

More Than 2,000 Arrivals Bound for the United States.

OTTAWA, Dec. 2.—A Vancouver despatch says: "Commissioner King's public inquiry is over. The agreements between the Canadian Nippon Company and the Wellington Coal Company and the Canadian Pacific Railroad shows that the immigration company has agreed to procure 500 Japanese for the colliery company and 500 for the railroad for the Canadian Pacific. Negotiations with the colliery company fell through. W. W. Booth, secretary and treasurer of the Canadian Nippon Company, said that Japanese Consul Merikawa at Vancouver was not connected with the company in any shape or form.

The commissioner has a table showing that 2,007 Japanese presented themselves at Vancouver for clearance to the States during the year, and 1,962 Japanese presented themselves at Victoria, while 220 were held for deportation and 3,819 admitted."

Nine Years for Woman Ticket Agent's Assault.

Daniel Murphy, 24 years old, who was formerly a conductor for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, was sentenced yesterday to nine years imprisonment in Sing Sing by Judge Fawcett in the County Court, Brooklyn, for his assault on Miss Maria McArdle, a ticket agent at the Ninth street station of the Fifth Avenue elevated railroad on the night of October 11. He had planned to rob the ticket agent, but started in by striking the young woman on the back of the head with some blunt instrument. Her screams brought a policeman to the spot.

Letters to Young Girls Laid to Him.

Fred L. Stockford, an athletic man of 49, was held by United States Commissioner Shields yesterday for examination on the charge of sending offensive letters by mail to young girls. He is married and denied the charge. His wife appeared with him in court.

LINER ON NOVA SCOTIA REEFS

600 PASSENGERS ON THE MOUNT TEMPLE IN PANIC BUT SAVED.

Vessel 50 Miles Off Her Course in Blinding Snowstorm Suddenly Crashed Upon Ironbound Island—May Be a Total Loss—Help Delayed for Many Hours.

LUNenburg, N. S., Dec. 2.—Before daylight this morning, the 9,000 ton steamship Mount Temple of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Antwerp and St. John, N. B., service crashed upon the ledges that surround Ironbound Island, fifteen miles south of this place.

On board the vessel were 633 passengers, nearly all of whom were immigrants, and there was a wild panic among them when the steamer hit the rocks. Later all were transferred to the shore in safety and steamers have been sent to take them to neighboring towns. The Mount Temple will undoubtedly prove a total loss. The steamship left Antwerp on November 20 and had a rough voyage all the way across the Atlantic. Last night she ran into a thick snowstorm which prevailed until after daybreak to-day and it was next to an impossibility for the ship's officers to see ahead. The Mount Temple evidently had gone off her course, as Ironbound Island is about thirty miles further west than she should have been.

Suddenly, in the darkness, the roar of breakers was heard dead ahead by the lookout, and although the engines were quickly reversed, the dead weight of the ship carried her into the ledges. In a second she was pounding heavily and finally was driven into a narrow cleft in the rocks with seas breaking half over her.

The immigrants poured out on deck, running this way and that, being the ship's officers to save them. Many of the women, some with children in their arms, fell on their knees and prayed for help. The officers and crew did their best to quiet the terror-stricken people, and gradually when it was seen that the vessel was not sinking the crowd became calmer.

Signal guns and rockets were fired incessantly from the Mount Temple and distress signals were hoisted in the rigging, but no one on shore discovered the ship's plight for several hours. After a further delay on account of the inaccessibility of the place word reached here of the wreck and soon a number of tugs and other steam craft were on their way to Ironbound Island.

The towns of Bridgewater and Le Have were notified to send assistance and soon several craft from these places had started also. The Canadian Government officials at Halifax were informed and the Government service steamer Lady Laurier, with a supply of food and clothing on board, was despatched to the scene.

The Mount Temple is commanded by Capt. Boothby. She went ashore on the northeast side of Ironbound Island. The exact number of her passengers is 630 and there are 100 men in the crew. The steamer has a full cargo of freight and it is feared it will be a total loss. Not one life was lost.

The Mount Temple was under full steam and speed when without warning she struck land. Capt. Boothby knew that he was in extreme danger and he had ordered the ship's course to be changed. The ship was turned, but in a minute she struck. Water at once began rising in the hold and soon it rose to the level of the deck.

In the darkness of the early morning and the obscurity of the snowstorm a fearful panic prevailed among the passengers. The officers assured them that there was no danger, replying to their appeals to be saved that nothing could be done until daylight. The crew fired rockets as signals of distress, hoping to have succor at hand by daybreak.

When day came it was seen that the boats would be of little use while the tempestuous sea continued. The difficulty of landing under the steep cliffs of Ironbound Island was only too evident. The captain decided, however, to land a cable and run a basket suspended from it from the ship to the top of the cliff. A crew volunteered to take the cable to the shore. They were hours in doing it, but at last they succeeded, and by 10 o'clock it was made fast.

A basket was at once put in operation hanging from the cable and hauled through the air by men with ropes ashore and on board. The women and children were landed by this means. After a time it was found possible to use the boats and the men were sent ashore in them, a much more perilous way than the basket. It took seven hours to land everybody.

All day the rescued people had either to stay on the island or stick by the steamer. In the evening 150 of them were taken off Ironbound and embarked on board a river steamer for Bridgewater. The others had to remain on the island. To-night they are finding shelter on fishing schooners and in boats. Food has been landed from the Mount Temple and no great suffering will be endured.

To-morrow morning all will be taken off the island and sent to Bridgewater, eighteen miles up the Lahave River, and during the day they will be brought to Halifax.

Captain Boothby and his crew are still on board the stranded ship. A wrecking plant is being sent from Halifax to-night in the hope of being able to save the steamer or cargo.

From some of the passengers landed at Bridgewater it was learned that when the steamship struck the rocks before daybreak she swung around broadside to the island, so that the waves broke right on deck and for a time many of the people were waist deep in the freezing water. As quickly as the ship's officers could reassure the immigrants life belts were passed around. Many of the passengers are exhausted from their experience. The steamer people of Bridgewater are doing everything in their power to alleviate their distress.

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ASHOKAN DAM BIDS.

Engineer Stearns Relies on the Estimates of Engineer Smith.

Frederic F. Stearns, one of the three consulting engineers of the Board of Water Supply, who reported unfavorably on the Peirce bid for the construction of the Ashokan dam, was the principal witness yesterday when the Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply resumed their investigation into the circumstances which led the board to throw out the Peirce bid. Mr. Stearns admitted that he had no personal knowledge of the details of the work to be done at Ashokan, and had practically relied on the estimates made by J. Walter Smith, the board's chief engineer.

The members of the Board of Water Supply have asked for a number of witnesses called on their side of the controversy.

Big Fire in Houston, Texas.

Houston, Tex., Dec. 2.—A fire in the Theatre building last night destroyed property valued at \$750,000. The fire spread until seven stores were destroyed and the United States Court Building, in which all records were lost.

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JENKINS TRUST CO. REPORT

RECEIVER SAYS \$1,265,000 IS NEEDED TO RESUME.

Among the Papers Are Alleged Forged Note for \$48,000 Signed With Hugo Hirsch's Name—Available Assets Fixed at \$838,000—Directors Owe \$650,000.

John Mulhall, receiver for the Jenkins Trust Company, added his report yesterday to the series that have been made by the Attorney-General's receivers of Brooklyn banks in the last few days. Mr. Mulhall's report is not more hopeful to the Jenkins depositors than did the other receivers to the depositors of the institutions over which they have charge.

The most interesting item in the Mulhall report is a loan of \$45,000 standing on the trust company's books in the name of Hugo Hirsch, one of the directors and counsel for the board in the present emergency. The receiver says that, as he understands it, Mr. Hirsch avers that both the signature and indorsement on this note are forged. The collateral to the note is 400 shares of Interborough-Metropolitan stock, the present market value of which is about \$9,500.

Mr. Hirsch said last night that he couldn't imagine where the receiver had got his idea of a forgery. He said that his name was not forged to the note either as signature or indorser. As a matter of fact he was only a third indorser to the note, which was drawn originally by John S. Jenkins, Jr. Mr. Hirsch added that the note was amply secured by the assets of the trust company.

Mr. Hirsch and several others of the directors of the Jenkins Trust Company were witnesses before the new Grand Jury in Brooklyn yesterday, and it is understood that this alleged forgery was one of the things that were taken up. Three members of the Jenkins family have already been indicted for transactions in this company, but it was supposed when these indictments were returned that the irregularities in the company had been exhausted.

Receiver Mulhall figures that at the very least \$1,265,000 will be needed if the company expects to resume. Of this \$400,000 will be needed to pay indebtedness to the First National Bank, \$125,000 to pay other banks, \$100,000 to pay preferred claims of savings banks, \$30,000 to pay the first instalment of 7 per cent. to the depositors, and \$320,000 to pay depositors who do not or cannot assent to the plan for resuming.

While admitting that the available resources amount to \$1,853,000 Mr. Mulhall believes that only \$335,000 is in shape to be made available for use at once.

The biggest item in the resources, as figured by the directors, is \$983,000 in call loans. The four largest loans in the total are these:

"The security for the call loans," says Receiver Mulhall, "is scarcely any of it of the sort immediately convertible into money. The four largest loans in the total are these:

Frank & J. G. Jenkins, Inc., \$37,000
Relatives of Jenkins, \$20,000
Hugo Hirsch said to have been forged \$48,000
Brighton Beach Racing Association, \$20,000

The receiver sets the Jenkins collateral upon which cash could be raised immediately at a figure not higher than \$100,000. "The collateral to the Thompson & Dundee loan," says the report, "consists of bonds of the Luna Park Company of the face value of \$182,000 and 7,207 shares of the stock of the same company and 3,000 shares of the stock of the Hippodrome Amusement Company. The examiner in charge of the liquidation of the banks was unable to ascertain any quotation for any of these bonds or stocks, and I have been unable to obtain any information to show their value. I therefore conclude that they are not at present saleable."

The same applies, in the receiver's opinion, to the collateral of the Brighton Beach Racing Association. The receiver believes that not more than \$15,000 could be realized at present on these loans amounting to \$80,000. The balance of collateral loans if they are assumed to be good, would bring the total available from this source up to only \$175,000, as against the \$363,000 standing in loans on the books.

The \$335,000 which the receiver believes could be available is made up of \$100,000 of \$500,000 in trust company stocks and \$175,000 from demand loans. The receiver shows that the liabilities of the directors to the company amount to \$680,000.

"One of the directors, Julius Kronor, who is indebted to the company for more than \$68,000, has surrendered his property to a committee of his creditors," he says. "I note in passing that his debt to the trust company is about twice as much as his total assets."

It is also noted that the examiner in arriving at his estimate of the value of the paper in the bank estimated this paper at its full value.

Of course the receiver, by inference at least, is very much against the suggestion of resuming business. Hugo Hirsch and other directors expressed the opinion last night that the company would be able to resume, even on the receiver's figures. The conditions, Mr. Hirsch said, were that the receiver should give them, and as proof of this he said that the \$1,200,000 named by the receiver as necessary for resumption had practically been secured.

Besides Mr. Hirsch these directors of the Jenkins Trust Company appeared as witnesses yesterday before the Grand Jury: Captain Schumann, Henry Schumann, James W. Ridgway, James Moffett, Albert N. Levi, Julius Kronor and Dr. DeMund. Another witness was H. K. Baldane, manager of the Cooper Island racetrack.

One or two of the clerks of the Borough Bank also were summoned before the Grand Jury. They were questioned about the accounts made after the closing of banking hours on the day before the Borough Bank suspended.

It was learned yesterday that the city has a lien in the Borough Bank amounting to \$235,822. It has been said that Comptroller Metz was one of the men who drew checks on the last day against personal property in which he was interested in the bank.

The Attorney-General knows definitely now who it was that destroyed the forged and fictitious notes in the Borough Bank on the day after it closed its doors. The papers were torn up in the bank and thrown into a closet.

The proceedings against acting Captain Kuhne of the Brooklyn detective bureau for alleged contempt of court in refusing to recognize the Frank Jenkins writ of habeas corpus issued by Justice Burr came up before Justice Burr yesterday afternoon. The Corporation Counsel, assisted by William Hand, Jr., appeared for Capt. Kuhne. Stephen Baldwin was Jenkins's attorney.

Lawyer Baldwin and Robert H. Wilson told of their efforts on the day of Jenkins's arrest to serve the writ on Kuhne. They said that Kuhne threw the writ contemptuously down in the Police Headquarters and ordered his men to take the prisoner upstairs and photograph him. Kuhne and others at Police Headquarters told of the writ having been served before their eyes. Kuhne said he thought it was a fake by the lawyers and he didn't dare take a chance. The writ was made from Police Headquarters quarters, Kuhne contended, to get Justice Burr on the telephone, but that was unsuccessful.

The counsel argued on many legal technicalities that the writ was not legal and that the defendant could not be punished for contempt. The Justice reserved his decision until he would decide on three points—whether or not the writ was void, whether or not the respondent believed it void; whether or not it was obeyed.

THAW TRIAL JAN. 6.

Jury Escapes Locking Up Over the Christmas Holidays.

The second trial of H. K. Thaw for the murder of Stanford White will begin before Justice Dowling in the Supreme Court, Criminal Branch, on January 6. This date was fixed yesterday after some objection on the part of Martin W. Littleton, counsel for Thaw, to a postponement, yesterday having been fixed originally as the day for beginning the trial.

Thaw was brought over from the Tombs early in the morning and kept in a room back of the court room. When the trial began he was allowed to stand at the end and watch. His wife, Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, sat with the Rev. Dr. Sanderson, a Tombs missionary, and talked animatedly with him when she wasn't turning around to smile at her husband in the doorway. Her face is fuller and less girlish, with no lines to show worry, and her pallor has disappeared. She was leaving the court room as she reached over and squeezed her husband's hand. Then she went over to the Tombs and had a talk with him.

District Attorney Jerome said that if the trial began yesterday the jurors would have to sit through the Christmas holidays. This would make it very hard to get a jury that night, and a great hardship on the jury that might be selected. He would make the request at the second trial as at the first, that the jury be locked up between sessions. There was no reflection on counsel, but he thought it was wise to select the men in the case of Dr. Walter R. Gillette had been approached, but no one could accuse the Justice of the peace, Dr. Gillette, of being responsible for it.

Mr. Littleton said he felt the same way about the personal comfort of the jurors, but that the court should consider the case. He had been in jail since July 26, 1906.

Justice Dowling set the case down for January 6. A panel of 300 takersmen was drawn. Justice Dowling may hold night sessions if there is great difficulty in getting a jury.

The minutes of the commission in lunacy that examined Thaw are to be disclosed to the District Attorney and Mr. Littleton. Thaw's testimony before that body has been kept secret by Justice Fitzgerald's order.

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RETRACT! CRIES PRESIDENT MCGOWAN, HIS GAVEL GOING.

Peters Would Not Apologize and Would Not Shut Up Until the Sergeant at Arms Had Him by the Shoulders—Denial of Silence Entered Against Him

Peters Would Not Apologize and Would Not Shut Up Until the Sergeant at Arms Had Him by the Shoulders—Denial of Silence Entered Against Him

Alderman Henry Clay Peters, M. O., of whom not much has been heard since his indictment for perjury in the Recorder's bribery case, stirred the Aldermen yesterday out of the lethargy into which they have fallen since the power to grant or withhold franchises was taken from them. The finance committee had just turned in its report on the budget when Peters arose.

A paragraph in the report favoring a reduction rather than the increase of salaries of officials was pie for Peters.

"This administration," he shouted, "has been doing things that make Bill Tweed look like a petty larcenist. The city is in the hands of a fraud mayor and—"

Down came President McGowan's gavel with a bang that made those near him jump. "The Aldermen will retract," said Mr. McGowan.

Peters replied that he was not going to retract, and in fact he had begun to repeat when Mr. McGowan got his gavel going again and said: "I shall not permit you to go on until you retract the statement you made with regard to the Mayor."

Peters began again on the same tack and there was another duel between his voice and Mr. McGowan's gavel. Again the gavel fell and a full and complete exclamation, loud enough to be heard over the turmoil:

"If you do not apologize I shall order the sergeant at arms to remove you from the chamber."

"I'll retract nothing," retorted Peters, and he attempted to resume his speech. Mr. McGowan motioned to the sergeant at arms. The sergeant put his hand on the Alderman's shoulder and Peters sat down. When something like order was restored he called out: "I don't want my seat, but I do so under protest and I want my rights."

"The proper way to protest," replied the President, "is to get out of breath after his gavel pointing, 'in to protest against the decision of the chair.'"

On the rollcall on the committee's report Peters again arose and said that he wanted to explain his motion to the sergeant at arms. The committee, which suggested silence to recognize him, Peters began another outburst with "This is the most outrageous insult," but was squelched again with the gavel and finally gave up.

Peters is not a member of the new board and Mr. McGowan says he will not be allowed to speak again until he apologizes. "The committee, which suggested silence, changes and reductions in the budget, could not get the requisite forty votes, and as the time in which the Aldermen could act on the budget expired last night it now goes to the Board of Estimate. It will be approved by that body without alteration."

TEMPORARY SURROGATE FOR NASSAU COUNTY

MINOLTA, L. I., Dec. 2.—Samuel T. Wright, chief clerk in the office of the Surrogate of Nassau County, was appointed temporary Surrogate to-day by the Board of Supervisors. The appointment was made necessary by the illness of Surrogate Edgar Baldwin, who is suffering at his home in Baldwin from severe eye trouble.

POSTUM.

BEGAN YOUNG Had "Coffee Nerves" from Youth.

"When very young I began using coffee and continued up to the past six months," writes a Texas girl.

"I had been exceedingly nervous, thin and very sorrow. After quitting coffee and drinking Postum Food Coffee about a month my nervousness disappeared and has never returned. This is the more remarkable as I am a Primary teacher and have kept right on with my work."

"My complexion now is clear and rosy, my skin soft and smooth. As a good complexion was something I had greatly desired, I feel amply repaid even tho' this was the only benefit derived from drinking Postum."

"Before beginning its use I had suffered greatly from indigestion and headache; these troubles are now unknown."

"Best of all, I changed from coffee to Postum without the slightest inconvenience, did not even know who was visiting me, to use Postum a week without being aware that they were not drinking coffee."