

AS PRACTICAL AS IT IS SCIENTIFIC,

"Says Dr. S. W. Stratton, Standard's Chief."

LITTAUER BILL HEARING

Arguments of Samuel S. Dale, Foe of Decimal Standard, Do Not Impress Committee.

MISSOURI TO THE FRONT

Through Representative Bartholdi St. Louis Chemical Society Urges Adoption of Littaue Measure.

HERALD BUREAU, No. 74 FIFTH STREET, N. Y., WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday. Samuel S. Dale, editor of the Textile World Record, of Boston, who has made it his particular business for five years to oppose the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures in this country, was today heard by the House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures and before the metric cause more than he has harmed it. Most members of the committee, having heard eminent officials and professional men express impartial opinions, were unimpressed by Mr. Dale's biased protest. The committee had under consideration the Littaue bill providing for the adoption of the metric system in the government departments.

Dr. S. W. Stratton, chief of the Bureau of Standards, and Mr. I. P. Fischer, a member of the Board of General Appraisers of the government, were present by invitation of Chairman Southard and gave convincing reasons for the proposed change. Dr. Stratton in concluding his testimony declared that the whole question had been reduced to two points—Whether it was practicable to decimalize standards now generally used in this country, and if so, could those standards be forced upon the world.

"The metric system is simple," said Dr. Stratton. "It is as practical as it is scientific. It is a great mistake to draw a line between the practical and scientific. There is nothing more practical than science."

"The government buys great quantities of material, which, if this bill becomes a law, would have to be weighed by the new system. No one denies that there might be some confusion, but foreign governments have seen it to their advantage to do so. It is not worth while to do it."

"In the internal revenue service if we should tax by the litre instead of the gallon, the present system of barrel measurement does not get nearer than half a gallon to the actual contents, so the change would not be a long string of decimals resulting from the use of the decimal system, amounting to three."

At this point Chairman Southard asked Mr. Fischer to state what portion of importation is made by the metric system. "Fully seventy-five per cent," answered Mr. Fischer. "Merchandise from France, Germany, Austria, Italy, and other European countries are received in the metric weights. Merchandise from Russia and Turkey are also received in metric weights. It is necessary for us to convert these to our own measures. If we had a simple system it would be an enormous saving."

"Would you dismiss some of the employees you have now?" asked Mr. Gaines, of Tennessee. "No," replied Mr. Fischer, "but men would not break down as I have seen broken down in other countries. The amount of work they have to do in this connection."

"Do you not think our people would break down if we had to use the metric system?" Mr. Gaines asked. "No, I do not."

Would VOLUNTARILY ADOPT. In response to further questions as to why the government departments did not adopt it under the permissive act of 1883 Mr. Fischer said that he believed the bills of the government departments would be passed voluntarily and adopted it.

When Mr. Dale addressed the committee he made an appeal to nearly every prejudice which exists against the metric system. He established members of the committee by stating the history of the metric system, which he said was adopted in their country in 1795, and that the people of our country have been compelled to violate their own laws in this respect. Reliable testimony is abundant to the contrary.

All Mr. Dale wanted was that Congress should give the metric system. He produced samples of goods from China and India and was more convinced than ever of the need for a universal system.

Representative Bartholdi, of Missouri, is the latest member to present to the House a demonstration of the desire throughout the country for the adoption of the metric system by the adoption of the metric system. The St. Louis Chemical Society adopted resolutions favorable to the Littaue bill.

As has been the case with many members who have received petitions favorable to the metric system from their constituents, Representative Bartholdi did not need them, for he already is familiar with the immense superiority of the metric system over the lack of system which now prevails. Here is the letter which C. J. Bonman, secretary of the Chemical Society, has sent to Mr. Bartholdi:

"The St. Louis Chemical Society, at their regular meeting, held February 12, unanimously declared their sympathy with the object of and heartily approved the provisions of the Littaue bill. In view of the fact that the bill is in the hands of the committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, making the metric system compulsory in the country, with the view of furthering the interests of the bill the society instructs the secretary to inform Your Honor of this resolution. We doubt the utility of the measure in the country in general, and to the great State you so ably represent in particular, is quite sufficient to urge you to support the bill. But since there seems to be opposition to the adoption of the metric system in this country, in spite of the evident necessity of the measure, the society trusts you will be pleased to hear another voice from Missouri in favor of enlightened progress."

TELEPHONE CALLS, 5 CENTS FOR 3 MINUTES. Krulewicz Bill for This City Is Reported Favorably and Members Say It Is Going to Pass.

Rogers Revolts, Moreland Wins

Annual Appropriation Bill Is Passed After a Wordy War in the Assembly.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.] ALBANY, N. Y., Thursday.—The annual appropriation bill, which was introduced in the Assembly last year, led a revolt today in the Assembly against Sherman Moreland, who succeeded him. Mr. Rogers was urged on by the democrats, but he did not have the support of any republican members of the Assembly, and when the annual appropriation bill, upon which his attack was based, was placed on its final passage, even the democrats deserted him, and he was left to cast the only vote that was cast against the bill, which passed the Assembly by 119 to 1.

In reporting the bill this year Mr. Moreland called attention to the fact that it was between \$400,000 and \$500,000 less than last year, owing to the fact that lump sum allowances for the expenses of State officials not authorized by law had been cut. Mr. Moreland also called attention to the fact that the bill was a year, and he resented it.

Mr. Moreland offered several amendments to the bill on Friday, when it received its last reading. Watching to catch him tripping, Mr. Rogers discovered

that some of these changes were not given to the clerk until after the adjournment of the Assembly. He said nothing about his discovery and when the bill came up for passage today he sprang it on Mr. Moreland. He said that fifteen or eighteen amendments had been placed in the bill after the adjournment of the Assembly and he asked by what authority it had been done.

"That is always right," Mr. Moreland said. "There were amendments offered, I had not the authority of custom, but the unquestioned authority of Mr. Rogers himself in making the amendments. The amendments have all been printed and on the desks of the members of this House for three days, and the House has adopted them in its journal."

Mr. Palmer came to the rescue of Mr. Rogers by asserting that the bill was not properly before the Assembly. Speaker Wadsworth ruled against Mr. Rogers, who then withdrew. Mr. Rogers then made an acrimonious debate, in which Mr. Moreland accused Mr. Rogers of siding with the democrats against his own party, and Mr. Rogers retorted by accusing Mr. Moreland of having lost his temper. Mr. Burnett and Mr. Merritt, who was the chief rival of Speaker Wadsworth in the fight for the Speakership, defended Mr. Moreland.

The net result of the Rogers revolt was to show that Speaker Wadsworth and Mr. Moreland have the support of the great majority of the republicans in the Assembly, and that there is no danger of a rebellion.

HERALD BUREAU, No. 74 FIFTH STREET, N. Y., WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday. Just as it had apparently struck to-day a warm trail leading to interesting disclosures concerning the Panama revolution, the Senate investigating committee postponed the further hearing of William Nelson Cromwell until to-morrow.

Mr. Cromwell was again the target of cross-examination at the hands of Senator Morgan. The first part of to-day's hearing was given over to the recital of details of the monetary agreement with Panama, in the shaping of which he played a prominent part, both as fiscal representative of the republic and as Secretary Taft's go-between.

Senator Morgan then directed his questions to the financial difficulties of the old Panama Canal Company and the extensions granted at different times to the old company and later to the new.

Mr. Morgan read a letter written by a French member of the Board of Trustees of the old Panama Canal Company and asked Mr. Cromwell concerning it. The witness did not remember, Senator Morgan thought he should remember.

"I have memory for what I can remember, and what I cannot remember, I do not remember," was the reply of Mr. Cromwell.

Then Mr. Morgan questioned him with reference to the letter and diagrams sent to Secretary of State Hay prior to the last extension granted by Colombia. In this connection the witness stated that the letter that was sent to Secretary of State Hay prior to the last extension granted by Colombia, giving evidence that the writer had a pretty good idea of what was about to happen on the subject.

"Mr. Cromwell would not say that he remembered the contents and declined to disclose the letters. He was asked if the declaration was based on duty owed his clients.

"I know that to be the case, Senator Morgan," said Mr. Cromwell. "I don't know it, and I don't believe it," retorted the Senator.

"I don't know it, and I don't believe it," retorted the Senator. "The provisions in the Page and Agnew bills were urged in the annual message of Governor Higgins, and they are also in harmony with decisions made by the State Commission of Gas and Electricity."

GAS COMPANY MAKES DENIAL. Has No Interest in Hackett's Bill Providing for Property for Park Purposes.

Denial was made yesterday by the Consolidated Gas Company that it had any interest in Assembly bill No. 224, introduced by Assemblyman John C. Hackett, whereby it is sought to acquire property on the west side for park purposes. The bill is intended to give the city a possession of properties occupied by gas plants of the Consolidated company, the company who oppose the passage of Assemblyman Hackett's measure.

Lewis B. Gawry, vice president of the Consolidated Gas Company, said yesterday: "The first intimation this company had that any such bill had been introduced in the Assembly was gleaned from this morning's newspapers. At various times during the last few years efforts have been made to acquire property on the west side for park purposes, but the Consolidated Gas Company was not interested in the matter."

OPPRESSIVE SEAS FOR MR. BAER?

Rumor that the Operator Has Been Summoned to a Conference at the White House.

REPORT EXCITES THE MINERS. Mitchell Recalls Delegates in Anticipation of Change in Anthracite Situation—Denials in Capital.

Humors from Philadelphia, that George F. Baer had been summoned to Washington to have a talk with the President concerning the anthracite coal situation, three John Mitchell and his associates into a state of considerable anxiety here yesterday.

Mitchell, it is said, has been holding himself in readiness to respond to a call from Washington ever since receiving the President's letter, and when he heard that one of the operators had been sent for he showed considerable concern.

Early in the day several of the miners' delegates had left for their homes in the anthracite regions to spend Sunday, but when the reports reached Mitchell that Mr. Baer had gone to Washington, he gave instructions that none of the others should leave New York, and he said to have sent a recall message after two of those who went away in the morning. Last night dispatches from Washington stated that neither Mr. Baer nor any one else associated with the coal miners' trouble had visited the White House during the day, and it was stated at the White House that the President has not extended an invitation to John Mitchell and Francis L. Robbins to come to Washington and confer with him regarding the coal situation.

Nothing developed in New York yesterday to throw any additional light upon the programme for adjustment of the anthracite dispute. Mitchell said he did not expect to consider the demands, and that he had heard nothing from them. Mitchell spent most of the day writing letters.

Indiana Coal Operators Were Not Present at Pittsburgh Conference. TERRY HAUTE, Ind., Thursday.—In contradiction of the information contained in a despatch from Pittsburgh, Pa., that J. Smith Talley, Hugh Shirk and J. C. Kolsen, of Terry Haute, together with A. M. Ogle and B. Seifer, members of the Indiana Bituminous Coal Operators' Association, were present at the conference of operators in Pittsburgh yesterday, it was reported that Indiana was not represented at the conference.

Announcement was made last night that the anthracite operators' subcommittee of seven will meet here early next week for consideration of the demands submitted by the miners' committee several days ago. It was stated that the call for the meeting was sent out last night, but the date of the session was not given.

DOLAN MAY LOSE SIGHT.

Deposed President of Pittsburgh Miners' District Is Under the Care of Oculists.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.] PITTSBURGH, Pa., Thursday.—President Patrick Dolan, of the Pittsburgh district United Mine Workers of America, has been stricken with a weakness of the eyes and it is feared may lose his sight entirely. A few days ago Mr. Dolan consulted an oculist, but he was not satisfied with the result, and he is now under the care of oculists.

NEW MINERS' CONFERENCE. Call Issued for Delegates to Reconvene in Indianapolis on March 15.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Thursday.—W. B. Wilson, international secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, today issued the official call for a special national convention to convene here on Thursday, March 16.

The call signed by President John Mitchell and Secretary Wilson. Local unions are to select delegates as for a regular national convention and again, two hundred delegates will gather here for the purpose of considering the wage scale and the transaction of such other business as may lawfully be brought before the convention."

John is only sixteen years old, but he knew enough about the business, his father thought last December, to have an interest in it.

Recently a walking delegate of the Marquette Club told him of the matter, and Hermann was notified that his son was young to be a boss man. To enforce a demand that the partnership be dissolved the workers laid down their tools and walked out.

Hermann had a great deal of work on hand and decided to dissolve the partnership.

DIY GOODS, & C. DRY GOODS, & C. Stern Brothers. Special Showing of Parasols. The Smartest and Choicest Foreign & American productions, comprising Novel Effects in Point and Duchesse Laces, exquisite Hand Embroidered Linons and Silks, also combinations of Embroidery and Painted Designs.

TO PROPERLY DISPLAY THIS UNUSUALLY LARGE ASSORTMENT THEY WILL BE EXHIBITED IN THE MILLINERY SHOW ROOM, SECOND FLOOR. With the above will be shown a variety of Trimmed Hats—Selected Models including Lace, Lingerie and other effects for Carriage, Reception and Street Wear.

West Twenty-Third Street

\$1,000,000 MORE FORGE THIS YEAR

Shortage of the Crop and Cost of Freight Cause an Advance in Price.

Officials of the Company Declare That the Increase to Them is Greater Than What They Ask.

"New York city will probably pay \$1,000,000 more for its ice this season than one year ago," said Wesley M. Oler, president of the American Ice Company, yesterday. "Under the most favorable conditions the ice crop will be fifty per cent short, and our notice sent out that the price of ice to the consumer was advanced from thirty cents to forty cents for a hundred pounds was the result of a conference after these conditions became absolutely sure."

This means that from now to the end of October, the height of the ice consuming season, approximately \$5,000 a day will go into the coffers of the Ice Trust, so called, but according to Mr. Oler the increased cost of ice to the company is more than the advance asked, with the added expense constantly growing greater. Besides the scarcity of ice in the districts usually depended upon for the supply and the delay in the harvesting of the ice caused by the scarcity of labor, the trust is hit hard by the rates asked by the railroads for hauling the cut on the inland ponds and lakes of the State to the Hudson River.

"They are asking us \$1 a ton to haul ice from Starling, which is about twenty-five miles inland from the upper Hudson, and tell us that they are not anxious for the trade at that price. We advanced the price to us from around Saratoga and inland State points is \$3.50 a ton, which is practically \$1 a ton more."

"Now, in regard to the price to consumers for forty cents a hundred, it is no greater than we have been paying. Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. New York has been getting its ice cheaper than other cities, but I assure you that this advance would not have been made unless it was necessary."

"We do not sell ice direct to the poorer classes in the congested districts. The trade is taken care of by the dealer, who sells also coal and wood. We advanced the price to him to-day \$1 a ton. He has been buying at our ice stations on the coast for \$1.50 a ton. Now he pays \$4, or five cents a hundred more."

The Kennebec River, which I counted on for 70,000 tons, will not harvest 300,000 tons. Ice freights have jumped from forty cents to one dollar a ton, and the price of ice to the consumer is charged at this price. Peculiarly, the talk of a coal strike is affecting us. Coal carrying vessels are hurrying to and from the coast ports to New England cities with cargoes at high rates, and their owners say that they do not care to be detained by ice cargoes, preferring to return south light."

"Will ice go to a higher rate," was asked Mr. Oler. "I can't say as to that. We shall not ask any more than is a fair margin of profit. We shall work our ice plants to their full capacity of a twenty-four hour day."

In 1898 the price of ice to the consumer reached the high point of a cent a pound, or \$20 a ton, ranging from that to \$14 a ton to stores and hotels. The year, however, the high prices was a disastrous one to the ice companies, one of the largest companies losing a million dollars.

MAY SUCCEED HENDRICKS. Edward J. Sullivan, Consul at Trebilcock, Reluctant, but Will Serve if Governor "Drates" Him.

HERALD BUREAU, No. 74 FIFTH STREET, N. Y., WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday. Edward J. Sullivan, of New York, American Consul at Trebilcock, is in the city and called at the State Department city.

Mr. Sullivan has been mentioned for Superintendent of Insurance of New York to replace Francis Hendricks. He says he is not a candidate unless the Governor should draft him. He is a graduate of the life insurance business, and numbers of his friends have professed him their support should he consent to be a candidate.

BOSS MASON AT AGE OF 16. But When the Walking Delegates Heard of It They Forced Boy's Father to Dissolve Firm.

At the detraction of a labor union the mason firm of Theobald & John Hermann, of No. 564 South Twelfth street, Newark, has been dissolved.

John is only sixteen years old, but he knew enough about the business, his father thought last December, to have an interest in it.

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DIY GOODS, & C. DRY GOODS, & C.

BEATEN PUGILIST DIES AFTER FIGHT

Harry Tenny Expires in Bath House a Few Hours After Battle at San Francisco.

Opponent and Ringside Officials Held for Manslaughter Pending Official Investigation.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.] SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Thursday.—Harry Tenny, who was knocked out last night by Frankie Neil, the bantam champion pugilist, in the fourteenth round of a prize fight at Mechanics' Pavilion, died to-day.

Helpless and without strength to strike a blow, Tenny, had been lying on the floor of the bath house, which was his dressing room. He was revived an hour later and complained of pains in his head and stomach. He steadily grew worse until death ended his sufferings.

Charges have been made by relatives of the dead man that Tenny was drugged before entering the ring. These charges have been denied by the pugilist's manager and seconds.

Neil has been arrested, together with James Caffrath, "Eddie" Grancy, Willie Britt, Morris Levy and Mark Shaughnessy, who officiated at the ring side. All are charged with manslaughter. They were later released in \$500 bail.

After making an autopsy, Coroner Surgeon Cusack announced that the pugilist's death was due to cerebral hemorrhage, caused probably by a blow. It was discovered that strychnine, and possibly other drugs were given Tenny during last night, and the city chemist will analyze the contents of the stomach.

Mayor Schmitz declares he will investigate Tenny's death and, if negligence concerning the condition of the pugilist is shown, he will recommend to the Supervisors that no more permits be issued for prize fights in San Francisco.

Some uneasiness was felt last night by promoters, seconds and others connected with the fight, when the contest between Tenny after the knockout was noted. He went down before Neil's hard left hand blow, falling near the center of the ring. The timekeeper counted him out, but in the noise of the shouting, Referee Roche did not hear the completion of the count, and when Tenny staggered to his feet allowed the fight to proceed.

A howl of derision greeted the referee's ruling, but it was soon ended, for Neil went at his opponent like a madman and hammered him against the ropes. Tenny's head sank on his chest, and his arms dropped to his sides. In this position Tenny was literally beaten to the floor by the referee's count.

He was carried to his dressing room and later to a bath house. Mark Shaughnessy, pugilist manager, complained of terrible pains in his stomach and head. At four o'clock this morning he fell asleep and the physician said he was all right. At half-past seven o'clock Shaughnessy was awakened by a cry from Tenny. The pugilist was found on the floor, and a hurry call was sent in for the Central Emergency ambulance. Before it arrived Tenny had died.

Tenny's death is the second resulting from ring contests here within a month. On the night of February 1, Alonzo Doevy was beaten to death by "Chief" Johnson in an unlicensed amateur fight at Colma. "It is probably the only pugilist who was poisoned," said Shaughnessy. "I was with him constantly before and after the fight. I knew a few nights ago Tenny had a fit and last night he had another one. At least he acted as if he was in a fit, and I believe that he died in one."

Porter Ashe, attorney for the fighters, thinks it probable that the use of strychnine after the fight had as much to do with hastening death as anything else. Tenny's body shows a badly battered eye and a slight abrasion over the heart.

FIRE LOSS IN WESLEYAN. MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Thursday.—Wesleyan University sustained a severe loss by fire early to-day, when old North College was practically destroyed. The fire, which started in the attic, burned so rapidly that little was saved. The loss is placed at \$200,000. The burned building was erected in 1827 and formed the nucleus of the present college group, and was a building of great interest at Wesleyan. All of the students escaped, many leaving the dormitory in their night clothes.

DRY GOODS, & C. DRY GOODS, & C.

PEDLERS CRY OUT AGAINST GRAFT

Complain That They Have Been Forced to Pay Monthly Fees to Street Cleaners.

Delegation Visits Aldermanic Committee with an Appeal—"Hold Up" for from \$4. to \$3 a Month.

Declaring that they have been forced to contribute from \$1 to \$3 each every month to subordinates in the Department of Street Cleaning, a delegation of peddlers and pushcart men appeared yesterday afternoon before the Aldermanic Committee on Laws and Legislation and urged that jurisdiction over them be taken from the Street Cleaning Department and given to the Police Department.

Sigmund Schwartz, as head of the delegation, said that charges against the Street Cleaning Department had been prepared more than six months ago and sent to the Mayor. An investigation was made, Mr. Schwartz said, but nothing ever came of it. Conditions have become so burdensome to the peddlers, he asserted, that many of them have been forced to quit their carts and make a living in other ways.

According to statements made by various members of the delegation it has been a custom for several years for employees of the Street Cleaning Department to levy a monthly assessment on peddlers. Refusal to comply with such a demand, it was asserted, led to persecutions from sweepers and other employees. For more than a half hour the committee listened to the appeals and protests from the peddlers and, after promising to take their petition under consideration, advised them to go to the special committee appointed to investigate the Street Cleaning Department with their evidence.

"Abuses to which these peddlers have been subjected," said Mr. Schwartz, "have become intolerable, and unless they are freed from it there will soon be no more street peddlers. A man who does a very small business is taxed \$1 a month; others with a more prosperous business are forced to pay \$2, and those who are known to have a steady trade are assessed \$3. None of them can afford to make the payments, but they have come to look upon them as quite as essential as licenses. We complained a long time ago and laid all the evidence before the city authorities, which became of it I have no idea."

"We have been quietly investigating it for two weeks," said Alderman Greenough, chairman of the committee, "and what we have already learned bears out the charges made to the committee to-day. Names of several lawyers were suggested to the committee yesterday to act as special counsel, but no selection will be made before next Monday."

THREATENS JERSEY TROLLEY. Notice Given That if Licenses Are Not Obtained by Monday the Line Will Be Tied Up.

Unless every car of the Public Service Corporation has a license by next Monday the city of Newark threatens to stop the entire road.

It is maintained by the company that it should not be compelled to pay the toll dollar fee on cars that are not in operation and should have the privilege of transferring to some other cars the licenses on disabled ones.

It has been held by the License Committee of the Common Council that a separate license must be taken for each car, whether it works continuously on the streets or not. The City Council has given an opinion that the stand taken by the city is right.

FROZEN TO DEATH IN SIGHT OF SHELTER. [SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.] DANBURY, Conn., Thursday.—Exhausted by the wind and extreme cold of last night, Ernest Slezak, sixty-two years old, perished in sight of a farm house while attempting to walk from this city to Brewster, N. Y., ten miles. His frozen body was found to-day by the roadside.

DRY GOODS, & C. DRY GOODS, & C. DRY GOODS, & C.



Shoes for the Young.

Our Children's Shoes are constructed on Scientific lasts that insure correct fit, perfect ease and entire freedom from foot troubles.

We use the best leathers, employ skillful workmen and produce children's shoes that are matchless in quality, style and service.

Prices as low as true merit will allow.

Girls' and Misses' Shoes. Stylish and serviceable shoes in all the best leathers for school and street wear in large variety; both button and lace. Also Oxford Ties in the new Spring shades and leathers.

Prices \$2.00 to \$2.75. Infants' Shoes. We give particular attention to the foot needs of infants, and mothers are invited to inspect a stock that is remarkable for its variety and completeness.

Prices 50c. to \$1.35. Boys' and Youths' Shoes. Constructed on stylish lasts, yet built amply strong to withstand the heavy wear that boys give their shoes. The leathers are specially selected, and we offer a wide choice of styles.

Prices \$2.75 to \$4.00. Dress Shoes and Pumps. Graceful footwear for children, for all social and formal occasions. Made in a superior manner from all the finer grades of leathers; perfect fitting and correct in styles.

Prices \$2.00 to \$2.75.

60-62 West 23d Street.