GLYNN DISSATISFIED.

FINISHES AN INQUIRY.

Saus Record of Handling Tax Stamps Was Inadequate.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Albany, Feb. 10 .- Controller Glynn made pubsle a statement to-night declaring that from the time of the first issue of stock transfer stamps millions of dollars worth of them had been handled without adequate record of supervision. Stamps representing more than five million dollars of the first issue, discontinued because they were being counterfeited and brokers' clerks were washing them, were said to have been destroyed in process of manufacture or by burning, yet there was only the word of a clerk with a salary of \$2,500 a year, who was

record of their destruction. From the time the stock stamp act was passed until Controller Glynn took office this clerk, Charles M. Watkins, had absolute charge of these stamps, as easily convertible into cash as postage stamps. Under Controller Kelsey, who appointed him, and Controller Wilson, after Mr. Kelsey was made Insurance Superintendent, Mr. Watkins had stamps printed, issued, stored and destroyed, absolutely without check, supervision or complete record, according to Glynn.

not even under bond, to prove the truth of the

"These stamps are practically cash," declared Mr. Glynn, "and I feel it my duty to myself to let the people of this state know the facts. If it should turn out that any of these stamps have escaped from the custody of the Controller's department, my skirts are clear. The United States government doesn't handle its stamps or money after the fashion which appears to have been in force, and I don't think the people of the state want theirs handled in that way."

When the Stock Stamp act was passed in 1905 Controller Kelsey put Mr. Watkins in charge of the stock stamp bureau, with the tile of chief clerk. This place he retained when Mr. Kelsey was succeeded by Mr. Wilson, and went out of office only when Mr. Glynn appointed a Demo-crat. On taking office, Controller Glynn started to check up accounts in all the bureaus. Grave discrepancies, as he thought, were disclosed, and he asked the Civil Service Commission to detail an expert accountant. John Hourigan, sent for this work, found stamps and printing paper on hand amounting to about \$6,000,000, but some \$5,000,000 worth missing, accounted for on the ground that the stamps had been destroyed. Then he began his investigation.

THE FIRST ISSUE RECALLED.

The issuing of stamps began in June, 1905. In May or June, 1906, the first issue was recalled, and the printing of a new issue on patent paper begun. Between the date of first issuance and December 29, 1906, when Mr. Glynn took office, stamps worth \$5,011,656 were supposed to have been destroyed. Two lots were reported actually burned, one of \$174,000, another of \$2,283,607 40. Still other lots were destroyed while being manufactured because of defects in one or two stamps in each plate. These amounted to \$993,042 60. The rest of the \$5,000,000 worth was accounted for only on the ground that the stamps had been destroyed during manufacture, to be replaced by the new

These stamps were printed by Quayle & Son, in Green street, this city. The plates were kept followed minutely. He would make no other comment on the affair.

Of the first issue, stamps valued at \$1,561,008 were destroyed at some process of manufacture. About October 1, 1905, stamps valued at \$174,000 were received as good, were sealed up and stored, but later these stamps were destroyed. The statement was made that these were replaced as not having been up to the printer's standard,

"When I saw Watkins here," said Mr. Glynn

to-night, "he told me that in October he took all that remained of the old issue of stamps down to Quayle's shop, in Green street, boxed them up, and they remained there without guard or watchman for at least one night. There were over two million in this lot, \$1,258. 211 40 returned from the Bank of Manhattan Company and \$1,027,396 never issued. I do not know how long they remained at Quayle's, but Watkins says they were brought back to the State House here some time, and on December 29 were burned without counting, checking up or any witness of any sort save Frank D. Leor any witness of any sort save Frank D. Le-land, of Olean, who was in no sense legally re-sponsible for their care. Quayle has told me that he urged the former Controller to get a watchman for them, but nothing ever was done about it. Watkins says he worried about this, and once slept in the shop for a week. "I asked Watkins if he didn't think it would have been better, if only for his own protection, to have deferred the destruction of this great smount of stamps until the new controller could

to have deferred the destruction of this great amount of stamps until the new controller could at least have verified his count. He said he had never thought of that. And he offered me a bond of \$5 for every dollars worth of stamps that was found to have gone astray. I called his attention to the fact that such a bond would total \$25,000,000. He admitted that the sys-tem was lax, but contended that it was 'all right if you knew your man.'"

ORDINARY LOCK ON DOOR

"The paper on which the first issue of stamps was printed was commercial stock, such as ordinarily would be used for this purpose. It was stored in Quayle's shop in an ordinary room, with just an ordinary lock on the door. The sheets were counted out before printing, but there was nothing to prevent anybody stealing all the paper he wanted. In fact, the count of sheets did not tally, I found, and the explanation was made that some of the paper was used for other purposes.

"Under the original contract the printer was to supply the paper. No stamps were printed after December 1, but there was a new contract, made on December 21, containing no provisions made on December 21, containing no provisions on the subject of who was to pay for the paper. The printer says there was a verbal contract with the Controller by which the state was to pay for the paper, and the last two bills show that the Controller bought the paper and the state paid for it. The prices under the new contract are three times what they were before. "When the new patent paper came," continued Mr. Glynn, "it was not handled a bit more carefully than the other. It was left down in Quayle's shop just the same, and the Controller's seal, with which the packages of stamps were sealed, was left knocking around just as carelessly.

"The finished stamps were stored in the vaults

"The finished stamps were stored in the vaults of the Albany City Safe Deposit Company, under a single key system. So it was possible for Watkins to reach at least one vault containing the stamps direct from the street, without the guidance, consent or supervision of anybody.

"No stamps have been printed since I took

"Errands to go Through slush and snow?" Why not Telephone? Rates are low.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO. 15 Doy Street

office, and none will be until I can perfect a system of checking up the numbers and caring for them properly."

Neither ex-Controller William C. Wilson, Mr.

Glynn's immediate predecessor, nor Mr. Kelsey, who preceded Wilson, was in Albany to-night Mr. Watkins was said to be in New York.

Slight Decrease in Per Capita Cost of Maintenance Shoren.

BENDER MAKES REPORT.

Albany, Feb. 10.-The annual report to the Legislature of Harry H. Bender, Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities, made public to-day, indicates a saving of \$20,000 in the coal bill of the state charitable institutions, an increase of \$16,000 in the value of institution crops, and a slight decrease in the per capita cost of maintenance. The report

says:

The fourth complete year's work of this department shows a decrease in the average per capita cost of maintenance, from \$168.97 for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1902, to \$168.97 for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1906.

This decreased per capita is not the result of any decrease in the quantity or deterioration in the quality of supplies furnished to the inmates of the institutions. On the contrary, the quality of supplies has been improved in very many instances, and the quantity increased wherever the necessity therefor was shown. The curtailment of waste and more economical methods of purchasing are responsible for preventing an increase in the cost of maintenance, which, in view of the steadily increasing price of nearly all commodities, would, in my opinion, have amounted to between 10 and 15 per cent had the methods in use prior to the establishment of this department been continued to the present day.

nued to the present day.

results shown in this report have been proby the operation and development of a sysof financial supervision of the state charinstitutions inaugurated twelve years ago to that time it was the practice for the ature to make appropriations to be expended ediscretion of the boards of managers, with my provision for supervision.

this office, a supervising the finances of these institutions over has been the rule to allow any expenditures such seemed needful to the comfort of the internal control of the management of the example of the control of the control of the control of the control of the department, and has appeared with equal force to fuel, light, power, promons, clothing and all other items that enter into maintenance of these institutions.

The largest savings, Mr. Bender says, were effected in fuel and in the heating and power plants generally, also to the work of the purchasing committee. Further savings, the report says,, were caused by the institutions producing more and by industries carried on at the institutions. In re

During the first year that this department was in operation numerous Instances were discovered where heat and power were being wasted by leaky pipes, uncovered steam mains and improper firing, all of which augmented directly and decidedly the state's coal bill. New valves and pipe covering were installed wherever needed, and measures taken to prevent the rapid condensation of steam in mains laid in the ground by protecting them properly. Where the system of firing was found to be faulty or needlessly expensive it was changed. The total consumption of coal during the fiscal year ended September 20, 1906, was 49,426 tons, as compared with 48,723 tons for the fiscal year ended September 20, 1906, was 49,426 tons, as compared with 48,723 tons for the fiscal year ended September 20, 1908. This increase of 633 tons served to heat one entire new institution, the tuberculosis hospital at Ray Brook, the new hospital for crippled and deformed children at West Haverstraw, which is much larger than the old one at Tarrytown, and additional buildings at Bath, iroquois, Newark, Rome and Sonyea, beside supplying all the coal used in the cottages at the new site of the State Industrial School at Rush. During the first year that this department was in

REPORT ON CHARITIES.

Reorganization of Deaf Mute Institution at Rome Recommended.

Albany, Feb. 10 .- A reorganization of the Central New York Institution for Deaf Mutes at Rome, alleged scandalous conditions in which were the sub-ject of a special investigation by the State Board by Mr. Watkins and were delivered to the printers each working day. Oliver Quayle said tonight that there never was a particle of work performed save when the representative of the Controller was there, and that his directions were state auspices, to the instruction of atypical deaf

mute children.
The report expresses dissatisfaction with the present methods of conducting the state architect's department. One of the recommendations is for forethought in designing and erecting buildings in-

Rome as containing defects which could have been avoided.

Among the recommendations are: A new custodial asylum for the care of demented epileptics and feeble-minded persons; enlargement of the New York State Training School for Girls; speedy selection of a site for the New York State Training School for Flavor and the removal thereto of the inmates of the House of Refuge on Randall's Island; additional monthly visitations by boards of managers of state institutions, and tuberculosis pavilion for the soldiers and sallors' home.

There were 7,753 immates in the almshouses of the state at the close of the fiscal year, 480 non-stitutions in the state by the State Department of Allen and Indian Poor, and 205 dependent allens were returned to foreign countries.

The records show that there were 30,613 children remaining in institutions at the close of the fiscal year and during the year 18,119 were discharged.

The board asks for an appropriation of \$1,415,600 for maintenance and \$465,920 for new buildings and improvements.

would stimulate the ambition of captains. The report is particularly severe on the present method of selecting men for the detective bureau. It says: "Unlike the uniformed force, the detective force is far from being potentially 'the finest.' In fact, as constituted, it is as a body incapable of real detective work."

NOT RELATED TO PRESIDENT CASTRO. Carlos B. Figueredo, consul general of Venezuela in this city, announced last night that Pedro Eayeree Castro, of St. Louis, was in no way re-lated to President Castro. This denial was called lated to President Castro. This denial was called forth by a press dispatch from St. Louis that a young man, who gave that name and said he was a nephew of President Castro, said he would at once take out American naturalization papers to protect himself from assassination. Castro, who is employed in a warehouse, said that he had been marked as a victim in a family feud in which his father was killed thirteen years ago. He told also of being exiled by his uncle, President Castro,

REPLY TO MR. JACKSON.

OLER "WAIVES RIGHTS."

President of Ice Company Will Give Part of Required Documents.

President Oler of the American Ice Company has answered the application of Attorney General Jack son to the company for permission to examine its books to obtain copies of the papers and documents in the case of the people against the company, which he said had disappeared before Attorney Genera Mayer left office and which he says were essential to carrying on the Ice Trust prosecution. President Oler, in his letter to Mr. Jackson and Mr. Black, says it will afford the company great pleasure to furnish duplicates of the missing documents. President Oler says, however, that his company is unwill-ing to comply with the Attorney General's demand in so far as it exceeds a request for data obtained by his predecessor, and says that the demand made upon the company is not warranted by law, and that their willingness to waive their rights by supplying copies of the missing papers is in-spired by their desire to treat a state officer with

The letter, dated February 9, follows:

The letter, dated February 9, follows:

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your undated demand, served upon us on the 5th inst., requesting that we produce for inspection of the plaintiff and that we permit the plaintiff to examine and inspect and copy the documents which you allege to be in our possession, and at the offices and branches of the American Jee Company in the state of New York, which are specified in the said demand, and in reply we beg to state:

First—That your predecessor in office, the Hon. Julius M. Mayer, Attorney General of the State of New York, was voluntarily permitted by the American Ice Company to inspect, examine and copy and to make such extracts as he wished from the papers, records and also the contracts of the American Ice Company, with any person or corporation, which were in existence at the time he made and completed his examination, the same being completed by him during the month of August, 1966.

We learn from the Albany dispatches to the newspapers of the city of New York of the issue of Saturday, February 9, that the copies of and extracts from these contracts, documents, papers and letters are alleged to have disappeared from the files of the Attorney General's office. It will afford us the greatest pleasure to furnish duplicates of the missing copies, and all that it will be necessary for you to do in that behalf will be to supply us with a list of the papers, documents, contracts and extracts which you claim have disappeared. In order that there may be no misapprehension as to the comprehensiveness of our willingness to assist the Attorney General's office in every way within our power, we desire to be understood as hereby offering to furnish copies of any document, extract from any book, contract, document, paper or letter which your predecessor or his representative may have obtained from the offices or files of the American Ice Company, and which may have disappeared from the files of office of the Attorney General.

disappeared from the files of office of the Attorney General.

Second—Inasmuch as the Attorney General and his representative devoted at least six weeks to the examination of the books, contracts, document files and letter files of the American Ice Company before beginning this action, we are justified in assuming, and it is but proper to conclude that, having voluntarily ceased his examination, he believed he had obtained sufficient data upon which to predicate and maintain this action. Therefore we are unwilling to comply with your demand in so far as it exceeds a request for data obtained by your predecessor in office.

Third—You cannot be unaware that the demand you make upon us is one not warranted by law; that it is a demand not predicated upon any provision of the statute or common law; that you are not entitled to much of the information covered by it, and, therefore, we must beg you to excuse us

not entitled to much of the information covered by it, and, therefore, we must beg you to excuse us from furnishing you with any data other than that obtained by your predecessor in office.

In our willingness to again furnish this data you will understand that we waive to this extent our legal rights in the premises. This waiver is inspired by our desire to treat with courtesy a state officer whom it is fair to assume regards himself as engaged in the prosecution of his official duties. As to the residue of your demand we feel compelled to insist upon our legal rights, and, therefore, decline to comply with it further than we have herein expressed our willingness so to do.

DEFENDS FLOODING PLAN

Senator O'Neil Upholds Amendment -Quotes Van Alstyne.

[By Telegraph to The Tribu Albany, Feb. 10.—Senator O'Nell, of Malone, in a statement issued to-night, defended the O'Nell-Merritt constitutional amendment permitting the flooding of state forest lands, which has been opposed so bitterly for a couple of years. He de-clared that the opponents of this plan understood neither the purpose of the amendment nor the con forethought in designing and erecting buildings intended for the state charitable institutions and the abstract, says the report, "indicates sympathy with the views of the Commissioner of Education, that beauty can be combined with utility, without any special increase in the cost, if the architect gives careful attention to the designs."

The abstract quotes briefly from statements of the analgers of the Rome State Custodial Asylum that more than half a day once in two weeks has been devoted to inspection of contract work amounting to nearly \$150,000. There is also criticism of the plans of the new dormitory building at Rome as containing defects which could have been avoided.

Among the recommendations are: A new cusout of committee and fought it through to passag Now, since Governor Hughes has come out against any scheme to hand over the forest pre-serves and the vast potential wealth of their water power to any private concerns, the friends of this plan are trying by publicity to offset the publicity work of the Association for the Protection of the

Adirondacks. Thus, Senator O'Neil's statement to-night dwells on the local sentiment for this measure, as Assemblyman Merritt's statement of last week hinted that much of the opposition to it came from rival power interests, who feared the comin the Adirondack territory.

were returned to foreign countries.

The records show that there were 20.61s children year and during the year the close of the fiscal year and during the year the close of the fiscal and suprovements.

FAVORS POLICE BILLS.

Citizens' Committee Urges Need of Their Passage.

The Citizens' Police Committee of New York, which is working for the police reform measures advocated by Commissioner Bitgham, has just issued in printed form the report points out that one reason why the police service of the city is unsatisfactory is the lack of a sufficient reason is the banding together of the members of the force of all ranks against the Police Commissioner to protect the members of the force of all ranks against the Police commissioner to protect the members of the department for the protect of the grade of inspector and achange in the organization of the detective bureau is that the Police Commissioner may be able to select detectives on the basis of their says.

The Police bill that has been introduced in the Legislature abolition of the grade of inspector and tailing grade, though with the sale of the provisions and the propriate and the provision of all dams will number of police will be abolity in ferreting out crime. On the first point says:

The Police bill that has been introduced in the Legislature abolition of the grade of inspector and tailing grade, though with the sale of the provision of all dams will number of particular than the police commissioner may be able to select detectives on the basis of their spectors. This, it is believed, will make the pay of the propriate the provision of all dams will number and the propriate the provision beard on the salary of the force of all ranks the propriate of the

navigable channels by tributary streams in times of flood.

If the waters of the upper Hudson are not stored, the new barge canal when completed will take a large proportion of the summer flow of the Hudson River from Glens Falls, leaving the mills located between the upper dam at Glens Falls and Fort Edward with a very small supply of water for their needs.

I live and have lived in the Adirondacks all my life, and I know the needs of that portion of the state. My people want it; in fact, every man in the state who is familiar with conditions up there is with us. It isn't the people who know about water storage that are against us; it is the people who do not know, but think they do, that are opposing this measure.

STABBED FOR THROWING SNOWBALLS. Pierre Dunphy, twenty-two years old, of No. 217 South 6th street, Newark, and James Butler, South 6th street, Newark, and James Butler, of No. 470 Pacific avenue, Jersey City, threw snowballs yesterday at two Italians in the latter city. The Italians chased Dunphy and one of them stabbed him in the back with a penknife. He was sent to the hospital, where it is said his condition is critical. The Italians escaped.



NOTICE

We caution Physicians against accepting substitutes so-called "VICHY" offered by unscrupulous dealers.

> Not Genuine without the word

GELESTINS

OPPOSITION GAINING.

Elections in Nine Russian Cities-Life of Parliament.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 10.-Elections were held o-day at Moscow, Odessa, Tiflis, Kazan, Vilna, Ekaterinosiav, Astrakhan, Kishineff and Yaraslaff, nine cities of the twenty-four which send members direct to parliament, Moscow having four members and the other cities one each. The counting of the votes has been postponed until to-morrow, but the indications everywhere are for opposition victories. In several cities,, notably Moscow, the question is whether the election has been carried by the Constitutional Democrats or the Socialists. The chances of the Socialists in Moscow are favored by the results of the workmen's elections, in which nineteen Social Democrats were chosen. Elections of peasants, landowners and workmen were also held to-day in several provinces.

In spite of the radical character of parliament, Premier Stolypin is quoted as saying that he hopes to work along until summer before a dissolution is necessary, but the general opinion is that the Constitutional Democrats will be unable to hold their radical colleagues in check, and that the new parliament's life will not exceed two months. The expectation that the dissolution of parliament would be followed by a change in the election law is denied by Premier Stolypin.

Moscow, Feb. 10 .- Strong forces of police were nassed at the polls here to-day, and all agitaion was suppressed. The police stations were filled before noon. There were mounted patrols in all the streets, but despite this there were many collisions between conservative and radi-cal voters. Nobody was seriously injured.

It is reported that the eight girl students ar-rested here yesterday have been tried by drum-head court martial.

POPE'S PART IN FRANCE.

The "Temps's" Story of the Episcopate's Model Contracts.

Paris, Feb. 10 .- The "Temps" to-day prints what it says is the true history of the address of the French Episcopate proposing model contracts for churches. According to this account, which bears internal evidence of being authentic, the Ultramontanes, who are in the majority in the Episcopate, favored the maintenance of the status quo, but agreed to submit to the Vatican the question of contracts which the Moderates proposed, in the belief that it would be acceptable there. Monsignor Dadolle, Archbishop of Dijon, and Bishop Touchet took the minutes to Rome, and Cardinal Merry del Val, Papal Secretary of State, told them the Pope was willing to accept the principle of the contracts if absolute solidarity was shown, but that this decision must come ostensibly from the Episcopate, as he could not publicly intervene. Thereupon, the "Temps" says, the address was drawn up and submitted to the Pope, who with his own hand supplemented the clause specifying that the contract must be accepted every where, with "or we do not wish it anywhere." The document, the paper says, was then brought to Paris and issued in the name of the entire Episcopate, although many of the bishops never saw it until it was published.

SCHISMATIC SERVICES AT PARIS.

Apostolic Catholic Church Crowded, but Only One Arrest Made.

Paris, Feb. 10.-The Church of the Holy Apostles, where the French Apostolic Catholic Church was founded last Sunday, was again packed to the doors to-day, but there was no repetition of last Sunday's disgraceful scenes. Police in plain clothes were stationed at the doors, and only once was the service interrupted. This was when a young man shouted 'Sacrilege!" He and eighteen companions beonging to the Society of Young Royalists were jected and arrested.
Archbishop Vilatte, head of the Independent

Catholic movement in America, announced that a priest hereafter would be ready to officiate at baptisms, marriages and deaths, and that mass would be celebrated daily.

CARDINAL HOHENLOHE'S LETTERS.

His Relations with Premier Crispi at Time of Crisis in Church Affairs.

Reme, Feb. 10.-Primo Levi, who was secretary o the late Premier Crispi, adds to the memoirs of he late Prince Hohenlohe by publishing letters written by Cardinal Hohenlohe, a brother of the Chancellor, who lived in Rome. From those letters it appears that Cardinal Hohenlohe suspected that the Jesuits had tried to poison him because he was too eager, through his intimacy with leading states-men, chief among them Crispi, to bring about an

men, chief among them Crispi, to bring about an understanding between the Vatican and the Quirinal.

Cardinal Hohenlohe, on June 24, 1889, wrote Pope Leo, saying: "God has arranged things so that the Church cannot retake the temporal power. The salvation of souls demands taat we submit and remain tranquil in the ecclesiastical sphere."

The Pope's acparture from Italy was spoken of owing to friction over the monument to Glordano Bruno, the philosopher, who was burned at the stake in the Campo Del Fiori at Rome as a heretic. Cardinal Hohenlohe wrote to Pope Leo: "Crispi has asked me to inform you that, if you wish to depart, he will not oppose it, and will have you accompanied with all honors, but that your Holiness will never be allowed to return to Rome."

Cardinal Hohenlohe also discussed with Crispi and Foreign Minister Blanc the best way, in case of a conclave, to prevent the election of Cardinal Rampolla as Pope. Italy, it was contended in this discussion, could not act without appearing to minimize the spiritual sovereignty and independence of the Church; neither could Germany, because it was a Protestant power, and Austria alone was in a position to act. Blanc drew up a memorial which Cardinal Hohenlohe sent to his brother, who then was the German Chancelior, and this memorial probably was the origin of the Austrian veto of Cardinal Rampolla at the last conclave.

AID SENT TO WAVESWEPT VILLAGE. Naples, Feb. 10 .- The government has sent troops and assistance to Marina di Catanzaro, the fishing village on the Calabrian coast, where a tidal wave yesterday destroyed 122 houses and rendered the population destitute. The conditions there are made more severe by incessant rains. The storm also did serious damage in the province of Cosenza, many villages being flooded.

JEW ASSASSIN OF PENZA'S GOVERNOR. St. Petersburg, Feb. 10.-The assassin of S. A. Alexandraovsky, Governor of Penza, has been iden-tified as Hitterman, a Jew, from Saratoff.

TO CURE GRIP IN TWO DAYS. LAXATIVE BROMO Quining removes the cause To get the genuine, call for full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.

Annual Clearance Sale

Prior to Stock Taking

Commencing Monday, Feb. 11th We will place on sale a large assortment of desirable

Sterling Silver Silver Mounted Glass High Grade Silver Plate Canes. Umbrellas, Etc.

Greatly Reduced in Price

An unusual opportunity to purchase useful and ornamental articles for the home or personal use.

As the sale is positively limited in time, and the articles limited in quantity, the advantage of early selection is

Reed & Barton Co.

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and Portland over the only double-track railway between Chicago and the Missouri River, via the Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Line For first-class passengers exclusively. New Pullman sleeping cars with standard sections, private compartments and drawing-room (compartment and drawing-

room singly or en suite). Individual reading lamps in each section. Composite observation cars with buffet-smoking room, library and handsome observation parlor, and splendid dining car service.

Two other through daily trains to the Pacific Coast are the electric-lighted Los Angeles Limited to Los Angeles, via the new Salt Lake Route, and the China and Japan Fast Mail to San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland.

H. C. CHEYNEY, General Agent, C. & N.-W. Ryensel

B. Altman & Co.

NEW SPRING DRESS SILKS

IMPORTANT SHIPMENTS OF SILKS HAVE BEEN RE-CEIVED FROM ABROAD, EMBODYING THE LATEST PARIS IDEAS FOR THE APPROACHING SEASON: SPECIAL CARE HAVING BEEN EXERCISED TO PROCURE SILKS OF PURE DYE AND GOOD WEARING QUALITIES.

LARGE SELECTIONS OF SILKS AT POPULAR PRICES.

A SPECIAL SALE OF BLACK SILKS

WILL BE HELD, COMMENCING

THIS DAY, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11th.

CONSISTING OF 20,000 YARDS OF IMPORTED BLACK TAFFETAS: REGULAR PRICES 75c. AND 85c. PER YARD, AT 58c.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York

GUESTS ACCOUNTED FOR.

Probably No Loss of Life in Syracuse Fire.

Syracuse, Feb. 10.—A careful investigation conducted all day has failed to reveal any one missing as a result of the fire which destroyed the Mowry Hotel, in this city, at an early hour this morning. Hotel, in this city, at an early nour this morning. Although the hotel register was consumed and there is no list of the guests to refer to, it is now thought that all have been accounted for. Some uncertainty still exists regarding the fate of some of the Polack help employed in the hotel and quartered in the rear of the building, where the fire was first discovered and where it raged most flercely.

quartered in the rear of the building, where the fire was first discovered and where it raged most fiercely.

At the time of the fire, which was discovered at 12:45 o'clock, there were about one hundred and fifty people in the building, comparatively few, being transient guests, the Mowry being principally a family hotel.

The fire was replete with thrilling incidents and hairbreadth escapes. None of the occupants of the building saved any of their personal property, and a large number made their way or were carried to the street clad in their nightelothes. In rescuing the guests of the hotel the firemen were ably assisted by spectators. Several persons were taken out of the first three or four stories on ladders. From the top or sixth floor one man came down a rope, and the firemen rescued several persons by an extension ladder.

A young marine, recently returned to the city, distinguished himself by climbing up a ladder to the third floor and bringing down two women.

William K. Wickes, principal of the Syracuse High School, lost every volume of his large library which contained books that mency could not replace. He also lost the manuscript of an educational work, upon the writing of which he had been engaged for more than twenty years, and which was practically ready for the hands of the publisher.

SUPPORT RESOLUTION ON CONGO

SUPPORT RESOLUTION ON CONGO.

Portland, Me., Feb. 10.-Many well known nen of this state and leading churches sent messages to-day to Senators Hale and Frye, urging them to support Senator Lodge's resoution regarding an investigation of Congo af-

SULTAN MAY BANISH FEHMI PACHA. Constantinople, Feb. 10.—The special commission ordered by the Sultan to examine the charges against Fehmi Pacha, chief of the secret police of the palace, who, it was alleged by the German Embassy, recently caused the seizure of a ship's cargo destined for Hamburg, has concluded its work. The German Embassy, at the Sultan's request, waived a public trial, but insisted that Fehmi Pacha be banished, which, it is understood, will be done, as the Sultan is convinced that Emperor William is strongly backing up the German Embassy's demand for the punishment of the official.



In soupy slush-arctics or rubbers are it.

Otherwise, our "Double Shoe"two layers of waterproofed leather with oiled silk turned into the principal seam.

To the eye, just a stylish black calf walking shoe. \$5.50.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY. Three Broadway Stores.

842

32nd st Warren st. 13th st.

258

MRS. W. F. CROSBY SEEKS DIVORCE.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Colorado Springs, Col., Feb. 10.-Louisa G. Crosby has filed suit for divorce from Walter F. Crosby, alleging desertion. No alimony asked. The Crosbys were married in New York City on April 20, 1880. They came to Colorado Springs five years later. Crosby was principal in the Crosby-Ehrich syndicate of mining brokers. Two daughters, Nina and Gladys, are married. Mr. Crosby is in New York and, it is probably will not contest his wife's action