

HARRISON BLAMES IT TO THE RING.

His Engagement to Mrs. Dimmick Leaked Out When He Purchased One.

Indianapolis Friends Hope to Give the Bride and Groom a Great Public Reception.

TO HOLD IT AT THE STATE CAPITOL.

Fears Are Expressed, However, That the Ex-President Will Not Consent, as He Dislikes Ostentatious Display and Comment.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 19.—When ex-President Harrison reaches this city later this week he will be asked by several prominent citizens to consent to a public reception to him and Mrs. Dimmick when they reach home after their marriage. The reception is to be held in the spacious parlors of the State Capitol, the most commodious in the city, and so situated as to be easy of access to all who might desire to attend.

His friends say it would be impossible for him to accommodate all who would like to offer their congratulations if the reception were held in a private house. While it would be in its nature a public function, care would be exercised that no unworthy persons should be admitted.

Some fear is expressed that the ex-President will not consent to it, as he is inclined to avoid ostentatious display. He might think the affair was arranged with a view to its effect upon the coming National Convention rather than to give the people of his home city an opportunity to express their well wishes for himself and his bride. They declare, however, that there is nothing sordid in the suggestion and the desire is unanimous for a public reception.

A personal and political friend of Mr. Harrison gave to-day what purports to be an account of the manner in which the ex-President's engagement got to the public some two months ago, saying that Mr. Harrison was very much surprised that the story got out before he and Mrs. Dimmick were ready to make the announcement.

"The engagement," said the General's friend, "was made during a visit of General Harrison to New York last Summer, much of his time having been passed in Mrs. Dimmick's society during his visit. It was determined that the wedding should not take place until early in the coming Spring, and in the meantime it was agreed that neither should mention it even to his or her most intimate friends.

"Two months later Harrison was again in New York, and there the secret had been so well kept that even Russell Harrison and Mrs. McKee did not dream that such a relation existed. It was at that time that General Harrison determined to present Mrs. Dimmick with a ring, but he thought it best not to purchase it in New York, as he might be watched there. So he sent a messenger to the city of a ring he wanted the Washington Jeweller, and ordered the ring sent direct to Mrs. Dimmick at her residence in New York.

"It contained no inscription except the word 'Marry,' which did not indicate its significance, except the fact of its presentation by the President. It is not known certainly that the Jeweller spoke of the matter, but the General cannot conceive of any other way that the suspicion of the existing engagement could have arisen. He and Mrs. Dimmick both kept the secret, and it was not till he went East on this trip that he informed his relations toward her."

It is believed that the Rev. M. L. Haines, of this city, the ex-President's pastor, will be present at the wedding to assist in the ceremony.

MRS. DIMMICK'S RARE TACT.

Ex-Judge Hines Relates an Anecdote of His Former Partner.

Ex-Judge Cyrus E. Hines, formerly a law partner of General Harrison, returned yesterday on the Red D liner Philadelphia from a three-weeks' visit to Venezuela. Mr. Hines was accompanied by his wife and their son, Fletcher S. Hines. The family took rooms at the Marlborough Hotel.

The ex-Judge manifested little surprise at the announcement of General Harrison's approaching marriage. "I have just heard of it," said ex-Judge Hines, "and I am told Mrs. Dimmick is a most admirable woman. General Harrison said he would come and see me the next time he came to New York, but when a man's engaged he has not much time to make calls, and the jurist's eyes twinkled.

"The remark General Harrison was quoted as making, that Mrs. Dimmick displayed rare tact as she did not interrupt the General's thoughts, reminds me," he continued, "of a characteristic of the ex-President. When he was in deep thought on any subject it was practically impossible to get an expression of opinion from him on any other topic. During our law partnership, if I addressed him when he was deeply engaged in studying a case, his replies would generally be totally irrelevant to my questions. He was simply engrossed with the matter then on his mind.

"As to my Venezuelan trip, it was purely one of pleasure. There is little apprehension there of a possible revolution. The standing army may number 10,000 men, but they are not subjected to careful drill. The coast defenses are poor. The forts are old-fashioned stone affairs. The Venezuelans have only three gunboats, each mounting one rapid-fire gun."

GREEKS AND GERMANS FIGHT.

Nearly a Dozen Were Injured in a Big Cane Factory Riot.

Chicago, Jan. 19.—As the result of a general fight between a crowd of Greeks and Germans at Maywood yesterday afternoon nearly a dozen were injured, but none will die. The trouble started at Norton's cane factory at North avenue and St. Charles street.

The most seriously injured are James Mahoney, John Smith, Fred Burns. The fight started a riot on the street of Maywood and citizens were prominently sworn in as deputy constables to preserve order.

A FIRE EMPTIED HOTELS.

Guests from the Grand Union and Other Hotels Frightened by a Blaze in a New York Central Building.

A fire that caused considerable excitement and threatened to lay valuable property to ashes destroyed the two-story block at Park avenue and Forty-second street at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning. The firemen bent their efforts to save adjoining property, which includes the large apartment house at No. 122 Park avenue and the huge Metropolitan Storage Warehouse in Forty-second street. In these efforts they were successful, but not until a third alarm had been rung in, and eleven engines had worked unceasingly for over four hours.

The burned building, though but two stories high, was one of the most substantial and handsome in New York. It was owned by the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company. The loss is about \$100,000 and is fully insured.

The flames spread with great rapidity, lighting up the vicinity as brightly as at noonday, and causing the greatest excitement in the Grand Union Hotel across the street, and even in the Murray Hill Hotel and the Hotel Devonshire, both half a block away. The guests of all these hostilities hastily dressed and ran into the streets, despite the assurance of clerks that there was no danger. In ten minutes after the alarm was sounded the streets were thronged with partially dressed men, women and children. To this throng was added several thousand men in evening dress and the residents of the various apartment houses in the vicinity. The great crowd, however, drew back in alarm when there came in quick succession four loud reports which shattered many panes of glass in the neighborhood, and blew out the three big panes of plate-glass from Schoonmaker's pharmacy. The explosions were caused by chemicals in the pharmacy.

In the meantime the fire had spread so rapidly south that the one hundred tenants at No. 122 Park avenue had become panic-stricken, and men and women in both robes and other scanty attire were seen rushing into the streets, bearing their most valuable possessions. The firemen assured these frightened people that they would save the apartment house, and many of them returned to their rooms for more apparel.

The fire was about out by 5 o'clock. The principal losers will be P. W. Schoonmaker, pharmacist, whose loss may reach \$20,000, and Pursell Brothers, caterers, who may lose \$15,000. It is said that the New York Central will shortly remove the ruins and erect on the site a large office building. The property has a frontage of about 150 feet on Park avenue.



Ruins of the New York Central's Building. The structure was at Forty-second street and Park avenue, and was destroyed by an early morning fire. The hotels near by were depopulated during the progress of the blaze, but the flames were confined to the building, the loss being about \$100,000. A new office structure will take its place.

TO RECALL CHIEF CLARENCE

Mosquito Indians Want Him to Return to the Mosquito Coast.

Colon, Jan. 19.—It is reported here that the Mosquito Indians, including Chief Andrew Hendy, will invite Chief Clarence to return to the Mosquito territory. Chief Clarence was deposed by the Nicaraguans in 1894, and subsequently went to Jamaica, where, it was said, he was in receipt of a pension from the British Government.

Great Britain refused to recognize the new Nicaraguan Government, that was set up at Bluefields after the deposition of Chief Clarence, and out of this grew the troubles that resulted in Great Britain sending a squadron to enforce the payment of the indemnity demanded by Great Britain for the expulsion of the British Vice-Consul at Bluefields, Chief Hendy was appointed as the successor of Chief Clarence.

The strike among the laborers on the Panama Canal continues. A dispatch from Bogota states that martial law has been proclaimed in the Province of Barranquilla, State of Bolivar. Six hundred troops are proceeding from the coast up the Magdalena River to the city of Barranquilla. The Governor has been invested with military powers, and the police force has been doubled. The Government is vigilant, and is said to be prepared to put down any attempt at revolution.

WILL PITCH GREAT TENTS.

Christian Endeavorers Prepare for Their International Convention.

Washington, Jan. 19.—The fourth annual session of the local societies of Christian Endeavor closed this afternoon with an overflowing mass meeting in Central Hall, an auditorium over the Centre Market, which seats about 2,500 people. The meetings have been largely attended and have been addressed by prominent clergymen. At a consecration meeting, held this afternoon, resolutions upon the Armenian question, the saloon, Sabbath observance and other vital questions were adopted. This convention is the largest and most enthusiastic which the local Endeavorers have ever held.

The Executive Committee has made contracts for the erection of three mammoth tents, a joint resolution was recently introduced in the Senate and House, the purpose of which is to grant the society permission to use the White lot, south of the Executive mansion, for the purpose of the International Convention, and if this joint resolution is passed, the convention tents will be pitched there. Their capacity will be about 10,000 each, and in addition to the tents, arrangements will be made to conduct simultaneous services in a dozen churches conveniently located. The music will be led by choruses composed of 3,000 voices.

Defeat Drove Him to Suicide.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Jan. 19.—George Blodgett, aged sixty-two, a wealthy farmer, residing in Hanover township, committed suicide this morning by hanging himself. The cause is said to be the chagrin over his defeat for the nomination for Supervisor in a caucus meeting held last night.

CLANCY'S SECRET IS OUT.

Saloon Keeper Shot, as Supposed, by a Policeman, but He Kept the Matter Quiet.

Patrolmen on Post Did Not Report the Occurrence, and Captain Pickett is Investigating.

VICTIM STILL REFUSES TO TALK.

He Also Withholds the Name of the Doctor Who First Attended Him—An Eye Witness Sheds Little Light.

Mark Clancy, part proprietor of the saloon at the northeast corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-ninth street, kept by Coonan & Clancy, is lying at the New York Hospital suffering from a bullet wound in the right thigh. Clancy's injury was received under mysterious circumstances. He is being treated at the hospital under the assumed name of Bartholomew J. Foster. He is not in danger, and, beyond his first statement to the doctors that he was shot by a man who was trying to shoot a dog, he has steadfastly refused to say a word about himself or how he was shot.

Clancy was brought to the hospital at 11 a. m. Sunday, January 5, in a carriage. He was wounded by a bullet from a .38-calibre revolver, that had passed entirely through his right thigh, in front of the bone. In the neighborhood of the saloon it is said that he was shot by a thug policeman named Wadsworth, of the West Thirtieth Street squad. There is no policeman of that name under Captain Pickett's command. The policeman whose name nearest approaches it is Patrolman Thomas Wadley, who was on post at Twenty-ninth street until midnight the night preceding the shooting, when he was relieved by Patrolman Mitchell J. Oates. Both Oates and Wadley deny all knowledge of the shooting.

STORY OF A WINNER. Luigi Rocci, who has a fruit stand in front of Coonan & Clancy's saloon and helps clean up the place on Sunday mornings, was in a back room at work when three men entered the place. One of them, Rocci says, was a policeman whose name he does not know, and the two others were strangers to him. It was between 9 and 10 o'clock when they came in, and Rocci says he heard no quarrel or loud noise preceding the two shots, one of which took effect in Clancy's leg. The three men then hurriedly left the place. Clancy called for assistance, and Rocci brought a chair, upon which the wounded man seated himself and awaited the arrival of a doctor who had been summoned. What doctor attended him Clancy refused to say, and at the hospital he gave the name of a fictitious doctor as that of the one who temporarily dressed his wound.

Every effort to keep the shooting a secret has been made by Clancy's friends. Persons who have remarked his absence from the saloon have been told that he was sick, and if it was a policeman who did the shooting he has been in no danger of molestation by Clancy and his friends. No report of the affair was made at the West Thirtieth Street Station, and it was not until yesterday that Captain Pickett heard that a shooting had taken place.

THE POLICEMEN QUESTIONED.

The Captain at once called up Patrolmen Oates and Wadley and questioned them closely, but both denied any knowledge of a shooting. Roundsman David E. Capney was sent to the New York Hospital to question Clancy, but was able to get nothing in the way of information from him. Clancy denied that he had been shot and said that he had broken his leg. When asked how he broke it, he said: "I refuse to answer."

The story as current in the neighborhood is that a drunken policeman was in the saloon, and as an act of charity had been put in the back room by Clancy until he should have slept off the effects of his potations; that when aroused he became abusive, and first struck Clancy, and then stepped back and, drawing his revolver, shot twice at him.

Captain Pickett says that he intends to sift the matter to the bottom. Clancy will soon be out of the hospital.

Hunger No Excuse for Stealing.

"I stole because I had nothing to eat and was so hungry," pleaded James White, a homeless, white-haired man, before Magistrate Kudlich in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday. "I am sorry for you," replied the Magistrate, "but I am compelled to hold you for trial," and the prisoner was remanded to the prison. White was arrested in the hallway adjoining Jacob Selkowitz's saloon, No. 58 Monroe street, where he had made a hearty meal from the butter, eggs and cheese in the ice box.

Colorado Experiences a Quake.

Craig, Colo., Jan. 19.—An earthquake was experienced in this city and vicinity at 6:45 o'clock last evening. Articles were thrown from the shelves and clocks were stopped, but no serious damage was reported. Farmers living ten miles east of here felt the shock. Shortly after the earthquake a terrific wind came up, which lasted half an hour.

LEGISLATION NOT BRISK.

Little Has Been Done in Albany This Year, and Only Two Great Questions Are Before It.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 19.—Thus far legislative interest centres around the disposition of the excise question and Greater New York.

The only important debates so far have been over the Greater New York bills, in order to carry out the wishes of the people expressed by a small majority in favor of Greater New York, and the other to submit the question to the people. For a time Greater New York question will be quiet. The consideration of the excise question is still in its infancy for the session. The Assembly will meet on Tuesday and will give the preliminary hearings upon the question next Tuesday and Thursday.

The Senate Finance Committee has agreed to the confirmation of ex-Senator Lord, of Chautauque, to be a Civil Service Commissioner, in the place of William D. McKinstry, of Watertown. It is expected that this nomination will be reported to the Senate on Monday night or Tuesday and be immediately confirmed.

All the committees of both houses will hold meetings the coming week. The most important sessions will be Tuesday and Thursday, when several bills of interest will be given hearings.

Senator Nussbaum, chairman of the Senate Committee on Contested Seats, expects to conclude his inquiry into the contest for the seats now held by Senator McNulty, of Kings, and Senator Koehler, of Long Island City, at an early day, so that he may submit a report in a few weeks.

It is expected that Mr. Babcock, of Chautauque, will call up his free silver resolution, which caused so much comment when he offered it in the Assembly last Monday night.

There have been about five hundred bills introduced in both houses since the session opened. It appears now that the railroad committees of both houses will be full of business during the session, as the railroad bills are almost on an equality with the cities bills in the number introduced.

Some of the most important bills are: writing the harbor's Sunday closing law operative in all the cities of the State; the Raines excise bill, increasing licenses and placing the collection of moneys derived from them in the hands of the State Comptroller; the Lexow Greater New York bill; the Brush re-submission bill; bills compelling railroads to recognize bicycles as baggage; and bills for the erection of armories in various parts of the State. So

far there have been but few bills for legislation bearing upon corporations.

SOLD HIS COUNTRY'S SECRETS.

German Official Arrested for Disposing of Drawings of the New Arms.

Berlin, Jan. 19.—Superintendent Nussberg, of the ammunition factory at Neuburg, in the Rhine Province, has been arrested on the charge of having sold drawings of the new arms.

Incriminating documents are said to have been found in his possession, and it is believed that these documents implicate several other persons whose arrests are daily expected.

Tommy Atkins at the Cape a Century Ago.

In the light of recent events the following letter from a soldier to his father and mother is interesting. The father himself served from 1740 to 1762 in the old Thirtieth Regiment, commanded by General James Stuart, and this brave regiment was one of the six that at Minden, on August 1, 1759, covered themselves with eternal glory, and previously at Dettingen. The soldier in the letter served from 1795 (Quiberon) till 1821, and was wounded at Alexandria and Malda. His grandson, who sends us the letter, had served twenty-three years in the First Border Regiment, so that the united services of grandfather, father and son amount to the sum of seventy-one years.

La Bretagne in New Dress.

La Bretagne, the French liner, arrived yesterday from Havre on her first voyage since she left the dry dock at St. Nazaire. The steamer left Havre on March 18 to undergo a thorough overhauling. She was supplied with new boilers and repainted outside and in. Her rigging was reconstructed and the state rooms renovated. Her four masts were removed and two pole masts, with schooner rigging, were put on at once. It was expected to make the trip from Havre in seven days in reasonable weather, but the weather prevented her arrival on Saturday this evening.

INVESTIGATE!

Woolen Merchants, Their Attaches and All Other Experts Cordially Invited.

WE HAVE PURCHASED FROM THE LARGEST AND MOST REPUTABLE WOOLLEN HOUSES IN AMERICA THE ENTIRE RANGE OF THEIR FINEST AND MOST EXPENSIVE TROUSERS.

THESE GOODS WERE IMPORTED TO BE SOLD BY THE HIGH-PRICED TAILORING TRADE AT \$16.00 AND \$18.00. THEY ARE WINTER WEIGHTS, THE LATEST AND MOST EXCLUSIVE STYLES, AND WE PROPOSE TO HURRY THEM OFF AT

\$6.50 per pair.

OUR CUSTOMERS KNOW THAT WE NEVER ADVERTISE EXCEPT WE HAVE SOMETHING PHENOMENALLY GOOD AND CHEAP.

Several Hundred Styles to Select From.

P. S.—These goods are not displayed in our show windows. Ask for them.

GEO. A. CASTOR & CO., TAILORS, Fifth Ave. Hotel and 241 Broadway, opp. City Hall.

MONEY SPENT TOO FREELY.

State Comptroller Roberts's Annual Report Contains a Timely Warning.

Tax Rate Will Be Burdensome Unless the Creation of New Institutions Is Stopped.

EXPENSES ARE INCREASING RAPIDLY.

Great Appropriations for Charity, Schools and Public Improvements Have Raised the Figures by the Million, He Says.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 19.—The annual report of State Comptroller James A. Roberts, just completed, is a document of more than ordinary interest. Mr. Roberts points out frankly that the expenditures of the State have largely increased of late years, and he declares that a check must be put upon the appropriation of the State's money for new objects or the State tax rate will be increased to a burdensome extent.

In opening his report he says that the report of the Comptroller's Department is so largely made up of tabulated statements that it ordinarily fails to engage the attention of the taxpayer. While a study of these tables of figures would furnish every taxpayer reasons for pride, they would also give him material for reflection. It would be noticed by taxpayers that there had been a great extension by the State of its support of charitable institutions, but thought would also be aroused "as to whether the State has not gone far enough in the direction of increasing the burden of taxation even for very meritorious purposes."

Mr. Roberts then points out that there is additional reason for caution in taking money out of the State treasury just at present when the fact is recalled that the State has recently resolved to expend \$9,000,000 upon its canals, has accepted the support of the indigent insane of all the counties in the State, and must incur certain additional expenditures imposed upon it by the new Constitution, such as the support of a large Legislature and of a larger number of Supreme Court judges.

Dealing in detail with the subject of the State's increased expenditures, Mr. Roberts compares the total State expenditure of \$1,203,951.47 in 1830 with \$20,467,081.93 in 1895. This vast increase has been brought about by the State assuming such expenditures as that in 1835 of \$4,771,722.31 for free schools, of \$4,200,000 for the support of the indigent insane, and of \$780,100.83 for the canals and like expenditures.

Mr. Roberts says that he has called attention to the large expenditures of the State present for two reasons: "First—To show the tendency of the State in building up a gigantic system of expenditure for an enormous and ever increasing annual expenditure for maintenance, believing that the time has come to call a halt before this burden of taxation becomes too heavy."

"Second—To emphasize what I said a year ago as to the absolute necessity of the present tax rate being large enough to leave some balance in the treasury at the end of the fiscal year. Another year's experience has decidedly increased my appreciation of this necessity."

He then adds in relation to "the tendency of the State" to build up a gigantic system of expenditures in various directions: "It may be as well for the people to know now as later that a result of this policy will be that a large part of the revenue of this State again unless new sources of revenue are discovered. The care of the charities, including the pauper insane, the school system, the militia, the canals and the judiciary under the new Constitution, will present certain fixed charges which will tend to increase and increase. These items in the future will not fall much, if any, below \$12,700,000 per year."

These items alone, which are becoming likely to increase with the years than to decrease, represent a tax rate of 2.96 mills on the dollar.

It may not be out of place here to say that the total cost of government for this State in 1892, including the schools, was only a trifle more than the amount paid for charities last year.

Mr. Roberts states that great efforts have been made in the Comptroller's Department the past year to increase the State's income from its indirect taxation laws, and also to reduce the cost of supporting the State's charitable institutions. The Comptroller gives a detailed account of the cost of maintaining the various charitable institutions, and that the per capita of the State is steadily increasing. The reason for this, Mr. Roberts says, is the increase in salaries paid, over which the Comptroller has no control.

Mr. Roberts calls attention to the injustice to the State of the present tax cancellation system, and he recommends that some limitation be put upon the time within which a purchaser at a tax sale, which are more than five years old, may apply for such cancellation.

The Comptroller calls attention to the large increased expenses of legislative investigation, which he suggests should be limited as well to have some limit of expenses per day which a Senator or Assemblyman may incur while a member of an investigating committee.

In closing his report Mr. Roberts suggests that each Legislature appropriate money to pay for its own expenditures and not shoulder part of that expense on some future Legislature. He also says that the laws relating to dependent printing are a badly confused condition; so that the State suffers financially when it makes contracts with the printer. He, therefore, recommends that an intelligible law be passed on the subject.

HER ARREST DENOUNCED.

A Woman, Persecuted by a Furniture Installation House, Is Released by Magistrate Flammer.

Mrs. Louisa Marx, a widow, of No. 112 Van Horn street, Jersey City, was a prisoner in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning under peculiar circumstances. In May last, while a resident of this city, she purchased \$121 worth of furniture on the instalment plan. Of this amount she paid \$45 in weekly payments, and then, losing her position, she was unable to pay any more. She became ill, and in order to secure a physician she sold some of the furniture.

An agent of the furniture house found this out and threatened to have her arrested. She told the agent she was honest and was willing to pay everything. She offered also to extend the company's chattel mortgage so as to cover the furniture. The offer was refused, and the woman, being driven to desperation by the threats of the agent, sold all the furniture and moved to Jersey City.

One of the private detectives employed by the company found her, and, representing himself as a policeman, told her she was under arrest. Not knowing the law on the subject, she consented to accompany him to the city. When arraigned yesterday Magistrate Flammer promptly discharged her and denounced her arrest as an outrage.

TAMMANY PLAN IN ST. LOUIS.

The Local Democracy to Be Reorganized for More Effective Work.

St. Louis, Jan. 19.—The St. Louis Democracy is to have an organization similar to that of the Tammany Society of New York. The plan has been agreed upon and the initial steps taken by the party leaders. As a basis for determining the present representation in the Central Association, or ruling body, the vote of 1894 will be used. Membership in the central body will be fixed at one member for each 100 voters and one additional for each fifty voters in excess of 100 in the voting precinct. While this basis will prove inadequate for a full representation it will serve to start the organization along the lines designed by the projectors. The unit in St. Louis will be the precinct, and the precinct leaders will have powers identical with those of the Tammany sachems. They will have general supervision of the work of organizing and will report direct to the central body.

In laying out the work a careful canvass of St. Louis has been made, and it is shown that there are 140,000 qualified voters in the city, while the vote cast at elections has never exceeded 70,000.

The Democrats claim that 75 per cent of this vote belongs to their party, and that if the whole vote is brought out it will show a large Democratic majority.

TRIED TO SCALD HER HUSBAND.

Mrs. Mary Keenan's Dementia Returns and She is Arrested.

Mrs. Mary Keenan, the insane wife of John Keenan, was arrested yesterday at her home, No. 77 Underhill avenue, Brooklyn. Several years ago, when Mrs. Keenan, who is about thirty-seven years old, became insane, she was placed in the Flatbush Asylum, where she remained nearly four years. She improved under treatment and was released some time ago.

Recently, however, Mrs. Keenan began to manifest signs of her old trouble. At times she became violent, and her outbursts seemed to be directed toward her husband. Repeatedly she threatened to scald him with boiling water, and on the 17th of this month he sent for an officer and had her arrested. She will probably be returned to the asylum.

TO KEEP UP THE RESERVE.

Plan Proposed by Ex-Representative Coombs of a Brooklyn Trust Company.

He Suggests That Intending Bidders for Bonds at Once Deposit Their Gold.

AN OFFER TO SECRETARY CARLISLE.

In Case Bids Should Be Rejected the Gold Advance Would Be Paid Back from That Received by Successful Bidders.

A proposition by ex-Representative William J. Coombs, president of the new Manufacturers' Trust Company, of Brooklyn, to keep up the gold reserve in case of a raid by inducing big bidders to deposit gold in the Treasury in advance, was discussed generally by financial men who met in the Windsor Hotel and uptown clubs yesterday.

The plan proposed by Mr. Coombs is that prospective bidders deposit their gold in the Treasury, taking a receipt therefor, and specifying that in case none of the bonds are awarded to them the gold shall be returned out of that received from the successful bidders. To prove that he has faith in his plan Mr. Coombs has written to Secretary Carlisle, offering to have the Manufacturers' Trust Company deposit what gold it has accumulated for buying bonds.

GOOD IN AN EMERGENCY.

Financial men believe that if there should be an emergency the proposition of Mr. Coombs is a good one, and that if Secretary Carlisle so requests the big banks of New York will roll millions in yellow metal at a day's notice into the Treasury vaults.

Henry Clews yesterday summed up the situation with regard to the bond issue as follows: "The contraction of \$20,000,000 in loans by the banks within two weeks, and an increase in their surplus of \$12,500,000 within that time, which brings it up to about \$30,000,000, is a change made to provide for the bond issue. The stringency already produced and the consequent liquidation is in a large measure discounting the effect of the operation on February 5, a mark of the opinion that the aggregate of bonds will be largely in excess of the \$100,000,000, and will average in price over 110 for the bond."

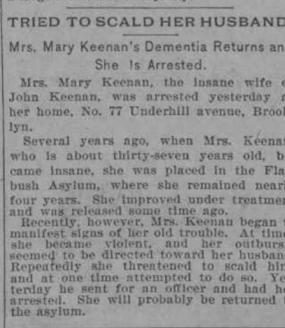
"As an evidence that subscribers will get a cheap security, even at 112, which will make the bonds yield over 3 1/2 per cent interest, compare them with the 2 1/2 per cent English consols now selling at 107 1/2. At this rate bonds of the coming issue should sell at 13 1/2."

MARKET PRICE OF BONDS. "The greatest price at the New York Stock Exchange of United States 4-30 bonds is 116, and only in retail quantities are to be had even at that. That this price is sustained in the face of the \$100,000,000 more now offered by the Government for subscription is pretty good evidence of the estimated market value of the security."

"There would be difficulty in getting subscriptions for this loan a number of times over from Europe were it not for the foreign press speaking so disparagingly of our currency which is made at the present time a discouraging influence against American securities. The attitude taken scarcely fairly, considering the facts in the case."

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First quality Gray Enamel Milk Kettles, 1 2 3 qt. size. 20 30 40

First quality Gray Enamel Fish Kettles, 16 18 20 qt. size. 1.42 1.64 1.76

First quality Gray Enamel Sauce Pans, 1 2 3 4 qt. size. 16 21 24 28

First quality Gray Enamel Cook Pots, 2 4 6 8 qt. size. 24 34 40 63

First quality Gray Enamel Stew Pans, 2 4 qt. size. 14 18

First quality Gray Enamel Wine Cooler. 36