GAMBLING MEN GRUMBLE.

TAMMANY LETS TOO MANY INTO THE GAME, THEY SAY.

CITY IS FAIRLY OVERSTOCKED WITH LAW BREAKING RESORTS, AND THE PROFESSION IS KICKING.

There are strong indications that the men who run poolrooms, crap games, policy shops and gambling houses of all kinds in this city under the protection of the police are in a surly and dangerous mood just now, because the irritating conviction has dawned upon them that they, whose pride and boast it is that they grow rich by fleecing the "sucker," are themselves being fleeced and played for "suckers" by the leaders of Tammany Hall through the agency of a Board which does not appear in the City Record, but is much more active and powerful than some which do. This Board draws no pay from the municipality, issues no reports, holds no open sessions, but gets through a great deal of business and produces a great deal of revenue. It is known in all the dark corners of the city as the "Gambling Commission," and its members do not display any badge of membership or court undue notoriety because of their connection with it; in fact, they might sue any one for libel who published their names as "Gambling Commissioners."

But the gambling house keepers know, it is said, that this Board consists of at least one, and some say two, State Senators, the Commissioner of a big city department and the king pin of the poolroom gamblers. Now, if curiosity should prompt any reader of this article to ask the Police Commissioners what they know about this Gambling Commission, he would be told "Nothing at all." But the gambling house keepers declare they know it too well. At first the gamblers thought it was a fine institution, conducted on sound business principles, giving good value for the tax it imposed, and really the friend of the profession. Now they recognize that the Board is "doing" them, and they are threatening to make a "kick."

HOW THE "COMMISSION" WORKS.

This is how the "Gambling Commission" performs its functions, according to information given by some of its "squealing" victims:

When any one wants to open a gambling house he first applies to the police captain of his precinct. This application must be accompanied by a fee ranging from $300 for a poolroom down to $50 for an "envelope" game. The captain then investigates the ability of the applicant to pay his monthly dues and his reputation as a "sport" who can be relied upon to stand by the police and keep a close mouth, etc. If the captain is satisfied that he can safely vouch for the "character" of the applicant to the "Gambling Commission" the application is forwarded to that Board. If the Board rejects the application the $300 is returned to the disappointed applicant, but if the application is granted the $300 goes to the captain for his services, and thereafter the gambling house proprietor has nothing more to do with the police. He now begins to pay a monthly fee direct to the Board through its accredited representatives and collectors. The scale of monthly fees runs about this way:

Poolrooms	$300 a month
Crap games	150 a month
Gambling houses	150 a month
Policy	100 a month
Envelope game	50 a month

So long as these fees are forthcoming regularly and promptly there is nothing to apprehend from the police, and this is considered by the gamblers a great improvement on the old system, where the captain, the sergeants, the detectives, the roundsmen and the patrolmen had to be propitiated, each having a certain power of blackmail arranged on a sliding scale in proportion to his ability to "make trouble." Now it is "hands off" for the police so long as fees are paid to the "Gambling Commission," and the policeman who would attempt to molest a gambling house keeper in good standing would be promptly punished for it.

This system has been working to the satisfaction of both sides for months and months, and the revenue collected by the "Gambling Commission" from these sources has been estimated as approaching $3,000,000 a year. This may be considered too high a figure, but the complaining gambling house keepers allege that it is not. They found it on the following figures from all the boroughs:

Three hundred poolrooms at $300 a month	$90,000
Four hundred crap games at $150 a month	60,000
Two hundred gambling houses at $150 a month	30,000
Five hundred policy games at $100 a month	50,000
Seventy-five envelope games at $50 a month	3,750
Monthly total	$233,750
Yearly total	$2,805,000

EXPLAINS A FEW THINGS.

This fine aggregate, of course, proves highly satisfactory to the Tammany men who divide it, and explains why several of them who draw no salaries from the city and have no visible means of support yet live luxuriously, fare sumptuously and keep racehorses, but in the very smoothness and perfection of this money coining scheme lurks its vital defect. So large has become the number of men who have applied for protection to this "Gambling Commission," holding out their money and fairly begging the Board to take it, and so powerful has been the cupidity of the Board that they have been able to reject only a few applications. The consequence is that to-day the gambling profession is overcrowded, the professionals jostle one another for custom, the old hands complain that by letting down the bars the Board has violated an implied pledge to restrict the number of gambling houses within a reasonable limit, the newcomers are forced to use methods to earn their tax levy which even among these men are considered disreputable, everybody is sore; in a word, so numerous are the sharpers that there are no longer "suckers" enough to go round.

It has often been said that any community gets about the kind of government it deserves, and republics, especially, get just about the kind of government the majority really wants. Again and again the newspapers of this city have exposed with a wealth of detail the brazen way in which the Tammany Police Commissioners allow lawbreakers of certain kinds to ply their trade wide open, and little has come of it. The police hide behind the old pretence that they will suppress any lawbreaker against whom complaints are filed, but add that nobody files such complaints. If an attempt is made to lay four cartracks in Amsterdam-ave., for instance, mass meetings are held, a powerful agitation is aroused and results are accomplished. Cooper Union can be crowded for a week to hear discussions on "trusts"; citizens will turn out in crowds to shout out their sentiments about a war in South Africa, but the number of people who feel outraged to the point of raising a vigorous protest by the fact that their paid police wink at the violation of the gambling laws, is significantly small. Possibly a decrease at least in the number of these lawbreakers may now be effected by the great law of supply and demand.

When President York of the Police Board was asked what he had to say to the statement that the poolroom keepers and gamblers paid about $3,000,000 a year for protection he refused to discuss the matter.

The Police Commissioners yesterday afternoon held an executive session, and it was said that the subject of the wide open town was discussed. Commissioners Hess and Sexton were the first to come out of the President's room, where the conference was held, and they declared that they had nothing to say. Commissioner Abell and President York, who followed, preserved as dense a silence as their colleagues. Chief Devery was equally uncommunicative, and nothing could be learned of what the Board intends to do, if anything, toward the suppression of wide open gambling.

POLICE PUT ON A SPURT.

USUAL RAIDS ON A FEW PLACES AFTER PUBLIC EXPOSURE—M'KENNA'S PLACE IN THE LIST.

The gambling house keepers always bear patiently with their friends the police when those officials feel themselves forced by a renewed exposure of their tolerance of vice to make a few raids. "What is a raid or two among friends?" they say. "Appearances must be kept up."

The usual thing happened yesterday.

Captain Brown, of the East Sixty-seventh-st. station, sent Detective Collins to the Park View Hotel, at Seventy-ninth-st. and Third-ave., in the afternoon to see if there was any evidence to be obtained of a poolroom there. Collins found W. J. Reilly, the proprietor, there, and made a bet of $2 with him on a horserace. Then he arrested Reilly and arraigned him in the Yorkville Court. Reilly told Magistrate Flammer he took the bet, but it was a private wager, and that his place is not a poolroom. He was held for examination on Tuesday, and was bailed by Moses Gluck, of No. 1,429 Third-ave.

John McKenna's poolroom, one of the biggest and best known in New-York, was entered by the police while there were two hundred men in it watching the big bulletin boards. McKenna, said to be a member of the Metropolitan Bookmakers' Association, was sitting behind one of the cages, and after Detective Glennon had made a bet of $2 with him on a New-Orleans race he was arrested and taken to the West Thirtieth-st. station. The poolroom is at No. 109 West Thirty-fourth-st., just off Broadway. It has been known as the Caterers' Club. McKenna had an elaborately arranged place.

When the arrest was made the two hundred men present in less than a minute made a rush for the exits and were in the street. They then stood in front of the building. A crowd was attracted from Broadway by the people rushing out of the poolroom. A big gathering was soon watching the place.

McKenna was taken to Jefferson Market Court later in the afternoon and held in $1,000 bail for trial.

Captain Diamond, of the Fifth-st. station, two detectives and four patrolmen last night made several raids on gambling places.

At No. 283 Bowery, a cigar store kept by M. Silverstein, in the rear room they arrested Frank Smith, of No. 142 East One-hundred-and-tenth-st., on the charge of conducting a gambling place. Three patrons were also arrested. A red and black game, a Klondike game, 1,200 chips and a lot of dice were confiscated.

At No. 289 Bowery, a cigar store the proprietor of which the police profess not to know, in the rear room they arrested Charles Miller, of No. 400 East Eighty-third-st., on the charge of operating a gambling room. Two of his customers were also arrested, and 1,400 chips, a Klondike game, a red and black game, dice tables, poker tables and a lot of cards were seized.

At No. 23 Third-ave. there is a room over the saloon called the Astor Place Hotel, kept by Straubb & Zimmerman. The police arrested Frank Smith, of No. 67 Second-ave., on the charge of keeping a gambling room and three of his patrons. They seized 1,600 chips, a Klondike game, a game of red and black, roulette wheels, keno and faro outfits, cards, etc.

Magistrate Cornell called at the Fifth-st. police station at 1:30 o'clock and accepted bail for the prisoners.

CHARGE OF SWINDLING NOT PRESSED.

Charles Moore, alias "Chapple Moran"; Thomas Carr, Frederick Williams and John Davis, who were arrested on Thursday evening in a room on the top floor of No. 133 West Thirty-fifth-st., by detectives of the West Thirtieth-st. station, on complaint of J. L. Johnson, of the Broadway Central Hotel, who said that he had been swindled out of $40, were discharged yesterday in the Jefferson Market police court, as Johnson refused to press the complaint.

Magistrate Cornell, in discharging the men, told Johnson that he was fully as guilty of fraud as the men against whom he had made complaint.

COMSTOCK FOLLOWS THE POLICE.

Anthony Comstock, with ten men from the Essex Market Court squad and blank warrants, went to No. 283 Bowery, the first place closed by Captain Diamond, at 9:30 o'clock to close it himself. He was surprised to find the arrests already made by Captain Diamond. He made a search of the building, however, and in the cellar found a lot of tables, 1000 chips and other gamblers' paraphernalia that Diamond's men had evidently overlooked. This was seized and carted away.

TO TEST WHALEN'S RIGHT.

PREVAILING RATE OF WAGES QUESTION EXPECTED TO BE TAKEN TO COURT.

A movement was started in the Brooklyn League yesterday to test the right of Corporation Counsel Whalen to confess judgments against the city on claims for back pay by city employes under the "prevailing rate of wages" law. There will be a meeting of lawyers of the league on Monday evening to discuss the subject, and it is expected that some member of the league will begin a taxpayer's suit to determine if the Corporation Counsel can legally confess judgments against the city in cases of the claims. The question as to the alleged repeal of the "prevailing rate of wages" law in 1899 probably will be brought before the courts in the suit and carried up to the Court of Appeals.

It was asserted yesterday that the position taken recently by Corporation Counsel Whalen as to confessing judgments against the city is in direct contradiction to the position which he took a little over a year ago. Then he contended that ex-Corporation Counsel Scott had exceeded his authority as Corporation Counsel in compromising the suit of John O'Brien and other aqueduct contractors against the city. Mr. Whalen at that time tried to have the courts set aside the judgment against the city which had been confessed by Mr. Scott, although Controller Fitch, Mayor Strong and the Aqueduct Commissioners had given their sanction to the settlement of the suits by advice of eminent counsel who had been engaged by the city to contest the claims of the contractors.

Controller Coler said yesterday that he would have an investigation as to the possible repeal of the "prevailing rate of wages" law, and he would have made a careful tabulation of the claims in which the Corporation Counsel has confessed judgments. He said he had no opinion to offer, and no further statement to make on the subject at present.

Corporation Counsel Whalen did not go to his office until yesterday afternoon. He said he had nothing to add to the statement which he made on Thursday evening, that the "prevailing rate of wages" law had not been repealed by the act of 1899.

DYING CONFESSION MAY CLEAR WISE.

A PRISONER IN ENGLAND SAYS HE COMMITTED THE BEASLEY MURDER.

The Scotland Yard authorities have informed Chief Inspector Watts of the Boston police that James Sweeney, formerly of Boston, is said to have admitted on his deathbed that he, and not Edward Wise, killed Charles F. Beasley, a cab driver, in West Twenty-ninth-st., Manhattan, early on November 9, 1898. Wise is now under sentence of death for the crime.

Assistant District Attorney Blumenthal, who prosecuted him, said yesterday that, inasmuch as it was proved that Wise was with Sweeney at the time of the murder, he was equally guilty. Abraham Levy, who was Wise's counsel, said that he would argue the case in the Court of Appeals in a few days. If the decision should be adverse to Wise he would use the confession in a petition to the Governor for clemency. Wise, after his arrest, admitted that Sweeney was the murderer.

RESTRICTIONS ON TRUSTS.

MR. DILL'S ADDRESS BEFORE MASSACHUSETTS REFORM CLUB.

Boston, March 9.—The subject under discussion by the Massachusetts Reform Club this evening was "Possible Legal Restrictions in the Formation and Conduct of Large Corporations or Trusts." About seventy-five members assembled at Young's Hotel, where they entertained at dinner two guests, who were the chief speakers of the occasion—James B. Dill, of New-York, and Edward S. Keasbey, of Newark, N. J. Moorfield Storey presided.

Mr. Dill's subject was "The Proposed Corporation Act of New-York." He said in part:

In 1892, in the State of New-York, with a New-Jersey charter, with New-Jersey powers and more than New-Jersey's freedom from State supervision and publicity, and at New-Jersey's rate of incorporation tax, there was incorporated by special act of the New-York Legislature the largest business corporation organized under New-York's laws, with a capital to-day in excess of $34,000,000.

The act was passed by the Legislature and approved by the Governor upon the ground that, if New-York refused these citizens of New-York a New-Jersey charter, with New-Jersey powers and at the cost of a New-Jersey corporation ($25,000 less than the New-York rate), they would incorporate in New-Jersey and not in New-York. For this announced reason the General Electric Company was granted, by Chapter 323 of the Laws of 1892, power to do mercantile business practically to the same extent as an individual might do—authorized to buy, sell, deal in securities and stocks of other corporations, to borrow money without limit and on such terms as the directors might see fit, to issue mortgages and bonds without restriction as to amount, placing no limit upon the authorized capital of the company, providing in express language that there should be no personal liability of stockholders excepting for money due to laborers, requiring no annual reports excepting a statement of the amount of its capital actually issued, and an amount which its debts did not exceed, and the amount to which its assets at least equal, a purely nominal report requiring no real disclosure, and expressly exempting the company from the usual restrictions of the New-York law.

The New-York organization tax upon the capital issued to-day of this corporation would amount to $42,338. At the rate fixed by its charter, the company has paid, or should pay, $16,935 50, and has thus saved itself, and the State has conceded, $25,402 50—a concession granted by the Legislature upon the ground that the same reduction of taxes could be obtained in the State of New-Jersey.

What is still more significant, Governor Roswell P. Flower, a man whose integrity, wisdom and business foresight at that time were well known, and to-day are almost worldwide, in approving the bill said:

"The measure is approved, because it is claimed that its objects cannot well be secured under the general laws, and because its approval will keep within the State a corporation ready to invest a large amount of capital, and which, without the concession allowed by its proposed charter, would be incorporated under the laws of New-Jersey. The reduction of the tax for incorporation from one-eighth of 1 per cent upon the capital stock to one-twentieth of 1 per cent is to make the tax uniform with that required by the laws of New-Jersey, so far as this corporation is affected. There is a growing sentiment in favor of less severe restrictions in our corporation laws, to the end that the investment of capital may be encouraged within the State. This is in line with the recommendation of my annual message, and reveals a tendency which, in my judgment, is wise, and will result beneficially to industrial and commercial interests."

PAPERS TAKEN OUT IN NEW-JERSEY.

Mr. Dill went on to outline the features of the Stock Corporation law of 1890, and quoted the new section added to it in 1893, practically doing away with all publicity. Continuing, he said in part:

At the beginning of 1900 $2,000,000,000 of New-York capital had gone to the State of New-Jersey to be incorporated under New-Jersey's laws, returning to New-York State to do business in New-York, to be listed on her stock exchanges, to be treated in New-York as foreign capital, rather than to incorporate under the laws of the State of New-York. More than this, the attitude of her press, the attitude of the bar, the attitude of the great commercial associations, was distinctly hostile to the policy of the State pursued toward corporations.

After quoting Governor Roosevelt's remarks in his annual message of January of this year, urging that the laws of this State should be so drawn as to protect and encourage corporations which do their honest duty by the public, and making the point that laws for the supervision and publicity of the affairs of corporations are needed quite as much for the sake of the honest corporations as for the sake of the public, Mr. Dill proceeded to discuss the pending corporation bill, which embodies the Governor's views, saying in part:

The question arises at the outset whether the act is pro-trust or anti-trust, in the common acceptation of the term, and whether it is in favor of or opposed to combination. The answer to this proposition is that the bill is framed in conformity to the message of Governor Roosevelt, "that our laws should be so drawn as to protect the corporations of integrity which do their honest duty by the public." The converse of this proposition has been made of primary importance. Every precaution that careful study could suggest has been taken against dishonest capital and dishonest management.

So far as anti-trust, commonly taken, means opposition to dishonesty in any form, opposition to majority control of the minority, opposition to improper disposition of, or, rather, diversion of, profits which honestly belong to the stockholders; so far as overcapitalization, fictitious value in the issue of stock for consideration, fraudulent promotion, vicious financiering, concealed speculation in the stock by officers because of secret information the stockholders did not possess—so far as these features, with their attendant train of evils, are concerned, the bill is vigorously anti-trust.

A BID FOR HONEST ENTERPRISE.

The chapter which deals with promotions, promoters, annual stockholders' balance sheets and annual reports as an entirety from start to finish is aimed not only to suppress these evils, but to prevent their inception and birth. No promoter with dishonest propositions and no financier with secret or improper considerations will voluntarily choose a New-York act for an organization. To the extent that a trust is commonly described as a small body of men surrounded by a large body of water, the act is anti-trust from start to finish.

New-York by this act attempts to attract capital to the State, not only to keep the capital of New-York within her borders, but to go outside and attract capital from other States. New-York desires to induce incorporative capital of integrity to come within the State, and not only for the sake of the returns by way of taxes to the State, but to make New-York the financial centre of the United States.

New-York in her proposed legislation recognizes the fact that the industrial corporations to-day and combinations of capital must not in their operations be limited to a single State that produced them, and therefore she has given them the widest permission, so far as her own laws are concerned, to go forth and do business in other States, but with the limitation that they are always subject to the local laws of the State in which they go. New-York, however, in passing this law has not forgotten the denunciations which the courts of other States have uttered against tramp corporations. Note, too, has been made of the decisions of the courts of France holding that if the nationality of a corporation depends upon the place of its incorporation and upon its principal office it can be treated as a foreign corporation only upon the condition that its corporate office in the place of its incorporation be of an effective and serious character, and that it has not been transported abroad in a purely fictitious manner for the purpose of escaping the rules of public order prescribed by the French law for the creation and directing of companies.

And so when New-York invites capital to come into New-York to incorporate it must first as an essential feature be part of the State of New-York, it must be of New-York, and as an honest existing corporation of New-York it may go forth into other States to do business, but always subject to the laws of those other States.

The Supreme Court of the United States held that a corporation of one State may do business in another State, subject to two limitations: First, to the permission of the State which created it, and, second, to the limitations or restrictions of the State into which it proposes to go. Therefore, in this connection it is important to call your attention to the bill introduced by Samuel Slater, esq., in the Assembly, which defines the conditions under which New-York will admit other corporations to her own State. They must be honest in name. Foreign shams and frauds, whether in name or in reality, are rigorously excluded, and in the Slater act for the first time is laid down the principle for all foreign companies that no foreign corporation except a National bank may hold any meeting or meetings of stockholders within New-York's borders.

TO KEEP OUT SHAM CORPORATIONS.

The effect of this legislation is worthy of more than passing attention. It is an attempt to lay down the "Thou shalt not" to foreign corporations; it is a clear legislative enactment that a tramp corporation should not be tolerated, but should be treated as a partnership to all intents and purposes. It is effective, and formulates the rule that one State may not spawn corporations of its own upon other States; that a corporation must have an actual bona fide existence in the State which created it before it can go into other States. Migration into New-York from other States is forbidden.

While New-York seeks to keep her own capital and to attract other capital, she only seeks capital of a certain kind. She puts no premium upon incorporated wind; on the contrary, by the Slater bill, to which I have referred, she forbids it to come within her borders.

While capital is invited, but only capital of integrity is admitted, that capital must devote itself to certain defined lines of business. More than this, not only is capital invited to come from Massachusetts and incorporate; not only do we say to all the States that capital of integrity is welcome in New-York for the purposes of original incorporation, but we go, perhaps, one step further than legislation has gone before, and we invite capital already incorporated in other States to move bodily into New-York and be a New-York corporation by the filing of a certificate pursuant to Section 59 of the act.

What are the inducements to capital? New-York proposes to attract capital by treating capital as innocent until proved guilty. The trend of legislation in too many States is to the proposition that all incorporated capital is guilty until proved innocent. From the New-York act all of those provisions which provide for the liability of stockholders and directors upon the happening of circumstances over which they have no control are removed.

THE RIGHTS OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The one principle running through the proposed New-York act is that within certain well defined limits corporations of integrity may select their own plan of procedure, may draw their own certificates of incorporation, may create or limit their own powers and may differentiate between their stockholders, provided all of this is contained in the certificate of incorporation itself, so that he who runs may read, not only the powers, but all of the limitations which make up the corporate existence. Publicity is limited to publicity to the stockholders. The statute provides for absolute, free and untrammelled publicity to every stockholder.

As to the penalties upon the stockholder and the officer, the whole bill is drawn upon the principle that it is better not to have the lawyers busy with the question how to avoid the law, but to keep the counsel occupied with the proposition constantly before him how to keep his clients, the directors, in office by not violating the law. The principle long ago expressed of preventing railroad collisions by tying a director on the cowcatcher of every express train, is exemplified by the law of the State of New-York, and collisions, whether rear end or otherwise, with the provisions of the law, are prevented by providing an effective and self-acting remedy for the violation of the law, namely, that in case of the violation of the law as to publicity or otherwise, the director instantly, by the very act of violation, goes out of office and loses all his right to salaries, emoluments or other returns from his official position.

The cure of overcapitalization is publicity. New-York suggests the theory that corporate stock but represents a fraction of the corporate entity, and that each $100 share of a company with $1,000 of assets represents but one-tenth of the whole corporate property. And along the line of the English provisions New-York has first safeguarded the issue of stock by providing that all stock shall be held subject to payment at its par value in cash, unless before the issuance of the stock a contract shall be filed in the registered office of the company which shall truly and fully disclose in detail the consideration for which the stock is issued. And, furthermore, that all stock issued for any consideration except for cash shall have stamped across the face of it a statement that it is issued other than for cash, and stating where the contract is filed which discloses truly the consideration of the stock.

In the absence of notice to the contrary, all stock is held subject to the payment in full for cash. Under this provision of the New-York law the rule of "caveat emptor" properly applies, because every purchaser of stock not only is warned, but has full knowledge of the facts.

In conclusion, permit me to ask you the question, at your leisure to consider, as to whether the evolution of industrial enterprises is not bringing the Nation to a position where a National Corporation law is required.

LABOR TROUBLES IN CHICAGO.

UNION AND NON-UNION MEN CLASH AT VARIOUS POINTS.

Chicago, March 9.—Efforts of contractors to-day to place non-union men at work on buildings in various parts of the city, work on which had been interrupted by the strike, resulted in several encounters between union and non-union men, and but for the presence of strong guards of police serious trouble might have occurred. At the new Ogdensburg Wharf the contractors succeeded in getting eighteen men through the picket lines of the union men, and put them to work. A few bricks were thrown around in promiscuous fashion, but no one was hurt, and the police quickly suppressed the disorder.

Strikers and non-union men also clashed near the factory of the Western Electric Company, at Jefferson and Congress sts., several fist fights occurring. Chief of Police Kipley to-day agreed to furnish the building contractors all the police protection necessary for the non-union men, and it is probable that to-morrow a stronger and more general effort will be made to resume the work of construction on half-finished buildings all over the city. Some apprehension of more serious trouble is expressed if the contractors attempt to put large forces of non-union men to work.

OVERCOME BY SMOKE IN A TUNNEL.

ENGINEER AND FIREMAN ON THE QUEEN AND CRESCENT ROAD PROSTRATED—TRAIN DELAYED.

Somerset, Ky., March 9.—The engineer, named O'Brien, and the fireman of Train No. 5, of the Queen and Crescent Railroad, which left Cincinnati at 6:50 a. m., were overcome to-day by smoke while passing through the long tunnel at King's Mountain, Tenn. Several members of the Gentry Dog and Pony Show were also overcome, but no one was killed and there was no wreck. Officials say the train was only delayed an hour. The tunnel is about a mile long.

FOUND DEAD IN HIS ROOM.

Washington Irving White, forty years old, who occupied a room in the house of Mrs. John Deveraux, at No. 774 Madison-ave., was found in his room last evening by George Sawyer, a friend, of No. 113 West Thirty-fourth-st., who had called to see him. White was employed in the office of Badger & Winslow, lumber merchants, at No. 13 Broadway. Dr. Roberts, of No. 1,672 Broadway, was called and said he had been dead twenty-four hours, and that death had been caused by heart disease. White had lived at the house for two years. He has a sister living in Stamford, Conn. The case was reported to the East Sixty-seventh-st. police station.

THE MINERVA HEARD FROM.

SHE WAS TOWED INTO BERMUDA IN A HELPLESS CONDITION.

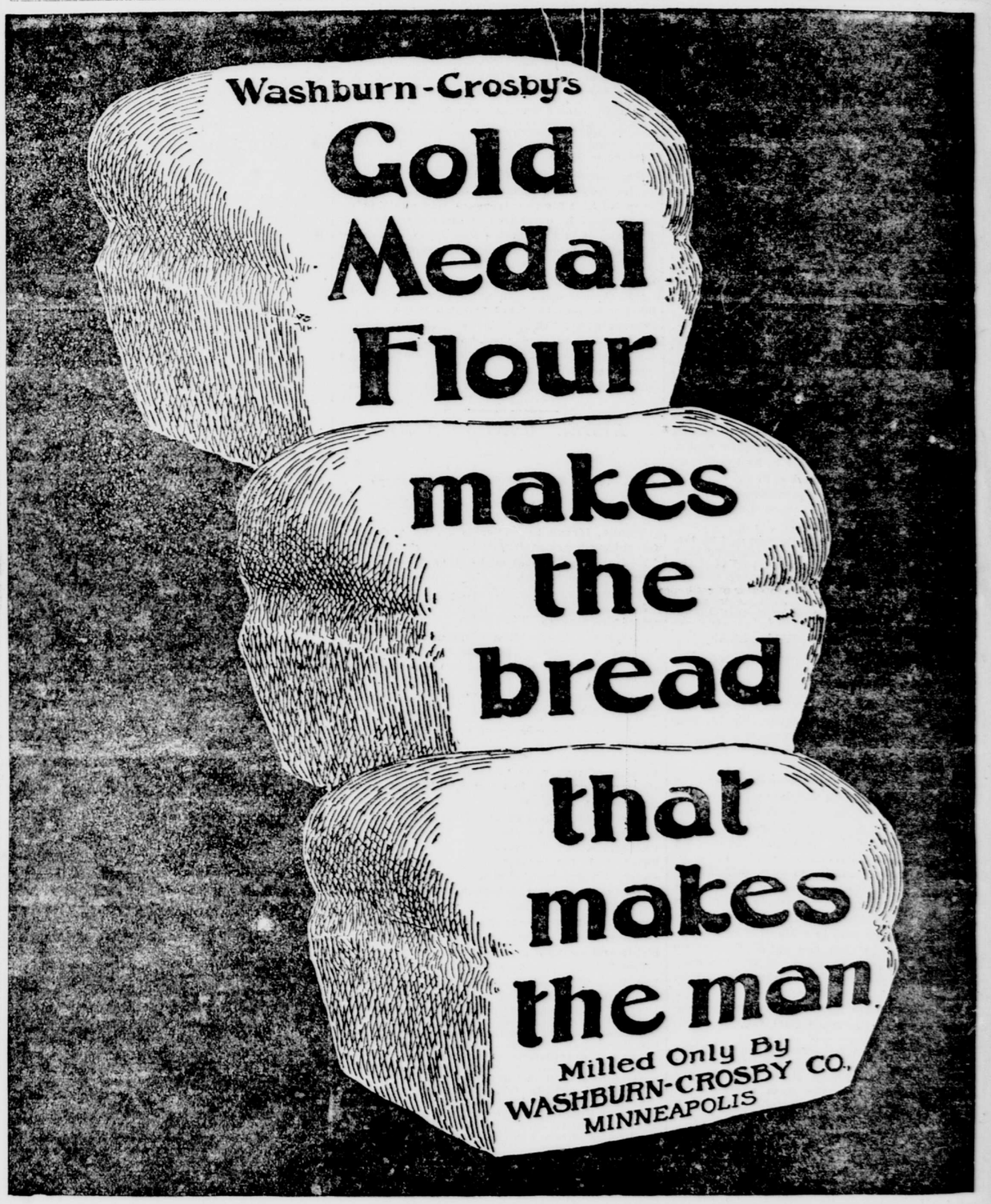
Philadelphia, March 9.—Word was received here to-day that the Spanish steamer Minerva, which has been on the missing list for some time and had been given up as lost, had been towed into Bermuda by the Spanish steamer Ambeto and the German steamer Skyros. The Minerva sailed from Porman, Spain, for Baltimore, with a cargo of iron ore. She encountered heavy gales, and after all her coal had been consumed her machinery became disabled. On February 21 off Cape Hatteras a steamer bound for New-York sighted her and made an effort to tow her.

The hawser parted, however, and the Minerva went adrift. Later the United States revenue cutter Onondaga went in search of her, but becoming disabled was compelled to abandon the hunt. Nothing had been heard of the Minerva from that time until to-day. She has a crew of twenty-five men.

SNUFF INTERESTS CONSOLIDATED.

A NEW COMPANY FORMED UNDER THE LAWS OF NEW-JERSEY.

It was announced in Wall Street yesterday that the negotiations for consolidating the snuff interests of the country had been carried to a successful conclusion, a new company having been formed under the laws of New-Jersey, with a capital stock of $25,000,000, divided equally into common and preferred shares. This new company will take over all the snuff business of both the Continental Tobacco and American Tobacco companies, as well as the Atlantic Snuff Company and Helme Snuff Company. The formal merger of the two last named companies with the new company, it is said, was made on Thursday. It is reported that George A. Helme, head of the Helme Snuff Company, will be president of the consolidated company.



Sporting Goods.

HENLEY AND HENLEY B.
Golf Balls
SAM'L BUCKLEY & CO., 100 William St.

Ocean Steamers.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICES.
SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
*K. Wm. der Grosse. Mar. 13 | *Saale ... Apl. 3
Lahn ... Mar. 29 | *K. Wm. der Grosse .. Apl. 10
*Kais. Mar. Th. ... Mar. 27 | *Lahn ... Apl. 17
Departure 10 A. M.
*CALLS AT CHERBOURG FOR PARIS.
Twin-Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Bremen ... Mar. 15, 10 A. M. | Rhein ... Apl. 19, Noon
Fr. der Gr. .. Apl. 5, 10 A. M. | Bremen ... Apl. 26, 2 P. M.
Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Werra ... Mar. 10 | Ems ... Apr. 7
Trave ... Mar. 24 | Werra ... Apl. 14
Aller ... Mar. 31 | K. Wm. II ... Apl. 21
Departure 11 A. M.
OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY.
Louis H. Meyer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE TO PLYMOUTH (LONDON), CHERBOURG (PARIS), AND HAMBURG.
F. Bismarck .. Mch. 15, 10 AM | K. Friedrich ... Apl. 12, Noon
A. Victoria ... Apl. 5, 10 AM | Columbia ... Apl. 19, 10 A.M.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE TO PLYMOUTH (LONDON), AND HAMBURG. Also N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.
Pretoria ... Mch. 10, 1 P.M. | Patricia ... Mch. 24, 11 A. M.
Palatia ... Mch. 17, 6 A. M. | G. Waldersee .. Mch. 31, 5:30 AM
PARIS HOTEL ACCOMMODATION
reserved for Company's passengers on application.

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun
Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE and SPITZBERGEN by Twin Screw STEAMER AUGUSTE VICTORIA FROM N. Y. JUNE 21, from Hamburg July 4, 1900. Apply
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'WAY, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Newport News and Richmond, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and Passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, North River, foot of Beach St., every week day except Saturday at 3 p. m., and Saturday at 4 p. m.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Ocean Steamers.

JAPAN-CHINA.
HAWAIIAN AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco 1 P. M.
PEKING ... March 15 | CHINA ... April 7
GAELIC ... March 23 | DORIC ... April 17
H. MARU ... March 31 | NIP MARU ... April 25
For freight, passage and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

For Puerto Rico.
Steamships of the RED "D" LINE will sail for San Juan and Ponce as follows:
S. S. PHILADELPHIA ... Thursday, March 22, 1 P. M.
S. S. MARACAIBO ... Thursday, March 29, 1 P. M.
S. S. CARACAS ... Saturday, April 7, 1 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
BOULTON, BLISS & DALLETT,
General Managers, 135 Front St.

PARIS EXPOSITION. Although many of our Parties have been completed, we have been able to so extend our Steamship arrangements that we are now prepared to accommodate any number of passengers at all rates, $145 to $1,100 for Tours including All Travelling Expenses. Many of the Tours visit the Passion Play at Oberammergau. Members of these high-class tours are ABSOLUTELY SURE OF SUITABLE ACCOMMODATIONS THROUGHOUT. Register at once. Superior arrangements for individual travelers. Programmes, etc., from THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1185 Broadway, New York.

ANCHOR LINE. U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS
TO GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54, North River, foot of West 24th St.
Ancheria ... March 14, noon | Ethiopia ... April 7, noon
Astoria ... March 24, noon | Anchoria ... April 21, noon
Cabin passage, $50 and upward.
Second Cabin, $30. Steerage, $23.50 to $24.50.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 17 & 19 B'way, N. Y.

A.— CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Piers 51 and 52, North River.
Lucania ... March 10, 1 P. M. | Lucania ... April 7, noon
Etruria ... March 17, 6 A. M. | Etruria ... April 14, 3 P. M.
Campania .. Mch 24, 11 A. M. | Campania .. April 21, 10 A. M.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

A.— WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Oceanic .. Mar. 21, 8:30 a. m. | Oceanic .. April 18, 7:30 a. m.
Teutonic ... March 28, noon | Teutonic ... April 25, noon
Germanic ... April 4, noon | Germanic ... May 2, noon
For passage, freight and general information apply to
WHITE STAR LINE,
Pier 48, North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

Ocean Steamers.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS (France).
Sailing every Thursday at 10 A. M.
From Pier No. 42, North River, foot Morton St.
L'Aquitaine ... March 15 | La Bretagne ... April 5
La Gascogne ... March 22 | L'Aquitaine ... April 12
La Touraine ... March 29 | La Gascogne ... April 19
Accommodations reserved in the Grands Hotels du Trocadero during the Paris Exposition.
General Agency for United States and Canada, 32 Broadway, New York.

SHORT ROUTE TO THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
HOLLAND AMERICA LINE.
New York—Rotterdam—Amsterdam via Boulogne-sur-mer, 3½ hours distant from either Paris or London.
New twin screw steamers Potsdam, Statendam and Rotterdam. Winter rate: first class, $50 and upward; second class, $37. All other steamers carry one class of cabin passengers; $37 and upward.
Apply to HOLLAND AMERICA LINE, 39 Broadway.

AMERICAN LINE.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
CALLING WESTBOUND AT CHERBOURG.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.
St. Paul ... March 14 | St. Paul ... April 4
†Kensington ... March 21 | St. Louis ... April 11
New York ... March 28 | New York ... April 18
†SAILING AT 12 NOON.
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.
Westernland ... March 14 | Noordland ... March 28
*Kensington ... March 21 | Friesland ... April 4
*These steamers carry cabin and third class passengers at low rates.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 and 15, N. R. Office, 73 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
FOR DATES OF STEAMSHIP SAILINGS SEE THIS COLUMN TO-MORROW.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINES.
From New York Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays.
FOR TEXAS, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.
STRAIGHT and ROUND TRIP Tickets issued to all points in Texas, Colorado, Arizona, California, Mexico, &c., Georgia, Florida, &c. Delightful Excursions.
Write for our 60-page "Pocket Guide" (mailed free).
C. H. MALLORY & CO., Gen. Agts., Pier 20, E. R., N. Y.

RED D LINE.
For La Guayra, Puerto Cabello, Curacao and Maracaibo, via Curacao—Calling also at Puerto Rico.
From Roberts Pier, Brooklyn.
S. S. PHILADELPHIA ... Thursday, March 22, 1 P. M.
S. S. CARACAS ... Saturday, April 7, 1 P. M.
These vessels have superior accommodations for passengers.
BOULTON, BLISS & DALLETT,
General Managers, 135 Front St.