paying just your proportion to a fund gathered from the different companies?"

"I can't say just that Mr. Sheldon as I remember was getting contributions from the companies he could get them from."

A letter from Sheldon to Kremer written December 30, 1904, was placed before the witness. It asked for an additional payment of $200, which was made.

"Did he assure you it was to defeat legislation in a legitimate way?" Mr. Hurrell queried.

"Well, yes," answered Kremer slowly, "I think he did."

"Mr. Sheldon was acting for the Board of Fire Underwriters, was he not?"

"I would say so."

"Was he on the committee of laws and legislation?"

"I don't know."

The minutes of the laws and legislation committee were laid before Mr. Kremer. They revealed that Sheldon had run up a bill of $15,000 for legal expenses. The committee wouldn't pay it, so Sheldon had to collect it on his own hook.

Then Mr. Kennedy came in and said that he wanted to testify in regard to Rierdon. His memory had been refreshed again, he thought.

"I wish to say, Mr. Superintendent, that a friend of Mr. Rierdon, who is in the room now, came to me and said that I did Mr. Rierdon a cruel injustice. I have never seen Rierdon," began Kennedy.

"Do you remember the Rierdon that called on you?" Mr. Hotchkiss asked.

"I think he was a large man, with sandy hair," was all the witness could recall. James A. Rierdon is not large and hasn't sandy hair. He wears eyeglasses.

"Did this gentleman you have thus described introduce himself as Mr. Rierdon?"

"Yes, sir, he did."

"Is the real Mr. Rierdon in the room now?"

"He is." And Kennedy pointed to him.

As to the conversation that passed between the witness and the alleged Rierdon Mr. Kennedy was very hazy. He only recollected that the caller had come to talk about some legislation at Albany.

"Didn't this conversation make any impression on you at all?" insisted the inquisitor.

"No, I'm sorry to say it did not so far as helping me to recall the remarks."

A check from Lindley Murray for $8,311 drawn on June 12, 1901, was introduced.

"Was that your payment from the underwriters previously referred to?" asked Mr. Hotchkiss.

"It must have been," answered Kennedy.

James A. Rierdon, who had been impatiently waiting in the room, was allowed to take the stand. He said he lived at 18 Charlton street and that he is chief clerk in the Mayor's office. He was Assemblyman from the Second district in 1901. He was asked when he first saw Kennedy and replied:

"I saw him a half hour ago for the first time in my life."

"You were on the Assembly Insurance Committee in 1901?"

"Yes; all through the three years of my stay in Albany—1899, 1900 and 1901."

The witness said that there was no other Rierdon or Rierdon in the Legislature at that time. He never sought any knowledge of insurance legislation, he said.

"I was never an insurance man," the witness continued in answer to a question, "and I was never interested in insurance; never knew any insurance people in Albany. I never called on Mr. Kennedy. I never saw him until yesterday, when I looked him up, wanting to face the man who had done me a grievous wrong."

Mr. Rierdon said furthermore that he was ill from January to March, 1901, and that he could get a doctor's certificate to prove it. The letter from Price to Kennedy was written on February 21, 1901.

"Why don't you see Mr. Price, who wrote that letter mentioning you? Do you know him?" Mr. Hotchkiss asked.

"I do. I mean to see him and ask him why he wrote that letter."

Rierdon then said that he was past grand regent of the Royal Arcanum at the time and had lectured on fraternal insurance. Speaker Nixon asked him to go on the Insurance Committee in place of Sloan of Westchester. He went.

"I am now here 'seeking light' as to why my name has been dragged through the mire of commercial politics."

Rierdon said that he would drop in again soon and bring Mr. Price with him the next time.

Mr. Kremer was recalled for a few minutes longer. He admitted that he and Mr. Kennedy were not of the same mind in regard to the morality of the 1901 gifts.

"If we had thought money was to be given to control votes we should never have paid," he said.

"You knew that a great part of the $19,311 was raised as a political contribution?"

"No, sir; I didn't know that."

Marshall S. Driggs, president of the Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company, was the next witness. He is a white haired, elderly man who was chairman of the finance committee which lopped off the extra $5,000 from Kennedy's bill of 1901. He was asked if the committee required itemized bills and replied in the affirmative.

"Would you call that an itemized bill?" said Mr. Hurrell, showing Kennedy's statement, which was:

NEW YORK BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS,
May 17, 1901

To E. R. Kennedy, Dr.

For counsel fees, telegrams, telephones, travelling expenses for self and others during current year to date, $13,311 98.

The witness said the reason for chopping off a part of the bill was because it was excessive.

"You knew Kennedy as representing insurance interests on the Republican side?"

"Yes."

"Who represented them on the Democratic side?"

"I don't know."

"We'd like to find that out too," said Mr. Hotchkiss.

Mr. Driggs admitted subscribing $250 to the $5,000 fund at the suggestion of Mr. Hutchins. He also identified two checks of $1,000 and $500 that he paid to Sheldon. He spoke of Mr. Kennedy as a "fine man."

"He is a charming gentleman," said Mr. Hotchkiss, "but he forgets."

Col. Alexander H. Wray of the Commercial Union Assurance Company, Ltd., of London, told of the foreign companies paying a bill of $19,000 to Davies, Stone & Auerbach in 1903. It was the foreign companies' share, and they must follow the American companies, he said.

The last witness was Mr. Correa. He was a pleasant, chipper sort of a witness was Mr. Correa and seemed not to mind the ordeal in the least.

"You knew Mr. Sheldon very well?" he was asked.

"Yes, unfortunately I did."

A receipted bill for $10,000 paid to the National Board of Fire Underwriters on June 3, 1901, was laid on the table. It was for services in the repeal of the stamp tax in Congress. The witness didn't remember much about it.

Mr. Correa could not throw any light on the Kennedy gift fund and said that he was proud to state that he never knew any legislators at all. The two amounts of $2,500 each that he paid to Sheldon he was unable to account for, that is, their destination. The second one was paid in cash. Reason unknown, said Correa.

There was a discussion about the Grady reinsurance bill of 1904, which both Mr. Hotchkiss and the witness agreed was bad. When Correa was up in Albany he simply couldn't stand it there he said. He was struck by the faces of marvellous intellect of those who represented the people of New York. But Albany was too cold for him, so he got out.

Mr. Correa said that the Grady reinsurance bill benefited the reinsurance companies and hurt the others appreciably. It was pushed, he understood, by Carl Schreiner of the Munich company. Mr. Hotchkiss decided to summon Mr. Schreiner and ask him what methods were used in getting the bill through.

The hearing was then adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning, when Mr. Kennedy is expected to take the stand again.

GRADY'S VIEW OF THE GRADY BILL.

ALBANY, March 21.—Senator Thomas F. Grady, in response to questions by correspondents relative to a bill affecting fire insurance companies, mentioned in to-day's investigation in New York city, said:

"I introduced a bill in 1904 to give better protection to policyholders of fire insurance companies. Under the law as it then stood a fire insurance policyholder was indemnified by the company issuing its policy, but if that company had reinsured the risk the policyholder had no recourse against the reinsurance company. My bill made the reinsurance company responsible as well as the original company.

"The bill was opposed by the fire insurance companies, but I passed it without opposition in the Senate and, I think, without opposition in the Assembly. In any event it became a law."

STOCK TRANSFER TAX LAW.

Proposed Amendments Relating to the Sale of Stamps and Stocks.

ALBANY, March 21.—Senator Meade and Assemblyman Gray to-night introduced two amendments to the stock stamp transfer tax law. One prohibits the sale or exposing for sale of such stamps without the written consent of the State Comptroller by any except a corporation organized under the banking laws of this State or under the national bank act of the United States or a duly authorized agent of the Comptroller, except that a broker making a sale or any agreement of sale of stock may supply and affix the required stamps.

It also prohibits the sale of any stamp for less than its face value without the written consent of the Comptroller. Violation of these two provisions is made a misdemeanor.

The bill increases from six months to one year the imprisonment penalty for the illegal use of such stamps, and makes somewhat more stringent the provisions defining illegal use, among other things making the definition include the removal of stamps once affixed. An exception is made as to the latter provision to the effect that if a stamp is affixed to a memorandum of sale and delivery is not thereafter made the stamp may be used on another memorandum of sale, provided that the vendor or his agent attach to the memorandum a written statement setting forth in detail the facts justifying the reuse.

The second bill specifically empowers the Comptroller to examine the bills or memoranda of sale or transfers of shares or certificates of stock, where the present law mentions simply memoranda of transfers, and making other changes similarly intended apparently for greater definiteness.

THE DEADLY PET BULLDOG.

Boy Who Stumbled Over Him at Tag Likely to Die of Bites.

Ten-year-old Bernard Ronn of 436 East 118th street, playing tag with his cousin in the yard behind his Uncle Soloman Ziskind's wholesale leather store at 2305 Second avenue yesterday afternoon, stumbled over Rough, a brindle bulldog, "hitherto harmless." The dog bit him several times in the leg.

The young cousin tried to beat the animal off, but when the dog turned on him he had to run. Then the dog went back at the Ronn boy, who was helpless on the ground, tore a three inch wound in his scalp and bit his cheek.

Mr. Ziskind, attracted by the cries, went at the dog with a club. He and Policeman Trainer finally got it away from the boy and tied him up.

At the Sydenham Hospital it took Drs. Wolkowitz and Kramer two hours to dress all the wounds. It is feared that the boy will die, though it is not believed that the dog had the rabies.

Mr. Ziskind does not want to have his dog shot, as he does not think him dangerous if properly treated. The Board of Health has been notified.

PRINCETON WINS IN DEBATE.

Gets a Leg in the Triangular Contest With Yale and Harvard.

PRINCETON, March 21.—Princeton won one leg of the triangular debate between Yale, Harvard and Princeton by defeating Yale here to-night. The question was whether the Federal Government should have the power to levy an income tax not apportioned among the States according to population.

Princeton had the negative. Malcolm M. McDermott, 1910, of Chattanooga, Tenn.; Jesse Herrman, 1910, of Stirling, N. J., and E. R. Whittingham, 1912, of Newton, N. J., were the Princeton speakers. The Yale side was supported by M. H. Plum, 1911, of Bridgeport, Conn., C. R. Wood, 1911, of Birmingham, Ala., and Howard De F. Widger, 1910, of Cortland, N. Y.

The judges were Prof. O. W. M. Sprague of Harvard, Gen. Horatio C. King of Brooklyn and Talcott Williams of Philadelphia.

ALARMS FAIL; HOUSE BURNS.

Messages Sent From Three Boxes, but Firemen Didn't Get Them.

Fire alarms were rung in from three boxes in the vicinity of a burning frame house at Anthony avenue and Prospect place, The Bronx, late last night, and no engine companies responded. The fire meanwhile gained headway and the house and two barns were destroyed when an engine company, aroused by telephone, finally arrived.

The fire was spectacular, as the house was on a hill in the Mount Hope section.

Harvard Wins Two Debates.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 21.—By the unanimous decision of the judges Harvard won the annual debate with Princeton to-night, arguing the negative side of the question for the triangular debate. This gives Harvard nine victories to seven for Princeton in the series.

NEW HAVEN, March 21.—Harvard won the debate here to-night from Yale in the triangular debating contest. The subject was "Resolved that the Federal Government should have the power to impose an income tax not apportioned among the States according to population." Yale took the negative side.

ADVENTURES IN THE JUNGLE.

Civil Engineering Perils in Surveying in Brazil.

"No need going all the way to British East Africa in search of perilous adventures," said Willard P. Miller, a civil engineer, who arrived yesterday at the Holland House from Tampa, Fla. "If a man wants plenty of excitement all he's got to do is to join a surveying party on the new road that is being built through the jungles of central Brazil up into Bolivia. I have been down there a year and just to get a change I am going over to China to work on the Yan-nan-fu Railroad, which is being built by Americans.

"I hadn't been down in Brazil three months when I began to want to see Broadway the worst way. If I had stayed down there longer than I did the jungle would have driven me crazy. During the year I was down with malaria twenty times. And when a bunch of six of us reached Para, near the mouth of the Amazon, and found there was no passenger ship due to come this way for two weeks, we were so afraid that we would have another attack that we climbed on board a British tramp steamer, the England, and came to Tampa. It was anything to get away.

"Of the Madeira and Mamore Railroad eighty miles have been finished and are in operation. All the survey has been completed up into Bolivia, and I was with one of the engineering corps that were doing the work. There were nine Americans in our party and thirty-five or forty natives, 'hombres' we call them to distinguish them from the Americans, that being the Spanish word for men. The latter of course speak Portuguese, but in South American countries American engineers are used to dealing with Spanish speaking workmen and use that term.

"In going up the Rio Madeira it took us twenty-eight days to go 100 miles on account of the rapids and falls, which are numerous. Hundreds of boats come down loaded with rubber, and it is the object of the railroad to cut out the falls and make the product of the Bolivian forests easy to take to the coast.

"When we got to the place where our survey was to start we found we had our hands full. It involved hewing our path as we went along, and every few days we would have to clear a space large enough to build a palm house.

"Every night without exception we would be awakened by jaguars breaking into the camp. The 'hombres' slept in hammocks which were hung about three feet from the ground, and there would be yells of alarm as some man awakened to find a big wild animal smelling about him. The camp lights would attract the beasts. Lots of them were killed by the men, who said that the animals if hungry would not hesitate to attack human beings.

"One day we found the bones of a native in the woods, but we did not know whether to blame his death on the jaguars or on the vultures, which hung about in the air near us, always in great numbers. And as for insects—why, there seemed to be no fewer than 3,000,000 species of ants, and the tarantulas were eight inches long, not considering their legs. We used to burn a path around the camp to keep the legions of ants from invading it and carrying away our rice and other provisions."

WAS IT A ROCK ISLAND TRICK?

Road Now Gets All Packing House Products Coming East.

OMAHA, Neb., March 21.—A joker in the agreement of all the Omaha-Chicago railroad lines to increase rates on packing house products beginning to-day has enabled Rock Island lines to gobble the entire packing house business from the South Omaha packing centre and to-day every pound of meat going eastward was sent over that railroad.

The average shipment eastward from South Omaha is four trains a day.

One month ago all the railroads between Omaha and Chicago filed notice with the Interstate Commerce Commission that on March 20 meat rates would be advanced from Omaha, South Omaha and Council Bluffs. That rate cannot be withdrawn for at least thirty days.

To-day it was discovered that Rock Island had not changed the rate from its station at Albright, Neb., just outside the South Omaha yard limit and connected with all the packing houses by the stock yard railroad. All packing house products were immediately turned over to that road.

The other five railroads eastward are charging the Rock Island with deliberately inducing them to increase their own rates while Rock Island, through the technicality, gets all the business.

BROWNSVILLE BOOZE SPLIT.

Tank Holding 50 Gallons Smashed in Alleged Illicit Distillery.

The odors arising from the basement of 433 Hopkinson avenue, in the Brownsville part of Brooklyn, lured many persons thither late last night. They went and smelt and lingered, for a raid on an illicit whiskey still was going on.

The officers had been watching the basement for some time and when Max Cohen, who says he lives at 19 Hester street, emerged with a five gallon keg of whiskey they fell upon him and took away keys to the basement that they found in his pocket. Then they entered and smashed a fifty gallon tank of illicit whiskey, to the great pleasure of onlookers.

Cohen is held as a suspicious person. There was no one else on the premises.

Shot by a Negro Burglar.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 21.—Fighting with a negro burglar whom he had stumbled over in his kitchen Joseph Steigerwald, 58 years old, a piano maker of 1407 South Tenth street, was fatally shot in the abdomen early this morning.

An hour later Charles Cleaver, colored, of 735 Warneck place, was arrested at the Kaighn avenue ferry as he was boarding a boat for Philadelphia. Cleaver was taken before Staigerwald three times this morning in the Cooper Hospital. Twice the wounded man was not sure whether Cleaver had done the shooting, but the third time he positively identified him as the burglar who did the shooting.

BILL TO PREVENT GRAFT

RESTRICTS LEGISLATORS' ACTIVITIES TO LAWMAKING.

Prohibits Their Practising Law for State Departments—Bennett Puts In a Bill to Investigate to What Extent the Lawyers Have Served the State.

ALBANY, March 21.—Assemblyman Robert S. Conklin of New York city introduced a bill in the Assembly to-night to meet some of the situations created by the Alids trial and by the insurance investigation now in progress in New York. Mr. Conklin's bill applies to this State the Federal statute prohibiting any member of the Legislature during his term of office from practising law for any State department or branch of the State Government. The bill would make the drawing up of a bill for any corporation a violation of the law; it would likewise prohibit any member of the Legislature from serving as counsel for any State institution and in general makes it a misdemeanor for a Senator or Assemblyman to take money for services performed outside of his immediate duties as a legislator.

Scarcely had the Conklin bill been introduced when Assemblyman William M. Bennett of New York city put in a similar bill, but made it broader in scope and provided for a legislative commission to consist of two Senators, three Assemblymen and five persons to be named by the Governor to investigate generally the extent to which members of the Legislature have already served the State in capacities outside of their immediate departments or in any other way have accepted retainers or compensation of any kind "for promoting or opposing the passage of bills in the Legislature." Mr. Bennett would give this commission an appropriation of $20,000 and empower it to do practically as it might see fit, to rearrange the rules of the Legislature, to restrict the authority of the Committee on Rules and treat this committee as the National House of Representatives treated it.

Mr. Bennett gave out a statement in which he said he was forced to take issue with Speaker Wadsworth and insisted that a general investigation should be had. And in addition to the most extensive investigation thus far suggested, Mr. Bennett would have the Committee on Rules changed, he says, so that "it cannot become a committee for punishment and reward."

"The demand for an investigation," concluded Mr. Bennett's statement, "is Statewide and I am of the opinion that the Governor should be given the power to appoint part of the investigating committee, provision having been made for the appointment of the Senators by the Lieutenant-Governor and Assemblymen by the Speaker."

The introduction of the Bennett bill, which first found its way to the Assembly clerk as a "concurrent resolution," aroused serious consideration only among the Assemblymen who have been steadfastly supporting everything that came from the Executive chamber.

Many other members of the House took the Bennett measure in a less serious vein and said that Mr. Bennett got a peek at the Conklin bill coming up on the train from New York to-day and concluded quickly that if Conklin was going to start anything of this nature he would go a bit further and add the investigation clause to a similar bill. The bills were referred to committees without comment.

Assemblyman Charles Harwood (Democrat of Kings) had something to say on behalf of Mayor Gaynor when Assemblyman Conklin's bill to give the New York charter investigating commission an appropriation of $25,000 came up on the second reading calendar of the Assembly. Mr. Harwood said that the work of making a charter for the city should progress no further until Mayor Gaynor's views were given some consideration. Mr. Harwood insisted that Judge Gaynor should be consulted now and then and the commission should give some evidence of the fact that they knew the Mayor and the city officials of New York were on earth and had a great interest in the charter building business.

Majority Leader Merritt said Mayor Gaynor would have plenty of opportunity to inspect and rule on all the charter bills before the Governor acted on them.

Minority Leader Frisbie said that Mayor Gaynor, "that great example of Democracy," should not be ignored.

Several of the Tammany Assemblymen put a word in for the minority members of the commission and said they were not anxious to put anything over on the Mayor without his having some knowledge of it.

The bill was advanced to third reading.

The legislative committee which is revising the New York city Charter has demanded that the only salaries which are to be fixed in the Charter are those of elective officials and judicial officers and that the salaries of all the city officers and employees shall be fixed by the local authorities without coming to the Legislature. Two-thirds of the proposed New York city Charter is already before the Legislature, having been introduced by chapters, and the remaining third will be introduced by April 1. Beginning tomorrow hearings will be given by the Cities Committees of the two houses on the different sections of the Charter and these hearings will continue each Tuesday for the next four or five weeks.

Senator George H. Cobb to-night requested the chairmen of Senate committees to set dates for hearings on all bills of unusual public interest and he requested the committees to get to work promptly and make up for lost time.

Senator Cafferty to-night again introduced his anti-police mugging bill.

Lengthy arguments were made in the Assembly to-night on the bill of Assemblyman Green giving Federal Government employees the right to be carried over on the registration books and vote without going home to register and Assemblyman Joseph's bill to check extortion of the loan sharks.

Mr. Frisbie thought commercial travellers ought to have the same benefits as Government employees under the Green bill.

Mr. Walters of Onondago said if there was a desire to hit the loan sharks the Joseph bill ought to be amended to put them out of business, not to merely check their graft. The Joseph bill was passed.

In view of the fact that New York city is spending over a million dollars a year for the First District Public Service Commission, Assemblyman Hoey of New York to-night introduced a bill to give the Mayor the right to appoint the commissioners and taking the power to do so away from the Governor.

Mr. Hoey also introduced a bill to provide a uniform vacation schedule for State employees.

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CITY 4 1-4S AVERAGE 101.28

440 BIDS WERE PUT IN, CALLING FOR $194,562,650.

251 Bidders Get Bonds—Largest Awards Are $4,000,000 Each to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and the National Bank of Commerce—Current 4s Below Par.

The $50,000,000 4¼ per cent. bonds sold yesterday by the city were subscribed for nearly four times over. The actual amount of bids received was $194,562,650. The number of bids received was 440. Out of this number bonds were awarded to 251 bidders, the average price received being 101.28, an income basis of 4.155 per cent.

While the bonds nominally run for the full period of fifty years Comptroller Prendergast has inserted a stipulation that the city may redeem them at the end of twenty years. This was the result of a compromise which Mr. Prendergast made with the bond houses when he decided to make so large an issue.

The bond brokers insisted that the sale could not be successful unless the interest was made as high as 4½. They also insisted that an issue at this time at a less interest than this would interfere with the value of the 4 per cents which have been issued during the last two or three years. Mr. Prendergast was not willing, nor was the Mayor, to pay so high an interest and a compromise was reached whereby the bonds should be issued at 4¼ per cent., but that they should be made less attractive than the old 4s by the twenty year redemption clause.

These were the principal awards announced just before midnight last night:

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	$4,000,000
National Bank of Commerce	4,000,000
Farmers' Loan and Trust Company	4,000,000
Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.	2,170,000
William Salomon & Co.	2,200,000
Equitable Life Assurance Society	2,000,000
J. & W. Seligman & Co.	2,000,000
Bankers Trust Company	1,000,000
American Exchange National Bank	1,000,000
Bond & Goodwin	1,100,000
Boissevain & Co.	1,500,000
Seligman Bros., London	1,015,500
Probst, Wetzler & Co.	1,000,000
Brown Bros. & Co.	1,000,000
New York Life Insurance Company	500,000

The arrangement made by the city officials with the bond houses insured the sale of all the bonds, but neither the Mayor nor the Comptroller expected that the average price would be so high as it worked out when the awards were made yesterday. Most of the bonds, as were expected, went to the Wall Street houses. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. bid for $15,000,000 of the bonds at prices ranging from 100.33 to 101.34. Harvey Fisk & Co. bid for $2,000,000 at prices running from 100.39 to 100.79; Lazard Frères bid for $3,000,000 at 100.55 to 100.75; the United States Trust Co., bid for $2,000,000 at from 100.26 to 101.71; Speyer & Co. bid for $10,000,000 at from 100.98 to 101.18; the Farmers Loan and Trust Company bid for $4,400,000 at from 100.20 to 102; The Guaranto Trust Company bid for $3,000,000 at from 100.911 to 101.11; Kountze Bros. bid for $1,100,000 at from 100.25 to 101; Moffat & White for $6,563,000 at from 100.336 to 101.026; The United States Trust Company for $2,000,000 at from 100.26 to 101.07; the New York Life Insurance Company for $1,000,000 at from 101 to 102; the Equitable Life Assurance Society for $5,000,000 at from 100.63 to 101.39; the Bankers' Trust Company for $5,000,000 at from 100.91 to 101.09; Ladenburg Thalmann & Co. for $6,000,000 from 100 to 101.265.

The highest bid made was sent in by an individual bidder of the name of John W. Wise, who asked for $2,000 worth of bonds for which he offered 105. He got them.

Yesterday's sale was the first that has been held by the present administration. Mayor Gaynor himself, who attended the sale with all the members of the Sinking Fund Commission, opened the first envelope with a silver knife which had been presented earlier in the day to Comptroller Prendergast by his staff as a memento of his first bond sale.

The bid that Mayor Gaynor opened came from Gilman & Clucas and was for $301,000 at from 101.42 to 101.92. This was taken as a favorable indication for the success of the sale and the Mayor was in high humor.

The Comptroller said last night that he was extremely gratified at the success of the sale because he thought it had proved that the step he had taken with the concurrence of the Mayor in raising the rate of interest to 4¼ per cent. had been justified. The Comptroller added "that the proceeds of the sale would be sufficient to carry the city along until the fall, when he will make another bond issue of about $25,000,000."

The bonds, "when and as issued," have been dealt in on the Broad street curb since the announcement of the offering was made. The first sale of them was at 102. That is the high sale. Yesterday, before the bids began to appear on the news ticker, sales were made at 101½ and 101⅝. Subsequently most of the sales were at 101¼ and 101⅜, with the latter the closing price.

Many of the banking houses which put in bids did so for the account of foreign customers or as agents for foreign bankers. It had been arranged that when desired the bonds would be issued payable in sterling and francs both as to principal and interest at a fixed rate of exchange. Some previous sales had provided for payment of interest in foreign currency. This is the first in which the principal has also been so payable. The city 4 per cents of 1957 sold down yesterday to 99, which is the lowest price of the year. Other city bonds were also cheaper.

MERIGOLD GETS A PLACE.

Appointed Deputy Superintendent of Insurance at $4,000 Salary.

ALBANY, March 21.—George E. Merigold of New York has been appointed Third Deputy State Superintendent of Insurance at a salary of $4,000. The work of the department has so increased that the office of Third Deputy Superintendent has been restored. Mr. Merigold is a lawyer, formerly resided in Buffalo, and while there had considerable experience in the Comptroller's office and also in the Department of Public Works of that city. He is a graduate of the Buffalo Law School and for the last four years has been secretary to Supreme Court Justice Laughlin of the Appellate Division, First Department, in New York city, and comes to the Insurance Department with strong recommendations from Justice Laughlin and others who are familiar with his work. He will assume office immediately.

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DIED.

ARDEN.—On Monday, March 21, at Elizabeth, N. J., Richard Beverley, son of the late Thomas Boyle and Jane de Peyster Arden, in the 67th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

CLAXTON.—Entered into rest, Sunday, March 20, 1910, Joseph Claxton, beloved husband of Benedicta A. Moffatt. Services at his late residence, 70 Downing st., Brooklyn, Tuesday evening, March 22, at 8 o'clock. Bury St. Edmunds, England, papers please copy.

DE NAVARRO.—On March 21, 1910, at her residence, 13 West 46th st., New York city, Ellen A. Dykers de Navarro, widow of José F. de Navarro and daughter of the late John Hudson Dykers of New York city.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

DOS PASSOS.—On Sunday morning, March 20, suddenly, Mary Hays, wife of John R. Dos Passos and daughter of the late De Witt C. and Amanda F. Hays.
Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 18 East 84th st., on Tuesday, March 22, at 10:30 A. M. Interment private.

LINCOLN.—On March 21, Isabella Brooks Lincoln, aged 71.
Services at her late residence, 2197 Broadway, Hartford and Springfield papers please copy.

MCQUADE.—On March 20, Paul Francis, son of Edward J. McQuade. Services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH (CAMPBELL BLDG.), 241 West 23d st.

TREADWELL.—On Sunday, March 20, Jerusha Bogue, widow of David B. Treadwell, in her 78th year.
Funeral private from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. W. H. Robson, 3721 Olinville av., Williamsbridge, Bronx, on Wednesday, March 23, at 10 A. M.

VAN BENTHUYSEN.—Suddenly, at St. Augustine, Fla., on Sunday, March 20, Bessie, daughter of the late Charles and Elizabeth H. Van Benthuysen of Albany, N. Y.

WATERMAN.—Suddenly, at Reading, Pa., on March 20, 1910, Henry Storrs Waterman, beloved son of Thomas Storrs and Lydia Mellen Waterman.
Funeral Wednesday, March 23, at residence, 97 Highland av., Orange, N. J., at 4:30 P. M. on arrival of train leaving Hoboken via D., L. & W. Railroad at 3:50 for Highland Avenue Station.

UNDERTAKERS.

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