SENATOR HOAR DEAD.

Passed Away in Worcester Early This Morning.

Worcester, Mass., Sept. 30.-Senator Hoar died

SENATOR HOAR'S CAREER.

shortly before 2 o'clock this morning.

Served Nearly Thirty Years in the

George Frisbie Hoar, who, if he had lived to round out his term in the United States Senate. would have served in that body for thirty years, was born in Concord, Mass., on August 29, 1826. He was a brother of Judge Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar, who was Attorney General of the United States, and a son of Samuel Hoar, who was one Louise Spurr, and after her death to Miss Ruth of the leading lawyers and legislators of Massain the Revolutionary army. George F. Hoar was prepared for college at the Concord Acad-



SENATOR GEORGE F HOAR Who died early this morning

emy, and entered Harvard, where he was graduated, in 1846. He then entered the Dane Law School at Cambridge, and was admitted to the bar and entered on its practice in Worcester. He soon became City Solicitor and president of the trustees of the City Library. His political affiliations were with the Free Soil party, and in 1851 he was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives. In 1856 he became a member of the State Senate, serving two years. He then gave his attention to the practice of his profession and to literary studies. But his desire to devote himself to the law was cut short in 1868 when he was elected a Representative in Congress from the Worcester district. He served y successive re-elections in the XLIst, XLIId. XLIIId and XLIVth Congresses, but declined reelection to the XLVth. In that year, 1877, however, he was chosen United States Senator by the Massachusetts Legislature, and was re-elected in 1883, 1889, 1895 and 1901. He succeeded to the seat of George S. Boutwell, and was Senator with Henry L. Dawes and Henry Cabot Lodge. Among his predecessors in the Senate were Daniel Webster, John Quincy Adams, Charles Eumner, Edward Everett and Henry Wilson.

It was in his last term in the House that Con-Clessing Hear was a member of the Electoral Commission that decided the choice of President between Hayes and Tilden, and he was one of the managers of the Belknap impeachment trial. From the organization of the Republican party he was one of its most active and enthusiastic members. He presided over the Massachusetts Republican Conventions in 1871, 1877, 1882 and 1885. He presided over the Republican National Convention in 1880, which nominated Garfield and Arthur, and was a delegate not only to that and Arthur, and was a delegate not only to that body, but also to the national conventions in 1876, 1884 and 1888. His experience in public office, readiness in debate and sane judgment made him an admirable presiding officer. He supported the re-election of President McKinley.

SERVED ON MANY COMMITTEES.

In the Senate Mr. Hoar served on the committees on the Judiciary, Privileges and Elections, Engrossed Bills, Civil Service and Retrenchment, and Rules, being chairman of the first and also of the select committees on Woman Suffrage and Relations with Canada.

Of his work in the Senate he wrote in his

"Autobiography":
"I think I may fairly claim that I have done
my share of the work of the Senate and of the
House to the best of my ability. Senator Edmunds, when he left the Senate, was kind
enough to compliment me by saying that the
whole work of the Senate was done by six men,
of whom I was one. I do not suppose Mr. Edmunds meant the senate was done by the ment. munds meant the number six to be taken literally. But he is a gentleman certainly never given to flattery or empty compliment. So I think I might call him as a witness that in his time sa to. time, so far as hard work is concerned, I did my best. I am not quite so confident that he would testify to the wisdom of my course on all

Of his public career he wrote: "I account it my supreme good fortune that my public life has been spent in the service of Massachusetts. No man can know better than I do how unworthy I have been of a place in the great line of public men who have adorned her history for hearly three hundred years. What a succession it has been! What royal house, what empire or monarchy, can show a catalogue like that of the men whom in every generation she has called to her high places—Bradford and Winthrop, and Sir Henry Vane, Leverett and Sam Adams and John Adams, and his illustrious son, and Cabot and Dexter, Webster and Everett and Sumner and Andrew! I have never lifted my finger or spoken a word to any man to secure or promote my own election to any office. I do not mean to criticise other men who advance their honorable ambition for public service or exert themselves to get the office for which they think themselves fit. It has been the custom in other parts of the country almost from the beginning of the government. But what I think is a better custom has prevailed in Massachusetts. I arrogate to myself he virtue in this respect. I only say that it has been my supreme good fortune to be the son of a common wealth among whose noble and high-minded people a better and more fastidious habit has prevailed."

HAD MANY OUTSIDE INTERESTS. Of his public career he wrote: "I account it

HAD MANY OUTSIDE INTERESTS. Senator Hoar was active in many interests

outside of politics, being especially interested in educational and religious matters. He was an Overseer of Harvard from 1874 to 1880, and was re-elected in 1896 and again in 1906 for sky years. In 1886 he was made a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution. He served as presi-dent of the board of trustees of Clark Univer-sity. dent of the board of trustees of Clark University. Among other places he filled were those of president and vice-president of the American Antiquarian Society, president of the American Historical Association, trustee of the Peabody Museum of Archæology, trustee of Leicester Academy, a member of the Massachusetts His-

terical Society, of the American Historical Society, the Historic-Genealogical Society, the Virginia Historical Society, a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a corresponding member of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. He was a trustee of the Peabody Fund and president of the American Unitarian Association. The degree of LL. D. was bestowed on him by Harvard, Yale, William and Mary, Amherst and Dartmouth.

In 1903 Senator Hoar published "Autobiography of Seventy Years," a work in two volumes, which expressed his views on many subjects and public men, with interesting anecdotes of experiences and affairs. His library in his home, in Worcester, contains many rare and valuable historical works. He said of it in 1903: "I have in general a pretty good collection of the Latin and Greek classics, of English histories, say from the time of Henry VIII until within a few years, and of English literature and biography. Then I have a fairly good collection of American literature, history and biography. I have sent many private documents to Clark University. I suppose there is no better collection of American historical pamphlets than mine, except in some great libraries."

THE SENATOR TWICE MARRIED.

THE SENATOR TWICE MARRIED.

Senator Hoar was first married to Miss Mary A. Miller, who died in Washington last winchusetts. His grandfather served as a captain ter. Rockwell Hoar, his son, was his partner in his law practice, and his daughter is Miss Mary Hoar. Besides his Worcester estate of several acres, Senator Hoar owned Asnebumskit Hill, in the nearby town of Paxton, bumskit Hill, in the nearby town of Paxton, which he purchased because of the natural beauty of the place and the splendid view it commands. From its summit can be seen the Blue Hills of Militon, Mount Wachusett and Monadnock, in New Hampshire. Within this sweep of vision are forty to fifty hill towns. He was especially fond of visiting it, and wrote of it. If have been at a good deal of cost and a good deal of trouble to preserve this beautiful. was especially fond of visiting it, and wrote of it: "I have been at a good deal of cost and a good deal of trouble to preserve this beautiful and lonely spot and make it accessible to people who cannot go on distant journeys."

In 1902 he purchased a house in Connecticutave. Washington, after thirty-three years of experience in boarding houses of the national capital.

expensive in coarding houses of the national capital.

For a number of years Senator Hoar had been at work on the life of Roger Sherman, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, who was his maternal grandfather.

He was also descended from Captain John Prescott, who was the founder of Lancaster, Mass., and the first settler in Worcester County. This Captain John Prescott was not a Puritan, but was the ancestor of the commander of the New-England men at Bunker Hill, and of the historian Prescott, and of Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana. Captain John Prescott was born in Lancashire, England, in 1604, and was a great-grandson of Sir James Prescott, of Standish, in Lancashire, who was a distinguished man in England at the time of the birth of Shakespeare, and of Elizabeth Standish, his wife, who was descended from King Alfred the Great.

RUSSIA AND THE HAGUE.

Conference at End of War Favored -Prince Mirsky in Power.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 29.-While considerable public interest has been aroused by the reports JAPAN'S ARMY ENLARGED. that President Roosevelt is sounding the powers as to the advisability of calling another peace conference at The Hague, no intimation of such a purpose has yet been officially conveyed to Russia, either thorugh Ambassador Cassini or Ambassador McCormick. In official circles the proposition is not considered to be exactly opportune. The Russian government, naturally, is zetted to-day. At the Foreign Office it was greatly interested in the tribunal which owes its existence to Emperor Nicholas's initiative, and under ordinary circumstances would welcome anything to forward the tribunal's aims, but it is pointed out that during the war such a proposal would hardly be received with favor.

The neutral powers would probably desire to imit the activity of the belligerents. Russia admits that there are many questions growing out of the war in the Far East which it would profit all the powers to settle defin'tely, and she is in favor of a conference at the close of the war. While the war lasts, however, Russia probably will be reluctant to be a party to a conference where the neutrals would have a preponderance, and could restrict the belligerents. It is likely, therefore, that Russia will decline

The "Russ" makes an intricate calculation of Japan's fighting strength, from which it concludes that the Japanese have a reserve of 1,100,000 men upon which to draw to fill up the critics have been deceived both by the difference in the Japanese army on a war and on a peace footing and by the statistics of the mifitary service. Russia, the "Russ" says, must reckon upon an effective foe over one million

The Emperor will return here from Odessa on October 4. There will be considerable delay in giving out official telegrams during his absence. His majesty stopped his train at Vilna in order to receive in audience General Grippenberg, who is to command the second Manchurian army, and who went there to hand over the charge of the military district. His chief of staff at Vilna, General Rouzesky, has been appointed chief of staff of the second army. Rouzesky served with staff of the second army. Rouzesky served with distinction in the Turkish war and was wounded at Plevna. General Schwank, chief of staff of the Sixth Corps, in Poland, has been appointed quartermaster general of the second army, which will be composed of six corps, including the Eighth Odessa Corps and the Sixth Siberian Corps. The latter is now with General Kuropatkin. The remaining four corps are not yet designated, though it is understood they will include one corps from Kieff, one from the Caucasus and the Sixth Corps from Lomja.

CHANGES IN INTERIOR MINISTRY.

Prince Peter Sviatopolk-Mirsky assumed active direction of the Ministry of the Interior today. It is already apparent that there will be almost a clean sweep among the officials who served under M. Plehve. A number of the old lieutenants of the late Minister have resigned. Both the Chief of the Gendarmerie and the Secretary of State for Finland, powerful officials of which M. Plehve obtained control, will be divorced from the Ministry of the Interior,

be divorced from the Ministry of the Interior, the new Minister having firmly refused to have any relations with the police.

M. Stischinsky, who, as Under Secretary of State and Director of the Land Department, acted in an advisory caracity in dealing with the zemstvos, will, it is understood, be appointed Secretary of State for Finland. He is distinctly a man of moderate views. General Ridzevsky, it is also believed, will be chosen Chief of the Gendarmerle, which will become an independent department. Ridzevsky has just re-

Chief of the Gendarmerle, which will become an independent department. Ridzevsky has just resigned the Important post of Chief Secretary to the Minister of the Imperial Household in order to be able to accept the office.

Prince Mirsky's speech at his reception of the officials of the Ministry of the Interior, this afternoon, is bound to produce a deep impression in Russia, and to be interpreted as the harbinger of a mild and broad rule. It has a ring which will be welcomed by the Liberals. It which will be welcomed by the Liberals. It practically reiterates what the Minister said at Vilna, about the Emperor's manifesto furnishing the guiding spirit of his administration. The following words are considered to be a direct appeal to the people to have trust in his government:

It is my deep conviction that the fruitfulness of the work of the government is based upon the sincere good will and sincere confidence which knits its relations to the social class, the institutions and the people in general.

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JAPANESE TAKE PASSES. BATTLESHIP

Continued from first page

be required to make the necessary repairs. The other ships of the Baltic squadron are still engaged in target practice at the fleet manœuvres

Mr. Berg, representing Charles R. Flint & Co., of New-York, is here. It is reported that his visit is due to business with the Admiralty.

DATE FOR PORT'S FALL.

Garrison Hopes to Hold Out Until January 1-Japanese Losses.

Vladivostok, Sept. 29.—Private reports from Port Arthur say that the garrison there is confident of being able to hold out until the beginning of next year.

The report is confirmed of the loss of three Japanese torpedo boats and the damaging of a Japanese cruiser by coming in contact with

All is quiet at Vladivostok.

RETREAT CONFIRMED.

Deaths Among Besiegers at Port Arthur-Russian Supplies.

London, Sept. 30 .- There is again to-day noteworthy absence of news from the Far East, accompanied by the activity usual in such cases of rumors concerning the condition of Port Arthur. Other correspondents with the Japanese Mail's" dispatch from New-Chwang that the Russian army has retired to the north of Mouk den, and reports from Chinese sources at Harbin fix November 4 as the date for a Japanese at tack on Moukden.

"The Daily Telegraph's" Shanghai correspondent gives a vivid account of the terrible ravages of beri-beri among the Japanese, and es pecially among those besieging Port Arthur, asserting that deaths from disease exceed the number of those killed in the fighting. The correspondent adds that it is rumored the Japanese are preparing to occupy Saghalien

"The Daily Telegraph's" correspondent a Hsin-Lin-Tun learns that on an average one nundred and fifty railroad trucks a month are reaching there laden with supplies for the Russtans. Many of these consignments, the correspondent adds, are sent by private speculators. including Americans and Greeks.

About 200,000 Men Added by Longer Reserve Service.

Tokio, Sept. 29.-The emergency ordinance amending the army conscription law was gastated that the new regulation will increase the available fighting force by about 200,000 men. It extends the service of the second reserves from five to ten years, and abolishes the distinction between the first and second reserve conscripts. Reserves will be retired when thirty-seven years old.

A contemplated increase in the army involves a new scheme of individual organization, the plan of which has not yet been disclosed.

WHERE RUSSIA GETS ARMS

Suit Against American Firm by Agent May Show.

The enormous extent to; which American arms and aminunition are being sold to the Russian government is indicated by a suit against Flint & Co., representing the American Ordnance Comdore S. Darling, of St. Petersburg, claims a commission of \$41,179 for selling war supplies worth their battalions decimated in the field. It says \$1400,000 to the government officials there. Darling, manufacturers of arms, and this is only one of

> represented by Gifford, Hobbs, Hascall & Beard. 5 Nassau-st. Mr. Darling declares that he sold last March for Flint & Co. thirty-two sixprojectiles for each gun, the total sale amounting agreement, he alleges, fixed a certain price, and on it. He declares that he sold and delivered the supplies at a price \$41,179 less than that fixed by the company, and has not received a cent for the

> Charles R. Flint, president of Flint & Co. makes a general denial of all the charges set forth in Mr. Darling's complaint. He acknowledges no dealings with Darling. At the offices of Flint & Co., No. 25 Broad-st. it was said that both Mr. Flint and his lawyer were out of town. A member of the company said, however, that they had absolutely nothing to say regarding the case.
>
> It is intimated that in the trial of this case the defence may be used that no collection can be made for the sale of contraband of war to a belligerent party. It is also intimated that Flint & Co. will make the defence that the sale in question was largely negotiated by another representative.

RAID ALLEGED POOLROOM AGAIN.

Police Descended on It Last Saturday-This Time They Take Five Prisoners.

To the great surprise of many persons, an alleged poolroom, which had been raided last Satur-day, was again yesterday the scene of a raid by Captain Shire and detectives of the East Thirtyraid the same place twice in six days was a striking commentary, many thought, on the views the criminal classes hold regarding the present work of the Police Department. Five of the seventy men found in the rooms when the police entered were arrested. On them were found four pocket telephones, which, according to the police, had been used in place of the wall telephones taken from the house at the previous raid. Two racing charts and some cards also were discovered.

The captain and detectives broke in the door leading to the first floor of the house, and after some struggling succeeded in arresting five men. who gave fictitious names and refused to mentio their addresses or occupations. A number of men escaped through the windows and some by the

roof.

The raid was made on evidence collected by Detective Rooney, of the East Thirty-fifth-st. station. Captain Shire said he believed the men behind the game to be the same persons who operated in the East Eighty-eighth-st. station some months ago, and later moved to Twenty-seventh-st.

HOOLEY AND LAWSON COMMITTED.

London, Sept. 29 .- Ernest Terah Hooley, the pronoter, who was arrested in London on May 10 last on the charge of conspiracy to defraud, and Henry J. Lawson, another promoter, who was taken into custody the same day in relation to the harge against Hooley, were to-day committed for

Hooley merely reiterated that he was not suilt: and reserved his defence. Lawson said he had been engaged in business in London for over twenty peen engaged in business in London for over twenty years. He had formed fourteen companies, with a total capital of over \$10,000,000, with which fifty-five peers and 130 members of the House of Com-mons were connected. "If such business and con-nections have brought me to Bow Street," Lawson added, "I am proud of being there."

ANOTHER ARMENIAN MASSACRE. Paris, Sept. 29 .- The "Temps" this afternoon pub-

lished a dispatch from Constantinople saying that, according to private information received there, a massacre of Armenians by Kurds took place at the village of Ramsa, Armenia, yesterday.

The political life and adventures of D. Cady Herrick, the Democratic candidate for Governor of New-York, in next Sunday's Tribune.

LAUNCHED.

Continued from first page.

The jack men tightened ever so slightly, and Mr. Baxter raised his hand.

For the fraction of a second the watchers saw the red lead huik hang, then quiver as if she felt a thrill of life. "She moves:" the cry ran from mouth to mouth. Slowly at first, but with a gradually increasing rush of power, the mighty hulk moved down her smoking cradle, and a long drawn murmur of relief escaped the In less than twenty-four seconds she was in the water, and a new battleship had

been added to Uncle Sam's fleet. In a twinkling every hat was off and waving wildly. Then the bass roar of fifty thousand human threats, the ear splitting falsetto of two hundred shrilling calliones and the dull thunder of cannon took up the tale.

Those on the stand alone knew that Miss Welles had failed to name the vessel or crash the champagne bottle across her bow.

The bottle swung from a decorated lanyard attached to a slender boom. Just how it happened that Miss Welles failed at the critical moment to do her part was not made clear. The sponsor stood with the bottle in her hand for several minutes before the great hulk started. When the shoepieces had been sawn through and there was a slight pause Miss Welles turned half round to speak to Admiral Rodgers. At that moment the huge hulk quivered, and then With a slight scream Miss Welles urned sharply round and released the bottle. It wung clear of the receding vessel, barely grazng its red side.

Rear Admiral Rodgers realized the mishap in en instant, and gallantly made a clutch at the peribboned bottle. He missed it by a bare three nches, Secretary Morton clutching his coat and preventing him from falling off.

Quarterman Byrnes stepped into the breach nd saved the day. With the unbroken bottle langling at ner cutwater, the Connecticut shot own. Fifty or seventy-five feet down the ways, owever, a sun browned workman leaned out ver the bow, and, grasping the bottle lanyard, auled it in hand over hand. He took the anyard short and swung the bottle down. Still t resisted, the swathing breaking the force of he blow. The stern was now only a few feet from the water and the bottle remained intact. Swiftly the man in blue overalls shortened his ine, and, with a swing neither short nor unertain, brought the bottle against the vessel's side. It shivered into fragments, and the frothng champagne streamed down over the steel plates as the vessel cleared the ways and shot

Few amid the cheering thousands who saw be admirals and captains in their brave uniforms of braided gold noticed the little knot of pallid men standing over quietly in a corner of the yard. These, none the less, were the naval constructors who had moulded the monster into form, and who scarce dared to breathe-until they saw her safely take the water.

The actual work of launching was begun hours efore the first spectator arrived. At dawn the blue garbed figures of the guards moved mysteriously to and fro. Mr. Robinson was even the npacing to and fro, watching his ship as a jockey watches his horse.

Witnessing the launching of a ship from the outside and actually "feeling the thrill of life" within the craft are two different things. Assistant Naval Constructor Richard H. Robinson had command of the Connecticut from the beginning to the end of the launching, and he and his assistants were the few of the niany thousands present who actually realized what the launching was like. One of the men who were abcard throughout the ceremony said:

abcard throughout the ceremony said:

The utter helplessness of the few score human beings aboard should a serious hitch occur is one of the first impressions you receive. It is impossible to describe this feeling, except when you think of the difference between man's 180 pounds and the 35,000,000 pounds weight of the ship fitself. This sensation makes its greatest impression on those aboard when the ship first begins to glide down the ways. You first hear a few sharp crashes as the holding pins are being severed. You know not whether this is an accident or the natural creaking of the ways. At any event the feeling of absolute helplessness is dominant, and you instinctively brace yourself for whatever may come next. Then, as the ship gathers headway, you can't help clutching at some brace, for you know not at what moment the momentum may be checked with a short turn. It is much like shooting the rapids at Coney Island, only, in our case, it was on a heroic scale.

was on a heroic scale.

After the ship is fairly in the water, of course, our first care is to see if there are any leaks. Men are stationed in all the watertight compartments, and it was with great relief that we received reports from all that the boat was as tight as a bottle. So delicately was the great battleship poised on the ways that when the men were knocking away the last stays and blocks the blows of the hammers could be felt all over the ship.

After the launching Secretary Morton with

After the launching Secretary Morton with his party attended an informal luncheon at the officers' pavilion, Rear Admirals Rodgers and Barker making brief speeches. Afterward Secretary Morton, with Colonel John J. McCook and Miss Heien Miller Gould, paid a brief visit to the Naval Y. M. C. A. The reception committee included James D. Stokes, Mrs. E. A. McAlpin, Dr. L. C. Warner, Richard C. Morse and Miss Gould.

Secretary Morton received a rousing cheer as he entered the building, as also did Miss Gould and Mr. Stokes. The Secretary of the Navy started soon afterward for Washington.

Rear Admiral Rodgers is to live in Washington after his retirement, but will continue as an adviser of the Navy Department.

The Connecticut is a sister ship of the Louisiana, and both vessels were authorized by an act of Congress in 1902. The Connecticut was built in a government yard and under government supervision, while the Louisiana was built by a private shipbuilding firm at Newport News, Va. The construction of both ships has been followed with keen interest, as it was recognized that it was a test of the government's ability to cope with private enterprise. Much depended on this competition of construction, for, if the Connecticut is completed before the Louisiana, then most of the government shipbuilding will be done at its yards, and it is expected the New-York Navy Yard will be the shipbuilding centre for government work.

The Connecticut, when finished, will be the finest and most powerful boat in the American pavy, and will rank with the most powerful battleships of the navies of other nations. Notwithstanding the fact that a new plant had to be erected for the construction of the Connecticut, this vessel is afoly 8 per cent behind the Louisiana, although laid down two months later.

The Connecticut is of steel, with a trial displacement of 16,000 tons and a maximum displacement of 16,000 tons

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when in commission will carry 42 officers and 761 men. She is not to exceed \$4,212,000 in cost.

SPEYER & CO. GET THE BONDS.

Sale to Them of Vera Cruz and Pacific Issue Ratified by Court.

Baltimore, Sept. 29 .- Judge Dobler to-day heard

the various exceptions to the sale of the \$6,000,000 bonds of the Vera Cruz and Pacific Railroad Company to Speyer & Co., of New-York, by Allan Mc-Lane receiver of the Maryland Trust Company of this city. Five exceptions to the ratification of the sale were filed, respectively: Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Baring, Magoun & Co., New-York; the Poole Engineering Company and Maurice Gregg, creditors of the Maryland Trust Company, and George K. McGaw, a stockholder of the Maryland Trust Company. Judge Dobler, after hearing arguments by counsel for the various protestants, decided to award and ratify the sale to Speyer & Co., at an increased bid of 91.56, or 55.483,600, with accrued interest, which is \$150,000 more than their original bid, and signed a decree ratifying the sale at that price.

OFFERS SIX PART TIME REMEDIES.

President of City Teachers' Association Asks Members to Help Solve Problem. Magnus Gross, president of the New-York City

Teachers' Association, has called on the members of his organization to consider the part time problem in the schools and be prepared to take some stand in regard to it next month at the opening meeting of the season. In a letter to the teachers, he divides the remedies proposed for the

a speed of eighteen knots. The Connecticut will carry three funnels, two military masts, two main and four secondary turrets and a main deck central battery.

The armor has a total weight of 3,992 tons.
On each side amidships there is a steel belt 183 feet long, 9 feet 3 inches wide and 11 inches thick. Forward and aft of this belt is another, 9 inches thick, covering the magazines. This is ended by 6-inch bulkheads. On the lower deck for 284 feet the armor is 6 inches thick, and on the main deck for 286 feet, where the central battery is, the armor is 7 inches thick. The protected deck is 1½ inches thick on the flat and 2½ inches on the slopes. The main turrets are 8 inches thick, with 12½-inch faces. There are two of these. The barbettes are covered with 10 inches of armor, and the secondary turrets with 6 inches of armor, and the secondary turrets with 6 inches of armor with 6½-inch faces. The conning tower is protected with steel armor 9 inches thick, and the signal tower with 6 inches of steel.

The Connecticut's armament will consist of four 12-inch breech loading guns and eight 8-inch guns in pairs in four turrets on the superstructure. In the main deck battery there will be twelve 7-inch rapid fire guns. In addition there will be twelve 14-pounders, twelve 3-pounders, six 1-pound atomatic guns, two 1-pound semi-automatic and eight 30-inch machine guns. In the magaziness she will carry 60 rounds for each 12-inch gun, 100 rounds for each 12-inch gun, 100 rounds for each loading suns and eight 230-inch machine guns. In the magaziness she will carry 60 rounds for each 1-pounder.

The coal bunker capacity of the Connecticut is 900 tonns for each 12-inch gun, 100 rounds for each 12-inc

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