INDIAN SCHOOL FUNDS.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT.

Money Was Distributed According to the Wishes of the Indians.

Washington, Feb. 4.-President Roosevelt has cent a letter to Secretary Hitchcock on the subject of authority for granting contracts for the education of Indians in denominational schools. The President says that, inasmuch as the legal authority exists to grant the request of the Indians, unquestionably they are entitled by moral right to have their moneys used to educate the children at the schools they choose. The President directs that the Interior Department continue the practice unless Congress directs otherwise or the courts hold that the decision of the Department of Justice is wrong. He also urges the passage of the Lacey bill, authorizing the allotment of annuities in severalty to the Indians in the same way as their land is allotted. The letter follows:

White House, Washington, Peb. 3, 1905.

To the Secretary of the Interior:

I have received from you the letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of January 31, 1905, in relation to the inquiries of the Hon. James S. Sherman as to the authority for granting contracts for education of Indians in denominational schools. This letter of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs asks that the general questions raised in Mr. Sherman's letter of January 23 be united with the special question raised by the Commissioner in his letter of January 21, and presented to the President for sub-

raised by the Commissioner in his letter of January 21, and presented to the President for submission to the Attorney General.

The letter of January 21 concerning the payment of a claim filed in the office of Indian Affairs in connection with the contract with St. Labre's School, on the Tongue River Reservation, stands by itself, and will be submitted to the Attorney General for his consideration and report

As regards the general question, I have re As regards the general question, I have received from the Attorney General under date of February 2, a letter, a copy of which is inclosed. Early in 1902 petitions on behalf of various Catholic and Episcopal schools were brought to my attention by certain ecclesiastics and laymen, who requested the Interior Department to distribute the rations and annuities through the mission schools of their several churches when the children were in the care of those schools. The Attorney General decided that this request was illegal and could not properly be granted. Over a year afterward the request was made—originally on behalf of certain Catholic schools schools. originally on behalf of certain Catholic schools in 1903, also on behalf of a Lutheran school in 1904—that where there were Indian moneys held in trust for the Indians by the Secretary of the Interior, the interest on these Indian moneys Interior, the interest on these Indian moneys being distributed among the individual Indians, or in such other ways as the Secretary of the Interior might direct, and where certain of the Indians petitioned that the moneys so distributed to them should be used for the support of the particular denominational school which they desired their children to attend, this petition should be granted. The question raised was, of course, wholly different from that originally raised on behalf of the Episcopal Church and of the Catholic Church. This new request was subraised on behalf of the Episcopal Church and of the Catholic Church. This new request was sub-mitted to the Department of Justice, and the department decided, as set forth in the accom-panying report, that the prohibition of the law as to the use of public moneys for sectarian schools did not extend to moneys belong-ing to the Indians themselves and not to the public, and that these moneys belonging to the Indians themselves might be applied in accordance with the desire of the Indians the Indians themselves might be applied in accordance with the desire of the Indians for the support of the schools to which they were sending their children. There was in my judgment no question that, inasmuch as the legal authority existed to grant the request of the Indians, they were entitled as a matter of moral right to have the moneys coming to them used for the education of their children at the schools of their choice. Care must be taken, of course to see that any petition. children at the schools of their choice. Care must be taken, of course, to see that any petition by the Indians is genuine, and that the money appropriated for any given school represents only the pro rata proportion to which the Indians making the petition are entitled. But if these two conditions are fulfilled, it is in my opinion just and right that the Indians themselves should have their wishes respected when selves should have their wishes respected when they request that their own money—not the money of the public—be applied to the support of certain schools to which they desire to send their children. The practice will be continued by the Department unless Congress should de-

oree to the contrary, or, of course, unless the courts should decide that the decision of the Department of Justice is erroneous.

It is, however, greatly to be desired that the bill introduced by Representative Lacey, providing for permission to allot these annuities in widing for permission to allot these annuities in severalty to the Indians, exactly as is now done with land, should be enacted into law. Its enactment and administration would prevent the raising of any question of this character, for each individual Indian would then be left free to use the money to which he is entitled outright, on his own initiative, instead of having it used for him by the Secretary of the Interior it used for him by the Secretary of the Interior in consequence of his petition. I earnestly hope that Congress will at once enact this bill into

The special case of the St. Labre's school stands by itself, the question being whether the con-tract entered into is one authorized by the find-ing of the Department of Justice in January, ing of the Department of those cases forbidden under the decision of the Department of Justice of January, 1902. The Attorney Gen-eral will speedily report the category in which this case comes.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

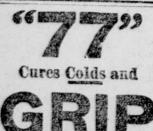
Mr. Leupp, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in an interview regarding the sectarian school question, to-day said that all these contracts were made under a previous administration, and he had not yet had time to review them. He said he had no knowledge of the subject, except from a hasty glance through the records in the Indian Bureau. He said that when the St. Labre School claim in the Tongue River Reservation, came to his attention through a petition presented to the Indian Bureau by that school, he took no action on the case and directed that ne took no action on the case and directed that payment be withheld pending a request he made to have the matter presented to the Attorney General for an opinion as to the authority for making such a payment. If the law was per-fectly clear on the subject, he said, he could see ne said, he could see no objection to the claim. He suggested that a determination of the matter in the courts would be welcomed. "There can be no objection," he said, "to any one bringing injunction proceedings which could bring about a review and settlement of the whole subject in the courts

STATEMENT FROM C. J. BONAPARTE.

Denies Remark Attributed to Him in Regard to Indian School Funds.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Baltimore, Feb. 4.-Charles J. Bonaparte, in this evening's "Baltimore News" sharply replies to "The New-York Evening Post's" editorial quoting a recently published remark of Mr. Bonaparte-"some small people engaged in small and dirty work." The lawyer says:

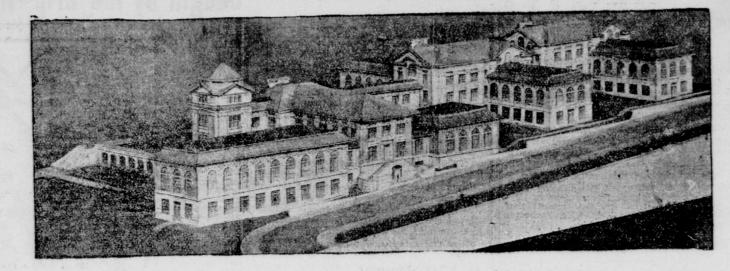
"The Post" says I referred to the people who object to the diversion of \$98,400 of Indian trust funds held by the government to the support of Catholic mission schools. Now, this statement is not true, and the person who wrote



Back-ache is the most distressing symptom of Grip. It may be between the shoulder blades. extending clear through to the chest, or down in the kidney region; it may take the form of Lumbago (crick-in-the-back), and lame you so that you cannot walk or stand; to lie still is impossible; to move, agony. The Back-ache of Grip destroys your disposition and makes you a bugbear to your family and friends. Why not try Dr. Humphreys' "Seventy-seven"? It works wonders-cures Grip, breaks up the Cold and prevents Pneumonia.

At Druggists, 25 cents, or mailed, mphreys' Homeo, Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

CARNEGIE TECHNICAL SCHOOLS FOR PITTSBURG. To be built from plans drawn by Palmer & Hornbostel, of this city.



the editorial in "The Post" knew it was not true. Many of those who object to the use of the tribal funds to which he refers are very worthy people, engaged in very creditable work. They do not understand the facts of the case,

worthy people, engaged in very creditable work. They do not understand the facts of the case, and some of them are more or less prejudiced against the Catholic Church, but I have not the slightest disposition to impugn the good faith of at least the great majority among them.

The small people of whom I spoke (and they are very smail) are people who pretend to believe that the Catholic vote was obtained for Mr. Rooseveit by virtue of some bargain whereby government aid in some form was to be granted to Catholic schools or other institutions. Any one who really believed this would be, of course, an object of pity, but I doubt the existence of any such persons. There are, however, some people, including the editors of some newspapers, who seem ready to profess belief in any story, however absurd, which reflects upon the President. It is small and dirty work, anyhow, to pretend to believe what you don't; it is smaller and dirtier to do this because of disappointed malice and the mortification of a humilisting defeat. But the smallest and dirtiest smaller and dirtier to do this because of disappointed malice and the mortification of a humiliating defeat. But the smallest and dirtiest
work of all is to be guilty of this mean and
cowardly form of falsehood, knowing that you
may thus fan the dying embers of sectarian
hatred among Christians of different denominations. Such work as that is worthy of the
smallest people any newspaper can find to do it.

HAY-BOND TREATY REPORTED.

Senator Lodge Now Favors It-Amended to Meet Objections of Fishermen.

Washington, Feb. 4.-The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day authorized a favorable report on the Hay-Bond reciprocity treaty. It was amended in a number of important particulars. The treaty was reported to the Senate by Senator Lodge, who has heretofore opposed it. The amendments meet the objections raised by the New-England fishing interests. The treaty provides for reciprocity in products of the United States and Newfoundland.

While it is agreed that the amendments shall not be made public until those proposed by the United States are approved by Premier Bond, it is understood that they provide for the admission of fresh fish, frozen fish and coal to the United States free of duty, and Newfoundland gives a reduction of duty on all articles of American manufacture. The amendments are long, and enter into details of the proposed changes in the tariff. It is proposed to reduce the duty on several articles produced in Newfoundland, but an amendment was agreed to providing that the tariff changes shall not take effect until Congress passes a bill making the tariff revision operative.

An amendment by Senator Bacon declaring that no change in the tariff can be legitimately made by a treaty was adopted. It stipulates that the provisions of the treaty cannot go into effect until the tariff laws of the United States have been so amended by act of Congress as to conform to the proposed changes made in the treaty. Under former treaties of a similar character, notably the Cuban treaty, it was provided that the treaty should not go into effect until "approved by Congress," suggesting that Congress, and not the Senate alone, should have the right to approve or disapprove such treaties.

NO PARDON FOR POSTAL "GRAFTERS."

Machen and the Others Likely to Go to the Penitentiary Wednesday.

Washington, Feb. 4 .- United States District Attorney Beach to-day forwarded to the Department of Justice his disapproval of the application of Samuel A. Groff for pardon. Groff is one of the men sentenced to two years' imprisonment for complicity in postal frauds. It is the understanding at the District Attorney's office that Machen, the Groffs and Dr. Lorenz will be taken to the penitentiary at Moundsville, W. Va., probably next Wednesday.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Statehood and Agricultural Appropriation Bills Discussed.

Washington, Feb. 4 .- Mr. Long, of Kansas, ocupled most of the time given by the Senate to the Statehood bill to-day, with a speech in support of the bill as it stands. He gave especial attention to the portion of the bill providing for the union of Oklahoma and Indian Territory as one and urged the importance of giving self-government to the people of that region.

In connection with the Agricultural Appropriation bill there was considerable debate on forest reserves. The bill was not disposed of.

AMERICAN RAILROAD IN COSTA RICA. Washington, Feb. 4 .- Mr. Merry, the American Minister to Costa Rica, has informed the State Department that the Northern Railroad of Costa Rica, an American corporation, will take possession of the Costa Rica Railway Company, an Eng-lish corporation, on July 1, 1905, and both companles will be operated under one management. The nister says this will tend to advance American srests, investments and commerce in Costa

THE LEGISLATIVE BILL SIGNED.

Washington, Feb. 4.-President Roosevelt to-day signed the first of the big supply bills passed by Congress at this session. It was the Legislative,

CONSUL GENERAL GOODNOW TO RETIRE. Washington, Feb. 4 .- It is understood that Consul General Goodnow, who is now in this city, has decided to retire from his office at Shanghai, and a change in that post will be announced next week.

MARINE BAND AT INAUGURATION.

Washington, Feb. 4.-Secretary Morton has declined to interfere in the arrangements made by the inaugural committee with the Marine Band for music at the inauguration ceremonies. The Secretary said that if the executive committee in charge sees fit to pay the band for its services at the ball and elsewhere, it is, in his opinion, a matter entirely between the inaugural committee and the band, and does not call for any action on his part. He added that the inaugural committee evidently did not feel like asking the band to play for nothing, through an order by the Navy Department, and had therefore arranged to pay for its services.

OKLAHOMA JUDGE EXONERATED.

Washington. Feb. 4.-The following statement regarding the charges against Judge Irwin, of Oklahoma, was made public to-day at the Department of Justice by Charles W. Russell, Special Assistant Attorney General:

ant Attorney Generat:

Some time ago Mitton B. Cope, a lawyer of El Reno, Okiahoma, filed charges against Judge C. F. Irwin, of the Second Judicial District of Oklahoma, charging him with drunkerness on the bench on a certain day, and, on information and belief, with various other offences. Mr. Cope desired an investigation, but was informed that unless he supported his charges with affidavits none would be made. This he failed to do. The Department of Justice has received from Judge Irwin a statement, supported by affidavits of some of the very parties Mr. Cope referred to in support of his allegations, showing that the allegations had no basis in fact, and hence the department will take no further action in the premises. It appears that the judge was sick when he is supposed to have been drunk.

Cassatt and Spencer Give Their He Decides His Presence Costs City Views on Rate Legislation.

Washington, Feb. 4 .- President A. J. Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad and President Samuel Spencer of the Southern Railway called at the White House to-day, at the invitation of President Roosevelt, and discussed the proposed legislation looking to the regulation of freight rates. It may be said on authority that the two presidents expressed perfect willingness to cooperate in legislation that protects both sides, but they made known to the President that in their opinion the Townsend-Esch bill, which will come up for consideration in the House on Tuesday next, furnishes practically no protection to the railroad interests.

When asked if those interests intended to fight the proposed legislation, one of the officials said

he did not know that there was any movement of that kind on foot. "Of course," he added, "Congress will do what it thinks best."

After their interview Messrs. Cassatt and Spencer were among the President's guests at Representative Hepburn, chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to-day introduced a resolution to provide a rule for the consideration of the Inter-

state Commerce bill, providing that it shall be in order to proceed with it on the adoption of the resolution. The Committee on Rules will meet on Monday. meet on Monday.

Representative Tawney, the Republican whip of the House, to-day requested all the Republican members to be in the House at 2 p. m. on Monday to vote on the rule.

WILLCOX TAKES ISSUE.

Delaware and Hudson President Opposed to Proposed Rate Law.

David Willcox, president of the Delaware and Hudson Company, who, with Samuel Spencer, pre-pared the brief for the railways on the rate making question, has given out a statement, which follows

in part:

It was reported in the newspapers this morning that Speaker Cannon and Mr. Payne, the Republican leader, stated yesterday at the Republican leader, stated yesterday at the Republican caucus with reference to railway rates, that the pending bill would not provide for legislative action additional to what was contained in the original Interstate Commerce act which has stood for ten years, at the end of which time the roads had raised the question of the legality of the enforcement of the decisions of the commission as to rates, and that the courts had only then sustained the contention that there was no such power vested in the commission—in other words, that the law new proposed was in effect for ten years, and had operated to the satisfaction of the railroads. If these statements are correctly reported, they are merely a repetition of an erroneous view which has been assistationly to determine whether those which the roads imposed were, for any reason, in conflict with the statute; and this language was later cited by the Supreme Court, in the maximum rate case, as showing that the commission did not at first deem itself to be possessed of rate-making power. The powers of the commission Mr. Justice Jackson, in 1899 and 1890; and the latter case was affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States in 1892. Judge Jackson's language clearly defined the power of the commission was affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States in 1892. Judge Jackson's language clearly defined the power of the commission, and axcluded the idea that making rates for the future was within its authority. His language was later quoted by the Supreme Court as naving that effect.

inea that making rates for the future was within its authority. His language was later quoted by the Supreme Court as naving that effect.

Nevertheless, the commission in 1894 attempted to make rates on an extensive scale, covering large branches of traffic between New-York City and Southern points, and the railroads declined to recognize this action as within its powers. Thereupon the commission brought suit to enforce its orders, and the statute was construed by the Supreme Court upon March 29, 1896, and upon March 24, 1897, as not conferring the rate making power.

It is therefore erronaute to

power.

It is therefore, erroneous to say that the power was ever effectively exercised or was ever acquiesced in. As soon as it was attempted on any important scale it was challenged in the courts, and as soon as in due course the question came to adjudication it was held that no such power existed. There was, therefore, never any period of time when there was any acquiescence in the possession of such power or in the results of its exercise.

possession of such power or in the results of its exercise.

As statutes in existence for many years have already given the commission ample power to deal with rebates and other illegal discriminations, and in view of the fact that this power has never been fully exercised by the commission, there seems to be no reason why further power should be asked for or granted to the commission. Furthermore, the commission has repeatedly stated that rates are seldom, or never, unreasonable in themselves. Yet, with the natural desire of a governmental bedy to magnify its importance by extending its functions, the commission now seeks to secure power over rates which it has steadily defended as reasonable. Such an encroachment on the business of a large class in the community is absolutely contrary to all american traditions.

The grant of such power to the commission will inevitably have disastrous effects upon general business, since every manufacturer and shipper will feel uncertain as to the possible changes in rates; every investor will have doubts as to the ability of the roads to maintain their earnings, and every manager and employe of the railways will have fear of changes in the conditions of his employment.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has re-

employment.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has repeatedly stated that rates are in general reasonable. If it were resolutely to exercise the powers already given it, to discover and punish infraction of the law as to rebates, etc., there would apparently be no further need of dealing with rates.

ARMOUR CAR LINES DEFENDED.

President Robbins Denies Discrimination and Explains Charges. Washington, Feb. 4 .- E. M. Ferguson, of Duluth.

representing the Western Fruit Growers and other associations, who has been heard by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, repeated his statement before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to-day. He said he littical phases of the investigation almost entirely. would favor abolishing the private car line system, George B. Robbins, president of the Armour Car Lines, was heard by the committee. He said the refrigerating charges were based on the cost of ice, supervision and general expenses. Mileage charges alone, he said, did not afford remunerative compensation for the service, owing, among other things, to delays. The Armours, he said, had made voluntary reductions in icing charges. He de-clared that their tariffs were printed and circuated, and he exhibited a copy of a current tariff. He said there was no secret about the tariff.

in a small way, he said, before last May, at which time they withdrew from that business. He said they dealt in butter, eggs and poultry. He denied they dealt in butter, eggs and poultry. He denied that his company had discriminated in favor of the Fennsylvania Railroad. He spoke of the victs-studes of the service, saying that a number of their cars, for instance, were tied up in the South because of the cold snap. The car business, he declared, is conducted on its own basis.

Mr. Robbins was asked about a number of rates, his explanation being that they varied as conditions varied, pointing out the difficulties in obtaining ice at some points. He made a general denial of charges against the Armour Car Lines and explained their business and methods of operation. He will continue his statement next week.

Mr. Robbins denied that the Armours engaged

in the fruit business. They engaged in produce

HOUSE PASSES DIPLOMATIC BILL.

Washington, Feb. 4 .-- The House to-day passed Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation carrying \$2,107,047, which is an increase for service of \$78.76 over the current appropriation Several miner bills were disposed of by unanimous consent. The debate while the Diplomatic bill was under consideration was very brief, and was devoted to railroad rate legislation and reciprocity treaties.

TALK WITH PRESIDENT. THE MAYOR AND REVIEWS

Too Much Money.

Mayor McClellan has about decided not to accept any more invitations to review regiments. He has discovered that it costs the city too much. He went to a review of the 13th Regiment, in Brooklyn, on Tuesday of last week, and discovered next morning that it cost the taxpayers \$2,000. At least, that is the way it was figured out by Mr. O'Brien, the

Mayor's secretary. Colonel D. E. Austen of the 13th prevailed on the Mayor and other officials to review the regiment. At the close of the review there was the customary dinner. Just at the right time an officer of the regiment said:

"Gentlemen, I propose three rousing cheers for Mayor McClellan." They were given with a vehemence that astonished the Mayor. At the City Hall the next morning Mr. O'Brien, with certain resolutions passed by the Board of Aldermen the week before in his

hand, went to the Mayor and said: "Mr. Mayor, do you remember those rousing cheers at the 13th Regiment Armory last night?" "Certainly," was the prompt reply, "and I must say I never heard better cheering at a dinner

"Well, Mr. Mayor, do you know how much those cheers cost the city?" continued the secretary.

cheers cost the city?" continued the secretary.

"Pardon me, I do not quite grasp your meaning," said the Mayor.

"They cost the city \$2,000," said Mr. O'Brien, laying before the Mayor a resolution increasing the salary of Colonel Austen, who is the Receiver of Taxes, from \$5,000 to \$7,000 a year.

"Well, they were good cheers, and I guess I'll have to stand for the raise," said the Mayor.

Soon after the Mayor was elected he was invited with President Fornes to review the 12th Regiment. It was a wet night, and when the time came for the review the Mayor was led to a spot on the floor where the rain came through and sprinkled him. He looked around to see if other people were in range of the shower, and saw that they were not. He did not understand it till the next day, when there came before him for signature a resolution of the Armory Board calling for an appropriation of about \$40,000 for repairing the roof of the 12th Regiment Armory.

Farmer Chose Unusual Way to Commit Suicide After Shooting at His Wife.

Sistersville, W. Va., Feb. 4.-Linsey Owens, a prosperous farmer living about fourteen miles southeast of this city, committed suicide in a southeast of this city, countries on the horrible manner after an unsuccessful attempt to murder his wife. Maddened through jealousy, so it is alleged. Owens shot at his wife with a .38calibre revolver. He then walked to the farm of a calibre revolver. He then walked to the farm of a neighbor, F. T. McCullough, where an oil tank was, and, after setting fire to the oil, deliberately plunged into the burning fluid. When the fire could be extinguished and the body recovered it had been burned beyond all recognition.

The bullet fired at Mrs. Owens struck her just above the right temple and glanced off, inflicting a dangerous but not necessarily fatal wound.

HOCH'S WIVES IN BALTIMORE.

Four Thought to Have Been There-One a Mysterious Woman from Boston.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] had at different times four wives in Baltimore, of whom was a rather mysterious woman from Boston. Two of the women were Mrs. Nannie Klencke-Schultz, now in Philadelphia, and Mrs. Henrietta Brooks-Schultz. Hoch is supposed to have lived in Baltimore in 1897 and 1902.

The third woman in the case, so far as this city is concerned, came here to find Schultz, alleged to have been then under the name of Louis, or Charles. Barteis. She seized his furniture at No. 1,250 East North-ave., after he fied suddenly, leaving the Boston wife. Barteis was a man of polished address, posing as a German professor and diamond dealer.

SENATOR SMOOT DEFENDED.

facing in 1st and 2d aves., two of the principal residence streets of the city, necessitating two fronts of equal importance, which give access to a central delivery room, which has a domed ceiling trail delivery room, which has a domed ceiling trail delivery room, which has a domed ceiling trail delivery room, which is entered in the first policy of the principal residence streets of the city, necessitating two fronts of equal importance, which give access to a central delivery room, which has a domed ceiling trail delivery room, which is a derived and the reading room and the reading room is on the north and the reading room and the rea

Counsel Present Arguments Against Unseating Him.

Washington, . Feb. 4.-Separate briefs will be filed on Monday with the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections by A. S. Worthington, of this city, and Waldemar Van Cott, of Salt Lake, counsel for Senator Smoot in the investigation of protests against his retaining his seat in the Senate. Mr. Worthington deals with the question whether it requires a two-thirds vote or a majority to vacate Senator Smoot's seat. He contends on principle and on precedent that when Senator Smoot was sworn in, the question of his qualification was passed on once for all, and that he can be removed now only by a vote of expulsion, and only on the ground that since he was elected to the Se has committed some criminal offence, and that to do this will require a two-thirds vote

The endowment ceremony, polygamy and the alleged interference of the Mormon people in polities are discussed by Mr. Worthington, following practically the same line of his oral argument to the committee. He insists that while the Constitution of the United States prohibits the national government from making any law respecting an establishment of religion, it does not forbid the States from doing so, but leaves it to the States themselves to determine.

Mr. Worthington contends that it is entirely competent for any religious organization to become a political organization, or for any political organization to make religious principles a part of its platform and to work through religious organizations; that this is a matter not of law, but

of taste and propriety.

Mr. Van Cott, in his brief, discusses the He says:

The contention of the protestants is idle, to the effect that Senator Smoot should be unseated because he believes that man is capable of receiving revelation from God. If the objection is good. Utah should not have been admitted as a State, because this belief of the Mormon people was known before Statehood. If the objection is tenable, no Gentile in the United States who believes in man's capacity to receive revelation could become a United States Senator. The reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints and meny people of different religious persuasions believe in man's capacity to receive revelation.

In conclusion, Mr. Van Cott argues that Senator Smoot should be encouraged, as "he is opp the practice of polygamy and stands for obedience to all the laws and good citizenship; and if he is ousted, it logically follows that no Mormon can be a United States Senator, that Mormons will only be fit to vote for Gentile Senators and cannot themselves be Senators.

SAVES TRESTLE FROM BLAZE. Caldwell, N. J., Feb. 4 (Special).-The prompt ac-

tion of James Williams saved the trestle spanning the Pompton Turnpike, on the Caldwell branch of the Pompton Turnpike, on the Caldwell branch of the Eric Railroad, from destruction by fire last night. Williams discovered the blaze while on his way home, and, with the aid of neighbors, whom he aroused from their slumbers, put out the flames, Passengers were transferred at that point to-day, as several timbers were burned out before Williams discovered the blaze, and the structure is consid-

OBERLIN BANKER THOUGHT DYING. Oberlin, Ohio, Feb. 4.-President C. T. Beckwith. of the closed Citizens' National Bank, ported to be in a very critical condition to-day, and his death may occur within a few hours. He is un-conscious, and has taken no nourishment for two or three days.

NEW CARNEGIE SCHOOL.

Plans for Additions to Institute Buildings at Pittsburg.

It is proposed to build at once the schools for journeymen and apprentices of the Carnegie techical schools at Pittsburg. These schools will be established for the technical instruction of men and women in scientific and industrial pursuits. The photograph reproduced in The Tribune from a model made by the architects. Palmer & Hornbostel, of this city, represents the schools for journeymen and apprentices, and is about oneeventh of the total scheme. It shows the corner of the general building scheme that fronts in Woodlawn-ave, and Junction Hollow. The Wood-lawn-ave, front is about five hundred and sixty feet long. All the wings shown are connected by a wide corridor.

A site of thirty-two acres, adjoining Schenley Park, has been provided for the use of the schools in the erection of the necessary buildings. Andrew Carnegie has promised to erect and equip these buildings, and has empowered the trustees of the institute to carry the project into effect. The schools will comprise an administrative group

designed to house the executive department, make provision for the social development of the students, and provide an auditorium for the assem-blage of the entire school.

There will be a school of applied science, operative for day and night students, and for the training of young men over sixteen years old for two or three years, for draughtsmen, inspectors, foremen, engineers' assistants and other positions above those of the skilled mechanic, where intelligence and technical information are more essen-

tial than dexterity. In this school a large part of the instruction, including that in shop work, will be given in labor-atories, draughting rooms, etc. To make this in-struction thorough and effective, the entire equipment will be of the most modern type. The ma-chinery and appliances will be of such character and so used that an economic use of labor and material can be utilized in a manner similar to

that found in the commercial shops. The school for apprentices and journeymen is adapted to the night instruction of students. It will offer a system of instruction for the further education of apprentices already at work in the trade, who will receive technical and theoretical information, coupled with a fair amount of that prac-

formation, coupled with a fair amount of that practical demonstration necessary to their ultimate advancement into the ranks of skilled mechanics.

The course of instruction will be so arranged that the students will have an opportunity to acquire familiarity with materials, knowledge of the basic principles employed, and of mechanical and working drawling, elements of physics and chemistry, and a familiarity with new materials and the most modern tools. The shops, laboratories and class-rooms required for this school will be equipped in the most complete manner.

The technical school for women will give instruction to day and evening students. It will be strictly practical in character and will have for its principal aim the training of women to earn their livelihood. Its purpose will be to give to them a technical training or special skill in various subjects, which will increase their earning power. These will be practical instruction in millinery, dressmaking, etc.

The school of applied design will accommodate classes in the design, technique and mechanical processes of the various art industries specified. The purpose of the school will be to instruct those who aspire to become skilled workers as well as designers, after a reasonable amount of experience, who are familiar with the technical requirements of

LIBRARY BREAKS RECORD.

designers, after a reasonable amount of experience, who are familiar with the technical requirements of these industries.

JUMPED INTO BURNING OIL TANK. Mount Vernon Institution Has Surplus for Mr. Carnegie.

According to Andrew Carnegie, all records have been broken at Mount Vernon by the committee which has had charge of the erection of the new public library there. He has written a letter declaring that of the thirteen hundred libraries which he has endowed in this country and elsewhere, the bilt quarter. There is relation to it also in Mount Vernon committee is the only one which has offered to return a surplus to him. W. F. Gay. chairman of the Mount Vernon committee, received a letter of congratulation from Mr. Carnegie, in which he says:

Please hand over the surplus to the committee to purchase an encyclopedia or some other stand-ard work thought most useful. In short, make dis-position of it as you think best, as I feel I can trust a committee which builds a library, with all of its expected demands, for a stated sum, and shows a balance at the end.

The library, with all of its accessories, was inside the limit of \$50,000 contributed to the city by Mr. Carnegie. The building is of Grecian design. The plans were made by Edward L. Tilton, a New-York architect living in Mount Vernon, who some years ago restored the Grecian temple at Argos. company's future—rapidly rising quotations in-He has included several of the classical features of dicating that that future holds now the promise ore, Feb. 4.-Johann Hoch appears to have the famous Grecian temple in the library. The of substantial prosperity. building is on a lot 100 feet wide by 200 fee

CARNEGIE LIBRARY DEDICATED.

Bedford Branch the Third in Brooklyn-

Open to the Public To-morrow. The Bedford Branch of the Brooklyn Public Library, the third of the Carnegie libraries to be completed in Brooklyn, was dedicated yesterday afternoon. It occupies a commanding site in Franklin-ave., opposite Hancock-st. The reference and circulation departments will be opened at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

David A. Boody presided at the exercises yesterday, and on behalf of the Carnegie committee turned the building over to the city, represented | years. by Health Commissioner Darlington. He in turn placed the custody of the building in the hands of the trustees of the Brooklyn Public Library, represented by Abner S. Haight. Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, pastor of the Central Congregational Church, and E. P. Lyon, president of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association. The library, which has accommodations for thirty thousand books, will be in charge of Miss M. T. Read. by Health Commissioner Darlington.

HIS FOURTEEN WIVES TO MEET HIM.

Police Said To Be Arranging Unique Reception for Johann Hoch in Chicago.

Johann Hoch, who is wanted by the Chicago police for bigamy, with a probability that he will also be called on to answer a charge of murder, was remanded to Police Headquarters by Magis trate Crane, in the Jefferson Market court, yesterday. The next hearing in his case will be tomorrow at 9 o'clock, by which time it is expected extradition papers will have arrived and Detective Loftus, of Chicago, will take charge of the prisoner.

oner.

At Police Headquarters Detective Loftus said that the superintendent of detectives of Chicago will have fourteen women at the station in Chicago when Hoch arrives there, and all probably will identify the man as their husband. The police say Hoch admits the bigamy charge in part.

OLD BELL RINGS KNELL OF DEBT.

Pastor of Historic Church Has Kept It Silent Till Obligations Were Met. For the first time in years the bell of the Asbury

Church, in East Chester, one of the oldest and most historic Methodist churches in the United States, will ring to-day. The bell has hung mute because the pastor, the Rev. Thomas F. Clark, would not allow it to be sounded until the church

would not allow it to be sounded until the church debt was paid. This remedy has finally brought the delinquent members to time. They applied themselves to gathering the necessary funds, and not only paid the debt, but moved the church to a better neighborhood.

After the service the congregation, including the Sunday school children and all who have subscribed to the fund, will be allowed to pull the bell rope. A rope has been carried by pulleys into the centre alse of the church, where the pulling of the bell will take place. The Asbury Church was erected nearly a hundred years ago, when the hamlet of East Chester was no larger than Mount Vernon, Charles Summerfield, John Whitfield, John Heman, Nathan Bangs and other well known Methodist pulpit orators have preached there.

LOOK AROUND YOUR OFFICE and see what you lack. There are many bargains in desks, safes and office furniture offered in to-day's men do as upon what men say, paper. Read the "Little Ads. of the People."

The Financial World.

Gold in large volume goes abroad and the "railway issue" still looms at Washington these being the final bear stock in trade. Instead of advancing \$10,000,000 gold to Europe tre can lend to the foreigners \$50,000,000-lend it profitably; there is really no calamity in being the money lender of nations. And as to legislation, the very direst threat is that "supervision" (by foreing the abolition of private rebate favors) may oblige the railroads to collect more money. And that Wall Street, in normal moed, sees this and appreciates it appears in the steadfastness of value throughout virtually the whole Stock Exchange list. For "information" that actually informs, note railway earnings increases, comprehend what is attested by the phenomenal figures of the United States Steel Corporation's official exhibits.

Still significant is the character of leadership that the market has. Stocks of highest type are in this leadership-issues like Northwest and St. Paul, Pennsylvania and New-York Central, Union Pacific and Illinois Central, Jersey Central, Delaware and Hudson, and Readingwith close seconds in those like Erie and Baltimore and Ohio and groups of independent properties whose future prosperity is become indisputable. Here is leadership that invites and abides that best of all tests-value, tangible and expanding.

Explanatory of this strength is the really wonderful demand by the investment public for bonds, of which notable illustration was furnished on Friday, when Speyer & Co. and Kuhn. Loeb & Co. let it be known that they had for sale \$75,000,000 of the new Southern Pacific refunding bonds. The announcement was scarcely made-and this just in a private way, not by advertisementwhen the offices of these bankers were crowded with applicants for the bonds, and in less than two hours the entire issue was sold with applications refused to the extent of \$150,000,000. This incident is conclusive evidence that bond demand is from bona fide investors. It is also flattering testimony to public approval of Southern Pacific financial acumen. The amount sold-\$75,000,000-is the first part of an authorized issue of \$160,000,000-and evidently the company can at any moment realize on the entire amount if it so chooses.

The payment of the sum realized into Southern Pacific's treasury will relieve it of heavy demands for betterments which have up to now been taken out of earnings, assuring early dividends on the common stock, which will largely benefit Union Pacific as controlling owner. In the light of such achievement how pettily puerile is the criticism still attempted from certain quarters as to the character of our security market-how evident it is that the current demonstration of strength in stocks springs from the pressure of accumulated wealth seeking investment. No matter how large a new bond issue of high character may be it is forthwith absorbed-and bond supply growing scarcer, it inevitably follows that first class stocks are the necessary next choice of capital.

Every day brings some new evidence of pending developments whose ultimate success will materially change the railway map of the country. We are going to have fewer small independent roads, more great systems. Mergers on a vast scale are in course of arrangementsome of them now practically concluded.

Herein may be found explanation of market movements recently conspicuous in the Vanderwhat goes on in a variety of Western properties Rock Island, for example, is not yet the rounded out system contemplated and planned by the masterful men who control its destinies.

In this connection is ample explanation of the increased market value which comes to various independent, properties. The Kansas City Southern road, for example, was in some quarters regarded as almost a derelict until recently; but Kansas City Southern securities are now among the most conspicuous upon the Stock Exchange list, among the most buoyant, while old time cynics and critics are working overtime with theories as to just what is to be the

Comparing the operations of the year June 30, 1904, with the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, gross earnings have increased 56.61 per cent.; operating expenses and taxes increase 37.03 per cent.; net receipts, after payment of operating expenses and taxes, increase 154.05 per cent. The gross receipts from operation per mile of road have increased from \$4,942 to \$7,688, and net receipts per mile of road, after payment of taxes, have increased from \$827 to \$2,087. These results were obtained without in-

crease in operated mileage.

Gross earnings. \$4,118.763 \$6,450.320 \$2,831.557 Per mile... 4,942 7,688 2.744 Net earnings. 689,179 per mile... 827 2,087 1,061.708

For six months ending December 31, last, further increases in profits have been shown. The amount of increase \$116,465, if added to the 1904 surplus, would indicate \$969,000 earned for the share capital, on the basis of 1904 charges, or materially more than 4 per cent on the preferred stock. This assumes no further increase in net earnings for the six months, January-June. A marvellous transformation is thus

A direct line from Kansas City to the Gulf. this is really an important property, already able to boart of 884,000 ton miles per inile of road as its freight density, and of gross earnings on a mileage basis exceeding those of many old established properties, including systems of as great importance as St. Paul and the Chicago and Northwestern. Note the following

shown, and within the space of less than five

comparative results per mile of road, 1904: Earnings per mile. Ton miles Chicago and Northwestern. \$7,203 St. Paul..... Kansas City Southern.....

Growth of business has exceeded the expectation even of early enthusiastic promoters. Stockholders are now to get substantial benefit.

Reference was made in this review some weeks ago to the renewal of prosperity for the Corn Products Company. Publication of the facts attesting the property's progress was resented by some influential insiders as being "untimely"the facts were not disputed. Wholly apart, however, from any details of the corporation's policy, the facts as originally stated in this column are now restated as being officially attested. Worth much more than all perfunctory denials and clever evasions is the evidence which the company's own shareholding list provides. One director has bought 10,000 shares of Corn Products preferred stock, and he holds 25,000 shares of the common. Another director for himself and family associates holds 150,000 shares, divided in about the same proportion between pre-

ferred and common. And Corn Products insiders have not recently been buying their own stock in large quantity with any carefully formed intention to lose money. Incidentally at the close of the week announcement is made that dividends are resumed upon Glucose Sugar Refining stock, practically all of which is in the Corn Products treasury. And the company's business to-day is approximating in volume and in profits, too, the inspiriting records made when the company was at the height of its prosperity a year or two ago. The patient holder of Corn Products stock must profit handsomely.

H. ALLAWAY.