686 AT THE BANKERS' DINNER

CHEER J. P. MORGAN FOR HIS SERVICES IN THE PANIC.

Congressman Vreeland Wonders That Bankers Don't Organize Under the Emergency Currency Act—Mayor McClellan Asks for Debt Limit Advice.

The dinner of the bankers of New York under the auspices of Group VIII., New York Bankers' Association, brought together at the Waldorf last night the largest gathering of officers of State and national banks, trust companies and members of private banking houses in the course of the many annual dinners of the association. It was also the most reserved and dignified assemblage, so some of the older bankers said, that ever gathered around the dinner tables here or elsewhere.

The 686 diners listened with all the taciturnity of bank clerks receiving instructions from the cashier while James G. Cannon, the chairman and toastmaster, made his opening remarks, while Congressman E. B. Vreeland, one of the authors of the emergency currency law, expressed his surprise that a national currency association had not been formed here, while Martin W. Littleton explained the troubles of business men with both political parties and while Mayor McClellan talked of the city debt.

Only once were the bankers aroused from that atmosphere of quiet, which resembled that of a well ordered, sedate counting room. That was when Mr. Vreeland recalled the services rendered by New York bankers in the civil war, said that their services in the panic were comparable to those in war times and eulogized J. P. Morgan, "the leading American banker," as he described him. The remark was greeted with applause, which subsided only when Mr. Morgan arose and bowed his thanks.

The list of diners included practically all of the well known executives of the financial institutions in the city. Seated on either side of Mr. Cannon were Mayor McClellan, Martin W. Littleton, Clark Williams, Bishop Greer, J. Pierpont Morgan, Dumont Clarke, James T. Woodward, William F. Sheehan, Richard Young, Edwin S. Marston, Alfred L. Rinley, George S. Terry, William Sherer, Richard Delafield, Francis L. Hine, Frank A. Vanderlip, J. Edward Simmons, William A. Nash, Alexander Gilbert, Pierre Jay, Samuel J. Elder and Edward B. Vreeland.

Congressman Vreeland reviewed at some length the efforts of the last Congress to enact a suitable currency measure and said that the emergency currency bill as passed could not be considered the last word on the subject for the reason that Congress had limited the operation of the act to six years and had incorporated in it a provision for the appointment of a national currency commission to study the systems of foreign countries, consult with bankers and make recommendations for further improvement.

"But," Mr. Vreeland continued, "be the emergency law good or bad, it is the law, and it would seem that the bankers here would take advantage of its good features. The principle of the law is the same as has been used for years in Europe. Its cardinal idea is that immediate and abundant inflation is the only thing that stops panics. Application of the principle in England, France and Germany has saved those countries from such occurrences as those of 1893 and 1907 here, when banks suspended payment, many banks failed and many industries were closed."

Mr. Vreeland added that he was at a loss to understand why bankers had not taken measures to obtain the great advantages derivable from the bill. There is $500,000,000 of emergency currency, he said, printed and locked up in Washington, but it cannot be released until the bankers form national currency associations, and this they have not done. He reminded his hearers that in time of emergency extra currency is needed instantly and that emergencies frequently come without warning. If the agitation on the Pacific Coast succeeded in stirring up war with Japan, for instance, what banker could tell what our needs would be?

There was hardly a chance, however, that it would be sufficient for the emergency and it would take much time to get the emergency currency in circulation unless associations were first organized.

Mayor McClellan, who was invited to talk about the financial condition of the city, said that while there has been a good deal of talk of late about the possible bankruptcy of the city, much of the talking has been done by persons who knew nothing whatever about the subject. Bond buyers are amply protected, he said, in view of the fact that the city's approximate indebtedness of $700,000,000 is secured by over $900,000,000 worth of real estate owned by the city, and in addition there is no constitutional limit to the amount that can be raised by taxation for the interest and amortization of the debt.

Speaking of Mr. Ivins's conclusion that the city has exceeded its debt limit by $5,000,000, the Mayor said that without intending any discourtesy to Mr. Ivins he could conceive of his not being infallible, and that the Comptroller's opinion might be correct. Then it becomes a question whether the amendment proposed by Mr. Ivins's committee, the one proposed by the Cassidy commission or either of them should become laws, he said.

The Mayor said that one of the disadvantages of the Cassidy amendment, which increases the debt limit to 14 per cent. of the total assessed real estate valuation, is that it will deprive the city's securities of participation in the Aldrich emergency currency act. The Mayor said that as the Aldrich bill originally included in its operations bonds of cities whose gross debt was not more than 10 per cent. of the assessed real estate valuation, and that when he drew Senator Aldrich's attention to the fact that New York could not participate in it should the proposed bill be enacted, the Senator promptly and courteously adopted my suggestion and substituted 'net debt' for 'gross debt.'"

The Mayor asked the bankers to use their influence with the Legislature in favor of what an educated public opinion would deem wise with regard to the various proposed amendments. "The question to be determined," said the Mayor, "is whether it is better to increase our borrowing capacity and immediately begin great public improvements, whether it is better to retrench and economize and wait a few years until our growth permits us to engage in development."

Martin W. Littleton's speech was a discussion of the attitude of both parties toward business enterprises of recent years. He declared that politicians had made business men afraid of embarking on new enterprises and insisted that neither had shown capital to recent emergencies.

"The line of cleavage," he said, "is no longer between Democrats and Republicans. It is between conservatives and radicals. The conservatism that I mean is not the conservatism which would hold government so high above the reach of its interest that it could not hear the cry of the lawless mob nor the appeal of those fat with privilege—the conservatism which does not care how rich its sons grow if they stand alone and earn their wealth without the aid of Government, nor how poor they become if their poverty does not come from oppression and inequality before the law.

"The radicalism I mean is the radicalism of those, some at the top and some at the bottom of society, who on the one hand would produce the anarchy of unbridled wealth and on the other hand produce the socialism of thriftless poverty.

"Our Government must be rescued from its complicated alliance either with the labor class or with the capitalistic class. It must be put beyond the madness of the mob or the arrogant and mercenary instincts of monopoly. It must be restored to a place where it will not tremble at the murmur of disorder among the poor nor truckle to the arrogant demands of the rich."

SCOTS CELEBRATE BURNS

With Skirling and Speeches—But the Cooking Was French.

Because 150 years ago Robert Burns had been born was reason enough why 300 members of the Robert Burns Society should have gathered at Delmonico's last night to hear pipe music played by a kilted Scotsman and to listen to speeches in praise of the big hearted whiskey gauger who sang folk songs for Scotland. It was a Scotch night, even though the cooking was French.

With John Foord, the president of the society, there sat on the dais J. D. Peterson, Julius Mayer, Robert Frater Munro, Alexander Mackintosh, Dr. A. M. Stewart, A. Barton Hepburn, Andrew Carnegie, David A. Munro, Dr. John Irwin, William Winter, Bruce L. Rice, John Jardine and Dr. R. O. Phillips.

Speeches were made by Andrew Carnegie, Julius Mayer, Hamilton Wright Mabie and William Winter.

TO HELP DIVINITY STUDENTS.

Newark Woman's Will Leaves $5,000 to Tufts—Many Bequests to Charity.

Many bequests to religious and charitable organizations are made in the will of Mrs. Catherine Conant, which was admitted to probate in the Essex county Surrogate's office at Newark yesterday. Mrs. Conant died at Newark on January 13. She left an estate valued at more than $200,000.

The sum of $5,000 was left to Tufts College, at Medford, Mass., to be used in assisting worthy young men to enter the ministry. As a memorial to her daughter the testatrix left $5,000 to the Home for the Poor and Helpless Old Women in Lowell, Mass. Another $5,000 is given to the Lowell General Hospital.

To the Church of the Redeemer at Newark the testatrix bequeathed $5,000 as a permanent fund, the income "to be used in the dissemination of the doctrines of said church and for the general work and purposes of the church." The Homœopathic Hospital, Newark, receives $5,000 and the orphan asylum in Harrison street, East Orange, $1,000.

The residuary estate is divided into thirty-one equal parts and the following institutions receive one part each: Newark Rescue Home, Crippled Children's Home, J. Clement French Industrial Home for Men, Young Women's Christian Association, Home for the Incurables, Newark Orphan Asylum, Women's and Children's Hospital and the Job Haines Home for Aged Persons. More than $125,000 is divided among relatives.

BROOKLYN ROBBERS CAUGHT.

One After Being Run Down Tells on His Confederates.

Policemen Davis and Frazier of the Butler street station in Brooklyn had a lively chase early yesterday morning after two burglars, whom they surprised after they had robbed a clothing store at 192 Atlantic avenue and were starting with off big bundles of plunder. The robbers dropped the bundles and fled in opposite directions, followed by the officers. Frazier caught his man, but the fellow Davis was pursuing fired five shots and escaped.

The prisoner said he was William Nicholas, 19 years old, of 213 East Thirteenth street, Manhattan. When searched a gold watch and chain, two rings and a loaded revolver were found in his possession. The bundle which he and his companion dropped on the sidewalk contained $150 worth of clothing.

A couple of hours after his arrest Nicholas told about the thieving gang with which he was associated, and four of them were promptly arrested in their lodgings at 214 Degraw street. They gave the names of Joseph and Frank Manino, Joseph Messola and Vincenzo Resso. In a bureau the officers found a quality of jewelry and pawntickets representing $3,000 worth of stolen property.

According to Nicholas the gang is responsible for the looting of the jewelry store at 175 Court street on January 3, when most of the stock, valued at $1,700 was carried off. The prisoners were held for examination.

$1,000 CHECK WAS WORTHLESS.

Four Arrests in Jersey City Follow Purchase of an Automobile.

Walter Venable, 17 years old, of Atlanta, Ga., and Jesse Powell, 22 years old of Blanchard, Okla., sailors who, the police say, were dishonorably discharged from Uncle Sam's navy, were arrested in Jersey City yesterday for passing a bogus $1,000 check on De Witt Romaine, an automobile agent of 225 Mercer street, in payment for a $900 machine.

Romaine refused on Saturday to part with the automobile until he found out from the New York Exchange National Bank, on which the check was supposed to have been drawn by S. H. Venable in favor of Walter Venable, whether the paper was good.

While he was at the bank yesterday Ivan Rapieff, 26 years old, of 422 Hill street, West Hoboken, and Robert E. Howarth, 24 years old, of 122 Stegmann avenue, Jersey City, called at Romaine's garage and asked for the check. As soon as it was learned that the check was worthless they were also arrested.

Acting Captain George Heck of the City Hall station, who engineered the arrest of the four, subsequently learned that Rapieff tried to sell the sailors an automobile belonging to his father for $650. Rapieff refused to make a statement to the police.

PARDON REFUSED MURDERER.

Salvatore Governale Must Go to Electric Chair in the First Week of February 1.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Gov. Hughes to-day denied the application of Salvatore Governale for executive clemency. Governale was convicted in New York of murder in the first degree and was sentenced to be executed during the week beginning February 1. In denying the application Gov. Hughes says:

"The defendant had a fair trial and his case was reviewed by the Court of Appeals. That court was unanimous in its decision and after reviewing the evidence said: 'A careful examination of the record satisfies us that no error was committed on the trial and that the verdict is supported by the evidence.'

"I find no ground upon which I would be justified in interfering with the execution of the sentence."

Governale shot and killed Policemen Seehler and Sellick in Washington Square, New York, last March. He was being pursued by the policemen at the time. Part of the defence was that he did not know they were policemen. His counsel asked for commutation of sentence to life imprisonment.

Brooklyn Couple Dead From Gas.

Francis Wheelander, a butcher, 50 years old, and his wife Mary, 49, were found dead yesterday of gas asphyxiation in their room on the second floor of 254 Dean street, Brooklyn. A rubber tube connecting a jet and a small cooking stove had become detached, and it is supposed that one of the couple rose during the night and stumbled over the tube and then fell asleep again before the escape of gas was noticed. The ambulance surgeon who was summoned said that the couple had been dead for several hours.

PARIS PRINTERS STRIKE.

Papers Get Out All the Same—Increase of Wages Demanded.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—The Typographers Union, by a vote of 240 to 200, decided to strike at 8:30 last night. The linotypers quit work, but the newspapers all appeared this morning, having replaced the strikers or used hand set composition.

The offices are all guarded by police. The dispute is due to a question of wages, the men demanding 40 cents increase, with a five years contract.

Linotypists' wages are now $2.10 for day work and $2.50 for night work. The linotypists are the only employees affected.

ROUGH HOUSE AT A CLUB.

A Free Fight and Many Arrests—Two Held as Prizefighters.

The police of Inspector Russell's staff under command of Lieut. Maher raided the Dry Dock Athletic Club at Tenth street and Avenue D last night and found themselves in a general rough house in which chairs were thrown, revolvers fired and any number of heads hurt. Twenty-five prisoners were taken.

The club has an injunction against the police, but Inspector Russell said he knew that the club was selling tickets. He sent Detectives Thom and Henry to the neighborhood last night and they say they purchased two tickets in a barroom near the club. The tickets were accepted at the door and the men went in. At 10 o'clock a bouf between Carl Schmidt and Paul Caranti was put on. Thom and Henry then jumped into the ring and placed the fighters under arrest.

There were howls of disapproval and when the detectives stepped from the ring they say Lewis Kaufer of 214 Broome street, struck Thom in the face. Inside of a minute everybody was striking out at something. Chairs were thrown right and left, and the reserves from three precincts were hustled to the scene. Some one also fired a revolver and this shot was followed by a number of others which did no more damage than to cause a man who was watching the fight through a skylight on the roof to lose his balance and come crashing down with the skylight behind.

After the arrival of the police reserves every one that was still inside the building was placed under arrest. Those who got out made a run for it, and how many were hurt the police were unable to say.

Assemblyman Allen J. Levy is the attorney for the club and he went to the night police court with the twenty-five prisoners and had them discharged. The charge was disorderly conduct. The boxers were held for arraignment to-day on a charge of prizefighting.

SHOT WIFE AND SELF.

Would Be Murderer Used Smokeless Powder in His Pistol.

Mrs. Alive Reeves, janitress of an apartment house at 1402 Lexington avenue, was shot last evening by her husband, George Reeves. Reeves then shot himself. Both are in the Presbyterian Hospital, with the chances of recovery in their favor.

A passenger on a downtown Lexington avenue car got off at Ninetieth street and told Policeman Walsh that a man had shot a woman up at the corner of Ninety-second street. The policeman hurried over the intervening two blocks and saw a woman running into a drug store, screaming. In the areaway at 1402 he saw Reeves waving a revolver.

The policeman jumped after him, but the man ran into the door at the basement, put the weapon to his right temple and fired. Picking him up, the officer ran into the drug store where Mrs. Reeves was being cared for and sent for an ambulance. Reeves used a .32 calibre revolver with smokeless powder. It was said in the neighborhood that the couple had quarrelled because Reeves had been unable to find work and Mrs. Reeves was obliged to take the place of janitress to support herself. They had not lived together since she moved to the apartment house.

VALUE OF FARM ANIMALS.

According to the Bureau of Statistics on January 1 It was $4,525,259,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The bureau of statistics of the Department of Agriculture estimates, from reports of correspondents and agents of the bureau, the number and value of farm animals on farms and ranges in the United States on January 1 as follows: Horses, 20,640,000; value, $1,974,052,000; mules, 1,053,000; value, $437,082,000; milch cows, 21,720,000; value, $702,945,000; other cattle, 49,379,000; value, $863,754,000; sheep, 56,084,000; value, $192,632,000; swine, 54,147,000; value, $354,745,000.

Compared with January 1, 1908, the following changes are indicated: Horses increased 648,000, mules 184,000, milch cows 526,000 and sheep 1,453,000. Other cattle decreased 694,000 and swine decreased 1,937,000. In average value per head, horses increased $2.23, mules 8 cents, milch cows $1.69, other cattle 60 cents, sheep decreased 45 cents, swine increased 50 cents.

In total value horses increased $106,522,000; mules, $20,143,000; milch cows, $52,888,000; other cattle, $17,816,000; sheep decreased $19,104,000; swine increased $15,784,000.

The total value of all animals enumerated above on January 1 was $4,525,259,000, as compared with $4,331,230,000 on January 1, 1908, an increase of $194,029,000, or 4.5 per cent.

SHUT DOWN ALL THE MINES.

Drastic Action Taken to Stop Activity of Walking Delegate.

GLOBE, Ariz., Jan. 25.—Every mine in the Globe district was closed to-day and 4,000 men are idle. The shutdown came as a result of the activities of Albert Wells, a walking delegate of the Western Federation of Miners.

Wells had been forbidden by order of the Old Dominion company to enter its grounds, and to avoid his activities the company established a rule that all employees must get passes on leaving the mine or smelter and present them on returning to work, the passes to be taken up each day.

Wells is said to have gone into the mines with the aid of union men operating the hoists and to have held union meetings inside the mines in working hours. When his activities became too pronounced the Old Dominion ordered the mine closed indefinitely, and all other mines followed suit to-day.

MAN AND MONEY MISSING.

David W. Peoples of Athens, Ohio, Disappeared on Friday Last.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Friends of David W. Peoples, a manufacturer of Athens, Ohio, who disappeared from Washington on Friday, suspect that he has been the victim of foul play. Mr. Peoples had checks cashed here on Friday morning preparatory to going back to Athens. He has not arrived there. He had more than $5,000 in money with him when last seen. Israel M. Foster, prosecuting attorney of Athens county, and Robert H. Stevenson, a business man of Athens, have come to Washington to help in the search.

Mr. Peoples has been here since December attending to contracts for work on the new office building of the House of Representatives. His friends say that he was not a drinking man and his home life was happy. He had purchased his railroad tickets and presents to take home to his wife and children.

VOTE WAS AGAINST HUGHES

REPUBLICAN CLUB BALKS AT DIRECT NOMINATIONS.

President Young Gets a Resolution Through Recommending That a Commission Inquire and Report First Whether Such a Change Would be Wise

The Republican Club had a long and rather a strenuous meeting last evening to determine the club's attitude on the question of direct nominations. The call for the meeting stated its object—to pass upon a resolution favoring compulsory direct nominations. The resolution was offered by John A. Dutton. Nearly a hundred members turned out to vote and about a dozen wanted to speak on the question. It lacked a few minutes of midnight when the vote was taken and the result was a failure to declare for direct nominations.

It had been expected even by the opponents of the Dutton resolution that the resolution would be adopted, and the fact that it was rejected was in large measure a victory for the president of the club, Charles H. Young, who was emphatically opposed to it and who made a strong speech against it. He offered in place of the Dutton resolution the following substitute, which was adopted by a vote of 57 to 38:

Resolved, That the Republican Club indorses the plan suggested by the Republican State platform, by which all primaries may be regulated so that the election law may in effect become the primary law, and recommends that as to direct primaries the subject may be made a matter of inquiry and report of a commission either appointed by the Governor or otherwise.

Mr. Young said among other things:

What opportunity would have been afforded to Abraham Lincoln to be nominated for Congress or to be nominated as a candidate for Senator of his State if this change had been effected, if it took $2,000,000 to nominate Mr. Stevenson for the Senate in the State of Wisconsin; and what opportunity would many of our great men have of becoming great if they were compelled to truckle to the small passions and prejudices of the populace, sometimes so easily aroused? The passing hero of the moment would obtain the nomination for office without regard to his qualifications for that office if direct nominations prevailed; and it would make men "trim their sails" to the tempering winds of expediency rather than to that attitude which makes leaders of them under the present system. Does a sane man doubt that the merely popular man would win under a direct primary system and that the man with convictions, who was honest enough to express them, would stay at home?

I favor following the platform of the Republican party and placing around the primary the same system which prevails on election day, where the inspectors will be officers amenable to the penal law and where electioneering must be conducted a respectable distance from the polling place. I favor placing around those primaries every possible regulation which will make for their cleanliness and for a proper expression of the opinion of the people, and that is as far as I go, and as far as I will go.

The direct primary nominations in other States as yet have produced no man of mark in the nation. They have only produced mountebanks, fiddlers and moneybags. Under the system which the Governor deplores, what chance would Grover Cleveland have had to be nominated President of the United States after vetoing the five cent fare bill? If the populace had had a direct vote his history would have ended on the day that that veto was signed.

It seems palpable that there is a large division of opinion on this subject in this State. I believe in the attitude hitherto assumed by Governor Hughes that all legislation should be preceded by careful investigation. The facts I have stated relative to the primary system in various States would seem to indicate that we do not want their primary system if we must have a mandatory system at all and that therefore the draft of a bill is not so simple as the Governor seems to feel, and while I am a disbeliever in the system entirely.

Mr. Dutton made a speech in support of his resolution; so did W. H. Waddams and James S. Lehmaier. Meyer Nussbaum spoke against it. Col. Abe Gruber, George Wanmaker and Collin Woodward and others of the county committee contingent were among those present.

WELLESLEY TO HAVE LIBRARY.

Contracts Signed for Erection of $250,000 Building.

WELLESLEY, Mass., Jan. 25.—Announcement was made to-day by Wellesley College officials that the last contracts for building the $250,000 library have been signed and that the work will go forward without interruption.

The contracts call for the completion of the building by January 2, 1910. It will be built on a site already staked out a short distance from Houghton Memorial Chapel and Billings Hall, facing College Hall, the main building, and Longfellow Pond. The location has the advantage of being approximately central as regards the college buildings in general and is of easy access for faculty and students.

The movement for a separate library building sufficient to accommodate all the volumes owned by Wellesley College and now housed in different parts of College Hall and in other buildings was started in 1905. Andrew Carnegie sent word that he would give $125,000 for a library when the college had raised a like sum. The alumnæ gave generously by classes and the undergraduates did typewriting, sewing and tutoring and gave entertainments to help swell the fund. Capt. John A. Beebe, whose daughter was a graduate, left $75,000 for the completing of the fund.

ONCE RICH MAN A SUICIDE.

William Baly, Former Railroad Promoter, Turns Six Shooter Upon Himself.

LA LUZ, N. M., Jan. 25.—Judge William Baly, the original promoter of the Big Four Railway and a former railroad president, blew the top of his head off with a six shooter in a lonely cabin two days ago. He had been a picturesque character in the Sacramento Mountains for thirty-five years and had frequently threatened to kill himself, saying he had nothing to live for.

Baly, who was 80 years old, was formerly worth millions and was prominently known in Eastern financial circles. Reverses left him penniless, and he had been raising cattle and prospecting in the mountains.

Accused of Passing Worthless Checks.

Joseph J. Gleason, Jr., who said that he lived in a studio building at Fifty-seventh street and Sixth avenue, was arrested last night on several charges of passing worthless checks. According to the police, Gleason's father is head of the Gleason Realty Company and is now in Florida. Mr. Gleason, Sr. lives at the New York Athletic Club, and from the fact that the son said last night that he was suing his father for $8,000 for an accounting of his mother's estate it was supposed that he and his father are not on good terms.

Young Gleason is accused by the management of the New Willard Hotel in Washington, D. C., of passing a worthless check there in December. He is also accused of passing a bad check at the Hotel Knickerbocker in this city for $82 and one at the Hotel Wellington for $116. He gave his age as 23 years and said that he has no occupation.

X-SCIENCE NO GOOD FOR HORSE.

Veterinary Prayer Fails Because Brute Lacked Faith, Owner Says.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 25.—"God never intended man to give medicine to a horse. If the animal had as much faith as I have it would be alive," said Thomas R. Hill, a contractor who is a Christian Scientist and who substituted Science healing for a veterinary's medicine last week and lost his horse.

Hill was speaking in police court, where he was charged with torturing a horse to death. He was fined $35. Later it was reduced to $5 on his plea for leniency and on the plea of two women who prayed with him in the stall for the recovery of the horse.

"I was consistent in not giving the horse medicine when I would not take it myself," said Hill. "I turned the case over to the women when I failed and we prayed in the stall for three days. The horse had all the thought and prayer that any person of my belief would have had."

"I am convinced Hill meant to cure his horse," said Judge Murphy, "but the treatment prompted by his belief was at too great variance with the law."

QUINCY A. SHAW'S MILLIONS.

Executors File Inventory to Determine Inheritance Tax.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—An inventory of the estate of the late Quincy A. Shaw has been filed by the executors at the office of the Tax Commissioner to determine the inheritance tax.

The schedules show the investments of the richest man in New England. The inventory sets out real estate of $390,650 and personal property of $7,150,483. The personal property consists of cash, $85,518; real estate mortgages, $1,038,052; loans on personal security, $35,900; bonds, $1,207,420; stocks, $4,781,610. The mortgages are chiefly in Chicago and other Western cities.

Among the stocks are 5,500 shares of Calumet and Hecla, worth to-day $650 a share. The executors also filed a long list of stocks appraised as having no value. These include about 80,000 shares in various mining companies not now heard of.

Illness Prevents Sixty-fifth Wedding Anniversary Celebration.

What would have been the celebration yesterday of the sixty-fifth anniversary of the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Vontecou of 2709 Bainbridge avenue, The Bronx, was spoiled by the illness of Mrs. Vontecou, who is confined to her bed with pneumonia. The aged couple received many telegrams of congratulation.

Francis Vontecou is 89 and his wife is five years younger. He was born near Albany and comes of Huguenot stock. Mr. Vontecou got the gold fever in '49 and made the trip round the Horn in a sailing vessel. He returned some years later to New York and went into the lumber business. Later he was a farmer in Kansas.

Mr. and Mrs. Vontecou have five children and ten grandchildren, but are not yet in the great-grandparent class.

MAY DROP OIL TRUST CASE.

Government Fails to Show Wrongful Relations With Producers.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—The Government case against the Standard Oil Company for dissolution has not been closed yet. The Federal authorities have until January 29 to submit additional evidence, but it is not thought that a further hearing will take place. A Standard Oil representative said to-day:

"A notable fact in the hearings was the failure of the attempt of the Government's counsel to bring out evidence hostile to the company regarding its relations with the oil producers of Oklahoma and Indian Territory. The Federal counsel has invited by telegram a number of oil producers of that section to come to Chicago at the Government's expense and testify for the Government. Only one, J. E. Crosby of Tulsa, responded. On arriving here Mr. Crosby called on the Government's counsel and informed them that he would do the Government case more harm than good if he testified. He was then excused, leaving the Standard Oil witnesses from Oklahoma uncontroverted.

Thirteenth Regiment Veteran Disappears.

Mrs. Chichester of 196 Dean street, Brooklyn, yesterday asked the police to send out a general alarm for her husband, who has been missing since January 18. He is a salesman for the Collrock Chair Manufacturing Company of Poughkeepsie, and is described as 42 years old, 5 feet 6 inches in height and weighing 160 pounds. He is a Thirteenth Regiment veteran and the night before his disappearance attended a theatre party and supper of Company A.

Money From Sale of Messina Postal Cards for Earthquake Victims.

At a dinner at the Harlem Casino last night at which Vito Contessa, a philanthropic Italian contractor was presented with a medallion and diploma signifying that he has been appointed a Chevalier by the King of Italy, souvenir postal cards of Messina were sold to the 300 guests. About $200 was realized for the earthquake sufferers' fund.

OBITUARY.

Dr. John N. Harris, for twenty years a dentist in New Brunswick, N. J., died yesterday at the home of his brother-in-law, William R. Reed, in that town. He was a member of the Livingston Avenue Baptist Church and prominent in fraternal circles. He went to Maine two years ago and recently returned with his wife from a visit. Dr. Harris was born in Hudson, Mass., in 1844 and was graduated from the Philadelphia Dental College in 1883. He served in the Eleventh Maine Infantry in the war. He was married twice, his first wife being Miss Maria J. Lloyd, who died in 1887, and his second wife, Miss Anna M. Greenwood. She with two children, Harry L. Harris and Mrs. Earle Owen, survive him.

Philip William Harding, a member of the New York Stock Exchange since 1874, died suddenly on Sunday morning at his home, 58 East Fifty-sixth street. He was born in 1847 in Baltimore, where his father was a well known merchant. He came to this city when a young man, was admitted to the Stock Exchange, and served on its governing committee several years. He was also a member of the old Stock Exchange Glee Club, a trustee of All Souls' Unitarian Church and a member of the Manhattan Club. For fifteen years he had served on the first panel of the Sheriff's jury. His wife, who was Miss Emma Bush, died in 1904. He leaves a son and daughter.

Edwin Street, who died on Sunday at his home, 461 Tompkins avenue, Brooklyn, in his ninety-seventh year, was the oldest member of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church and had been a Sunday school teacher for seventy-eight years. He had had charge of the adult Bible class in the Park avenue branch of the church for the last twenty-five years. He was formerly employed in the rubber business and manufactured knapsacks for the Government in the civil war. He is survived by a son, Charles B. Street of Toronto, Canada.

James Soutter Porter, son of Nathan T. and Mary C. Porter of 165 Gates avenue, Montclair, N. J., died yesterday after a brief illness at Lake Shore, Md. Mr. Porter was formerly a member of the firm of Porter Bros. & Co., commission merchants, of 114 Worth street, New York, but at the time of death was not engaged in any business. His wife was Miss Shidlay of Brooklyn. The funeral, which will be private, will be from his mother's home in Montclair to-morrow.

James Dolan, who was a brother-in-law of George W. Plunkitt and who entered the employ of the old Rapid Transit Commission as a special messenger in 1891 and was retained by the Public Service Commission as a doorkeeper, died on Sunday at his home, 610 West Forty-fifth street, after an operation. He was 65 years old and had spent most of his life in the district where he died.

Anthony Charles Wehman, a song publisher and a member of the firm of Wehman Bros. of Park row, Manhattan, died on Saturday of appendicitis at the Jewish Hospital in Brooklyn in his thirty-eighth year. He is survived by his wife and a daughter.

GIVES UP HER SUIT.

"Spiritual Sanitarium" Case Yields Only Miss Starr's Love Letter.

Miss Bessie I. Starr, formerly of Buffalo, who sued Washington L. Albee of Buffalo to recover $21,000 in notes said to have been given her by Mr. Albee to be used in establishing a "spiritual sanitarium," did not appear when the case came to trial before Justice Lehman and a jury in Trial Term, Part XVII., of the Supreme Court yesterday. When the defence had put in its case, her lawyer submitted to a voluntary non-suit, a juror being withdrawn.

The lawyers for the defendant said he was president of the First Spiritual Church of Buffalo and that a Dr. Wilde came to him and suggested that the sanitarium be built for the benefit of humanity. Mr. Albee liked the idea, it was asserted, and as a nucleus for the plan a Psychic Club was formed. The club met once a week at the home of Miss Starr, who, it is stated, was once a member of an English music hall company.

The plaintiff was to be treasurer, the defendant president and Dr. Christian Hagan the physician of the sanitarium. In 1902, it was stated, Mr. Albee gave Miss Starr notes for $21,000 to be used for the sanitarium. It was never established, and in 1905, it was alleged, "the defendant without any right or authority from the plaintiff took the said notes from the plaintiff and destroyed them."

Some letters alleged to have been written to Mr. Albee by Miss Starr were in evidence. One of them, dated January 30, 1906, begins, "My dear one," and says in part:

"When a man loves a girl as much as you seem to love me he does not find so much fault with her as you do with me. I have loved you and love you still. I shall not release you. You have become to me more than a friend. Changes of affection cannot be brought about so quickly."

GETS DAMAGES FROM BOARDER.

Man Sues Jersey City Manufacturer for $15,000 and Gets $500.

Samuel A. Wickens, a Jersey City sash, door and blind manufacturer, was the defendant yesterday in the Hudson County Circuit Court in a $15,000 suit brought by Charles Coriell for the alienation of his wife's affections. Wickens and Mrs. Coriell are first cousins. They were raised together as children, and thirty years ago, when Mrs. Coriell was married, Wickens, at the request of Coriell, became a boarder. He is now living with the Coriells at 45 Park street, Jersey City. The house is in Mrs. Coriell's name and Wickens has an interest in it.

Coriell testified that he had noticed for a long time that his wife and children had been inclined to ignore him in his own home. He said that Wickens was treated to French chops and other delicacies and he was fed on liver or eggs at times. He admitted that he never observed any outward signs of affection between his wife and Wickens, but was sure he had been supplanted by the boarder. He said he had ordered Wickens out of the house and he refused to go.

The defendant testified that he never had any other home and refused to get out because he bought the house jointly with the Coriells and still had an equity in it. He declared they had always lived in amity and there was no reason for Coriell's conduct. He said that Coriell's son and daughter were employed by him and he hoped in time to give them an interest in the business. He once took Coriell into the concern, he said, but the latter was obliged to give up, owing to his lack of business ability.

Mrs. Coriell and her children testified in behalf of the defendant.

The jury returned a verdict of $500 in favor of Coriell. Wickens will appeal.

EVANS HAS A FAVORITE

in Next Russian-Japanese War, but Admiral Won't Say Which.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 25.—Admiral Robley D. Evans, who is in Pittsburg to-day, exploded a story which close friends of Andrew Carnegie have been exploiting for years, that Carnegie sacrificed his own money and comfort to establish an armor plate mill at Homestead for the Government. Said Admiral Evans:

"I was the first man to suggest to Andrew Carnegie that he build an armor plate mill. It was when I was inspector of steel at the Homestead mills that I said to Mr. Carnegie that I thought he should build such a mill. I pointed out to him that it was going to be a great industry and that he should get in on the ground floor in America. He took to the idea at once and sent for Julian Kennedy, the engineer, laid the plans before him and asked how much it would cost. 'About $500,000,' replied Kennedy. 'Go ahead and build it,' said Carnegie, and that's how the first armor plate mill was built at Homestead."

Asked his opinion about the possibility of another war between Russia and Japan he said:

"There will be a war there some time. It's bound to come. Russia is too big and powerful to sit down calmly and permit Japan to whip her without retaliation. But it won't come until Russia is ready for it, and then there will be a fight worth seeing."

"Who do you think will win?"

"I wouldn't like to say, but I know who I hope will win, but I'm not saying," he said, laughing.

ALL THREE TO HOSPITAL.

The Trouble Began When Hairston Couldn't Get His Shovel.

Thomas Hairston, a negro, dropped in on Michael McCusker, a liquor dealer of 135 Seventh avenue, last night to demand back a shovel he had left there a few nights ago. Hairston, as McCusker saw and said, had been "around in Eighth avenue morgues drinking third rail" all evening, and it was accordingly suggested to the negro that he call for his shovel the next day.

Hairston started a fracas at that, and was thrown out. He came back right away with a knife, and in the ensuing fight he cut McCusker along the line of the mouth from ear to ear. McCusker's brother-in-law, Michael O'Brien of 336 West 141st street, interfered and was stabbed all over the back of the head. Then Hairston started to run. A big crowd caught him at Eighth avenue and had about crippled him when Policeman O'Connor broke through the ring and saved him.

McCusker, his brother-in-law, and the knifing negro were all taken to the New York Hospital.

Democratic Harmony in Kings Deferred.

At the meeting at the Democratic headquarters in Brooklyn last night of the harmony committee of three McCarren men and three anti-McCarrenites John H. Delaney, speaking for the anti-McCarren forces, declared that it was quite plain that there could be no peace in the party so long as Senator McCarren remained at the head of the organization. After three hours of discussion the conference closed in anything but harmony, but another meeting was arranged for Friday night.

E. E. Garnsey Burned by Stereopticon Explosion.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 25.—Elmer E. Garnsey, the mural painter, is confined to his home on Prospect street suffering from burns which he received on Saturday night at his home when a stereopticon which he was operating while rehearsing a lecture exploded. The flames struck Mr. Garnsey in the face, but did not injure his eyes. It will be some time before he will be able to resume work.

HER COACH AS AN EXHIBIT

MRS. GOIN SAYS THAT IT WAS USED FOR JOY RIDES.

Testifies That She Saw It in Central Park When She Thought It Was in Storage—Liveryman Kayton Denies He Made Any Wrongful Use of It.

A vis-a-vis carriage which stood in Chambers street near Centre most of the day was the principal exhibit yesterday in the suit for $1,400 for the conversion of the vehicle brought against Simon Kayton, a liveryman, by Mrs. Jeannette P. Goin of 4 West Fifty-fifth street. The matter was gone over at length before Justice Lynch in Part III. of the City Court and will be continued to-day.

Mrs. Goin in her testimony Friday had practically gone over the history of the case. She had taken her carriage to Kayton's stable in April, 1902, for storage. Mrs. Goin had not seen it after that, but she asserted that on May 24 while riding in Central Park with her daughter, Miss Ellen M. Goin, and Mrs. Thomas H. Baskerville her carriage with three occupants besides the driver passed the electric cab she and her companions were then riding in. Mrs. Goin followed the carriage a short distance and then ordered her chauffeur to take her to Kayton's stable. She was told at first that Kayton was not there, but he afterward appeared. Mrs. Goin demanded to see her carriage. Kayton first said that the elevator was out of order. The woman said they would walk to where the vehicle was. According to Mrs. Goin, Kayton then told her that a lamp had been broken and he had sent the carriage to be repaired. She remarked that she could not understand why a carriage had to be sent out to get a lamp fixed. Mrs. Goin and the women with her returned to Central Park and took up a station near Seventy-third street to see if they could get another look at the vehicle. A little later it passed. The women attempted to follow but the power in their automobile gave out. Miss Goin and Mrs. Baskerville returned home and Mrs. Goin went back to the stable to see Kayton, but did not find him.

A week or so later Ernest G. Stevens, counsel for Mrs. Goin, called at the livery barn. After Stevens had left Kayton wrote a letter to James D. Goin, Mrs. Goin's husband, saying that the carriage was taking up too much room and asking him to remove it. The suit followed.

Miss Goin, the first witness yesterday, corroborated the testimony of her mother. James D. Goin testified that the carriage had been repaired and was as good as new in 1902 when taken to the livery stable. At this juncture the jury left its box and went into Chambers street for an inspection of the vehicle.

Donald Dyer, a carriage dealer of 721 West Thirtieth street, qualifying as an expert, said the Goin coach to-day, in view of the rapid inroads automobiles had made, was worthless. He said that the signs of wear the vehicle showed were due to its being stored. He said that the damage had come from the ammonia fumes in