

NO PEACE FOR COL. ROOSEVELT

CALLERS LEAVE HIM HARDLY A MINUTE FOR EDITING.

A Rough Riders' Luncheon at the Harvard Club Took Up Part of His Time—Calls From Brander Matthews and Others—Some Guests at Sagamore Hill

Life is just one reception after another for Col. Roosevelt these days. The ex-President can't step outside of his home at Sagamore Hill without shaking hands with a Jew or the village person who pumps the organ or some other citizen who is an "old friend."

It is useless to push the lone elevator button, because when the cars are ready to come down stairs they'll do so and not before. Once in the lift you retain the dumb attitude until the lift operator asks with a roguish twinkle in his eyes, whether you want to stop at the seventh floor, where the office of the Outlook happens to be.

A magazine office, even when the paper is about to go to press in a couple of weeks with a big "beat," is not the most exhilarating spot in the world. It really is not. But when you see the wild rushings back and forth, reporters and editors of the Outlook whispering mysteriously to one another, Proprietor Howland stopping here and stopping there to greet a newcomer, and Dr. Lyman Abbott walking nervously about the sanctum, then you are certain that this is no ordinary spot.

Heard up there yesterday that Col. Roosevelt would be on the job at 10 o'clock sharp. The news squad was on hand at the appointed hour and every one waited anxiously. The innumerable trim young stenographers found excuses which took them through the hall past the elevators, and the office boys dropped loads of "copy" so that they could linger while they collected it again.

The contributing editor was pretty late yesterday, and somebody tried to find Dr. Abbott to learn whether he would "dock" the Colonel's wages. Dr. Abbott was nowhere to be seen, probably because of the previous day's strenuous visitations of every description began to pile up on the Outlook office from the minute Mr. Roosevelt arrived. The office was in a state of very evident confusion, pestered with all sorts of fool questions that were answered civilly at all times.

The Colonel after glancing over several million letters, and taking a moment to begin leading in the guests as he named them. Brander Matthews, a professor at Columbia, he was on hand, and so was David Milvane, a Republican national committee member, but the names of the others were not announced. The conferences were brief in both cases, for were not Col. Brodie, Charles E. Hunter and Capt. Conby waiting in the reception room to take Col. Roosevelt to the Rough Riders' luncheon at the Harvard Club?

Just before the party headed for the elevator a fresh messenger in a gray suit, whistling loudly, rode in sight. "See that fellow," said one of the editors of Outlook, "who he apparently mistook for some one else, does Teddy Roosevelt work here? If he does I gotta message for him."

When the youth could be hushed Col. Roosevelt stepped into the hall, shook hands with him and took the telegram, much to the delight of the boy and the crowd.

At about four o'clock on the Monday afternoon and clerks gave the Colonel a hand, and he had to keep raising his Panama until he reached the Harvard Club in West forty-fourth street. There he was met by ninety ex-warriors. The luncheon dinner was private and lasted two hours. Mr. Roosevelt gave his former comrades a short chat, and after that he received a guidon, the gift of the A. F. of Oklahoma. Shorty Pusey, F. R. Muxlow, whose given name is Louis, made a little speech, because he brought the guidon all the way from his home State.

When this affair was over the Rough Riders liked for their last party together at Oyster Bay. The party was held back to the Outlook office to complete his day's work and to talk to the reporters for a few minutes. He was in high spirits.

The announcement of the guests who are due at Sagamore Hill this week indicates that the ex-President is going to fulfill predictions so far as entertainment is concerned. He said that he does not know if he will be invited to the Governor's letter to him did not state the day, but he thought very soon.

Charles Lloyd C. Grison of the Harvard Club, who was invited to Oyster Bay by Col. Roosevelt. No date was named in the invitation sent to Mr. Grison. It merely said that Mr. Roosevelt would like to have an opportunity of meeting him privately some time within the next week or so.

To-day there will be some Rough Riders at luncheon. Mr. and Mrs. Francis S. Hensley and Jack Broadway will take of the Hill, and probably spend the night there. On Saturday, Mr. Roosevelt will have the opportunity to hear something about trusts when Harry Simmons, the special prosecutor for the Government in the sugar case, will be in the city. Mr. W. N. K. Norton, editor of the Kansas City Star, will remain over Sunday for the Colonel.

So far as making speeches goes Mr. Roosevelt was anxious to have it known that those on his visit who are invited to the White House before he went away are very numerous. He will probably return to Oyster Bay on Friday. He said that he doesn't believe that he will have the opportunity of seeing the Yale-Harvard boat races at New London next Thursday.

On his way back to Oyster Bay last evening the Colonel stopped off at 334 East Forty-second street to visit the old Roosevelt governors, Mrs. Mary Ledwith, whom he calls just "Aunt Mary." He told the reporters that he is very fond of her. Mr. Roosevelt made the trip by automobile.

Gilford Pinchot and James Rudolph Garfield were his guests at Sagamore Hill over night.

Dominion June 23.—The Dominion Steel Corporation, limited, will be the result of the recently merged coal and steel companies of the Dominion and a special meeting of shareholders held in the Bank of Commerce here to-day.

ROOSEVELT AUTO'S GOOD TIME.

Takes the Colonel Home From New York in 1 Hour and 10 Minutes.

OTTER BAY, I. I., June 23.—Col. Roosevelt returned here in his automobile at 6:30 this evening. He made the trip from New York in one hour and ten minutes. The railroad time table gives the distance as thirty-four miles.

As guests at dinner and over night Mr. Roosevelt had former Secretary Garfield and Gifford Pinchot, former head of the conservation bureau. Mr. Pinchot upon his arrival told the newspaper men that he understood that Col. Roosevelt did not wish publicity regarding any conference at Sagamore Hill and that he would say nothing until his return from the Hill and would not make any statement unless authorized to do so by the Colonel.

Col. Roosevelt will remain at his home for several days, and it is understood that he has arranged to receive many visitors. No definite date is announced for the arrival of Gov. Hughes.

The embargo upon Roosevelt news extends to his chauffeur, Frank Simmons, who when crossing the ocean the other time made from New York replied: "It is impossible to say anything regarding Mr. Roosevelt's affairs."

B. R. T.'S OFFER TOO SMALL.

Public Service Board Won't Let Them Have Centre Street Loop.

The Public Service Commission yesterday rejected the application of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for a franchise to operate that part of the Centre street subway which connects with Williamsburg Bridge. The commission objects to the terms offered. That part of the subway which the company wishes to use has cost, so the company figures, about \$4,000,000 and the offer was to pay 1 per cent. on \$4,000,000 for the first year, rising gradually each year until at the end of the fifth year and for succeeding years 5 per cent. shall be paid.

In telling the company of its decision the commission wrote:

This subway when completed will have cost somewhat more than \$10,000,000. At least three-fourths of the construction will be applied to the traffic between Williamsburg Bridge and Chambers street station. The sum on which your percentages should be figured should be at least \$7,000,000 instead of \$4,000,000. The entire cost of the construction of the Williamsburg Bridge portion of the subway will exceed \$7,000,000, and it is contemplated that ultimately the use of that portion will warrant the payment of the entire interest upon it.

Considering that the investment of your company in your rapid transit system is at least \$10,000,000, you could presumably afford to spend one-quarter of that sum additionally to increase your rush hour capacity one-quarter. This would mean an additional investment of \$10,000,000 on which you would need to pay interest on an amount less than \$10,000,000 for an equal advantage. We are not unkindly, however, that the temporary character of the arrangement and the fact that some time would elapse for traffic to adjust itself to the increased facilities should modify this argument somewhat. Our estimate, however, that traffic has always responded, within a few months to increased facilities.

IN CASE OF A THIRD TERM.

Engine Zimmerman Ready to Become a Subject of George V.

CINCINNATI, June 23.—Eugene Zimmerman, father of the Duchess of Manchester, announced at the Sinton Hotel to-day that he intends to become a subject of King George of Great Britain if Theodore Roosevelt is elected President again.

"If Roosevelt is elected," he said, "I am going over to England, become a citizen and stay there."

Mr. Roosevelt is elected President this step toward a dictatorship, and when that happens I will prefer a country that has a liberal constitutional monarchy. Roosevelt to-day is our big national menace."

During the lifetime of the late King Edward it was reported that the King had on several occasions invited the American father-in-law of Manchester to become an Englishman. It was also said that Edward had offered to bestow on Zimmerman a baronetcy. Zimmerman spends several months each year at the estates of the Duke. Zimmerman is now approaching the age when he will want to retire from active business and be near his family. He is a good American citizen, declared Zimmerman, "and I hope the election of Roosevelt will not come to pass. Things are bad enough now. In fact they are the worst they have ever been. I am too much legislation in Washington. I am for Gov. Harmon for our next President, and I believe if he runs he will be elected."

Zimmerman, who formerly made his home in Cincinnati, now registers at hotels from Detroit, where his business offices are. He said to-day that he was going to visit his daughter at Kylesmore Castle in Ireland next fall.

GAVE MORE THAN HE KEPT.

Appraisal of Robert J. Hoguet's Estate Shows Only \$279,312 Left.

In a petition submitted to the Surrogate yesterday with the transfer tax appraisal of the estate of Robert J. Hoguet of the Catholic Club, director of many Catholic charities, it was declared that while the estate had an apparent value of nearly \$1,500,000, its net value is really only \$279,312 because of the many responsibilities assumed by Mr. Hoguet that belonged to others.

Robert L. Hoguet, executor, said that although his father had real estate worth \$1,200,000, his total equity in it was only \$541,375, because he had mortgaged much of it to enable him to carry out his charitable plans. The petition says that he carried on his books accounts with various institutions, estates and persons in which or whom he felt some special interest, as well as accounts that were the property of the commission firm, of which he was founder, the firm of Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co. These were mainly the accounts of nephews and nieces and other relatives and of the sons and daughters of business associates and friends. Through the interest of his wife he had obligated himself for the convent of St. Dominick at Newark, where Mrs. Hoguet's sister is Mother Superior; for the Corpus Christi Monastery at Hightstown; for the convent of the Blessed Sacrament at Detroit. Mr. Hoguet undertook the management of the financial affairs of these institutions, and invested their money.

He is reported to have on one-third of the residuary estate was derived with respect to the other two-thirds equally.

CARE OF FIRE HORSES.

Drivers Warned Against Overexertion on Hot Days.

Fire Commissioner Waldo sent circular to company commanders yesterday giving instructions for the extra care of fire horses during hot weather.

Drivers of fire engines were notified that they should exercise judgment in responding to fire alarms and not exhaust their horses by fast driving in going to a fire. On returning from fires drivers were instructed to go faster than an ordinary trot or walk.

Upon return to quarters the horses are to have a hose bath, be rubbed down and receive every attention likely to ward off heat prostration.

BUYING A WIFE FOR A COW

THAT'S ONE FACTOR IN SOUTH AFRICA'S LABOR PROBLEM.

Having Bought Two or Three the Native Lets Them Support Him—American Mining Engineers Succeeding in the Rand—Where the Diamonds Go.

Down in South Africa, if you are not too particular about color, age and number of teeth, you can buy a wife for a cow. If you are particular about the last two particulars a good husky wife will do all the work necessary for your support will cost all the way from eight cents to twenty-five, according to George H. Thurston of Johannesburg, who has arrived at the Wolcott.

Mr. Thurston is an American who has been in South Africa since 1893. He is one of the consulting engineers for the Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd. and came over here to visit his son, who has been in a preparatory school in this country.

In reference to the wife question, you have got to be a Kaffir or a Hottentot to buy one down there, and the more wives you have the easier a time you have, though the usual limit is three.

"Things have come down in that part of the world," said Mr. Thurston yesterday, "and it looks as if under the new union government for South Africa is now a commonwealth like Australia—the country is going to be very prosperous. The only drawback is the trouble about labor."

"Chinese labor was an absolute success down there, but the Liberal Government in England drove it out of the country. Native labor has been rather short, but under the new government we hope for better things. There is going to be a great time down there in October, when Lord Gladstone, the new Governor, opens the new commonwealth parliament. They are expecting the Duke of Connaught to come down to represent the Crown."

"There is quite a good number of Americans down in that country now, principally mining engineers. In fact that is what most of the Americans are down there. There are a few in trade, selling American shoes, which have quite a vogue down there, though most of the dry goods dealers are English. The Germans send down cheaper grades of stuff, called locally Kaffir truck, which is sold to the natives."

"Johannesburg since the war has radically changed. In the town are about 30,000 inhabitants, but there is a white population scattered for thirty miles along the reef, besides more than 100,000 natives in the locality. The Dutch down there certainly handle the negro question well. The blacks are not allowed on the sidewalk or in the hotels or bars, and are liable to be summarily made an offence. There used to be a great deal of illicit liquor selling, but it has been stamped out since the Boer war. The Government has started in to assist in training farmers and to establish agricultural colleges, and the country has not gone on in a style that is any too good. The Boer farmer is indolent and won't work. Before the English took over the country he did not have to work much, and he is now a peasant. Kaffirs do what was to be done, while he smoked in peace. He hasn't had the same latitude in this respect since the war, and he is up against the labor question here. Thousands of negroes live in idleness."

"Why? Well, they have been able to purchase wives to work for them in the fields. The Government has endeavored to improve the status of things by forcing the blacks into state farms, which are pretty much the same as villages—so that they won't have anything to live on, and will be compelled to take to work. Polygamy is a great trouble. The natives are allowed more than one wife. They seldom take more than two or three, except the wealthy chiefs. A wife costs no many cows. A good looking girl is worth eight or ten. Some who are deficient in the genital organs are worth five or six. One cow and I believe that one cow has paid for two wives. The blacks raise the price of the cows originally by working in the mines. When they have accumulated enough to buy two or three able bodied wives, they retire from work altogether and make the women support them."

"In many ways the negroes down there are like the American negroes. They are easily induced to trade, and they have bad traits. The men are called boys, and gangs of them get together and give the police a great deal of difficulty. Naturally the native is honest, and he remains so as long as he stays in the rural or native village. Civilization, or that degree of it that they seem able to imbibe, seems to have a bad effect. The educated Kaffir boy becomes a liar and frequently a rogue. He seems to absorb all the bad things in civilization without taking in the good ones."

"I don't suppose it is generally realized that 80 per cent. of the diamonds mined in South Africa comes to the United States. The rest goes to Europe, which means great depression in the diamond market. There is a big reserve of diamonds, which has been bought up by a pool, and the output of the diamond mines is restricted. The pool could easily supply the diamond market for a long time. The gold output of the country is keeping up. In some places they are mining to a great depth, close to 5,000 feet, and the big electric companies coming in have added great impetus to the work. The population of Johannesburg will not increase to any great extent, for the reason that mining down there is probably now on the crest of the wave. At the same time it will be a long time before we reach the downward curve."

"We get quite a large number of young American students in the country, especially from Cornell and the Western mining schools. If they get in right down there they are making good money. They are establishing good technical colleges with excellent instructors. It is an ideal place for a young man to get a practical and thorough training in mining."

YONKERS STRIKE ENDS.

Street Railway Men Agree to Abide by Justice Koogh's Decision.

WHITE PLAINS, June 23.—The strike of the 300 Yonkers motormen and conductors was suspended this morning after a hearing before Justice Koogh in the Supreme Court at White Plains and the men who have been out since June 13 returned to work at noon. Justice Koogh has agreed to adjust the matter of wages and Receiver Sutherland and the trolley-men will abide by his decision. He ordered all papers filed with him by Saturday and agreed to give a decision in a few days after receiving them.

He desires, among other things, a statement of the rate of wages paid on other trolley lines in Brooklyn and adjacent cities.

"You go to work," said he to the men, "and I will go to work too."

The matter came up on a motion of Thomas F. Curran, Corporation Counsel of Yonkers, backed by the men to compel the trolley men to return to work because of his failure to comply with the same in not operating cars. Leveritt F. Cruz, counsel for Receiver Sutherland, contended that the company was not to blame because it was not to return to work. He said that the road was in a bankrupt condition and could not afford to pay higher wages. An increase of one cent an hour for each man, he said, would amount to \$4,700 annually.

Justice Koogh made no promises, however, but said that he would make an investigation and render his decision accordingly.

Self-Stubbed Japanese Student Dies.

S. Kishita, the young Japanese student from the Moody School, at Mount Vernon, Mass., who stabbed himself in Bronx Park on Wednesday, died yesterday at the Fordham Hospital. The Japanese Consul-General here was the only one to talk with him. Kishita lived at 571 West 146th street.

SAYS KING GOT DRUNK.

Broker's Wife in Divorce Testimony Accuses Him of Cruelty.

Boston, June 23.—Mrs. Cornelia P. King, wife of Thomas White King, a New York broker, was on the witness stand practically all day testifying in her action for divorce. She said she was married on April 20, 1904, in New York when 17 years old. She and her husband had lived in New York, Cedarhurst and Hempstead, L. I., and finally at Greenfield, Mass. She declared that while she and her husband were spending their honeymoon in Paris he came home very drunk.

In December of the same year when they were living in New York he came home very much intoxicated. She testified that Mr. King drank a great deal in 1905 and 1906. Drank two or three Scotch whiskeys and as many cocktails at a dinner party. She said that at a dinner party given by Mrs. J. E. Hadden in New York he was also very drunk. At a dance which Mrs. Hadden gave later she said her husband was so badly intoxicated that he could not remember the next morning.

"He drank before and after we moved to Greenfield," she testified. "He was drunk at a circus party one night and stumbled while going to the box and fell over backward. He was always under the influence of drink."

"He swore at me continually," she continued, "during the Vanderbilt cup races on Long Island in 1908 when we were at a hotel. I wanted him to get up and go to bed so I would get up early, he drank whiskey and soda and played a piano. He threw cups and dishes around and he nearly always carried a pistol. Once he said to me 'I will blow your head off. I'll put an end to you and me. We had a struggle for the revolver and a woman rushed in to my rescue.'"

Cross-questioned by J. J. Woodbury, counsel for King, Mrs. King most emphatically denied the charge of infidelity. Never, she declared, had she gone into the room of Wentworth C. Bacon of New York, who is named as a correspondent.

That she had on several occasions ridden in a driven with Bacon, she admitted to be true, but never had she done so except at the solicitation of King.

She had known A. Henry Higginson since she was 10 years old and had gone with Bacon to lunch with the Higginsons at their home in South Lincoln.

WALSH, FARM MAN, INDICTED.

Sequel to Conviction of Coleman for Robbing Cambridge Bank.

Boston, June 23.—Martin J. Walsh, the alleged leader of the faro gang, was indicted to-day by the Federal Grand Jury on the charge of aiding and abetting George W. Coleman in looting the National City Bank of Cambridge. Two indictments were found against him, one under the former code of Federal laws in thirty-one counts and the other under the new code in five counts.

The Jury returned six indictments in all and Judge Colt, before whom the report was made, ordered all but one set aside on the ground that it was found that the grand jury had no jurisdiction in the indictment against Francis J. Wood, secret as he is held under bail on a charge of perjury in testifying at the trial of Big Bill Walsh, about a check for \$200 to a woman.

A search throughout the country is being made for Walsh and a reward has been offered by the Government for information as to his whereabouts.

Walsh is charged with introducing the trial of Kellier, the Government is satisfied that Walsh was the faro dealer known to Coleman and others in the case as Jack Leonard, the man who was to fix things in the gambling house so that the players from Boston could make a fortune by risking a few thousands of dollars. The charge against Walsh is precisely the same as in the Kellier case and the character of the evidence is the same.

CLONK GOES ON.

Demand New Struck Less Than These Finally to Be Made.

The preliminary strikes of the cloakmakers continued yesterday. These early strikers asked advances in wages ranging from 10 to 15 per cent. The real demands of the strikers, who were nearly all unorganized when they quit, were taken in hand by the organizers as soon as they left the factories. They consented in most cases to be enrolled as members of the Brotherhood of Cloakmakers. Alvan Rosenber, president of the International Union of Garment Workers, estimated last evening that from 18,000 to 20,000 men and women had gone out in the last two days.

"That practically all the employees are beginning a month ahead of time to make the winter cloaks. The workers are taking advantage of this and are demanding as much of an increase as they believe is warranted. We are not interfering as it will be easier on these employers to pay the advances we demand when the general strike of 30,000 or 35,000 cloakmakers is called if they are paying 15 to 20 per cent. advance now. For that reason we have not stopped these preliminary strikes."

COMMANDER OF STATE G. A. R.

Dewitt C. Hurd of Utica Chosen Senior Vice-Commander, S. C. Pierce.

SYRACUSE, June 23.—Dewitt C. Hurd of Utica, to-day elected commander of the department of New York G. A. R., will appoint a committee of three to confer with President Taft asking that he obtain from the Attorney-General an interpretation of the law as regards the right of a citizen to hold a commission in the army or the navy. Robert E. Lee in Statuary Hall, Washington.

Out of 808 votes cast Mr. Hurd received 507. Major R. B. of Hopedale has 30, and there were seven blanks. This was the only contest. The balance of the ticket follows: Senior vice-commander, Samuel G. Pierce of Rochester; junior vice-commander, H. E. Turner of Louisville; chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Reuben F. Burton of Syracuse; medical director, William Taylor of Canastota.

Commander Hurd reappointed William S. Bull of Buffalo, Assistant Adjutant-General and Lewis A. Jones of Utica Assistant Quartermaster-General. The delegates to the national encampment at Atlantic City on September 19 were instructed to support John Gilman of Boston for commander in chief.

SETTLING THE SNEEL ESTATE.

Heirs Making Equitable Division Without the Aid of Lawyers.

BLOOMINGTON, June 23.—Steps toward the settlement of the Sneel estate were taken to-day, when a series of deeds were filed.

One from Richard Snell to Lena S. Dinsmore of San Jose, Cal., was put on record on Wednesday. It consisted of a tract of land valued at \$150,000 to \$200,000. This is only the beginning in a series of transfers which, according to Richard Snell, will take place among the heirs to the fortune of the late Col. Snell, thus settling the estate of the late General. In another deed filed to-day Richard Snell transferred to Thornton Snell of Elkhart, Ind., a similar tract of 1,000 acres.

Settled Once; Not Fined Again.

The Jury in the Supreme Court that heard the suit of the Forest, Fish and Game Commission against the Harrison Street Cold Storage Company to recover \$150,000 in penalties for having game birds on the premises out of season returned a verdict for the defendant. The assessment showed that the company had violated the law by having on the premises 100,000 birds, and that the owners of the birds had refused to settle with the Government in suits brought to recover the same penalties.

ROCKEFELLER PRESENTMENT IN

JUDGE O'SULLIVAN POCKETS IT AND HOLDS GRAND JURY A WEEK

Premise That the Document Will Eventually Be Made Public—Some Remarks From the Bench Critical of Assistant District Attorney James B. Reynolds.

The Rockefeller Grand Jury, which has been investigating the traffic in women, was relieved yesterday of the presentment it had tried two weeks before to present to Judge O'Sullivan in General Sessions, but after Judge O'Sullivan had accepted the document he refused to put it on file or disclose its contents.

He declined to allow Foreman Rockefeller to read the presentment and he put it in his pocket. He continued the Grand Jury for another week so that the mouths of the Grand Jurors are closed about their findings. The Judge said that in the minutes of the Grand Jury he had found charges that he thought should be investigated further and that was the reason given for the continuance of the body.

Mr. Rockefeller when asked later what the Grand Jury would do replied by asking a question.

"You are, perhaps, more familiar with the courts than I; what is there to do?" said he.

The presentment, Judge O'Sullivan said, is not a public record and would not become a public record until filed with the clerk. Judge O'Sullivan did not say how long he thought it would take him to digest the document, but it isn't probable that it will be filed until the first of next week. The contents of the presentment will eventually reach the public, however. Nothing is to be expunged and all of the findings of the Grand Jury will be made known.

In a public address to the Grand Jury yesterday Judge O'Sullivan said: "What matters relevant in a question of law to be determined by either of your legal advisers, the District Attorney or the Judge of the court. As you had occasion to learn during the investigation, it is not every report that may find a place upon the files of the court." He referred to a report that the Grand Jury wished to hand in several months ago which was returned to them. Judge O'Sullivan said yesterday that no slight or discourtesy was intended; there simply was no place on the records for such a document.

In the course of his remarks Judge O'Sullivan said things that were supposed to refer to James B. Reynolds, Deputy Assistant District Attorney. The Court, he said, had advised secrecy regarding certain indictments found by the Grand Jury, and a few days later the substance of those indictments appeared in the newspapers as coming in an interview from a gentleman who had come into the District Attorney's office for the purpose of assisting the Grand Jury.

The Court had said to the foreman that the Court did not consider it wise to permit the officer in question to write the final report of the Grand Jury. Mr. Reynolds assisted in the writing of the final report, but it was understood yesterday that the greater part of the work was done by Mr. Rockefeller himself.

Mr. Reynolds declined to say anything in regard to Judge O'Sullivan's remarks.

BABY DESERTED AT SEA.

Steward of the Richard Peak Finds a Live Bundle in a Cabin.

After the Sound steamer Richard Peak had docked yesterday morning James Coleman, a steward, made the rounds of the staterooms on the upper deck. As he opened the door of 31 he was greeted with a wail from a bundle on the bed. He entered and found a baby boy apparently about three weeks old. His clothes were good but bore no marks of identification. The baby was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

The purser's book shows that state room 31 was paid for by a man who signed himself J. H. Adams and who boarded the boat at New Haven. A stewardess, Mrs. Bell, said that about midnight, as she was passing the door of No. 31, she met a woman in the corridor who was carrying a baby. She was sure it was the child which was found on the steamer.

A letter written on the paper of the Butler Business School, 52 Temple street, New Haven, Conn., was found on the floor of the room. It was addressed to Miss Amy Blackall, 179 Congress avenue, City, and called her attention to an account of \$10 which had been running for some time. The signature was, The Butler Business School, E. M. Butler, president.

At Bellevue the child was christened Stephen Dowd by Chaplain Wade. It happened to be the Catholic's lost child yesterday to do the christening of last children. Miss Amy Blackall, 179 Congress avenue, Catholics and Protestants all acknowledge this, and the New York Infant Asylum, where many of the babies finally land, supplies a list of names of benefactors of the orphanage.

New Haven, Conn., June 23.—Miss Amy Blackall is the daughter of Robert Blackall yardmaster of the New York and New Haven road, who now lives on Portsea street. Her father was very wealthy and the letter and said his daughter knew nothing about any child. He said his daughter was 18 years old and a former pupil at the Butler Business School.

FISH MARKET FINANCING.

Notes of 15 Corporate Stenholders Come into the Local Liabilities.

B. D. Luce & Co. (corporation), wholesale and commission dealers in fish at 31 Fulton Fish Market, have been pressed by creditors, and Judge Giegerich of the Supreme Court has appointed Edward Leach receiver with a bond of \$11,800 in proceedings brought by Benjamin D. Luce and Augustus S. Henahav, directors, for a voluntary dissolution of the corporation. The liabilities are nominally \$128,678, including notes aggregating \$98,595, which the corporation is joint indorser with fourteen other corporations. It will probably owe only one-fifth of that amount. These notes were made by the New York Wholesale Fish Dealers Association and indorsed by fifteen corporations holding leases of stands in the market. The assets are \$5,500, consisting of cash \$5,000, accounts receivable \$4,000, office furniture, seines, boxes, etc., \$1,155, and equity in the lease of stand 31. Among the creditors are Benjamin D. Luce, who is president, treasurer and owner of nearly all the capital stock, of \$9,000; the Brooklyn Bridge Freezing and Cold Storage Company, \$4,200; Jacob Ockers, Sayville, \$1,800, and F. E. Deery, Bradford, Pa., \$2,500. The corporation was incorporated in December 11, 1908, with a capital stock of \$30,000.

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UNITED WIRELESS CO.

Assistant Secretary Testifies After a Plead for Retiring.

Lucien C. Wallace, assistant secretary of the United Wireless Telegraph Company at 42 Broadway, operations in whose stock through the medium of the mails are under investigation by the Federal Grand Jury, was fined \$50 yesterday for contempt of court. He was subpoenaed to testify yesterday before the Grand Jury, but he refused to be sworn on the ground that it was a violation of his constitutional rights to require him to testify against his company. Judge Hand ruled that his excuse was frivolous, and after imposing the fine ordered Wallace to be sworn. This was done and Wallace answered the questions put to him.

Battiship Bets were Successfully Doctored.

NORFOLK, Va., June 23.—The 20,000 ton battiship Delaware was successfully doctored at the Norfolk Navy Yard to-day. The doctored was accomplished without a hitch. After the hull of the vessel had been scraped and repainted she will proceed to New York for wireless equipment.

Boys' Clothing

About three hundred all-wool Norfolk and double-breasted Knickerbocker Suits, sizes 7 to 17, are now reduced to \$5.00.

The former prices were from \$1.50 to \$7 higher.